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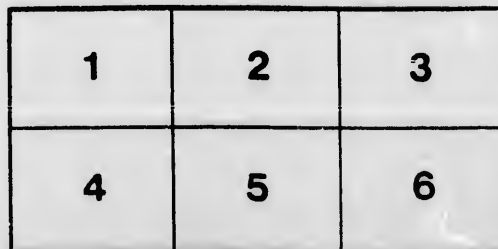
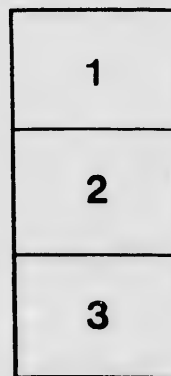
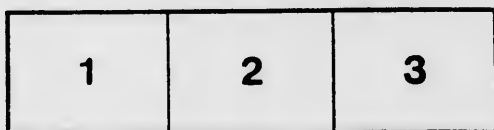
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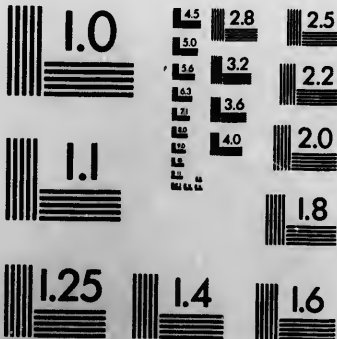
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THE
PUBLIC SCHOOL
ELEMENTARY FRENCH GRAMMAR

PART II—SYNTAX

BY AUGUSTE BRACHET

Adapted for the use of English Schools and Persons engaged in
Elementary Teaching

BY

THE REV. P. H. E. BRETTE, B.D.

HEAD-MASTER OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

AND

GUSTAVE MASSON, B.A.

ASSISTANT MASTER AND LIBRARIAN, HARROW SCHOOL,

EXAMINERS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

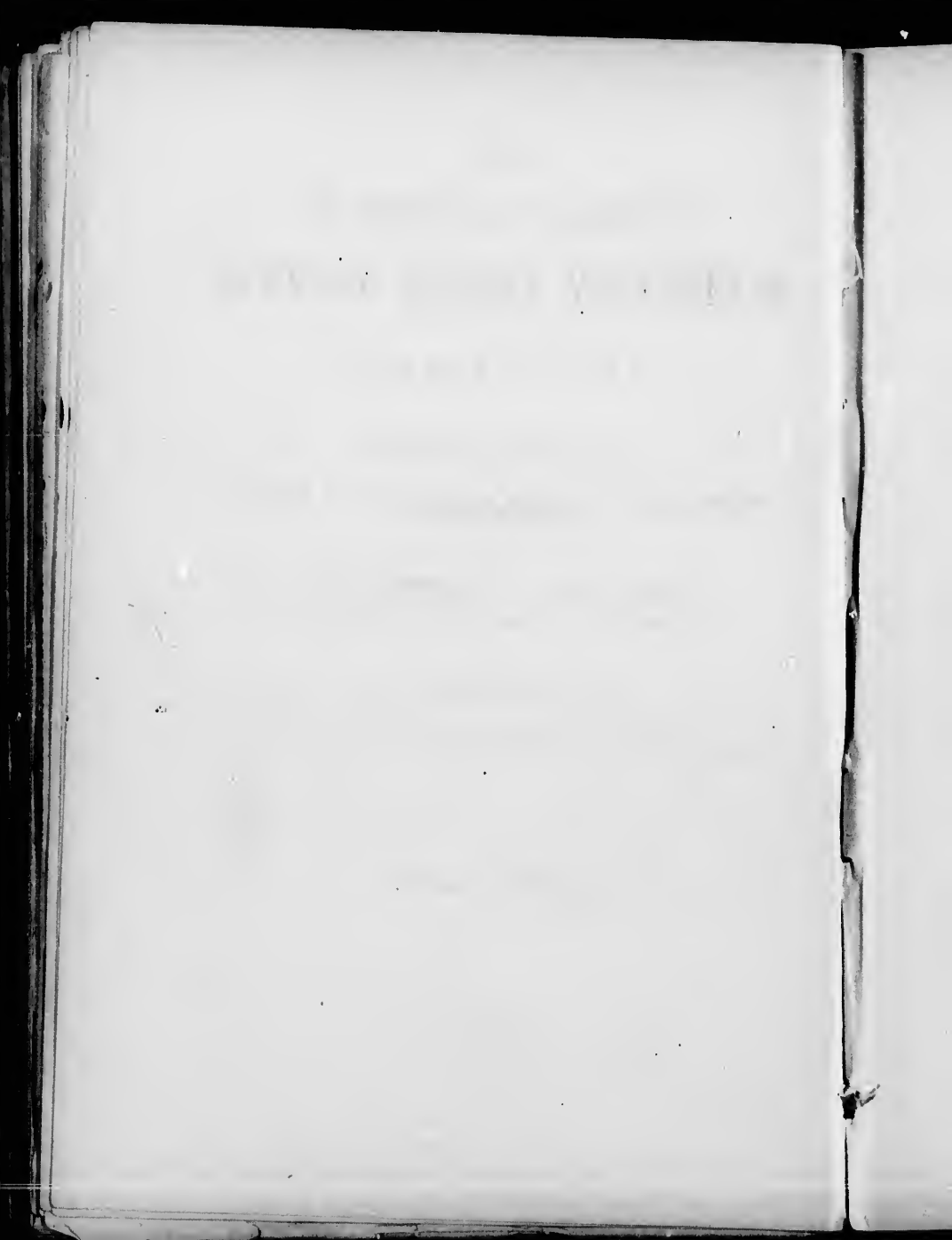
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1878.

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PREFACE.

THE publication of the Syntax of our "ELEMENTARY FRENCH GRAMMAR" has been postponed much longer than we either wished or expected; we trust, however, that the result of this unavoidable delay will have been to render our work more worthy of the success already obtained by the "Accidence." Persons engaged in tuition know perfectly well how difficult it is to modify the explanation of Syntactic rules, originally addressed to French pupils, so as to meet the wants of English students; grammatical problems meet us as we go on, which we did not anticipate when we started; and thus, what was to have proved the occupation of a few weeks, has ended in being the labour of months.

The present volume, composed exactly on the plan of the previous one, is also followed by an alphabetical index, which, we trust, will be found

useful for purposes of reference. In accordance with the wishes of many experienced masters, we have also added a complete French-English and English-French Vocabulary. Finally, a supplementary series of Exercises is in active preparation, and will be ready in the course of next August.

P. H. ERNEST BRETTE.
GUSTAVE MASSON.

LONDON, *February, 1877.*

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BOOK III.

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SYNTAX.

219. We have studied successively the ten kinds of words of which the French language is composed; it remains for us to show how these words can be brought together, in order to form sentences. That part of grammar which treats of the manner of connecting words so as to make sentences is called **syntax**.

Syntax comes from the Greek *σύνταξις* (=arrangement, construction).

220. We cannot express a thought by words, without making what is called a **proposition**. When we say: *Dieu est tout-puissant* (=God is almighty), *l'enfant aime ses parents* (=the child loves his parents), each of these phrases forms a *proposition*.

221. The *proposition* may be **simple**, as in *Dieu aime les hommes* (=God loves men), or **compound**, as in *Dieu, qui est clément, aime les hommes* (=God, who is merciful, loves men). This latter proposition is called *compound*, because, to the principal proposition (*Dieu aime les hommes*), a secondary proposition is added (*qui est clément*).

222. Syntax, then, is divided into two parts: the first teaches us how to combine two or more words in order to make of them a *simple* proposition; the second, how to combine two or more simple propositions, in order to make of them a *compound* proposition.

223. These two parts of syntax are called: the first, **syntax of words**, the second, **syntax of propositions**.

FIRST PART.

SYNTAX OF WORDS.

224. We have said that we cannot express a thought by words without making what is called a *proposition*.

Every proposition contains three terms: the *subject*, the *verb*, the *attribute*. When we say, for instance, *le juge est juste* (=the judge is just), we attribute to the person called *judge* the quality of *just*; we affirm that *the judge* possesses that quality. The word *just*, designating the quality which we **attribute** to the judge, is for that reason called **attribute**; the word *est* (=is), which serves to **affirm** that this quality of just *exists* in the judge, is called **verb**; finally, *the judge*, of whom we have affirmed that he possessed the quality pointed out by the attribute, is called **subject**.

Thus the *subject* of the proposition is that of which something is affirmed, the *verb* is the word which expresses this affirmation, and the *attribute* is the quality which we affirm to exist in the subject.

In every proposition, the verb and the attribute **agree** with the subject—that is to say, they take the number, the gender, and the person of the subject to which they refer. When we say *l'herbe est verte* (=the grass is green) *est* is the third person singular, and *verte* (=green) is the feminine of the same number, because the two words, *est* and *verte*, refer to the same object—*l'herbe* (=the grass)—which is in the feminine gender and singular number. If we compare the proposition to a little band of soldiers, we can say that the subject is the commander, and that the verb and attribute recognise his authority and wear his uniform. We ought then to begin syntax with the study of the rules, according to which different words *agree* together, when we wish to combine them in order to form a proposition.

When we say *l'herbe est verte* (=the grass is green), the word *grass* as yet only indicates a very vague idea; we know that *that which is green* is *the grass*, not *water* or *the earth*, but we do not know whether it is this or that grass which is green — if it is the grass of the garden, for instance, or that of the meadow. If, to particularise this general idea, we say *l'herbe du jardin est verte* (=the grass of the garden is green), the word *garden*, which comes in to *complete*, to explain the word *grass* to which it refers, is called, for this reason, its **complement**. To express an idea by the help of words joined together in a proposition, we must know how to render that idea clearer by adding to the proposition one or more **complements**, which explain or determine it.

225. The syntax of *words* has, then, the double object of determining for each of the ten parts of speech all the rules which concern the **agreement** and the **complement**.

CHAPTER I.

47+ SYNTAX OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

SECTION I.

AGREEMENT OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

226. When two substantives following each other point out the same person or the same thing, the second agrees with the first in gender and in number. *Le roi chevalier* (=the king-knight), *la reine mère* (=the queen-mother), *les soldats laboureurs* (=the ploughmen soldiers), *Clotilde, reine illustre* (=Clotilda, an illustrious queen), *Turenne était un héros* (=Turenne was a hero).

OF GENDER.

227. The nouns *aide*, *critique*, *garde*, *manœuvre*, *statuaire*, are :—

A. Feminine when they denote **the action** :—

- L'aide puissante de Dieu* (=the powerful help of God)
- La critique est bonne* (=the criticism [review] is good)
- La garde des frontières* (=the watching over the frontiers)
- La manœuvre d'un navire* (=the working of a ship)
- La statuaire des anciens* (=the statuary of the ancients);

B. Masculine when they denote **the man who accomplishes those different actions** :—

- Un critique** (= a critic)
Un garde-chasse (= a gamekeeper)
Un aide-chirurgien (= an assistant-surgeon)
Un manoeuvre (= a workman)
Un statuaire (= a sculptor)

228. Aigle (= eagle), *properly and figuratively*, is *masculine* when it denotes the male bird or a man, as :—

- L'aigle est fier et courageux** (= the eagle is proud and courageous)
Cet homme est un aigle (= this man is a transcendent genius);

It is *feminine* when it means the female of the eagle, or a military standard, as :—

- Une aigle attaque un vautour** (= an eagle attacked a vulture)
L'aigle romaine (= the Roman eagle).

229. Amour (= love), **délice** (= delight), and **orgue** (= organ), are *masculine* in the singular, and *feminine* in the plural :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| L'amour filial (= filial love) | Les premières amours (= first love) |
| Un délire enivrant (= an intoxicating pleasure, delight) | De joyeuses délices (= joyful delights) |
| Un bel orgue (= a fine organ) | De belles orgues (= fine organs). |

230. Chose in the locution *quelque chose*, or *quelque chose de* is *masculine* :—

- J'ai appris quelque chose de fâcheux** (= I have heard some sad news, lit., something sad).

But in *quelque chose que je lui aie dite, je n'ai pu le convaincre* (= whatever I might tell him, I could not convince him), *quelque chose* means *quelle que soit la chose*, and is *feminine*.

231. Foudre is *feminine* when it means *lightning, thunderbolt* :—

- La foudre sillonne les nues** (= the lightning flashes through the clouds);

but it is *masculine* when used *figuratively* :—

- Un foudre de guerre** (= a doughty warrior)
Un foudre d'éloquence (= a very eloquent orator).

232. Gent is feminine in the singular, and means race, tribe, crowd :—

La gent moutonnière (=the ovine race)

La gent criarde (=the noisy crowd).

In the plural (**gens**) it means men, people, and remains feminine if an adjective comes before it :—

Les bonnes gens (=good folks) ;

but it becomes masculine if an adjective follows it :—

Les gens de ce pays sont bons (=the people of that country are good)

Les vieilles gens sont soupçonneux (=old people are suspicious).

The adjective **tout** is an exception, as it remains masculine whether it comes before or after the word *gens* :—

Tous les gens que j'ai vus (=all the people I have seen)

Ces bonnes gens sont tous ennuyeux (=these good folks are all tiresome).

Tout, however, becomes feminine when it precedes an adjective not having the same termination for both genders. Thus it is right to say : *tous les honnêtes gens* (=all honest people), because *honnête* is spelt alike for the masculine and feminine ; but we must say : *toutes les bonnes gens* (=all good people).

Gens de lettres and other compounds are always masculine.

Gent is feminine, and meant formerly nation, people :—

"O combien lors aura de veuves

La gent qui porte le turban !"—MALHERBE (1556-1628).

(=Oh how many widows will there be then among the people that wear turbans!) But it soon lost that meaning in the plural (which, however, is even now retained in *le droit des gens*, for *le droit des nations*, =the law of nations) for that of men, individuals, as : *les gens de ce pays* (=the men of that country), *les gens de mer* (=the sailors), etc. Just as the feminine word *personne* (see § 110), with the meaning of man, became masculine in such locutions as : *personne n'est bon dans ce pays* (=there is no good man in this country), *personne n'est venu* (=no one has come), the idea of man causing its proper gender to be forgotten ; in the same way, the new idea of man, individual caused the change of gender in the word *gens*. This conflict between the two genders has given rise to the peculiar rule explained above.

233. Hymne, when meaning a hymn (of the church), is *feminine* :—

Les anciennes hymnes de l'église ont le mérite de la simplicité (=the ancient hymns of the church have the merit of simplicity);

but it is *masculine* in all other cases :—

Chaque peuple a son hymne national (=every nation has its national hymn). ~~+~~ ~~+~~ ~~+~~

234. Orge (=barley) is *feminine* :—

De belle orge (=some fine barley);

but, according to the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie*, it is *masculine* in the expressions :—

Orge perlé (=pearl barley),
~~+~~ *Orge mondé* (=Scotch barley, husked barley). ~~+~~ ~~+~~

235. The following substantives have different meanings according to their gender :—

	MASC.	FEM.
Crêpe	crape	pancake
livre	book	pound
manche	handle	sleeve
mémoire	memoir, bill, paper	memory
mode	mood	fashion
moule	mould	mussel
mousse	cabin-boy	moss
page	page (boy)	page (of a book)
pendule	pendulum	clock, timepiece
période	highest pitch	period
poêle	stove, pall	frying-pan
somme	nap, slumber	sum
souris	smile	moussé
tour	turn, trick, lathe	tower
vase	vase, vessel	slime
voile	veil	sail

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. What is the rule for the agreement of substantives?
2. What have you to say on the gender of *aide*, *critique*, *garde*, *manœuvre*?
3. Give the rules concerning the gender of *aigle*, *amour*, *ailice*, *orge*, *four*, *chaise*.
4. State fully the rules relating to the agreement of adjectives accompanying *gens*.
5. Give six nouns which are masculine in one sense and feminine in the other.

Exercise 10.

1. Les paratonnerres préservent les édifices de la foudre. 2. Cette critique est bonne. 3. Si vous cassez quelque chose, je le rabattrai sur vos gages. 4. Le moule est cassé. 5. Donnez-moi la poêle. 6. Tous les honnêtes gens le respectent, mais toutes les mauvaises gens le haïssent. 7. Les soldats chantèrent leur hymne national. 8. Certains gens de lettres sont venus me voir. 9. A Milan il y a deux grandes orgues. 10. On a placé un orgue de chaque côté du chœur. 11. Ce sont mes plus chères délices.

'salle (f), 'faisait, 'garde, 'pour, 'chirurgien (m.), 'trompeur, 'cacher, 'frapper, 'foudre, 'moine (m.).

1. All the eagles taken from the enemy were placed in the hall.¹ 2. It is a good help. 3. He kept² a good watch.³ 4. All these people have been very kind to⁴ me. 5. This surgeon⁵ has two very good assistants. 6. This manoeuvre was deceptive.⁶ 7. If something remains he hides⁷ it. 8. This tree was struck⁸ by lightning.⁹ 9. The monks¹⁰ were singing a beautiful hymn. 10. All the good people were surprised.

SECTION II.**OF NUMBER.**

236. Aïeul, ciel, cell, travail, *see* § 96.

237. *Témoin* (=witness) does not take the sign of the plural when it is placed at the beginning of a sentence, or in the locution à *témoin* :—

Témoin les blessures qu'il a reçues (=witness the wounds he has received)

Je vous prends tous à témoin (=I call you all to witness).

N.B.—*Prendre à témoin* means properly *prendre pour témoin*; the Old French said: *élire un chevalier à roi* (=to elect a knight for king).

238. Some nouns are only used in the singular :—

Le boire (=drinking)

le manger (=eating)

la botanique (=botany)

l'adolescence (=youth)

la reconnaissance (=gratitude)

le silence (=silence)

Others are used only in the plural :—

<i>alentours</i> , m. (= neighbourhood, environs)	<i>environs</i> , m. (= neighbourhood, vicinity, environs)
<i>archives</i> , f. (= archives)	<i>mathématiques</i> f. (= mathematics)
<i>catacombes</i> , f. (= catacombs)	<i>ténèbres</i> , f. (= darkness, dark, night).
<i>ciseaux</i> ,* m. (= scissors)	

I. Plural of Proper Nouns.

239. In English proper nouns take the sign of the plural, but, in French, they do not, as :—

Les deux Cornelle sont nés à Rouen (= the two Cornelles were born at Rouen)

Les Cornelle, les Molière, les Racine ont illustré le siècle de Louis XIV (= men like Corneille, Molière, and Racine have rendered the age of Louis XIV illustrious);

EXCEPT (1) when they are common to great families or dynasties, as :—

Les deux Gracques, en flattant le peuple, commencèrent les divisions qui ne finirent qu'avec la République—(BOSSUET)
(= The two Gracchi, by flattering the people, originated those quarrels which only ended with the Republic);

(2) when they are used as common nouns, as :—

Un Auguste aisément peut faire des Virgiles (i.e., *des poètes comme Virgile*) (= an emperor like Augustus can easily produce poets like Virgil);

(3) when the name of an author is used to designate his works, as :—

J'ai plusieurs Virgiles dans ma bibliothèque (= I have several copies of Virgil in my library).

240. Proper names of countries take the sign of the plural, as :—

Les deux Guinéas (= Upper and Lower Guinea)

Les deux Amériques (= North and South America).

II. Plural of Words taken from Foreign Languages.

241. Words taken from foreign languages, and which have become French by frequent use, take *s* in the plural:

* *Ciseau* in the singular means chisel.

<i>Un accessit</i> (<i>proxime accessit</i> = honourable mention)	<i>des accessits</i>
<i>un album</i> (=album)	<i>des albums</i>
<i>un examen</i> (=examination)	<i>des examens</i>
<i>un opéra</i> (=opera)	<i>des opéras</i>
<i>un pensum</i> (=an imposition, task)	<i>des pensums</i>
<i>un spécimen</i> (=a specimen)	<i>des spécimens, &c.</i>

EXCEPT (1) names of prayers: *des ave, des credo*; (2) compound nouns: *des in-octavo, des ex-voto*; (?) terms of music borrowed from the Italian: *des allegro, des crescendo*.

Carbonaro, lazzarone, dilettante keep their Italian plural: *carbonari, lazzaroni, dilettanti*.

III. Plural of Compound Nouns.

242. Compound nouns written in one word, as *portemanteau* (=portmanteau, *lit.* that which carries the cloak), *contrevent* (=shutter, *lit.* that which protects against the wind), follow the rules for the formation of the plural of simple nouns: *des portemanteaux* (=portmanteaus), *des contrevents* (=shutters).

243. *Gentilhomme* (=nobleman), *monsieur* (=Sir, Mr.), *madame* (=Madam, Mrs.), *mademoiselle* (=Miss), however, become *gentilshommes messieurs, mesdames, mesdemoiselles*, in the plural.

243. When the compound nouns are written in two words, as *coffre-fort* (=strong-box, safe), *porte-drapeau* (=standard-bearer), the noun and adjective alone can take the sign of the plural; all the other words, whether verb, adverb, or preposition, remain invariable.

244. The rules for forming the plural of compound nouns are six in number.

When a compound noun is formed—

1. **Of two nouns, both nouns** take the sign of the plural:—

<i>un chat-tigre</i> (=a tiger-cat)	<i>des chats-tigres</i>
<i>un chou-fleur</i> (=a cauliflower)	<i>des choux-fleurs.</i>

2. **Of two nouns joined by a preposition, the first alone** takes the sign of the plural:—

<i>un arc-en-ciel</i> (=a rainbow)	<i>des arcs-en-ciel</i>
<i>un chef-d'œuvre</i> (=a masterpiece)	<i>des chefs-d'œuvre.</i>

When the proposition is understood, the same rule must be observed; thus *un hôtel-Dieu*, which stands for *un hôtel de Dieu* (= a house of God = a hospital) is in the plural *des hôtels-Dieu*;

EXCEPT: *Un tête-à-tête* (= a private interview)
un coq-à-l'âne (= a cock and bull story)
un pied-à-terre (= temporary lodgings, a country box)

which remain the same: *des tête-à-tête*, &c.

3. Of a noun and an adjective, both take the sign of the plural:—

une basse-taille (= a bass voice) *des basses-tailles*
un coffre-fort (= a safe) *des coffres-forts.*

EXCEPT some expressions formed with Old French words such as: *terre-plein* (= platform, *terre-plein*), from the old adjective *plein*, *plain* (= flat, even); *cheval-léger* (= light horseman), properly *cheval léger*; *blanc-seing* (= signature on a blank paper), from the Old French *seing*, for *signature*. These nouns form their plural like the compounds written in one word — that is to say, that the last word alone takes the plural—*des terre-pleins*, *des cheval-légers*, *des blanc-seings*. *end*

4. Of a noun and a verb, the noun alone takes the sign of the plural:—

un passe-port (= a passport) *des passe-ports*
un tire-bouchon (= a corkscrew) *des tire-bouchons.*

EXCEPT the compound nouns formed with the verb *garder*: *un garde-chasse* (= a game-keeper), *un garde-manger* (= a larder, meat-safe), in which *garde* takes *s* in the plural when it means a keeper: *un garde-chasse*, *des gardes-chasse*; but remains invariable when it designates an instrument or object: *un garde-manger*, *des garde-manger* (see § 227).

5. Of a noun and a preposition, or of a noun and an adverb, the noun alone takes the sign of the plural:—

un sous-officier (= a non-commissioned officer) *des sous-officiers*
un avant-courreur (= a precursor, harbinger) *des avant-coureurs*

6. Of invariable words (verb, preposition, adverb), both words remain unchanged:—

un oui-dire (= a hearsay) *des oui-dire*
un passe-partout (= a master-key) *des passe-partout.*

245. REMARKS.—In forming the plural of compound nouns we must first examine what is their exact meaning; thus we write *des serre-tête* (=head bands) without *s* after *tête*, because the band is fastened round *one head only*, and *un couvre-pieds* (=a counterpane, quilt) because it covers *the feet*; again, *des abat-jour* (=shades), because it shades *the light*; but *un porte-clefs* (=a turnkey), because he carries *many keys*

Exercise 41.

1. Les deux Corneille sont nés à Rouen. 2. Les Boileau et les Gilbert furent les Juvénals de leur siècle. 3. J'ai deux Molières dans ma bibliothèque, ce sont des in-octavo. 4. Les porte-clefs arrivaient. 5. Je vous prends tous à témoin. 6. Il a remporté deux prix et trois accessits. 7. Permettez-moi de vous présenter mes beaux-frères. 8. Voici un casse-noisettes.

¹ essuie-mains (*m.*), ² tiro-bottes (*m.*), ³ en haut, ⁴ renard (*m.*), ⁵ basse-cour (*f.*), ⁶ porte-plume (*m.*), ⁷ Ivoite (*m.*), ⁸ Néron, ⁹ couvre-feu (*m.*).

1. These towels¹ are new. 2. Your boot-jack² is upstairs.³ 3. The foxes⁴ visited several poultry-yards.⁵ 4. These penholders⁶ are of ivory.⁷ 5. The rainbows were beautiful. 6. The game-keepers were in the forest. 7. These kings were as many Neros.⁸ 8. Poets such as (the *pl.*) Corneille and (the *pl.*) Milton are rare. 9. The sub-lieutenants were speaking with the vice-admirals. 10. I have lost my tooth-pick. 11. The curfew⁹ was introduced into England by William the Conqueror. 12. These music-boxes are well made.

SECTION III.

COMPLEMENT OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

246. When one substantive is used as a complement to another, this use is generally marked by the prepositions *de* (=of) or *à* (=to): *un homme d'honneur* (=a man of honour), *la maison de Paul* (=Paul's house), *un oiseau de proie* (=a bird of prey), *un fusil à aiguille* (=a needle-gun), *un chandelier à branches* (=a branch-candlestick), *un piano à queue* (=a grand piano), *un enfant aux cheveux noirs* (=a black-haired child).

In expressions like the above, which mark possession, *à* (=to) signifies *avec* (=with); *fusil à aiguille*, *piano à queue* are equivalent to *fusil avec aiguille*, *piano avec queue* (lit. a piano with a tail). Besides possession, *à* and *de* serve to mark the relation between cause and effect, that of a part to the whole, etc.

De is used when the idea of *origin*, *composition*, or *possession* is implied; *à* implies *means* or *purpose*, and is also used instead of *with*.

247. We find also *en*, *sans*, *autour*, etc. (=in, without, round, etc.) equally employed for this purpose: *un homme sans fortune* (=a man without fortune), *une épée en acier* (=a steel sword), *un voyage autour du monde* (=a voyage round the world).

248. The infinitives can also be used as complements to the substantive: *l'art d'écrire* (=the art of writing), *la façon de marcher* (=the way of walking), etc.

249. We must carefully distinguish between the case where the noun and its complement are united by the article *du* (=of the), and that where they are united by the preposition *de* (=of): *un palais de roi* et *le palais du roi* (=a kingly palace, and the palace of the king) do not by any means express the same idea; the former phrase is general, and qualifies a *palace of royal* appearance: *cette maison est un vrai palais de roi* (=that house is quite a royal palace); the latter phrase, on the contrary, is very special, and determines to whom the palace belongs: *cette maison est le palais du roi* (=that house is the king's palace).

250. When two nouns require after them the same preposition, they may have the same complement: *son ardeur et son application au travail* (=his ardour and his application to work), because *ardeur* and *application* both require after them the preposition *à*.

But we cannot say: *son dévouement et son obéissance pour son maître* (=his devotedness and his obedience to his master). Each word must take its appropriate complement. We shall say then: *son dévouement pour son maître et son obéissance envers lui*.

REMARK.—The use of a noun in the singular or the plural after a preposition depends entirely on the idea expressed. We must see whether the noun conveys or not an idea of plurality. Thus we must say: *marchand de lait* (= a milkman) = *qui vend du lait*, and *marchand de pommes* (= an apple-seller) = *qui vend les pommes*; *un fruit à noyau* (= a fruit with a stone in it—*i.e.*, apricots, peaches, cherries, etc.) = *qui a un noyau*, but *un fruit à pepins* (= a fruit with pips—*i.e.*, apples, pears, etc.) = *qui a des pepins*.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give the plural of <i>œil</i>, <i>œil</i>. 2. In what instances do nouns of persons take the sign of the plural? 3. Write out the plural of <i>pensum</i>, <i>ultimatum</i>, <i>dilectante</i>, <i>ave</i>, <i>te deum</i>, <i>post-scriptum</i>. 4. How do you form the plural of compound nouns composed of (1) two nouns, (2) an adjective and a noun, (3) a verb and a noun, (4) a preposition or adverb and a noun? 5. What is the best means to know | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> whether any parts, and which, of a compound noun ought to be in the plural? 6. How is the use of the complement generally marked in French? 7. What are the ideas expressed by the two prepositions <i>à</i> and <i>de</i> respectively? 8. When do two nouns take the same complement? 9. When is a noun to be placed in the singular and when in the plural after a preposition? |
|---|--|

Exercise 42.

1. Tout bon citoyen doit l'obéissance aux lois et à la constitution de son pays. 2. Les règles de l'honnêteté sont celles de la bienséance et des bonnes mœurs. 3. Le Pérou a de nombreuses mines d'or, d'argent et de diamants. 4. Le plaisir est souvent l'ennemi de la raison. 5. J'ai toujours des armes à feu chez moi. 6. Prenez un verre de vin. 7. La domestique a laissé tomber le pot au lait. 8. Où est la bouteille à vin? 9. Le raisin est un fruit à pepins et la pêche est un fruit à noyau.

¹ règle (*f.*), ² décence (*f.*), ³ manière (*f.*), ⁴ boîte (*f.*), ⁵ couverture (*f.*), ⁶ noyer (*m.*).

1. Has the servant broken the wine bottle? 2. Give a glass of beer to that brave soldier. 3. The rules¹ of decency² and good manners³ condemn this action. 4. My sister has bought a grand piano. 5. Who is that lady with a blue bonnet? 6. I shall buy a pair of satin shoes. 7. Bring down the tea-caddy⁴; it is in my bedroom. 8. The peach is a stone-fruit, but the orange is a fruit with pips. 9. It is a book with a green cover⁵. 10. The cover of the book is green. 11. A walnut-wood⁶ table. 12. A stone house.

CHAPTER II.

SYNTAX OF THE ARTICLE.

251. The article is used in French :—

1. Before nouns taken in their general as well as in their particular sense : *les livres sont les meilleurs amis de l'homme* (= books are man's best friends), *le livre que je lis* (= the book which I read).

2. Before nouns of measure, weight, number, etc. : *ce vin coûte six shillings la bouteille* (= this wine costs six shillings a bottle).

Instead of the article, the preposition *par* (= by) is placed before nouns expressing a subdivision of time, or the wages, salary, price of entrance paid, etc. : *il jouit d'un revenu de trois cent mille francs par an* (= he has an income of three hundred thousand francs a year).

3. Before nouns of kingdoms, countries, provinces, etc. : *l'Angleterre est un pays libre* (= England is a free country).

4. Before adjectives taken substantively : *le rouge est une couleur qui ne vous sied pas* (= red is a colour which does not become you).

5. Before titles followed by the name : *le docteur Nélaton* (= Doctor Nélaton).

252. Every noun which is either the subject, the attribute, or the object of a verb must have one of the two articles, *definite* or *indefinite* : *Le cheval mange du foin* (= the horse eats hay), *un ami est un trésor sans prix* (= a friend is a priceless treasure).

253. When the article refers to two substantives in the singular, it must be repeated before each of them : *le cousin et la nièce* (= the cousin and the niece), and not *les cousin et nièce*, except in the locution *les père et mère* (= the father and mother), which usage has consecrated.

254. When two adjectives united by *et* (=and) refer to the same substantive, and the substantive represents two distinct things, the article must be repeated before the second adjective: *l'histoire ancienne et la moderne* (=ancient and modern history), not *l'histoire ancienne et moderne*; but it would be correct to say *le brave et illustre Turenne* (=the brave and illustrious Turenne), because both adjectives qualify the same person (Cf. § 300).

255. No article is used in French:—

1. Before the ordinal numbers introduced in quotations: *livre premier* (=book the first).

2. Before the numbers expressing the succession of popes, kings, etc.: *Charles premier* (=Charles the First).

3. Before nouns expressing the title, profession, country, etc., of the person or thing represented by the preceding noun, the material of which a thing is made, and generally before a noun when it is used to complete the meaning of another: *une table de marbre* (=a marble table), *du vin d'Espagne* (=Spanish wine), *un homme d'esprit* (=a witty man), *mon père était libraire* (=my father was a bookseller).

4. Before substantives placed in apposition: *le roi fut reçu en triomphe, honneur qu'il méritait bien* (=the king was received in triumph, an honour he well deserved).

5. In the title of a book: *histoire de France* (=a history of France).

6. After the pronouns **quel, quelle, quels, quelles** (=which, what), used as exclamations: *quel magnifique coucher de soleil!* (=what a splendid sunset!)

7. After words of quantity, want, etc., except *la plupart* and *bien*; *votre thème a beaucoup de fautes* (=your exercise has many mistakes), *bien des années après la mort d'Alexandre* (=many years after Alexander's death).

8. In proverbs or in sentences of a general kind : *pauvreté n'est pas vice* (=poverty is no crime).

9. In enumerations, when we wish to give more rapidity to the phrase : *rois, peuples, ennemis, tout tremblait devant lui* (=kings, people, enemies, all trembled before him).

256. Before the adverbs **plus, moins, and mieux**, the articles *le, la, les* are employed when a comparison is meant : *la rose est la plus belle des fleurs* (=the rose is the finest of flowers), *les gazelles sont les plus agiles des quadrupèdes* (=gazelles are the nimblest of quadrupeds).

257. *Le*, however, remains invariable when we wish to express a quality carried to the highest degree, without making any comparison : *c'est en Asie que les montagnes sont le plus hautes* (=it is in Asia that the mountains are highest).

Le is further invariable before **plus, mieux, moins**, when these words are followed by another adverb, or employed by themselves : *c'est elle qui a répondu le plus adroitement* (=it is she who has answered the most skilfully), *c'est la rose que j'aime le mieux* (=it is the rose which I like the best).

258. The indefinite article **du, de l', de la, des** is used before all nouns taken in a partitive sense, except when an adjective precedes the noun, or when the sentence is negative (see § 48). Sometimes another preposition comes before *de* : *Charles est venu avec des amis* (=Charles came with some friends).

259. The article remains, however, (1) when the adjective follows the noun : *du pain excellent* (=excellent bread); (2) when the noun and adjective form a compound noun : *donnez-moi des petits-pois* (=give me some green peas); (3) when the negative question implies a positive meaning : *n'avez-vous pas des amis ?* (=have you not any friends?)

260. With nouns expressing things which are not capable of enumeration we must not use *un* or *une*, but *du* or *de la*. Thus we cannot say: *donnez-moi un vin, une viande* (=give me a wine, a meat), as we say: *donnez-moi une cerise ou une pomme* (=give me a cherry or an apple); we must say: *donnez-moi du vin, de la viande* (=give me some wine, some meat).

Un must be used after *c'est*: *c'est un Français* (=he is a Frenchman), and **des** after *ce sont*: *ce sont des Anglais* (=they are Englishmen); but it is not expressed after *il est* (=he is): *il est Anglais* (=he is an Englishman).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. When is the definite article used in French?</p> <p>2. Enumerate the various cases in which no article is used.</p> <p>3. When is <i>le</i> invariable in connection with the adverbs <i>plus, moins, mieux</i>?</p> | <p>4. When is the article <i>du, de l, de la</i> <i>des</i> used?</p> <p>5. What article is used with nouns expressing things which are not capable of enumeration?</p> |
|--|---|

Exercice 43.

1. La fortune est une divinité capricieuse. 2. Le printemps, l'été, l'automne et l'hiver sont les quatre saisons de l'année. 3. Le fromage coûte soixante-dix centimes la livre. 4. La charité est la première des vertus chrétiennes. 5. La Touraine est le jardin de la France. 6. Le bon et le mauvais sont mêlés ensemble dans toute la nature. 7. Donnez-moi du pain et du beurre. 8. Voici d'excellents fruits. 9. Le fer et l'acier sont des métaux utiles. 10. La politesse est souvent le fruit de l'usage, de l'expérience et de l'application. 11. Guillaume Trois monta sur le trône d'Angleterre à la suite d'une révolution. 12. Vous trouverez ce passage dans l'histoire de France d'Anquetil, chapitre cinq, livre trois. 13. Ampère était à la fois philosophe, chimiste et mathématicien. 14. Je reviens de Marseille, ville dont la fondation est attribuée à une colonie de Phocéens. 15. Quel malheur votre ami a éprouvé!

¹ n'importe qui, ²boiteux, ³valoir, ⁴par, ⁵Inde (I), ⁶crayon (m), ⁷en Espagne, ⁸méchant, ⁹esprit (m), ¹⁰bien, ¹¹s'étaient écoulées.

1. Good example is a language which anybody ¹ can understand.
 2. The horse which you have lent me is lame.² 3. Eggs are worth ³ a shilling a dozen. 4. I have passed through ⁴ Greece in coming from India.⁵ 5. Blue is one of the primitive colours.

6. When you go out, buy me some pencils⁶ and colours. 7. I found in Spain⁷ wretched⁸ inns and detestable roads. 8. Italy produces oranges and olives. 9. Book the tenth, section the eighth. 10. What an accomplished man! 11. My friend is an officer. 12. I have read *Hernani*, a tragedy by Victor Hugo. 13. Charles II., king of England, had much wit⁹ but no prudence. 14. Many¹⁰ years had elapsed¹¹ since.

CHAPTER III.

SYNTAX OF THE ADJECTIVE.

SECTION I.

AGREEMENT OF THE ADJECTIVE.

261. The adjective agrees in gender and number with the noun which it qualifies: *Dieu est clément* (= God is merciful), *le ciel est bleu* (= the sky is blue), *les hommes sont mortels* (= men are mortal).

262. An adjective which relates to two or more nouns in the singular is put in the plural and agrees in gender with those nouns; thus: *la fouine et la belette sont également dangereuses* (= the polecat and the weasel are equally dangerous).

If the nouns are of different genders, the adjective generally takes the masculine, thus: *le roi et la reine sont généreux* (= the king and the queen are generous).

263. After two nouns separated by the conjunctions **ou** (=or), **ainsi que** (=as well as, like), **de même que** (=as, as well as), etc., the adjective agrees with the latter, provided it really qualifies that noun only: *les colonnes se construisent en bois ou en pierre très-dure* (=the columns are made of wood or of very hard stone).

264. When two or more substantives mark a gradation, or form a climax, and we wish to fix the attention particularly upon the last, we give to the

adjective the gender and the number of this last substantive: *Condé montra à Rocroy un courage, un sang-froid, une audace étonnante* (= Condé showed at Rocroy courage, coolness, and wonderful audacity).

265. When an adjective is composed of two adjectives (or of an adjective and a participle), united by a hyphen, the two parts agree with the noun: *des poires aigres-douces* (=half-sweet, half-sour pears).

The only exception is the word **mort** (=dead), which never takes the sign of the feminine in compound adjectives: *une brebis mort-née* (=a still-born lamb).

266. But if the former of the two adjectives is employed adverbially, it does not vary, being then a real adverb: *L'herbe est très-clair-semée*—that is to say *très-clairement semée* (=the grass is very thinly sown), *ces personnages étaient court-vêtus*—that is to say, *courtement vêtus* (=those persons wore very short clothes). We say, likewise: *une fille nouveau-née* (=a new-born daughter).

267. Adjectives employed adverbially can never agree with the substantive, inasmuch as they are really adverbs—that is to say, words which from their nature are invariable: *elle chante faux* (=she sings out of tune), *cette fleur sent bon* (=this flower smells sweet), etc.

268. We have seen in § 232 that the substantive *gens* (=people) requires in the feminine the adjectives which precede it: *de sottes gens*; and masculine those which follow it: *des gens sots* (=stupid people).

For the details of this exception and the explanation of its origin, see § 232.

269. Demi, nu, feu, ci-joint, etc., see §§ 275-278.

270. Grand (=great, large, tall) remains invariable in certain locutions: *grand'mère* (=grandmother), *grand'route* (=high road).

In Old French *grand* and a few other adjectives had the same form for the masculine and the feminine. Later they became variable like *court, courte* (=short), but several expressions in which *grand* did not vary were retained.

271. Substantives, employed as adjectives to express certain colours, are invariable: *des étoffes noisette* (=nut-brown stuffs), *des robes olive* (=olive-coloured dresses).

Two adjectives combined for the purpose of expressing a colour remain invariable: *des cheveux châtain-clair* (=light brown hair), *des yeux bleu-foncé* (=dark blue eyes).

[†] In expressions such as *châtain-clair, bleu-foncé*, the former word is properly a substantive in the singular number (i.e., *des cheveux d'un châtain*), and the second word, i.e., the adjective, agrees with that substantive.

Exercise 44.

1. La victoire que César gagna à Pharsale fut désastreuse pour le genre humain. 2. Mirabeau montrait dans tous ses discours un talent, une habileté étonnante. 3. Mon frère et ma sœur sont heureux. 4. Un style uni, simple et naturel est le seul recommandable. 5. Une personne sensible ne peut voir un vieillard ou une femme pauvres et souffrants sans être émue. 6. La grand-route est bordée d'arbres. 7. Leurs vêtements sont gris-foncé.

¹ porter, ² nid (*m.*), ³ construire, ⁴ robe (*f.*), ⁵ posséder, ⁶ ardeur (*f.*).

1. Charles and Emily are attentive. 2. He wore¹ black silk stockings. 3. These nests² are built³ with an admirable art and skill. 4. Blue cotton stockings. 5. I do not see very distinctly. 6. Light blue dresses.⁴ 7. These oranges have a good smell (translate: smell good). 8. Colbert had⁵ profound judgment, indefatigable industry,⁶ and a very extensive knowledge of foreign commerce. 9. Robespierre acquired in Paris an absolute power and authority.

SECTION II.

OF THE POSITION OF ADJECTIVES.

272. GENERAL RULE.—Adjectives are in French generally placed *after* the substantive to which they relate, as:—

<i>un homme riche</i> (=a rich man)	<i>une table ronde</i> (=a round table)
<i>une pensée morale</i> (=a moral thought)	<i>un climat chaud</i> (=a warm climate)
<i>une chambre obscure</i> (=a dark room)	<i>un thème français</i> (=a French exercise).

273. Although many adjectives may be placed either before or after the noun at pleasure, as *un homme habile*, or *un habile homme* (= a clever man), the best way to avoid mistakes in writing exercises is to put them *after* the substantive, except the following, which usually precede it:—

<i>Beau</i> (= fine)	<i>jeune</i> (= young)	<i>saint</i> (= holy)
<i>bon</i> (= good)	<i>joli</i> (= pretty)	<i>tel</i> (= such)
<i>cher</i> (= dear [denoting affection])	<i>mauvais</i> (= bad)	<i>tout</i> (= all)
<i>digne</i> (= worthy)	<i>meilleur</i> (= better)	<i>vieux</i> (= old)
<i>grand</i> (= great)	<i>moindre</i> (= less)	<i>vilain</i> (= ugly).
	<i>petit</i> (= little)	

N.B.—Past participles used as adjectives follow the noun: *un homme instruit* (= a learned man), *un livre reçu* (= a book which has been received).

274. Several adjectives take a different signification according as they are placed before or after the noun. The following are some of them:

<i>une certaine nouvelle</i> ([Lat. <i>quidam</i>] = certain news).	<i>un mal certain</i> ([Lat. <i>certum</i>] a positive evil).
<i>mon cher frère</i> (= my dear brother).	<i>un livre cher</i> (= an expensive book).
<i>différentes</i> } <i>choses</i> (= sundry things).	<i>des objets</i> { <i>différents</i> } (= different, various objects).
<i>diverses</i> }	<i>un habit nouveau</i> (= a new-fashioned coat).
<i>un nouvel habit</i> (= a fresh coat).	<i>un poète pauvre</i> (= a needy poet).
<i>un pauvre poète</i> (= an indifferent poet).	<i>un conte plaisant</i> (= an amusing tale).
<i>un plaisant conte</i> (= an absurd tale).	<i>un habit propre</i> (= a clean coat).
<i>son propre habit</i> (= his own coat).	<i>un enfant seul</i> (= a child alone).
<i>son seul enfant</i> (= his only child).	<i>une nouvelle vraie</i> (= true intelligence).
<i>un vrai coquin</i> (= an arrant [notorious] rogue).	<i>un homme brave</i> (= a brave man).
<i>un brave homme</i> (= an honest man).	<i>un homme grand</i> (= a tall man).
<i>un grand homme</i> (= a man of genius).	<i>des vers méchants</i> (= malicious, spiteful verses).
<i>de méchants vers</i> (= poor verses).	<i>l'année dernière</i> (= last year).
<i>la dernière année</i> (= the last year [of any period]).	

275. The two adjectives, **nu** (=naked) and **demi** (=half), placed before the noun, are invariable, and are united to the substantive by a hyphen: *nu-pieds* (=bare-footed), *nu-tête* (=bare-headed), *une demi-livre* (=half-a-pound), *une demi-heure* (=half-an-hour); placed after the noun, they agree with it—the former in gender and number: *les pieds nus, la tête nue*; and the latter in gender only: *une livre et demie* (=a pound and a-half), *deux heures et demie* (=two hours and a-half).

REMARK.—When *demi* is used as a substantive, it is masculine when it means a half in arithmetic: *deux demis font un entier* (=two halves make a whole); but it is feminine when it applies to hours: *cette pendule sonne les demies* (=this clock strikes the half-hours).

276. The adjective **feu** (=late, deceased) is invariable when placed before the article: *feu la reine* (=the late queen); but when placed after it, it agrees with the noun in gender and in number: *la feue reine*.

277. Ci-joint, ci-inclus remain invariable:—

1. At the beginning of a sentence: **ci-joint** *la lettre de votre père* (=annexed is your father's letter), **ci-inclus** *les pièces du contrat* (=enclosed are the documents referring to the deed).

2. In the body of a sentence, when the following noun is used without an article or a determinative adjective: *vous trouverez ci-joint copie de sa lettre* (=you will find a copy of his letter annexed).

In every other case the agreement takes place: *les pièces ci-jointes sont précieuses* (=the annexed documents are valuable), *vous trouverez ci-jointe la copie du traité* (=you will find herewith the copy of the treaty).

278. Franc, in the expression *franc de port* (=carriage, or postage paid), is invariable when it precedes the substantive: *vous recevrez, franc de port, la lettre que je vous envoie* (=you will receive the letter I send

you, postage paid). Placed after the substantive, it agrees with it: *cette lettre est franche de port* (=this letter is prepaid).

Exercise 45.

1. Elle marchait nu-pieds.
2. La feue reine était très-estimée.
3. Dans une demi-heure je vous reverrai.
4. Cette caisse est franche de port.
5. Ce sont les propres termes dont il s'est servi.
6. C'est une vraie histoire que vous me contez là.

¹montagnard (m.), ²Écosse (f.), ³dans, ⁴revenir, ⁵de devant, ⁶règne (m.).

1. The Highlanders¹ of Scotland² have their legs bare in³ all seasons. 2. I send you herewith the documents (which) you require. 3. I shall call again⁴ in an hour and a-half. 4. Behind the house there was a large garden, but the front⁵ garden was small. 5. It is an expensive hotel. 6. This war began in the last year of Henry's reign.⁶ 7. I have bought a new book (i.e. lately published).

SECTION III.

COMPLEMENT OF THE ADJECTIVE.

279. Two adjectives qualifying the same noun must each have the same preposition as a complement. Thus we can say: *ce fils est utile et cher à sa mère* (=that son is useful and dear to his mother), because *être utile à quelqu'un* (=to be useful to some one), *être cher à quelqu'un* (=to be dear to some one) are grammatically correct; but we could not say: *ce fils est utile et chéri de sa mère*, because *être utile de quelqu'un* is wrong; in this case we must lengthen the proposition, and say: *ce fils est utile à sa mère et il en est chéri* (=that son is useful to his mother and he is beloved by her).

280. Some adjectives, having a determinate meaning, take no complement; thus *inviolable* in the following sentence: *les droits de la conscience sont inviolables* (=the rights of conscience are inviolable).

281. Adjectives, which signify plenty, scarcity, or want, take the preposition *de* before the word which they govern. Such are the following:—

<i>absent</i> (= absent)	<i>fou</i> (= mad)
<i>affligé</i> (= afflicted)	<i>glorieux</i> (= proud)
<i>avide</i> (= greedy)	<i>honteux</i> (= ashamed)
<i>capable</i> (= capable)	<i>impatiant</i> (= impatient)
<i>comblé</i> (= overwhelmed)	<i>incapable</i> (= incapable)
<i>complice</i> (= accessory, privy)	<i>indigne</i> (= unworthy)
<i>content</i> (= content)	<i>jaloux</i> (= jealous)
<i>curieux</i> (= curious)	<i>las</i> (= tired)
<i>désespéré</i> (= disheartened)	<i>lassé</i> (= tired)
<i>désolé</i> (= desolate, very sorry)	<i>mécontent</i> (= dissatisfied)
<i>différent</i> (= different)	<i>plein</i> (= full)
<i>digne</i> (= worthy)	<i>satisfait</i> (= satisfied)
<i>éloigné</i> (= distant)	<i>rempli</i> (= filled)
<i>envieux</i> (= envious)	<i>soigneux</i> (= careful)
<i>esclave</i> (= a slave to)	<i>sûr</i> (= sure)
<i>exempt</i> (= exempt)	<i>tributaire</i> (= tributary)
<i>fatigué</i> (= tired)	<i>victime</i> (= a victim to)
<i>fier</i> (= proud)	

282. Adjectives, denoting aptness, fitness, inclination, ease, or any habit, take the preposition *à*; such are the following:—

<i>accessible</i> (= accessible)	<i>impénétrable</i> (= impenetrable)
<i>accoutumé</i> (= accustomed)	<i>importun</i> (= importunate)
<i>antérieur</i> (= previous)	<i>invincible</i> (= unconquerable)
<i>ardent</i> (= ardent)	<i>invisible</i> (= invisible)
<i>attentif</i> (= attentive)	<i>injurieux</i> (= injurious)
<i>cher</i> (= dear)	<i>préférable</i> (= preferable)
<i>conforme</i> (= conformable, agreeable)	<i>prompt</i> (= prompt)
<i>contraire</i> (= contrary)	<i>propice</i> (= favourable)
<i>enclin</i> (= disposed, prone to)	<i>propre</i> (= good for)
<i>exact</i> (= punctual)	<i>redoutable</i> (= redoubtable)
<i>favorable</i> (= favourable)	<i>semblable</i> (= similar)
<i>funeste</i> (= baneful)	<i>sujet</i> (= subject)
	<i>visible</i> (= visible)

SECTION IV.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

283. We have seen, § 66, that the comparatives of superiority, inferiority, and equality are formed by means of the words **plus...que**, **moins...que**, **aussi...que**, and **ne...si...que** in negative sentences,

284. When a numeral adjective or a substantive comes after the comparative, *que* is changed into **de**: *avez-vous plus de vingt francs dans votre bourse?* (=have you more than twenty francs in your purse?)

285. When a verb follows a comparative, **de** is placed after *que*, if the verb is in the infinitive, and **ne**, if it is in the indicative mood: *il est plus grand de vaincre ses passions que de conquérir des royaumes* (=it is greater to overcome one's passions than to conquer kingdoms); *vous vous flattez plus que vous ne le devriez* (=you flatter yourself more than you ought).

EXCEPT: 1. When the first infinitive is preceded by *à*, this preposition is repeated before the second: *il est plus disposé à vous plaindre qu'à vous punir* (=he is more disposed to pity than to punish you).

2. When the verb being in the indicative, a conjunction comes between *que* and the verb: *vous êtes plus enclin à travailler que quand vous étiez au collège* (=you are more inclined to work than when you were at college).

3. When the sentence expresses negation, interrogation, or doubt: *il n'est pas plus heureux qu'il l'était* (=he is not happier than he was).

286. When a comparative is repeated, no article should be used in French: *plus on lit, plus on aime à lire* (=the more one reads, the more one likes to read); *plus une chose est difficile, plus il y a de mérite à l'accomplir* (=the more difficult a thing is, the greater merit there is in accomplishing it).

NOTICE that *difficile* and *de mérite* are placed after the verb in French.

287. The article **le**, which precedes a superlative, agrees generally with the noun before an adjective, but not before an adverb (see §§ 256, 257): *les plus belles roses* (=the finest roses); *c'est elle qui agit le plus adroitement* (=it is she who acts with the greatest skill).

238. The verb which follows a superlative with *que* is generally in the subjunctive mood: *Cet ouvrage est le meilleur que je connaisse* (= this work is the best I know).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. State the rule and exceptions for the agreement of one adjective with several substantives.
2. What is the rule for the agreement of compound adjectives?
3. How do adjectives agree with the substantive *gens*?
4. State the rule of agreement (1) for adjectives employed adverbially; (2) for substantives employed as adjectives.
5. Where are adjectives generally placed in French?
6. Write a list of the adjectives which precede the substantive.
7. Name a few adjectives which take a different meaning according as they are placed *before* or *after* the noun.
8. Explain the rule of agreement so far as it affects the adjectives *un, deux, feu, franc*.
9. What are the ideas expressed by adjectives which govern their complement with (1) the preposition *de*; (2) the preposition *à*.
10. How is *than* expressed in comparative sentences?
11. State the rule for the comparative repeated.
12. How is the verb put in sentences with the superlative?
13. State the rules for the agreement of *le* in sentences where the superlative occurs.
14. When can two adjectives have the same complement?

Exercise 46.

1. Rien ne me plaît tant que les ouvrages de Raphaël. 2. La déesse Calypso était plus grande qu'Eucharis de toute la tête. 3. Rien n'est plus agréable à l'esprit que la lumière de la vérité. 4. Y a-t-il rien de plus injuste que de punir ce pauvre soldat? 5. L'armée avec laquelle Alexandre-le-Grand défait Darius ne s'élevait pas à plus de quarante mille hommes. 6. Moins vous étudierez, moins vous profiterez. 7. La ville de Troie fut autrefois la plus célèbre de l'Asie Mineure. 8. La probité est une des plus belles qualités qu'un homme puisse posséder. 9. Les hommes les plus savants font quelquefois les fautes les plus grossières.

¹gagner, ²dépense (*s.*), ³faire, ⁴goût (*m.*).

1. The public good is preferable to private interest. 2. Why are you dissatisfied with your condition? 3. He is not fit to discharge his duty. 4. I do not like people who are cruel to animals. 5. The Thames is not so rapid as the Rhine. 6. I am older than you by two years. 7. We flatter ourselves more than we should. 8. The more I examine this question, the more difficult I find it. 9. The less money he gets,¹ the less expense² he runs into.³ 10. It is the best work which that author has written. 11. These three young ladies sing well, but Miss Martin is the best singer. 12. It is she who sings most tastefully (transl. late: with the most of taste⁴).

CHAPTER IV.

SYNTAX OF NUMERAL, POSSESSIVE, AND INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

SECTION I.

I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

289. The names of cardinal numbers are invariable: *trois hommes*, *quatre femmes* (=three men, four women), except *un*, *vingt*, *cent* (=one, twenty, and one hundred).

290. *Un* (=one) makes *une* in the feminine: *deux coffrets et une boîte* (=two coffers and one box).

291. *Vingt* and *cent* do not vary as to gender, but they take *s* when they are preceded by a multiple: *quatre-vingts hommes* (=eighty men), *deux cents soldats* (=two hundred soldiers).

EXCEPT (1) when they are themselves followed by another number: *quatre-vingt-trois*, *deux cent trente* (=eighty-three, two hundred and thirty); (2) when they are used instead of the ordinal numbers: *page quatre-vingt* (=page eighty, *i.e.* eightieth), *l'an huit cent* (=the year eight hundred, *i.e.*, eight hundredth).

292. *Mille* (=thousand), invariable in gender and number, changes its form when it expresses the date of a year, or the date marked on coins; it is then written *mil* (but only in this case): *l'an mil huit cent soixante-seize* (=the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six). Note, further, that this spelling only applies to the years subsequent to the Christian era: *Ce fait arriva chez les Hébreux l'an du monde mille deux cent quarante* (=this happened among the Hebrews in the year of the world two thousand two hundred and forty).

The word *mil* is not, as is commonly supposed, an abbreviation of the French word *mille*, but comes from the Latin singular *mille*, whilst *mille* is derived from the Latin plural *millia*. The Q.F. said: *mil hommes* (=one thousand men).

Mille (=mile) is a substantive, and, of course, takes the sign of the plural.

293. Ordinal adjectives agree in gender and in number with the noun which they determine: *les premières maisons, la seconde ville, la trentième année du règne de Louis XIV* (=the first houses, the second town, the thirtieth year of the reign of Louis XIV.).

294. We have seen (§ 80) that the ordinal adjectives indicate order and rank: *le dixième siècle, la vingtième année* (=the tenth century, the twentieth year); but the cardinal numbers are employed exceptionally to point out:—

1. The order of a sovereign in a dynasty: *Charles XII* (=Charles the Twelfth), not *Charles le douzième*; *Napoléon III* (=Napoleon the Third), not *Napoléon le troisième*.

2. The days of the month: *le deux avril, le trois juillet* (=the second of April, the third of July), not *le deuxième avril, le troisième juillet*. (Notice that the reposition *of* is not translated into French.)

3. In quoting paragraphs, pages, etc.: *livre dix* (=book ten); *page deux-cent* (page two hundred). See § 291.

The ordinal *premier* (=first), however, is alone exceptionally used: *Napoléon premier, le premier juillet* (=Napoleon the First, the first of July), and has never been supplanted by *un*.

295. Adjectives expressing the dimensions or the size of objects can be translated into French in several ways. Thus: *la nef de cette église a soixante pieds de long, or de longueur*: or *la nef de, etc... est longue de soixante pieds* (=the nave of this church is sixty feet long). The same rule applies to *haut...hauteur* (=high, height), and *large...largeur* (=wide, width); but *deep* must be expressed by *de profondeur*, not by *de profond*.

By or *and*, used when defining length and breadth, is translated by *sur*. Thus: *les murs de la citadelle*

*ont trente-cinq pieds de hauteur sur quinze d'épaisseur**
(=the walls of the citadel are thirty-five feet high and fifteen thick).

296. *More, less*, after a numeral, are expressed in French by **de plus, de moins**: *il a deux ans de plus que moi* (=he is two years older than I, *lit.* he has two years more than I).

Exercise 47.

1. La France est longue d'environ trois cents lieues. 2. Cette maison est haute de vingt mètres. 3. Cela est arrivé en mil huit cent deux. 4. Henri IV est un des meilleurs rois que la France ait eu. 5. C'est la cinquantième année de son règne. 6. Vous trouverez ce passage à la page quatre-vingt cinq. 7. Ce fossé a quatre pieds de large sur trois pieds de profondeur.

¹ retarder de, ² des Turcs, ³ États-Unis.

1. The room is 40 feet long, by 30 wide, and 15 high. 2. The crusades delayed the Turkish ² invasion by ¹ 300 years. 3. Napoleon the First was proclaimed emperor in 1804. 4. Eighty lords and more than 1200 knights perished at the battle of Crecy. 5. It was on the 4th July, 1776, that the independence of the United States ³ was proclaimed. 6. Have you read page 89? Yes; I am reading page 100. 7. Give him 10 francs more.

SECTION II.

II. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

297. Possessive adjectives, in French, agree in gender and number with the *object possessed*, and not with the *possessor* as in English:—

<i>son âge</i> (=his, her, or its age)	<i>son frère</i> (=his or her one sex)
<i>son mari</i> (=her husband)	<i>sa sœur</i> (=his or her sister)
<i>sa femme</i> (=his wife)	<i>sa mère</i> (his or her mother)

298. The possessive adjectives are repeated in French before each substantive, and agree with it in gender and number:—

mon frère et ma sœur (=my brother and sister).

* *Un mur épais de quinze pieds*, or *de quinze pieds d'épaisseur* (=a wall fifteen feet deep), can be used, but not *un mur de quinze pieds d'épais*.

299. Where, in English, a possessive adjective refers to two or more nouns connected by a conjunction, it must be repeated in French: *sa sagesse et sa prudence* (=his wisdom and prudence).

300. When two adjectives of *dissimilar meaning* qualify the same noun, and the noun represents *two distinct things*, the possessive adjective is placed before each: *notre bonne et notre mauvaise fortune* (=our good and bad fortune).

But when the adjectives are of *similar meaning*, and the same things are signified by the noun, the possessive adjective is only placed before the first: *nos belles et fertiles plaines* (=our beautiful and fertile plains). (Cf. § 254.)

301. The name of the object possessed (when it belongs to several persons) is put in the singular, if the object is possessed in common: *le père et la mère attendaient leur voiture* (=the father and the mother were waiting for their carriage); it is put in the plural when there are as many objects possessed as there are possessors: *les ambassadeurs attendaient leurs voitures* (=the ambassadors were waiting for their carriages).

302. When the object possessed belongs to a person (and not to an inanimate being), *son, sa, ses* are used: *j'aime Henri, mais je connais ses défauts* (=I love Henry, but I know his faults).

When speaking of things *en* is generally used, followed by the definite article: *si je vous parle de ces fruits, c'est que j'en connais la saveur* (=if I speak to you of those fruits, it is because I know the flavour of them).

303. The possessive adjectives *mon, ton, son*, etc. (=my, thy, his, etc.), are replaced by the article when they refer to something inseparable from the person, and when the sense of the phrase clearly

indicates the possessor: *il s'est cassé le bras* (and not *son bras* [=he has broken his arm]); but we must say: *il a perdu sa fortune* (=he has lost his fortune).

NOTE that the expression *il s'est coupé la jambe* would mean: he has cut his leg off; whilst *il s'est coupé à la jambe* means: he has made an incision in his leg.

304. In French *vous* (in speaking of relations of the person addressed) is, out of politeness, often preceded by the words: *Monsieur, Madame, Mademoiselle* (=Mister, ma'am, miss); plural, *Messieurs, Mesdames, Mademoiselles*, which are not expressed in English:—

monsieur votre père (=your father)

mademoiselle votre sœur (=your sister)

messieurs vos frères (=your brothers).

305. *Mon, ma, mes* are used in speaking to relatives or friends: *venez, mon enfant* (=come, my child), *bonjour, ma tante* (=good morning, aunt). In the same way soldiers say to their officers: *mon capitaine* (=captain), *mon colonel* (=colonel), instead of: *monsieur le capitaine, monsieur le colonel*, expressions which would be used in society.

SECTION III.

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

306. Indefinite adjectives do not call for any particular remarks as far as the Syntax is concerned, except in the case of the words *tout* (=all, every), *quelque* (=some), *chaque* (=each, every), *même* (=the same, even), and *maint* (=many, many a).

307. The adjective *tout* (=all, every) does not present any difficulty when it is used as an adjective, as it follows the ordinary rules bearing on that part of speech: *tout homme, toute femme* (=any, every man, any, every woman); *j'ai vu tous les hommes* (=I have seen all the men); *je ne puis vous accorder ceci, mais demandez-*

moi toute autre chose et vous l'obtiendrez [that is to say, **toute** chose **autre** que celle que vous me demandez] (=I cannot grant you this, but ask me for anything else, and you will obtain it [that is to say, anything else but what you have asked me for]).

In the same way, in **tout** Paris, **tout** Londres (=all Paris, all London), **tout** agrees with *people* understood: **tout** le peuple de Paris (=all the people of Paris), etc.

308. We have seen in §§ 266, 267 that adjectives can be used as adverbs: *parler haut*, *chanter faux*, *voir clair* (=to speak loud, to sing out of tune, to see clearly); in like manner *tout* (=all, every) can be employed adverbially, and it then means *tout-à-fait* (=altogether, quite): *je suis tout surpris* [*je suis tout-à-fait surpris*] (=I am quite surprised).

When used as an adverb *tout* is naturally invariable: *elle est tout heureuse du succès de son fils* (=she is quite happy in the success of her son); *ces mères sont tout heureuses des succès de leurs fils* [that is to say, *tout-à-fait heureuses*] (=those mothers are quite happy in the successes of their sons); *Londres est tout autre chose que Paris* [that is to say, *une chose tout-à-fait autre*] (=London is quite another thing from Paris).

But before *feminine* adjectives, or past participles, beginning with a consonant, such as *surprise* (=surprised), or an *h* aspirate, such as *honteuse* (=ashamed), the adverb *tout* is made to agree with the subject, like a simple adjective, for the purpose of softening the pronunciation: *elle est toute surprise* (=she is quite surprised), *elle est toute honteuse* (=she is quite ashamed).

In the same way, we can say: *ces gens sont tout yeux, tout oreilles* (=these people are all eyes and ears). **Tout** means also *quelque, si* [adverb] (=however): *la valeur, tout héroïque qu'elle est, ne suffit pas à faire des héros* (=valour, however heroic it may be, is not sufficient to make heroes).

309. Quelque (=some), used as an adjective, follows the ordinary rules of agreement with the noun to which it refers: **quelques hommes** (=some men), **quelques ennemis que vous ayez, vous triompherez** (=whatever enemies you may have, you will conquer).

But when it is used adverbially, *quelque* remains invariable, and signifies:

1. With substantives, *environ, à peu près* (=about, nearly): *j'ai rencontré quelque vingt personnes* (=I met about twenty people); *il vivait quelque cent ans après Jésus-Christ* (=he lived about one hundred years after Jesus Christ).

2. Joined to adjectives, it means the same as the adverb *si*: (*quelque puissants que soient vos ennemis* [that is to say, *si puissants que soient vos ennemis*] (=however powerful your enemies may be, or powerful as your enemies may be).

310. We must not confound **quelque** (used with its corresponding substantive) with another adjectival locution, **quel que**, which is never used except when separated from its substantive (and which is always followed by a verb in the subjunctive, to express doubt about the person or the thing spoken of): **quel que soit votre bonheur** (=whatever your happiness may be), **quelles qu'aient été vos infortunes** (=whatever your misfortunes may have been).

Quelque, written in one word, must not, therefore, be mistaken for the expression *quel que* (formed from *quel, quelle*, and the conjunction *que*); this latter word is not at all, as some grammarians believe, the adjective *quelque* divided into two.

311. Même (=the same, self, very, even) varies when it is an adjective, and remains invariable when it is an adverb, that is to say, when it has the sense of *de plus, aussi, encore* (=besides, also, again, even). It is an adjective, for instance, in: *les mêmes hommes* (=the same men, the very men), *les dieux eux-mêmes sont étonnés* (=the gods themselves are astonished). It is an adverb in: *le citoyen doit obéir aux lois, même injustes* (=the citizen ought to obey laws, even unjust ones).

Même is an adverb when placed after several substantives: *les vieillards, les femmes, les enfants même furent égorgés* (= the old men, women, and even children were slaughtered).

312. Chaque (=each, every) being an *adjective*, must never be used except with its corresponding substantive, whilst **chacun, chacune**, being pronouns, are used without a substantive following them: **chaque pays a ses usages** (=every country has its customs), *ces villes ont chacune une citadelle* (=each of these towns has a citadel). We must not say, then: *ces fruits valent un franc chaque*, but *un franc chacun* (=these fruits are worth a franc each).

313. Maint (=many a) is used indiscriminately in the singular and in the plural: *j'ai lu dans maint auteur* (=I have read in many an author), *il m'a rendu maints services* (=he has rendered me many services).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When do the numbers <i>vingt</i> and <i>cent</i> take the sign of the plural? 2. How is <i>mille</i> written in dates of the Christian era? 3. When does <i>mille</i> take the sign of the plural? 4. What is the rule for the agreement of ordinal numerals? 5. When are cardinal numbers used instead of the corresponding ordinal ones? 6. Explain the difference between the English and the French, so far as the agreement of possessive adjectives is concerned. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. When are possessive adjectives repeated? 8. When is the possessive adjective replaced by the article? 9. State the rule and exceptions to the agreement of <i>tout</i>. 10. Explain thoroughly the syntax of <i>quelque</i>. 11. How does <i>même</i> (adjective) agree? 12. When is <i>même</i> used as an adverb? 13. Distinguish between <i>chaque</i> and <i>chacun</i>. 14. Explain the use of <i>maint</i>. |
|---|---|

Exercise 48.

1. Mon frère a laissé tous ses livres dans sa chambre. 2. J'ai rencontré mademoiselle votre sœur au bal. 3. Nourri dans le sérail, j'en connais les détours. 4. Je me suis fait mal à la jambe. 5. Madame votre mère m'a paru toute surprise de me voir. 6. Ces livres sont tout couverts d'encre. 7. Vous ne pouvez manquer de lui trouver quelque mérite. 8. Quelque adroitement que vous vous y proniez, vous ne réussirez pas. 9. Quelles que soient ses protections, il obtiendra difficilement le poste qu'il souhaite. 10.

Quelques richesses qu'il ait, son avarice est insatiable. 11. Ils se sont trompés eux-mêmes. 12. Leurs vertus et même leurs noms étaient ignorés. 13. On trouve mainte épine où l'on cherchait des roses.

¹troublée, ²fouler, ³laisser tomber.

1. How is your sister to-day? 2. Your brothers have each a good place. 3. This lady is quite confused¹ by your question. 4. Whatever your motives may be, your conduct will be blamed. 5. Whatever services you have done me, I have been thankful for them. 6. I have sprained² my wrist. 7. These peaches cost a shilling each. 8. These are the same things I saw this morning. 9. Even the wisest men are liable to make mistakes. 10. Your sister has dropped³ her pocket-handkerchief. 11. London is a very large city; I know well its parks and its principal monuments. 12. Learned as they are, they could not discover these mistakes. 13. I met one of your clerks at the Stock Exchange. 14. This lady sings beautifully; every one admires her voice. 15. Every age has its pleasures.

CHAPTER V.

SYNTAX OF THE PRONOUNS.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Conjunctive.

314. We have seen (§ 89) that the personal pronouns are divided into *conjunctive*, *disjunctive*, and *reflective*, and that the conjunctive are called so on account of their position immediately *before* or *after* the verb.

315. These pronouns are placed *before* the verb:—

1. When used as subject in affirmative sentences: **je parle** (=I speak).

2. When used as direct or indirect object to a verb not in the imperative affirmative: *tu me remercies* (=thou thankest me), *il te l'a donné* (=he has given it to thee), *ne me le dis pas* (=do not tell it me), *l'avez-vous vu?* (=have you seen him); the indirect object coming first when two pronouns are used, except, however, when both are in the third person: *il le lui*

il donné (=he has given it to him); *ils le leur ont envoyé* (=they have sent it to them).

316. They are placed *after* the verb :—

1. When subject of the verb :—

(a) In interrogative sentences: *est-il heureux?* (=is he happy?)

(b) In parenthesis: *non, a-t-il dit, ne le faisons pas* (=no, he said, let us not do it);

(c) Sometimes after the expressions **à peine** (=scarcely, hardly), **aussi** (=and so, accordingly), **peut-être** (=perhaps): **peut-être ne viendra-t-il pas aujourd'hui** (=perhaps he will not come to-day);

(d) In elliptical sentences when the subjunctive is used without a conjunction: **puissé-je de mes yeux y voir tomber la foudre** (=may I, with my own eyes, see it struck by lightning); **dût-il m'en coûter la vie** (=even if it were to cost me my life).

2. When object of the verb, in the imperative mood used affirmatively: *apportez-le moi demain* (=bring it me to-morrow). The pronoun dative is then changed from conjunctive to disjunctive, *i.e.*, *moi* is used instead of *me*, unless followed by *en*, *y* (see § 324): *vendez-m'en la moitié* (=sell me half of it).

317. If the sentence is negative, *ne* is put directly after the subject, before the governed pronoun, as—

je ne vous donne pas (=I do not give you)

tu ne me connais pas (=you do not know me)

vous ne les avez pas vus (=you have not seen them)

318. **Nous, vous** (=we, you), used for *je, tu* (=I, thou) govern the verb in the plural, but the past participel or adjective referring to them remains in the singular: **Nous sommes sûr, dit le roi, de votre fidélité** (=we are assured of your loyalty, said the king); **vous êtes enclin à la paresse** (=you are prone to idleness).

319. When the pronoun replaces two or more names of persons grammatically different, it is put in the first person, if there is one in the sentence; if not, it is put in the second person; thus: *vous, lui et moi, nous sommes fort âgés* (=you, he, and I are very old); *toi et lui, vous êtes malheureux* (=thou and he are unhappy). (See § 182.) This resuming pronoun is not required after **ni**: **ni vous ni moi ne l'avons vu** (=neither you nor I have seen it).

320. When the pronoun **le** represents a word which describes a state, such as *malade* (=ill), or a function, as *reine* (=queen), or a quality, as *mère* (=mother), it is invariable: *Madame, êtes-vous malade?—je le suis* (=Madam, are you ill?—I am); *êtes-vous mère?—je le suis* (=are you a mother?—I am); *êtes-vous reine?—je le suis* (=are you a queen?—I am).

But when *le* represents a word which, instead of describing either a *state* or a *function*, stands for the *person* in that state, or exercising that function, or possessing that quality, it varies in gender and number: *êtes-vous la malade que l'on m'a recommandé?*—*Je la suis* (=are you the invalid who has been recommended to me?—I am); *êtes-vous la dame que nous cherchons?*—*je la suis* (=are you the lady for whom we are looking?—I am); *êtes-vous les soldats qui ont battu l'ennemi hier?*—*oui, nous les sommes* (=are you the soldiers who beat the enemy yesterday?—we are).

Le is invariable in the first case and variable in the second, because in the first instance it means *that, what you say*. This *le* is about the only trace of the Latin neuter which still exists in French. In the second instance it is used instead of the noun: *je la suis, i.e. the lady [you look for]*.

321. NOTE that **le**, preceded by the negative **ne**, is used in French after a comparative, and is not expressed in English: *vous êtes plus avancé qu'il ne l'est* (=you are more advanced than he is).

322. When speaking of animals or things, the pronouns **en** and **y** are used instead of *de lui, d'elle, d'eux*; à *lui, à elle, à eux, etc.*: *cet arbre est grandi, en*

en ferait un mât (=that tree has grown, one could make a mast of it); *cette chaise est cassée, j'y ferai mettre un pied* (=this chair is broken, I shall have a leg put on to it).

En, y are also used with reference to persons, in order to avoid the repetition of a noun or pronoun: *quoique je parle beaucoup de vous, ma fille, j'y pense encore davantage* (=although I speak much of you, my daughter, I think of you still more).

Disjunctive.

323. We have seen (§§ 93—95) what is meant by *disjunctive* pronouns, and said that these pronouns are used as subject to give greater emphasis to the expression, or as object after the verb *être*, and after prepositions.

324. They are used also:—

1. After a comparative: *elle est meilleure que toi* (=she is better than thee).
2. After the imperative affirmative, to express the dative: *parlez-moi* (=speak to me).

But the *conjunctive* pronoun is always used before *en, y*: *donnez-m'en* (=give me some).

Notice that **lui, leur** (=to him, to her, to them) are used both as *conjunctive* and *disjunctive* pronouns, *i. e.* before or after the verb (see §§ 315, 316).

325. When there are two imperatives in the same sentence, the *conjunctive* pronoun is sometimes used before the second imperative: *battez-moi et me laissez rire* (=beat me and let me laugh); *apportez-moi mes pantouffles et me donnez mon bonnet de nuit* (=bring me my slippers, and give me my night-cap).

Reflective.

326. **Se** (=one's self) is used for both genders and both numbers as direct or indirect object. It is always placed before the verb (see §§ 159 and 160): *il se fait une loi de lui écrire tous les mois* (=he makes it a duty to write to him every month).

327. Soi (=one's self) is used instead of *lui* (=him), *elle* (=her):—

1. After indefinite pronouns: *on* (=one), *chacun* (=every one), *personne* (=nobody), etc.: *on ne doit jamais parler de soi* (=one should never speak of one's self); *chacun vit pour soi* (=every one lives for himself).

2. After an impersonal verb, or an infinitive: *il faut penser à soi* (=one must think of one's self); *être toujours content de soi est une sottise* (=to be always satisfied with one's self is foolishness).

3. After a noun in the singular expressing a thing: *cette faute entraîne après soi bien des regrets* (=that fault entails [brings after it] many regrets). But if the noun is in the *plural*, *soi* cannot be used: *ces fautes entraînent après elles bien des regrets* (=these faults entail [bring after them] many regrets).

REMARK.—*Soi* is even used with a determinate subject, in order to avoid ambiguity: *l'avare qui a un fils prodigue n'amasse ni pour soi ni pour lui* (=the miser who has a prodigal son accumulates neither for himself nor for him).

Repetition of the Personal Pronouns.

328. Personal pronouns, used as subject, must be repeated in French:—

1. Before every verb, if these verbs are not in the same tense: *j'étudie et j'étudierai toujours* (=I study, and I will always study). But if the verbs are in the same tense, the repetition of the pronoun is optional: *je crains Dieu, et n'ai point d'autre crainte* (=I fear God, and have no other fear).

2. After a conjunction: *il est humble, parce qu'il est pauvre* (=he is humble, because he is poor).

329. Personal pronouns, used as object, must be repeated before each verb: *il vous estime et vous honore* (=he esteems and honours you). But when the verbs are in a compound tense, the pronoun need not

be repeated, if the auxiliary is understood: *il les a flattés et loués* (=he has flattered and praised them).

330. When we wish to express ourselves with emphasis, the disjunctive pronouns are used as well as the conjunctive (see §§ 94, 95): *cela me frappa, moi et tous ceux qui l'entendirent* (=that struck me and all those who heard it); *il me l'a dit à moi-même* (=he said it to myself).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When are the conjunctive personal pronouns placed before the verb? 2. When are they placed after the verb? 3. What pronoun is used after the imperative to express the optative? 4. What have you to remark on <i>nous</i> and <i>vous</i> used instead of <i>je, tu</i>? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. When is <i>le</i> invariable? When does it vary? 6. Say what <i>en</i> and <i>y</i> are used for. 7. Remark on the use and place of the disjunctive personal pronouns. 8. Give the rules for the use of <i>se, soi</i>. 9. Say when the personal pronouns must be repeated, and in what cases they may be omitted. |
|---|---|

Exercise 49.

1. Vous avez beaucoup de pommes, veuillez m'en donner.
 2. Prêtez-moi votre grammaire; je vous la rendrai demain.
 3. Chacun agit pour soi. 4. Ma tante est malade, et elle le sera longtemps. 5. Etes-vous la sœur de Monsieur Berthier? Oui, je la suis. 6. Ces enfants ont faim; donnez-leur à manger. 7. Je la vois et je lui parle tous les jours. 8. Il veut, il ne veut pas, il accorde, il refuse. 9. A peine étions-nous arrivés qu'il voulait déjà repartir. 10. Polissez votre ouvrage et le repolissez. 11. Il le lui fera savoir immédiatement. 12. Je veux le voir, le prier, le presser, l'importuner, le fléchir.

*rendre, *partir, *gronder, *supplier, *sain et sauf.

1. If you have no pens I shall lend you some. 2. There is his grammar; why have you not returned¹ it to him? 3. Virtue is amiable of itself. 4. Are your sisters unwell? Yes, they are. 5. Are you my friend's mother? Yes, I am. 6. I assure you that I shall not do it. 7. He has deceived me, his best friend. 8. You and I shall leave² at the same time. 9. I will see her, herself. 10. He has scolded³ and punished them. 11. We consulted, questioned, and entreated⁴ him. 12. He will perhaps do it for me. 13. I wish he may (may he) return safely⁵.

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

331. The possessive pronouns **le mien, le tien**, etc. (=mine, thine, etc.), only refer to a noun already expressed: *j'achète votre maison et je vends la mienne* (=I buy your house, and I sell mine). These pronouns are never used as adjectives, except in a few old expressions: *un mien cousin* (=a cousin of his), *une sienne tante* (=an aunt of his). (See § 101.)

332. When used with the verb *être* (=to be), the possessive pronouns *mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours*, and *theirs* are generally translated in French by **à moi, à toi, à lui, à elle, à nous, à vous, à eux**, or **à elles**: *ce chapeau est à moi* (=this hat is mine, or belongs to me).

333. *My own, thy own*, etc., are sometimes translated by **à moi**: *j'ai une maison à moi* (=I have a house of my own); and sometimes by the possessive adjectives **mon, ma, mes**, etc., followed by the adjective **propre** (=own): *je l'ai vu de mes propres yeux* (=I have seen it with my own eyes).

334. The possessive pronouns **le mien, le tien, le sien**, etc., when used absolutely, express *property* when they are in the singular: *j'ai demandé le mien, rien de plus* (=I asked for my own, nothing more); **le mien et le tien engendrent beaucoup de guerres et de procès** (=mine and thine give rise to many wars and law-suits).

335. They express *relations, family, tribe, partisans*, when they are used in the plural: *on n'est jamais trahi que par les siens* (=one is never betrayed but by one's own people); *il est plein d'égards pour moi et pour les miens* (=he is full of attentions for me and mine).

In this case the possessive pronouns are real nouns, as they do not refer to any substantive previously expressed.

336. The English expressions: a friend of mine, a book of his, etc. are translated into French by *un de mes amis, un de ses livres*, etc.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. To what do the possessive pronouns refer?
2. How are possessive pronouns expressed when connected with the verb *to be*?
3. How are the expressions *my own*, *thy own* sometimes rendered in French?
4. When do the pronouns *le mien*, *le tien* express property? When do they express relations of family, tribe, or friendship?
5. When do the possessive pronouns become real nouns?
6. Translate into French: *he was going towards a house of his*.

Exercise 50.

1. Ces chapeaux sont à moi. 2. Vous avez perdu votre place, et j'ai conservé la mienne. 3. J'ai rencontré au musée un mien cousin. 4. Ce tableau est à moi; je l'ai acheté de mes propres deniers. 5. Ne m'accusez pas de convoitise; je ne demande que le mien. 6. Ce général fut lâchement abandonné des siens. 7. Il prit un des livres de son frère. 8. Cette maison n'est pas à lui, elle est à moi en propre; elle me vient des miens.

¹ se retirer, ² magnifique.

1. Whose is this umbrella? It is mine. 2. You have your pleasures; I have mine. 3. This old man is an uncle of mine. 4. I have retired¹ from business, and I have now a house of my own. 5. He has bought this splendid² picture with his own money. 6. That poor widow only claims what belongs to her. 7. I have been betrayed by my own family. 8. He had been using a pen of his brother's.

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

337. We have seen (§ 99) that **ceci**, **celui-ci**, **celle-ci**, etc., are used when speaking of an object *close to us*, and **cela**, **celui-là**, etc., when we refer to an object *far from us*. We have now to add that **ceci** often refers to what *follows*: *n'oubliez pas ceci: aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera* (=do not forget this: help thyself, and Heaven will help thee), whilst **cela** applies to what comes *before it*: *l'orgueil est un grand défaut, retenez bien cela* (=pride is a great defect, remember that well). The same applies to **voilà**.

In colloquial and rather familiar language, the contraction **ça** is used instead of **cela**: *ça m'est égal* (=I don't care). **Cela** and **ça**, referring to persons, are mostly used in contempt.

338. Celui, celle, ceux, celles cannot determine a simple adjective or participle; thus, instead of saying: *j'ai lu votre lettre et celle destinée à mon frère*, we must add the relative pronoun **qui** or **que** (see § 348) to the demonstrative, and say: *j'ai lu votre lettre et celle qui est destinée à mon frère* (=I have read your letter, and the one which is intended for my brother).

What, meaning *that which*, must always be translated in that way, *i.e.*, by **ce qui** or **ce que**.

339. Ce is used with the third person singular or plural of *être, pouvoir, devoir*: **ce pourrait être lui** (=it might be he); **ce doit être touchant** (=it must be impressive).

340. When **ce** is used before those verbs, it refers either to persons or things, and the verb is always in the singular, unless the pronoun following the verb is in the third person plural: **ce n'est pas vrai** (=it is not true); *si jamais homme en a été capable, ce fut sans doute Alexandre* (=if ever a man could do it, it was doubtless Alexander); **ce sont eux** (=it is they).

341. Ce is used instead of *il, elle, eux, elles*, when the verb *être* is followed by an article, a possessive or a demonstrative adjective: **c'est un Français** (=he is a Frenchman); **c'est sa sœur** (=she is his sister); **ce sont vos amis** (=it is your friends); **ce n'étaient pas ces arbres qu'il voulait abattre** (=it was not these trees he wished to fell).

But we must say: **il est Français**, the noun (or rather adjective) being used without any article or adjective.

342. If the verb *être* is followed by an adjective, the English word *it* is expressed:—

1. By **ce**, when referring to what precedes: **c'est vrai** (=it is true).

2. By **il**, when *être* is used as an impersonal verb, and *it* refers to what follows: **il est vrai que c'est mon frère qu'il a vu** (=it is true that it is my brother he has seen).

343. *Ce* is used by redundancy:—

1. When *être* is placed between two infinitives: *laisser un crime impuni, c'est s'en rendre complice* (= to leave a crime unpunished is to make one's self an accomplice of it).

2. When the second part of a sentence begins with the verb *être* followed by a substantive or an infinitive, the pronoun *ce* is repeated if it begins the sentence: *ce que j'aime, c'est la vérité* (= what I like is truth); *ce que je désire, c'est de vous voir réussir* (= what I wish is to see you succeed).

344. When either part of the sentence can be the predicate of the other, the pronoun *ce* may be used or not before the second: *boire, manger, dormir était*, or *c'était, leur seule occupation* (= drinking, eating, sleeping was their only occupation).

345. *Que de*, before an infinitive in the second part of the sentence, when *ce* begins the first part, gives great force to the expression: *c'est acheter cher un repentir que de se ruiner pour une fantaisie* (= it is buying repentance dear to ruin one's self for a mere fancy).

346. In interrogations, certain forms are to be avoided on account of their harsh sound; such are: *furent-ce, doivent-ce*; another way must then be employed, such as *les Romains furent-ils...* (= were the Romans...). (See § 388).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. When are <i>celui-ci, celui-là, cect, cela, voici, voilà</i> used?</p> <p>2. What does <i>ça</i> mean, and when is it used?</p> <p>3. How do you translate: <i>the one which, or that which</i>?</p> <p>4. In what number is the verb put after <i>ce</i>?</p> | <p>5. When is the English word <i>it</i> translated by <i>ce</i>, and when by <i>il</i>?</p> <p>6. State the cases when <i>ce</i> must be expressed in the second part of a sentence.</p> <p>7. What is the effect produced by <i>ce... que de</i> before an infinitive?</p> |
|--|--|

Exercise 51.

1. Vous êtes venu de bonne heure, c'est vrai. 2. Comment ça va-t-il chez vous? 3. C'est nous qui avons payé le déjeuner. 4. Voyez-vous ces dames? 5. Ce sont elles que j'ai eu l'honneur

d'accompagner au bal. 6. Ceci me convient mieux que cela. 7. Laplace et Newton furent deux célèbres mathématiciens; celui-là était Français, et celui-ci Anglais. 8. Je ne me soucie pas de ça. 9. C'est remporter la plus belle des victoires que de commander à ses passions. 10. Ce pourraient être vos motifs. 11. Il n'est pas sûr qu'il vienne aujourd'hui. 12. Je vous dis que c'est très-sûr.

*'en prendre, *ça, *devoir, *tout à fait.

1. It is a mistake to suppose that he is ill. 2. It is (to) you that I shall call to account.¹ 3. It is they who are making that noise. 4. I like this, but that seems to me very dangerous. 5. How are you this morning? 6. They² give themselves (*de*) such airs. 7. French and English are the two languages most generally spoken; the former in Europe, and the latter in the other parts of the world. 8. That is what you know, this is what you are going to learn. 9. They must³ be the same gentlemen we saw yesterday. 10. He is a man you may trust. 11. It is quite⁴ evident. 12. It is certain that in this circumstance he did not do his duty.

IV. RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

347. Relative pronouns agree in gender, number, and person with their antecedent, even when they themselves do not change: *les maisons qui sont dans cette rue sont bien bâties* (=the houses which are in that street are well built). Although **qui** does not change, it agrees in gender, number, and person with *maisons*, and the verb *sont* which agrees with *qui*, is in the third person plural.

348. **Qui** in the nominative case, and **que** in the objective (or accusative), may be used for *persons* or *things*: *le livre qui est sur la table* (=the book which is on the table); *l'homme qui vient* (=the man who comes); *le livre que vous voyez* (=the book which you see); *l'homme que vous voyez* (=the man whom you see).

349. ~~en~~ Great care must be taken to distinguish between **que** and **qui**, as, owing to the clear sense of those two words, inversions are very frequent in French:—

L'ours qui tua le chasseur (=the bear which killed the hunter);

L'ours que tua le chasseur (=the bear which was killed by the hunter, or which the hunter killed).

350. Qui can be used, without an antecedent, either as subject or as complement (or object). In that case, it applies to *persons only*, and is always *masculine*: *qui sert bien son pays n'a pas besoin d'aïeux* (=he who serves his country well has no need of ancestors); *à qui venge son père il n'est rien d'impossible* (=there is nothing impossible for the one who avenges his father); *choisis qui tu voudras* (=choose whom you like).

351. Qui, repeated, is used sometimes in the sense of *ceux-ci, ceux-là*: *chacun y est en action, qui à bâtir, qui à l'agriculture* (=every one there is busy, some in building, others in agriculture).

352. Qui, preceded by a preposition, applies to *persons or things personified*: *l'enfant à qui (not auquel) tout le monde cède est le plus malheureux* (=the child to whom everybody yields, is the most unhappy); *O rochers escarpés! c'est à vous que je me plains, car je n'ai que vous à qui je puisse me plaindre* (=O steep rocks! it is to you that I complain, for I have only you to complain to).

353. Quoi, as a relative pronoun, is used with a preposition, and is applied to *things only*; it generally refers to an antecedent having an indefinite meaning: *c'est à quoi l'on pensera* (=that is what we will think about); *la chose à quoi (or à laquelle) l'on pense le plus est souvent celle dont on parle le moins* (=the thing about which we think most, is often that of which we speak least).

354. De quoi forms an idiomatic expression which means *enough, the means, money, &c.*: *il y a de quoi se plaindre* (=there is reason to complain); *il n'a pas de quoi payer* (=he has not enough to pay); *il a de quoi vivre* (=he has enough to live upon).

355. Dont is used for both genders and numbers, and may apply to all nouns, as :—

le commis dont vous parlez (= the clerk of whom you speak)
les choses dont vous parlez (= the things of which you speak)
la nature dont nous ignorons les secrets (= Nature, whose secrets are unknown to us).

356. If the relative pronoun is separated from its antecedent by another substantive, *whose* or *of whom* is translated by **de qui**, and *of which* by **duquel**, **de laquelle**, **desquels**, **desquelles**, according to the gender and number of the antecedent : *c'est un ami à la générosité de qui je puis toujours faire appel* (= he is a friend to whose generosity I can always appeal); *c'est une entreprise à la réussite de laquelle je ne puis croire* (= it is an undertaking in the success of which I cannot believe).

357. When **dont** denotes the origin, lineage, descent, it applies to *persons only* : *la famille illustre dont il descend* (= the illustrious family from which he is descended). In every other case *from whom*, *from which* must be translated by **duquel**, **de laquelle**, etc.

With *nouns of things*, **d'où** is employed : *le pays d'où je viens* (= the country from which I come).

D'où is used also, instead of *dont*, to announce a conclusion : *c'est un fait d'où je conclus* (= it is a fact from which I conclude).

358. Où always refers to *inanimale objects* :—

le siècle où (or dans lequel) nous vivons (= the age in which we live)

les moyens par où (or par lesquels) vous réussirez (= the means by which you will succeed).

359. All the above pronouns being used for both numbers and genders, there is sometimes doubt as to which noun is their antecedent. This can be obviated by the use of **lequel**, which agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, as we have seen at § 104.

360. Lequel can be used for *persons* and *things* ; *l'homme de qui (or duquel) vous parlez* (= the man of whom you speak) ; *le cheval sur lequel il était monté* (= the horse on which he was mounted).

from
which

Duquel, de laquelle, etc., are used to translate from whom, from which.

361. Great care must be taken to place the relative pronoun in such a way that there can be no doubt as to what word is its real antecedent; thus: *il y a plusieurs pages dans ces manuscrits qui sont illisibles* is an incorrect sentence, because the relative pronoun **qui** seems to refer to *manuscrits*. The correct way is: *il y a dans ces manuscrits plusieurs pages qui sont illisibles* (=there are in these manuscripts several pages which are illegible).

362. Relative pronouns, which are often understood in English, must always be expressed in French:—

le livre que vous voyez (=the book you see)

la leçon qu'il apprend (=the lesson he learns).

363. The relative pronouns are also used as **interrogative pronouns**. They have not then quite the same meaning, and are subject to the following rules:—

Qui refers to persons only: **qui voulez-vous?** (=whom do you want?); **qui parle?** (=who speaks?)

Que refers to things only: **que voulez-vous?** (=what do you want?)

Quoi is used in exclamations, in a simple question, and after a preposition, instead of **que**: **quoi?** (=what?); **quoi de mieux?** (=what is there better?); **avec quoi?** (=with what?)

Lequel shows a preference, a choice made of some thing among a number: **lequel de ces tableaux voulez-vous?** (=which of those pictures will you have?)

Dont is never used as an interrogative pronoun.

364. To these must be added the **interrogative adjective** *quel* (=what, which). It varies in gender and number (see § 107), and is always followed by a noun: **quel homme** (=what a man)! **quelles maisons** (=what houses)!

☞ Notice that, in the singular, the English article **a** is not translated into French.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what substantives do <i>qui</i> and <i>que</i> apply? 2. What is the difference between <i>qui</i> and <i>que</i>? 3. How is <i>qui</i> used when it has no antecedent? 4. Explain the idiomatic force of <i>qui</i> repeated? 5. Explain the use of <i>quot</i>. 6. Remark on <i>dont</i>.—Distinguish between <i>dont</i> and <i>d'où</i>. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. To what class of substantives does <i>où</i> refer? 8. When are <i>lequel</i>, <i>laquelle</i>, &c., to be used? 9. Where are the relative pronouns to be placed? 10. What is the difference between <i>qui</i>, <i>que</i>, <i>quot</i>, <i>lequel</i> used as interrogative pronouns? |
|---|---|

Exercise 52.

1. Les malheurs que son administration déchaîna sur la France. 2. Toi qui sais ta leçon, viens la réciter. 3. Qui sert bien son pays n'a pas besoin d'aïeux. 4. Ils saisirent qui un fusil, qui un pistolet. 5. A qui est ce chapeau? 6. De qui parlez-vous? 7. Ce soldat dont le courage est connu recevra la médaille d'honneur. 8. C'est un soldat au courage de qui je me confie. 9. Le bonheur appartient à qui fait des heureux. 10. La famille dont je sors est une des plus illustres de l'Angleterre. 11. Qui habite la chaumière d'où vous sortez? 12. Par où irez-vous? 13. En quoi consiste la différence? 14. Que pensez-vous de cela?

¹paletot (*m.*), ²se plaindre de, ³en bas, ⁴se fier à, ⁵dans toute l'Europe, ⁶compter, ⁷malheureux ⁸intéresser.

1. What has he said you? 2. Which of these two great-coats¹ is mine? 3. What do you complain of²? 4. The friend you love so much is downstairs.³ 5. That is the aim to which he tends. 6. He is a writer on (to) whose good taste you can always rely,⁴ and whose genius is known throughout the whole of Europe.⁵ 7. With whom did you come? 8. I do not admit the principles from which you derive your system. 9. Disease is an evil for which there is no remedy. 10. Where will you go after? 11. On what do you reckon⁶? 12. Which of these books do you like best? 13. What is more unfortunate⁷ than his position? 14. I read a story in the book of that author which interests⁸ me much.

V. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

355. The pronoun **on** expresses an idea of universality in a vague manner. It only refers to persons, and is only used as subject: **on** mange pour vivre (= one eats to live).

On is generally singular, but when it clearly designates a woman or several persons, it becomes either feminine or plural: *à votre âge, ma fille, on est bien curieuse* (=at your age, my daughter, one is very inquisitive); *ici on est égaux* (=here people are equal).

NOTE.—Instead of using the passive voice, the French put, whenever it is possible, the verb in the active, giving to it the pronoun *on* as a nominative: *on a reçu des lettres* (=letters have been received). (See § 149.)

366. L'on is frequently used instead of *on*, after the conjunctions *et* (=and), *si* (=if), *ou* (=or), and the adverb *où* (=where): *si l'on savait tout* (=if one knew all); *parlez, et l'on écouterà* (=speak, and we shall listen); *sachez où l'on va* (=know where we are going). Before the pronoun *le, la, les*, however, it is better to say *on* to avoid the repetition of the sound of *l*: *qu'il parle, et on l'écouterà* (=let him speak, and we shall listen to him); *si on le savait* (=if people knew it); *sachez où on la conduit* (=knew where she is lod).

On, in the twelfth century *om*, and earlier *hom*, is simply the Latin word *homo*, and means properly "a man": *on lui amène son destrier* (=a man brings him his war-horse). Thus, *on* was originally a substantive; and this accounts for its being sometimes preceded by the article (*l'on*).

367. on is used to avoid naming the persons of whom we speak, and, in that case, it generally shows a certain amount of contempt, although not so much as *ça*: *vous, Narcisse, approchez, et vous, qu'on se retire* (=as for you, Narcissus, draw near; and you [*i. e.* the other persons present], withdraw). (See § 337).

Vous takes sometimes the place of *on* in colloquial language: *si vous sortez après dix heures, on vous arrête et on vous mène en prison* (=if you go out after ten o'clock, you are arrested, and taken to prison); *vous savez bien quand vous y entrez, mais personne ne peut dire quand vous en sortirez* (=you know when you go in, but no one can tell when you will come out).

368. The pronoun **chacun** takes *son, sa, ses* after it:—

1. When it is the subject of the verb: *chacun doit parler à son tour* (=each one must speak in his turn).

2. When it is placed *after* the complement of the verb, or when there is no complement: *remettez ces livres-là chacun à sa place* (=put back these books, each in its place); *les animaux sont vêtus chacun selon ses besoins* (=the animals are clothed, each according to its wants).

369. **Chacun** takes *leur, leurs*, when it is placed *before* the direct complement: *les abeilles bâtissent chacun leur cellule* (=the bees construct each its cell); *les langues ont chacune leurs bizarreries* (=each language has its oddities); *les juges ont donné chacun leur opinion* (=each judge has given his opinion).

370. If **chacun** is preceded by a verb which cannot have a direct object, the use of *son, sa, ses, or leur, leurs* is optional: *ils sont venus, chacun avec ses, or leurs gens* (=they came each with his servants).

371. The locution **l'un l'autre** (=one another, each other) expresses reciprocity, and takes both genders and both numbers; thus: *ils s'aimaient les uns les autres* (=they loved one another); *elles se nuisent les unes aux autres* (=they injure one another).

The locution **l'un et l'autre** (=both) does not express reciprocity, but merely the idea of two or more persons, two or more things; placed before a noun it is an adjective, and agrees in gender with the noun: *j'ai parcouru l'une et l'autre régions* (=I have gone over both regions).

372. **Autrui** (=others, other people) is always used as a substantive, and does not take the plural: *ne parlez jamais mal d'autrui* (=never speak ill of other people).

373. The indeterminate pronouns *whosoever, whoever* are usually expressed:—

1. By **quiconque**, when they mean *all those who*: **quiconque touchera à mon livre sera puni** (=whoever touches my book shall be punished).

2. By **qui que ce soit qui, or que** (followed by the verb in the subjunctive mood), when they mean *whatever the person may be who, or whom*: **qui que ce soit qui vienne, dites-lui que je rentrerai dans une demi-**

heure (=whosoever may come, tell him that I shall be back in half-an-hour).

374. *Quoi que ce soit* (=whatever) is used in like manner for things: ***quoi que ce soit que vous disiez, ou vous croira*** (=whatever you may say, you will be believed).

375. *Rien* means properly *quelque chose* (=something), and it has still that meaning in interrogative sentences: *y a-t-il rien de plus beau?* (=is there anything more beautiful?).

376. Used with a negative, it means *nothing*: ***je ne fais rien*** (=I do nothing).

377. *Rien* is used in the sense of *nothing*, and *without a negative*:—

(1) After a comparative: ***il a moins que rien*** (=he has less than nothing);

(2) After a preposition: ***il fait cela avec rien*** (=he does that with [almost] nothing);

(3) in answers: ***que faites-vous? rien*** (=what are you doing? nothing); ***que voyez-vous? rien*** (=what do you see? nothing).

378. *Rien* and ***tout*** are placed *after the verb* in simple tenses, and *between the auxiliary and the participle* in compound tenses: ***il ne voit rien et vous voyez tout*** (=he sees nothing, and you see everything); ***il n'a rien vu mais vous avez tout vu*** (=he has seen nothing, but you have seen all). With an infinitive, they generally come first: ***vous ne devez rien faire*** (=you must do nothing); ***il faut tout dire*** (=you must say all).

379. *Personne*, meaning *anybody*, does not take *ne*:—

(1) in interrogative sentences: ***y a-t-il personne de mieux renseigné?*** (=is there any one better informed?).

(2) In sentences expressing doubt: ***je doute qu'il vienne personne*** (=I doubt whether anybody will come);

(3) In answers: *qui est là?* **personne** (=who is there? no one);

(4) After a comparative: *il le fera mieux que personne* (=he will do it better than any one).

380. Personne, with a negative sense, is masculine, unless it clearly refers to a woman: **personne n'est entièrement bon** (=no one is entirely good); **personne n'est plus jolie** (=no one [lady] is prettier). When **personne** is used as a noun, *i.e.*, when preceded by an article or an adjective (demonstrative or possessive), it is feminine: *une personne de qualité* (=a man [or woman] of title).

For the other pronouns, **tout**, etc., see *Indefinite Adjectives* (§ 306, § 314).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Explain the various idiomatic uses of <i>on</i>.</p> <p>2. When does the pronoun <i>chacun</i> take <i>son</i>, <i>sa</i>, <i>ses</i> after it?—When does it take <i>leur</i>?</p> <p>3. Distinguish between <i>l'un l'autre</i> and <i>l'un et l'autre</i>.</p> <p>4. When is <i>autrui</i> used?</p> | <p>5. How are the pronouns <i>whoever</i>, <i>who-soever</i>, <i>whatever</i> translated?</p> <p>6. What is the real meaning of <i>rien</i>?</p> <p>7. When are <i>rien</i> and <i>personne</i> followed by <i>ne</i>?—when are they not?</p> <p>8. Where are <i>rien</i> and <i>tout</i> placed?</p> <p>9. When is <i>personne</i> masculine?—when is it feminine?</p> |
|--|---|

Exercise 53.

1. On dit qu'il y a eu un violent incendie à Londres. 2. On est égaux quand on s'aime. 3. Les dix tribus de l'Attique avaient chacune leur président. 4. Ces messieurs ont voté chacun selon ses opinions. 5. Par soi-même on peut juger d'autrui. 6. Qui-conque aura fini son devoir à midi pourra aller jouer. 7. Je n'en parlerai à qui que ce soit. 8. Prêtez-moi un ouvrage quelconque. 9. Ne vous maltraitez pas l'un l'autre. 10. Ils sont toujours à se moquer l'un de l'autre. 11. Je n'aime ni l'un ni l'autre. 12. Quand vous êtes là, vous n'avez plus que quelques pas à faire pour arriver à la gare. 13. On ne peut rien faire de mieux. 14. Personne ne l'a vu.

¹ apporter, ²s'occuper, ³place (*s.*), ⁴envers, ⁵à la maison.

1. News have been brought¹ from Paris. 2. They say that the king is dead. 3. Every one must take care² of himself. 4. These two gentlemen have each a good situation.³ 5. Of whom-

soever you speak, avoid calumny. 6. Whosoever is not ashamed of his faults deserves to be punished. 7. You are guilty of great injustice towards each other. 8. Both suspect him, but neither will say why. 9. Mention this fact to nobody. 10. You should never speak evil of others. 11. We wish to see everything. 12. There is nothing to see. 13. There is nobody at home. 14. This person is very good. 15. What is in that box? nothing.

CHAPTER VI.

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

I. AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH ONE SIMPLE SUBJECT.

381. Every verb agrees with its subject in number and person: *les hommes sont mortels* (=men are mortal); *nous avons le livre* (=we have the book); *le courage est une vertu* (=courage is a virtue).

382. When the subject is a collective noun, that is to say, a noun which denotes an assemblage, a collection of objects of the same kind, the verb is put in the singular, if the *collective noun* is taken as the subject: *une nuée de sauterelles obscurcit l'air* (=a swarm of locusts obscured the air).

It is put in the plural, if the *complement* of the collective noun is taken as the subject: *une nuée de barbares désolèrent le pays* (=a swarm of barbarians desolated the country).

Practice will teach when to put the plural and when the singular. The invariable rules, which grammarians pretend to establish on this point, are more than doubtful. It is, in reality, with the most important word, that the verb agrees.

383. After *la plupart* (=most part), *le plus grand nombre* (=the greatest number), *une foule de* (=a crowd of), *une infinité de* (=a multitude of), etc., the verb always agrees with the *complement* of these collective locutions, either expressed or understood: *la plupart des gens ne font réflexion sur rien*.

(=most people think of nothing); *la plupart écrivent ce nom de cette manière* (=most people write this name thus).

384. After the adverbs of quantity **beaucoup** (=much), **peu** (=little), **moins** (=less), **assez** (=enough), **trop** (=too much), etc., followed by a plural, the verb never agrees with the adverb, but always with the noun: *beaucoup de personnes ignorent la gravité de cette affaire* (=many people are ignorant of the gravity of that affair); *peu de gens supportent la contradiction* (=few people bear contradiction).

385. **Plus d'un** requires the verb in the *singular*, although it calls forth an idea of *plurality*: *plus d'un brave mord la poussière* (=more than one brave man bites the dust).

But when *reciprocity* is implied, the verb is put in the *plural*: *plus d'un avocat qui s'insultent au palais se serrent la main en sortant* (=many barristers, who insult each other in court, shake hands when they go out).

386. The verb **être** (=to be), preceded by **ce** (**c'est**, **c'était**, etc.), remains in the *singular*:—

- (a) When it is followed by one or more nouns, the first of which is *singular*: *c'est la pluie et le brouillard qui attristent l'Angleterre* (=it is the rain and the fog which make England gloomy); *ce sera le même théâtre et les mêmes décorations* (=it will be the same theatre and the same scenery).
- (b) If the pronoun **ce** recalls the idea of a *singular substantive* expressed before: *pour lui le bonheur, c'est de grandes richesses* (=as for him, he thinks that happiness consists in being very rich).
- (c) When **être** is followed by a pronoun of the *first* or *second* person: *c'est nous qui sommes les vrais coupables* (=it is we who are the real culprits); *c'est vous qui auriez dû le faire* (=it is you who should have done it).

- (d) When the noun coming after **être** is preceded by *de*: **c'est de vos parents que nous parlons**. (=it is of your relations we speak).

387. But the verb **être** is put in the plural:—

- (a) When the first noun is in the plural: **ce sont les mêmes décorations, le même théâtre** (=it is the same scenery, the same theatre); **ce sont les arbres, le chemin, la maison que j'ai vus autrefois** (=it is the trees, the road, the house, I saw formerly); **ce sont les rois qui sont les chefs des nations** (=it is the kings who are the chiefs of the peoples).
- (b) When the pronoun **ce** recalls the idea of a plural noun expressed before: *il y a dix espèces de mots*: **ce sont l'article, le nom**, etc. (=there are ten kinds of words: they are the article, the noun, etc.).
- (c) When **être** is followed by pronouns of the third person plural: **ce sont eux qui m'ont accusé** (=it is they who have accused me).

388. The verb **être**, however, although followed by a pronoun of the third person plural, is put in the singular: (a) in order to avoid expressions disagreeable to the ear, such as *sont-ce, seront-ce, furent-ce*. Thus, we must say: **sera-ce vos amis qui vous tireront d'affaire?** (=will it be your friends who will get you out of difficulty?). * (b) In the location **si ce n'est eux** (=unless it be, if it is [or was] not): **si ce n'est eux, quels hommes eussent osé l'entreprendre?** (=what men, besides them, would have dared to undertake it?).

389. Impersonal verbs (or verbs employed as such) remain invariable, even when they are followed by a plural noun: **il tomba des milliers de projectiles sur le champ de bataille** (=thousand of projectiles fell on the battle-field); **il vint plusieurs personnes** (=several persons came).

* *Est-ce que* may also be used in this case. See § 139.

58 AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

See § 162 for the particular nature of the word *il*. Impersonal verbs may be used figuratively in the the third person plural: *les traits pleuvent* (=darts are showered); *les canons tonnent* (=the cannons roar).

Exercice 51.

1. Ces enfants sont très-aimables. 2. Une foule de soldats se précipitèrent dans l'enceinte de l'assemblée. 3. La plupart pensent que la guerre sera bientôt déclarée. 4. Une multitude de sauto-relles dévorèrent la récolte. 5. Beaucoup de maisons ont été détruites par l'incendie. 6. A Paris, au collège de France, un très-grand nombre de jeunes gens suivent gratuitement les cours des meilleurs professeurs. 7. Plus d'un philosophe s'y est trompé. 8. Peu de gens savent cette nouvelle, et je vous engage à ne pas l'ébruiter. 9. Ce furent les Phéniciens de cette région que je vous parlo. 10. C'est des anciens habitants de cette région que je vous parlo. 11. Il est venu plus de deux mille personnes à la cérémonie.

'enclin, *sortir, *impasse (*l*), *assistance (*l*), *échapper à.

1. These men are not so rich as we thought. 2. He and I were inclined¹ to do it. 3. Many people think this news is false. 4. A crowd of children came out² of the court.³ 5. Half the passengers were so ill that they could not give any help.⁴ 6. Few persons put into practice the saying: Time is money. 7. It is the barking of the dogs that I hear. 8. What are the chief towns of France? They are: Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lille, Toulouse, Nantes, Rouen. 9. It is of them (*f. pl.*) they speak. 10. Was it the Phœnicians or the Egyptians who invented writing? 11. The multitude of errors which escaped⁵ his attention have been corrected since.

II. AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

390. A verb which has two or more subjects in the same person of the singular is put in the same person of the plural: *le chien et le chat recherchent le voisinage de l'homme* (=the dog and the cat seek the vicinity of men).

But if the subjects are of different persons, the verb follows the same rule as the pronoun (*see* § 319), that is to say, it is put in the first person plural if there is one in the sentence: *vous, lui et moi, nous sommes heureux*

(=you, he and I are happy); and if there is not a first person, it takes the second: *vous et lui, vous êtes coupables* (=you and he are guilty).

391. The verb is put in the singular after several subjects:—

1. When the subjects form either an enumeration or a kind of climax: *un regard, une parole, un serrement de main* **suffit** *pour relever le courage du malheureux* (=a look, a word, a grasp of the hand is enough to raise the courage of the unhappy man).

2. When the enumeration is summed up by a word, such as *chacun, tout, rien*, etc.: *un souffle, une ombre, un rien, tout lui donnait la fièvre* (=a breath, a shadow, a trifle, everything gave him a fever).

392. When the subjects are connected together by **comme** (=as), **ainsi que** (=as well as), **de même que** (=as well as), **autant que** (=as much as), **plus que** (=more than), **moins que** (=less than), **aussi bien que** (=as well as), the verb agrees with the first only: *la vérité, comme la lumière, est inaltérable* (=truth, as well as light, is unalterable); *l'or autant que les honneurs séduit l'homme* (=gold seduces man as much as honours). In this last example, the verb of the secondary proposition is understood: *l'or séduit l'homme autant que les honneurs le séduisent*.

393. After **l'un et l'autre** (=both) the verb takes the plural: *l'un et l'autre sont morts* (=both are dead); *l'un et l'autre guerrier sont de haute taille* (=both warriors are of tall stature);

But **l'un ou l'autre** (=one or the other), **ni l'un ni l'autre** (=neither one nor the other) require the verb in the singular: *l'un ou l'autre a raison, mais lequel des deux?* (=either one or the other is right, but which of the two?); *ni l'un ni l'autre ne remportera la victoire* (=neither one nor the other will gain the victory).

394. The conjunctions **ou** and **ni** (=or and nor) also lead to some violations of the rules on the agreement of verbs. **Ni** and **ou** sometimes take the verb in the plural: **ni** l'or **ni** la grandeur ne nous **rendent** heureux (=neither gold nor greatness make us happy); le courage **ou** le bonheur **ont** pu faire des héros (=courage or happiness have been able to make heroes); and sometimes they take the verb in the singular: **ni** Jean **ni** Pierre **n'a** voulu travailler (=neither John nor Peter would work); la peur, **ou** la misère lui **a** fait commettre une lâcheté (=fear or misery made him commit a cowardly act).

Habit will teach how to distinguish between these shades of difference. As a general rule, when **ou**, **ni** are *distributive*, the verb is in the *singular*; when they are *collective*, the verb is put in the *plural*.

395. When the verb has for its subject the relative pronoun **qui** (=who), it agrees in number and person with that pronoun which agrees itself with its antecedent: *c'est moi qui vous le dis, qui suis votre tuteur* (=it is I who tell you this, I who am your guardian).

Exercise 55.

1. Les convenances, son intérêt, l'honneur l'exige. 2. Prières, menaces, coups, rien ne peut le corriger. 3. Camille ainsi que Maxime est très-paresseux. 4. La vérité comme la conscience est inaltérable. 5. C'est vous qui avez jeté des pierres dans mon jardin. 6. L'un et l'autre sont parfaitement oubliés. 7. Mon cousin ou son frère aura sa place. 8. Votre sœur ou ma tante viendront ce soir. 9. Le prince avec ses compagnons se cacha dans une caverne. 10. J'espère que ni vous ni lui ne parlerez. 11. Ni l'un ni l'autre n'étaient russiens. 12. Un seul mot, un soupir, un coup d'œil nous trahit.

¹ Sarrasins, ² Damiette, ³ réussir à.

1. He and I, we shall go into the country. 2. Fear or want cause all his movements. 3. Our peril or safety is not a thing which interests you. 4. The elephant, like the castor, likes

society. 5. It is a satire, not a useful book, that he has written. 6. Neither of them will come. 7. Neither you nor I are wrong. 8. It was Themistocles and Miltiades who vanquished the Persians. 9. I am Louis, king of France, who repulsed the Saracens¹ at Damietta.² 10. Entreaties, threats, harsh measures, nothing succeeded in³ making him speak. 11. His courage, his perseverance, his endurance astonishes me.

III. COMPLEMENT OF THE VERB.

396. Two or more verbs can have a common complement, but only when these verbs do not require complements of a different nature: *l'enfant doit chérir et respecter ses parents* (=the child ought to love and respect his parents); in this sentence, *parents* may serve as a complement to both verbs *chérir* and *respecter*, because we say *chérir quelqu'un*, *respecter quelqu'un* (=to love a person, to respect a person); but with a verb governing an indirect complement like *obéir* (=to obey), for instance, we could not use *parents* as a common complement; we could not say, for example: *l'enfant doit obéir et respecter ses parents* (=the child ought to obey and respect his parents); it is then necessary to express both complements: *l'enfant doit respecter ses parents et leur obéir*.

397. When a verb has two or more complements, these complements ought to be of the same nature; we might say correctly: *il aime à chanter et à dessiner* (=he likes to sing and to draw), or *il aime le chant et le dessin* (=he likes singing and drawing), but we cannot say: *il aime le chant et à dessiner* (=he likes singing and to draw).

398. A verb cannot have two indirect complements, when the latter is a mere repetition of the former; thus, we must not say: *c'est à vous à qui je parle*, *c'est de vous dont il s'agit*, but *c'est à vous que je parle* (=it is to you I am speaking), *c'est vous dont il s'agit* (=it is you who are in question); or *c'est vous à qui je parle*, *c'est de vous qu'il s'agit*.

The same remark applies to the adverb *où*; we must not say: *c'est ici où il demeure*, *c'est là où je vais*, but *c'est ici qu'il demeure* (=it is here that he lives), *c'est là que je vais* (=it is there that I am going).

399. Some verbs are both transitive and intransitive; such are: *aider* (=to help), *présider* (=to preside), *satisfaire* (=to satisfy), *suppléer* (=to supply or fill up). *Aider quelqu'un* and *aider à quelqu'un* both mean to help a person; *présider une séance* (=to take the chair at a meeting), *présider à une solennité* (=to have the management of a solemnity); *satisfaire* takes *à* before a noun of thing: *j'ai satisfait à mes engagements* (=I have met my liabilities), but *j'ai satisfait mon maître* (=I have satisfied my master); *suppléer quelqu'un* (=to supply a person's place), *suppléer quelque chose* (=to supply a deficiency in some article which is not complete), *suppléer à quelque chose* (=to make up for one thing by another).

400. The passive verbs govern their complement with the preposition **de** or **par**; **de** must be used when the action expressed results from an operation of the soul: *il est redouté de tout le monde* (=he is dreaded by everybody); **par** should be used if the action expressed is bodily or mental: *il a été tué par un soldat* (=he has been killed by a soldier); *il a été instruit par son frère aîné* (=he has been taught by his eldest brother).

401. **Par**, however, is sometimes used to avoid the repetition of **de**: *la proposition a été approuvée d'une commune voix par tous les membres présents* (=the proposal was accepted unanimously by all the members present).

402. NOTICE that any preposition used in English in the sense of *in order to* is generally expressed in French by the preposition **pour**: *il est venu pour faire votre portrait* (=he came to make your portrait). Sometimes the preposition is not expressed: *allez le voir* (=go and see him), *venez me chercher* (=come and fetch me).

403. The following verbs take no preposition before their direct object:—

<i>aimer mieux</i> (=to like better)	<i>défendre</i> * † (=to forbid)
<i>apercevoir</i> (=to perceive)	<i>demander</i> * † (=to ask for)
<i>approuver</i> (=to approve)	<i>désirer</i> (=to desire)
<i>assurer</i> * (=to assure)	<i>payer</i> * (=to pay for)
<i>attendre</i> † (=to wait, to expect)	<i>prier</i> (=to beg of)
<i>chercher</i> † (=to look for, to seek)	<i>regarder</i> (=to look on)
<i>compter</i> (=to count, to reckon)	<i>vouloir</i> (=to be willing, to wish).
<i>craindre</i> † (=to fear)	

404. The following verbs, which take no preposition in English, must be followed by **à** in French :—

<i>attenter à</i> (=to attempt)	<i>pardonner à</i> * (=to pardon)
<i>convenir à</i> (=to suit)	<i>permettre à</i> † (=to allow)
<i>défendre à</i> † (=to forbid)	<i>plaire à</i> (=to please)
<i>dire à</i> † (=to tell, to say)	<i>promettre à</i> † (=to promise)
<i>se fier à</i> (=to trust)	<i>répondre à</i> (=to answer)
<i>obéir à</i> (=to obey)	<i>succéder à</i> (=to succeed).

405. The following verbs are followed by **de** in French :—

<i>abuser de</i>	(=to abuse)
<i>approcher de</i>	(=to approach)
<i>avoir garde de</i>	(=to take care not to, to mind lest)
<i>changer de</i>	(=to change)
<i>convenir de</i>	(=to agree to)
<i>douter de</i>	(=to doubt)
<i>jouer de</i>	(=to enjoy)
<i>manquer de</i>	(=to want)
<i>se moquer de</i>	(=to laugh at)
<i>se servir de</i>	(=to use)
<i>se souvenir de</i>	(=to remember)
<i>user de</i>	(=to use).

Exercise 56.

1. Elle le regrette et s'en repent. 2. Il obéit à son général et le respecte beaucoup. 3. Est-ce à moi que vous parlez? 4. C'est sur le mont Sinaï que Dieu donna sa loi à Moïse. 5. C'est à lui

* Assurer une chose à quelqu'un	(=to assure some one of a thing)
défendre " "	(=to forbid some one to do a thing)
demander " "	(=to ask some one for a thing)
payer " "	(=to pay some one for a thing)
pardonner " "	(=to pardon some one for a thing).

† Attendre, craindre, défendre, demander, dire, permettre, promettre take the preposition **de** before an infinitive.

‡ Chercher requires the preposition **à** before an infinitive.

quo j'écris. 6. M. Bourdet a présidé à la distribution des prix. 7. J'ai satisfait tout le monde. 8. Il touchait au port quand il a fait naufrage. 9. Nous avons loué une salle pour recevoir nos amis ce soir-là. 10. Il a été blessé de votre manière de parler. 11. Son père a été grièvement blessé par la chute d'une poutre.

'aller à cheval, 'aimer, 'coup de pistolet, 'malle (s)

1. Charles went out to look for his brother. 2. He assured my father that the letter had been sent. 3. This house does not suit your uncle. 4. You ought not to trust him. 5. Can you agree about the price? 6. He asked his father for the newspaper. 7. I don't think he ever assured any one of a thing of which he was not certain. 8. The letter was written by James. 9. He rode¹ to and returned from Kingston in two hours and a-half. 10. He is very fond of² [to] walking and riding. 11. The gamekeeper was wounded by a pistol-shot³ by the gardener. 12. I had this trunk⁴ made to go to America.

IV. USE OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

406. We have seen (§ 153) that some neuter verbs take **avoir** and others **être** in their compound tenses. The former is used to mark the *action*: *il a passé en Australie au mois de mai* (=he went to Australia in the month of May). The auxiliary **être** expresses a *state*: *il est passé en Australie depuis vingt ans* (=he has been in Australia these twenty years); we here express the state of his being a resident in Australia.

407. When these verbs can be used in an *active* sense they naturally take the verb *avoir*: *il a monté l'escalier* (=he has gone up stairs); *nous avons descendu nos livres* (=we have taken down our books); *il a passé la rivière* (=he has crossed the river).

408. A few neuter verbs change their auxiliary according to the difference of meaning; thus *convenir*, used instead of *plaire* (=to please), takes *avoir*: *cet homme ne m'a pas convenu* (=that man has not pleased me); in the sense of *to make an agreement* it takes *être*: *nous sommes convenus d'agir ainsi* (=we have agreed to act thus).

The verbs *demeurer* (=to remain), *expirer* (=to expire), *rester* (=to stay), the sense of which is susceptible of variation, follow the same rule.

409. The following verbs only take the auxiliary **avoir** :—

<i>courir</i>	(= to run)		<i>périr</i>	(= to perish)
<i>dormir</i>	(= to sleep)		<i>succomber</i>	(= to succumb)
<i>languir</i>	(= to languish)		<i>vivre</i>	(= to live)
<i>marcher</i>	(= to walk)		<i>survivre</i>	(= to outlive)
<i>paraître</i>	(= to appear)		<i>triompher</i>	(= to triumph)

410. Twelve neuter verbs, of which a list is given in § 153, take the auxiliary **être** only.

411. The English make frequent use of auxiliaries. and such words as *do*, *did*, *shall*, *will*, etc., (1) in answers, (2) to question the truth of a statement, (3) to express surprise: (a) *Has Mr. Smith arrived? Yes, he has*; (b) *Is it Spanish he is reading? Yes, it is*; (c) *Will your brother come to-day? No, he will not*; (d) *He has bought a country house. Has he?*

The French language is less elliptical, and requires the sentence to be complete. The above sentences would be translated thus: (a) *Mr. Smith est-il arrivé? Oui, il est arrivé*; (b) *Est-ce de l'espagnol qu'il lit? Oui, c'en est*; (c) *Votre frère viendra-t-il aujourd'hui? Non, il ne viendra pas*; (d) *Il a acheté une maison de campagne. Vraiment! or en vérité, or any other exclamation suited to the occasion.*

NOTICE, therefore, that the auxiliary is not used alone, but that the principal verb and a noun or pronoun must be expressed; and that in exclamative sentences some suitable exclamation must be used in the shape of an adverb, a verb, or an interjection. (See § 130, and the rules on the position of pronouns.)

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. State the rule for the agreement of the verb with its subject.
2. How is the rule affected when the subject is a collective noun?
3. In what number is the verb put after *la plupart* ?—*le plus grand nombre*, etc.
4. What number does the verb take after *beaucoup* followed by a noun in the plural?—after *plus d'un*?
5. When does the verb *être*, preceded by *ce*, take the singular?—When does it take the plural?

6. State the exception to the rule.
7. When *impersonal* verbs are followed by a plural noun, what number do they take?
8. When is the verb, following several subjects, put in the singular?
9. In what number should the verb be written after two subjects connected by *ni* /—by *ou* /
10. When is the verb put in the singular after *ou* and *ni*?
11. In what number is the verb written after *l'un et l'autre*?
12. State the rule which affects the verb having as its subject the pronoun *qui*.
13. Can a verb have two complements?
14. Correct the fault in the expression *c'est à vous à qui je parle*.
15. What auxiliary do neuter verbs take when they express (a) *action*, (b) *state*?
16. Give a few neuter verbs conjugated (a) with *être*, (b) with *avoir*, (c) with either.
17. Explain how certain verbs alter their meaning, according to the auxiliary verb with which they are conjugated.

Exercice 57.

1. Est-ce à moi que vous parlez? Oui, c'est à vous. 2. J'ai passé quatre mois à Paris. 3. Mon frère est passé en Russie depuis plusieurs années. 4. Avez-vous descendu ma boîte à ouvrage? Oui, je l'ai descendue. 5. Cette maison lui a convenu. 6. Nous sommes convenus d'aller ensemble. 7. Elle a survécu à toute sa famille. 8. Il est tombé du haut de la maison. 9. Que sont devenus vos cousins? 10. Ils sont parvenus aux postes qu'ils cherchaient à obtenir. 11. Est-ce un roman que vous lisez? Oui, c'en est un. 12. Jacques est arrivé hier d'Afrique. Vraiment! déjà!

¹revenir, ²bring upstairs = monter, ³descendre, ⁴de.

1. You will write to your uncle, will you? Yes, I will.
2. Your brother has not yet returned¹ from America.
3. We agreed to meet at the station at twelve o'clock.
4. James and Henry have brought the table and the chairs upstairs.²
5. These books have not yet been taken down.³
6. The lease has expired yesterday.
7. He stayed three years in that town.
8. Charles triumphed over⁴ all his enemies.
9. Is that your carriage? Yes, it is.
10. Is it an Italian book you are reading? Yes, it is.
11. Do you give these boys translations to do? No, I do not.
12. Should you like to stay there? Yes, indeed, I should.
13. The lease is expired since yesterday.

CHAPTER VII.

SYNTAX OF THE PARTICIPLES.

SECTION I.

AGREEMENT OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

412. The present participle is always invariable: *cette personne obligeant tous les malheureux est vraiment charitable* (=that person being kind to all the unfortunate is really charitable); *l'orage, nous effrayant tous, redoubla* (=the storm, frightening us all, redoubled in violence).

413. Taken as an adjective, the present participle is called a *verbal adjective*, and, like all other adjectives, follows the rules of agreement. The verbal adjective expresses a *state*: *l'obscurité est effrayante* (=the darkness is alarming); while the present participle expresses an *action*: *l'orage, en effrayant les animaux, dispersa tout le troupeau* (=the storm, in frightening the animals, dispersed the whole flock); we must, therefore, whilst examining a sentence, ascertain whether a *state* or an *action* is expressed.

414. There is *action*, and, consequently, no agreement:—

1. When the participle *has a direct complement*: *on n'entend plus les marteaux frappant l'enclume* (=the hammers are no longer heard striking the anvil);

2. When the participle is *preceded* by the preposition **en**: *la mer s'avance en mugissant* (=the sea advances, roaring);

3. When the participle is *followed* by an adverb: *une fille obéissant bien* (=a girl obeying faithfully), *des esprits agissant toujours* (=minds always busy).

415. *State* is expressed, and, therefore, agreement takes place:—

1. When the verbal adjective is accompanied by the verb *être*: *cette fleur est charmante* (=this flower is charming);

2. When the verbal adjective is preceded by an adverb: *une fille bien obéissante* (=a very obedient girl).

When the form in *-ant* is followed by an indirect or circumstantial complement, the sense alone can show whether there should be agreement or not. Thus we shall write: *voyez-vous ces débris flottant vers la côte?* (=do you see those fragments drifting towards the shore?); but *Calypso vit des cordages flottants sur la côte* (=Calypso saw on the shore floating cables). In the former example, *flottant* is invariable, because it is a participle and implies action; in the latter, *flottants* agrees with the noun, because it is an adjective, and shows the state of the cables which had long been left to the mercy of the waves.

The present participle, so often used in English, must be translated into French by the indicative: *je la vois qui parle avec votre sœur* (=I see her speaking with your sister).

416. We have seen (§ 44) that the French language makes up fresh nouns with the help of the present participle: from *croyant*, *tranchant*, *débitant* the present participles of *croire* (=to believe), *trancher* (=to cut), *débit* (=to retail), it forms *un croyant* (=a believer), *le tranchant* (=the edge [of a knife]), *un débitant* (=a retailer). All these words naturally follow the general rule for the formation of the plural of substantives: *des croyants, des tranchants, des débitants*.

We must not confound the present participles, such as *négligeant* (=neglecting), *adhérant* (=adhering), *différant* (=differing), *extravagant* (=saying or doing odd things), with the adjectives *négligent* (=negligent), *adhérent* (=adherent), *différent* (=different), *extravagant* (=extravagant). The former are regularly derived from the French verbs *négliger*, *adhérer*, *différer*, *extravaguer*; the latter are real adjectives taken directly from the Latin. These adjectives cannot therefore, in any case, be called the verbal adjectives of *négliger*, *adhérer*, etc.

The following comparative list of present participles and verbal adjectives or nouns will be found useful:—

PRESENT PARTICIPLES.		ADJECTIVES.	
<i>Adhérent</i>	(= adhering)	<i>Adhérent</i>	(= adherent)
<i>abondant</i>	(= abounding)	<i>abondant</i>	(= confluent)
<i>différent</i>	(= differing)	<i>différent</i>	(= different)
<i>excellent</i>	(= excelling)	<i>excellent</i>	(= excellent)
<i>expédiant</i>	(= dispatching)	<i>expédiant</i>	(= expedient)
<i>extravagant</i>	(= rambling)	<i>extravagant</i>	(= extravagant)
<i>fabricant</i>	(= manufacturing)	<i>fabricant</i>	(= manufacturer)
<i>fatigant</i>	(= fatiguing)	<i>fatigant</i>	(= tiresome)
<i>intrigant</i>	(= plotting)	<i>intrigant</i>	(= intriguing)
<i>négligeant</i>	(= neglecting)	<i>négligent</i>	(= negligent)
<i>précédant</i>	(= preceding)	<i>précédent</i>	(= previous)
<i>présidant</i>	(= presiding)	<i>président</i>	(= president)
<i>résidant</i>	(= residing)	<i>résident</i>	(= resident)
<i>violant</i>	(= violating)	<i>violent</i>	(= violent)

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a <i>participle</i>? 3. How is the participle connected with the adjective?—with the verb? 3. How many kinds of participles are there? 4. Define a <i>verbal adjective</i>. 5. What is the difference between a | <p>verbal adjective and a present participle?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. When is an <i>action</i> expressed? 7. When is a <i>state</i> expressed? 8. What rule does the present participle follow when used as a substantive? 9. Remark on the spelling of certain verbal adjectives or nouns. |
|--|---|

Exercise 58.

1. Votre sœur est une charmante personne. 2. Les soldats d'Alexandre oubliant leur patrie ne songeaient qu'au butin. 3. Une dame obligeant ses amis. 4. Une preuve convainquante. 5. Les ennemis surprénant nos troupes n'eurent pas de peine à les vaincre. 6. Les émigrants sont partis de France sous Louis XVI. 7. Les fabricants ont décidé d'élever leurs prix. 8. En expédiant demain, les marchandises arriveront lundi. 9. Cet homme est des plus négligents.

¹ bôler, ² convaincre, ³ amener, ⁴ s'efforcer, ⁵ attendrir, ⁶ possant, ⁷ soleries (*s.*), ⁸ gâter.

1. This delicious music, charming my senses, produces the desired effect. 2. My sister is more obliging than yours. 3. The effects of electricity are surprising. 4. We hear the beating¹ sheep. 5. Your arguments, convincing² the judges, brought about³ the prisoner's acquittal. 6. Beggars always endeavour⁴ to work on the feelings of⁵ the passers-by.⁶ 7. It is in making silk

goods⁷ that the Lyons manufacturers become rich. 8. This is an excellent remedy. 9. The gummed paper adhering to the drawing had entirely spoiled⁸ it. 10. He has written to his adherents.

SECTION II.

AGREEMENT OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

1. General Principles.

417. When the past participle is joined to the substantive without the help of an auxiliary verb it is treated as an adjective—that is to say, it always agrees with the noun to which it refers in gender and number: *des mérites récompensés* (=merits rewarded), *des bonheurs passés* (=happiness past), *des lettres reçues* (=letters received).

418. When the past participle is preceded by the auxiliary verb *être* (=to be), it always agrees with the subject in gender and number: *il est venu* (=he is come), *elle est venue* (=she is come), *elles sont venues* (=they are come).

419. When the past participle is preceded by the auxiliary verb *avoir* (=to have), and is not accompanied by any complement, it is always invariable: *il a chanté* (=he has sung), *elle a chanté* (=she has sung), *ils ont chanté* or *elles ont chanté* (=they have sung).

2. The Past Participle used with the auxiliary verb *être* (=to be).

420. We have said that the past participle joined to the auxiliary verb *être* (=to be) always agrees with the subject: *la ville est ouverte* (=the town is open), *le port est fermé* (=the port is shut), *ces fleurs sont épanouies* (=these flowers are full-blown).

421. Consequently, **passive verbs**, being all conjugated with the auxiliary verb *être*, always have their past participle agreeing with the subject: *le roi est aimé* (=the king is loved), *la reine est aimée* (=the queen is loved), *les princes sont aimés* (=the princes are loved).

422. A few **neuter verbs** are conjugated with **être** (see § 153) and follow the same rule, such as *aller* (=to go), *venir* (=to come), *partir* (=to set out), *arriver* (=to arrive); conformably with the rule given in § 418, their past participle always agrees with the subject: **il est venu, elle est venue, ils sont venus, elles sont venues** (=he, she, they are come).

423. In the case of **impersonal verbs** conjugated with **être**, the participle agrees with the subject *il* (§ 420), and this pronoun being always invariable, it follows that the past participle never changes in verbs of this kind: **il est survenu un orage** (=a storm came on), **il est arrivé des malheurs** (=misfortunes happened).

For **reflexive verbs** see §§ 491-495.

424. We have seen (§ 205) that the French language creates new prepositions with the help of certain past participles, such as *excepté* (=except), *attendu* (=considering), *passé* (=past), etc., for instance, *excepté sa mère* (=except his mother), *attendu l'heure* (=considering the hour), *passé l'époque* (=the epoch being past), etc. In these cases the words *excepté*, *attendu*, etc., are always placed *before* the noun; but the same words are participles and agree with the noun when they are put *after* it: *sa mère exceptée, l'heure attendue, l'époque passée*.

3. The Past Participle used with the auxiliary avoir (=to have).

425. While the past participle with **être** depends upon the subject and agrees with it, the past participle united to **avoir** is always independent of the subject, and only agrees with the complement: **j'ai vu le roi, ils ont vu le roi** (=I have seen the king, they have seen the king), **le roi que j'ai vu, les rois que j'ai vus** (=the king whom I have seen, the kings whom I have seen).

426. The past participle with **avoir** varies when it is preceded by its direct complement, and it then agrees

with that complement: *les chevaux que j'ai vus* (=the horses that I have seen); *les fleurs que j'ai coupées* (=the flowers that I have cut);

But it always remains invariable when the complement which precedes it is indirect: *de tous ces malheurs j'ai maintes fois gémi* (=I have oftentimes sighed over all these misfortunes); or when the direct complement follows the participle instead of preceding it: *j'ai vu la rose, j'ai vu des roses* (=I have seen the rose, I have seen some roses).

427. Neuter verbs, never having a direct complement, the past participle of these verbs, conjugated with *avoir*, is always invariable: *cette mauvaise action nous a nui* (=that bad action has proved injurious to us); *les mères ont gémi de tous ces malheurs* (=the mothers have grieved over all those misfortunes).

428. We have seen (§ 399) that a few verbs are employed sometimes as active, sometimes as neuter verbs. In the former case they follow the rule of the past participle conjugated with *avoir*: *cet homme nous a fidèlement servis* (=this man has served us faithfully, i.e., *a servi nous*).

But when they are employed as neuter verbs, they have no direct complement, and their participle remains invariable: *ces livres nous ont beaucoup servi* (=these books have been of much use to us, i.e., *ont servi à nous*).

429. REMARKS.

1. The participles *coûté*, *valu* are invariable when employed in their proper sense—that is to say, when they express the idea of price, of value: *je regrette les dix mille francs que cette maison m'a coûté, parce qu'elle ne les a jamais valu* (=I regret the ten thousand francs which that house has cost me, because it was never worth so much).

These participles vary when employed in a figurative sense—that is to say, with the meaning of *to cause*, *to procure*: *n'oubliez jamais les peines que vous avez coûtées à votre mère* (=never forget the pangs you have cost your mother); *voilà les chagrins que vous a valu votre paresse* (=such are the sorrows which your idleness has brought upon you).

2. The past participle of the verbs *vivre* (=to live), *dormir* (=to sleep), *régner* (=to reign), is always invariable: *les jours qu'on a vécu dans l'oisiveté sont perdus* (=the days spent in idleness are lost); *les heures qu'elle a dormi l'ont reposée* (=the hours she has slept have rested her); just as if the sentences had stood: *pendant lesquels on a vécu...*, *pendant lesquelles elle a reposé...*

430. Impersonal verbs, conjugated with *avoir*, having no direct complement, their past participle is always necessarily invariable: *il a neigé* (=it has snowed), *il a plu* (=it has rained). By analogy, this invariableness has been extended to the participle of active verbs employed as impersonal verbs: *les grandes chaleurs qu'il a fait* (=the great heat there has been), although these verbs have a direct complement, exactly like active verbs properly so called.

431. Reflexive verbs, as we have seen in § 156, can either be *verbs reflexive by nature* (*s'écrouler*=to fall down), or *active verbs* (*laver*=to wash), or *neuter verbs* (*nuire*=to injure), employed reflexively (*se laver*=to wash one's self, *se nuire*=to injure one's self). According to these three cases, the rule for the syntax of the past participle differs.

432. In the case of *verbs reflexive by nature*, like *s'écrouler* (=to fall down), *s'évanouir* (=to faint), *se cabrer* (=to rear), etc., the past participle is always variable, and agrees with the pronoun *se*, which represents the subject: *la jument s'est cabrée* (=the mare has reared); *la malade s'est évanouie* (=the invalid lady has fainted); *la maison s'est écroulée* (=the house has fallen down).

433. In these verbs the auxiliary *être* is used instead of *avoir*; that is to say: *la jument a cabré elle*, *la malade a évanoui elle*. *Se* is then a direct object, and, as it precedes the participle, there must be agreement. (See § 426.)

REMARKS.—1. The verb *s'arroger* (=to arrogate to one's self) is the only verb *reflexive by nature* which does not take the preceding pronoun as its direct complement. We must accordingly write: *elles se sont arrogé certains droits qu'elles n'avaient pas* (=they have arrogated to themselves certain rights to which they

had no claim). *Se* here stands for *à soi*, and is the indirect complement. But we shall write: *elles n'avaient pas les droits qu'elles se sont arrogés* (=they had not the rights which they have arrogated to themselves), because *arrogés* agrees with *que*, standing for *droits*, direct complement, and preceding the verb.

2. Under the category of verbs reflexive by nature certain verbs are placed, such as *apercevoir* (=to perceive), *attaquer* (=to attack), *attendre* (=to wait), *douter* (=to doubt), *plaindre* (=to pity), *prévaloir* (=to prevail), *saïstr* (=to seize), *taire* (=to keep secret), etc., the meaning of which changes when they become reflexive: *elles se sont prévaluées de leur faiblesse* (=they have taken advantage of their weakness); *elles se sont tuées* (=they have remained silent).

433. For the reason given in § 482, the past participle of **active verbs** employed as reflexive always agree: *je me suis lavé* (=I washed myself); *ils se sont lavés* (=they have washed themselves), that is to say: *ils ont lavé eux*; and the past participle of **neuter verbs** used as reflexive is always invariable, because these verbs cannot have a direct complement: *elles se sont nul*, i.e., *elles ont nui à elles* (=they have injured themselves); *bien des rois se sont succédé sur le trône* (=many kings have occupied the throne in succession); *elles se sont ri de nos menaces* (=they have scorned our threats); *ils se sont plu à mal faire* (=they have delighted in doing evil).

434. When the direct complement follows, the past participle of the reflexive verb naturally remains invariable: *elle s'est brûlé le doigt* (=she has burnt her finger); *se* is here an indirect complement (*elle a brûlé le doigt à elle*). We must not confound this case with the former one, where we have seen that the past participle agrees, as in *elle s'est brûlée au doigt*—that is to say, *elle a brûlé elle au doigt*—*se* here being a direct complement.

4. Additional Remarks on the Agreement of the Participles.

435. When followed by an infinitive, the past participle agrees with the preceding noun or pronoun, provided that noun or pronoun is its direct complement:

ces femmes chantent bien ; je les ai entendues chanter (=those women sing well ; I have heard them sing). Here, *entendues* agrees with the pronoun *les*, standing for *femmes* : *j'ai entendu qui ?* (=I have heard whom ?) *ces femmes chanter* (=those women singing).

But the past participle remains invariable when it has the infinitive for its direct complement : *ces romances sont bien connues ; je les ai entendu chanter à Paris* (=those ballads are well known ; I have heard them sung in Paris). In this case, the past participle remains unchanged, as it is followed by its direct complement (see § 426), the infinitive *chanter*, which, moreover, is naturally invariable : * *j'ai entendu quoi ?* (=I have heard what ?) *chanter ces ballades* (=those ballads sung in Paris).

NOTE that when the past participle agrees, the infinitive is expressed in English by the present participle, and when the past participle does not agree, the infinitive is translated by the English past participle.

The past participle *fait*, followed by an infinitive, is always invariable : *les maisons qu'il a fait construire* (=the houses which he has had built). The participles *dû*, *pu*, *voulu* are invariable when we can supply a verb after them : *je lui ai rendu tous les services que j'ai pu et que j'ai dû* ([*lui rendre* is understood] = I have rendered him all the services which I could, and which it was my duty to render him) ; *je lui ai lu tous les livres qu'il a voulu* ([*que je lui lusse* is understood] = I have read to him all the books he wished that I should read [to him]). But we must say : *j'ai payé les sommes que j'ai dues* (=I have paid the sums I owed) ; because the past participle *dues* agrees with its direct object *que*, standing for the substantive feminine plural *sommes*.

436. When *le*, signifying *cela* (=this, that), precedes the past participle, this latter word is always invariable : *sa tranquillité n'est pas aussi assurée qu'il l'aurait désiré*, (=his tranquillity is not so secure as he would have wished), i.e., *il aurait désiré cela, à savoir, que sa tranquillité fût définitivement assurée* (=he would have

* Remember that the infinitive is always in the masculine gender, when used as a substantive : *le boire et le manger* (=eating and drinking).

wished that, namely, that his tranquility would have been quite secure).

We have seen (§ 320) that *le* (in the sense of *cela*) is a vestige of the Latin neuter, and that for this reason the invariableness of the participle is easily explained.

437. The past participle placed between *que*, relative, and *que*, conjunction, is invariable: *les livres que j'aurais présumé que vous liriez* (= the books which I thought you would read); here the relative *que* is the direct complement, not of the past participle, but of the following proposition. Locutions of this kind should be avoided.

438. The past participle preceded by *en* is invariable: *tout le monde m'a offert des services, mais personne ne m'en a rendu* (= everyone has offered me services, but no one has rendered me any).

But the agreement takes place when the pronoun *en* is preceded by an adverb of quantity: *plus il a eu de livres, plus il en a lus* (= the more books he has had, the more he has read, *i.e.* *plus de livres il a lus*).

However, there is no agreement if the adverb follows the pronoun *en* instead of preceding it: *j'en ai beaucoup vu* (= I have seen many of them); *j'en ai tant visité* (= I have visited so many of them).

439. The past participle preceded by the locution *le peu* varies according to the meaning of that locution.

When *le peu* signifies a small quantity, the participle agrees with the noun: *le peu de nourriture qu'il a pris l'a sauvé* (= the little nourishment he has taken has saved him, *i.e.* the amount of nourishment, however small, has sufficed to save him).

When *le peu* means insufficiency, want, lack, the participle is invariable: *c'est le peu de nourriture qu'il a pris qui a causé sa mort* (= it is the insufficient amount of food he has taken which has caused his death).

3. Summary.

440. To sum up, the past participle, joined to the auxiliary **être** (=to be), agrees with the subject;

Joined to the auxiliary **avoir** (=to have), it agrees with the direct complement if the complement precedes it, and remains invariable if the direct complement follows it, or if there is no complement at all.

441. We have seen successively the application of this general rule to the past participles of *active verbs* (§ 419), *passive* (§ 421), *neuter with être* (§ 422), *impersonal with être* (§ 423), *neuter with avoir* (§ 427), *impersonal with avoir* (§ 430), *reflexive by nature* (§ 432), *reflexive by accident*, either *neuter* (§ 433) or *active* (§ 433); finally, to participles followed by an *infinitive* (§ 435), or accompanied by certain locutions (§§ 436—439).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State the rule of the past participle used as an adjective. 2. Explain the rules applicable to the past participle used with (a) <i>avoir</i>, (b) <i>être</i>. 3. What is the rule for the past participle of (a) <i>passive verbs</i>, (b) <i>neuter verbs</i>, (c) <i>impersonal verbs</i>? 4. Remark on <i>attendu, passé, supposé</i>. 5. When does the past participle accompanied by <i>avoir</i> agree? 6. When does it remain unchanged? 7. State the rule for the <i>neuter past participle</i> accompanied by <i>avoir</i>. 8. State the rule which affects <i>coûté, valu, récu, dormi</i>, etc. 9. What is the rule for the past participle of <i>impersonal verbs</i> conjugated with <i>avoir</i>? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. How do verbs <i>reflexive by nature</i> agree? 11. Remark on <i>s'arroger, s'apercevoir, s'attaquer</i>. 12. State the rule which affects (1) <i>active verbs</i> used <i>reflexively</i>; (2) <i>neuter verbs</i> used in the same manner. 13. Explain the rule for the past participle followed by an infinitive. 14. What is the rule for <i>di, pu, voulu</i>? 15. What happens when the participle is (1) placed between two <i>que's</i>, (2) preceded by <i>en</i>, (3) preceded by <i>le</i>? 16. When does the participle agree with <i>le peu</i>? When does it agree with the complement of <i>le peu</i>? |
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Exercise 59.

1. Quo de remparts détruits! Quo de villes forcées! 2. Il a quatre maisons, y compris sa maison de campagne. 3. Vous trouverez mes trois lettres ci-incluses. 4. Dieu nous a distingués des autres animaux, surtout par le don de la parole. 5. Didon a fondé sur la côte d'Afrique la superbe ville de Carthage. 6. Les jours qu'il a conversé avec ses enfants. 7. Bossuet a créé une

langue que lui seul a parlée. 8. Elles s'en sont allées sans me voir. 9. Saturne eut trois fils qui se sont partagé le domaine de l'univers. 10. La disette qu'il y a eu pendant l'hiver. 11. Il s'est trouvé dix personnes chez moi. 12. Je l'ai rendue horrible à ses yeux inhumains. 13. Ils se sont percé le corps. 14. Elles se sont tranquillisées peu à peu.

1. The books which I have bought are well bound. 2. His fortune was greater than I had believed it. 3. You have made her laugh. 4. How many hares did you kill? I killed four (of them). 5. We must deduct from life the hours we have slept. 6. He has helped us with his purse. 7. I have helped her to come downstairs. 8. The soldiers whom the general condemned were put to death yesterday. 9. I know the tune to which you allude; I heard it sung last week. 10. We have met, but have not spoken to one another. 11. Great misfortunes have happened to your father. 12. The troops have marched across a barren country. 13. They seemed astonished. 14. She has broken both her arms.

CHAPTER VIII.

SYNTAX OF ADVERBS.

442. We may give, as a general rule, that the adverb is placed *after the verb* in the simple tenses: *il réussira probablement dans cette entreprise* (=he will probably succeed in this undertaking); and *between the auxiliary and the verb* in the compound tenses: *il l'a entièrement oublié* (=he has entirely forgotten it).

Bien, mal, fort, beaucoup, peu always follow this rule.

443. NOTE that the adverb is never placed in French, as in English, between the conjunctive pronoun subject and the verb: *vous venez toujours en retard* (=you always come late).

444. Adverbs of *time* or *place* are sometimes put at the commencement, and sometimes at the end of the sentence: *il est venu me voir hier avec son frère*, or *hier il est venu me voir avec son frère* (=yesterday he came to see me with his brother).

445. The *negative* consists of two parts, one of which is always **ne**, when the two words are to be expressed; the other varies according to the meaning. The principal adverbs of negation are :—

ne...pas	(=not)
ne...point	(=not at all)
ne...rien	(=nothing)
ne...jamais	(=never)
ne...plus	(=no...more)
ne...que	(=only)

446. If **pas** or **point** is followed by a noun in the partitive sense, this noun is simply preceded by **de** :—

Affirm. : *j'ai du pain* (= I have some bread)

Negat. : *je n'ai pas de pain* (= I have no bread)

447. **Ne** is always placed *before*, and **pas**, **point**, etc. *after the verb* in the simple tenses, and *between the auxiliary and the verb* in the compound tenses : *je ne vois pas* (= I do not see); *je n'ai pas mangé* (= I have not eaten).

448. With the *present infinitive* the two parts of the negative are not separated, as :—

ne pas se venger (= not to revenge one's self)

ne plus écrire (= to write no more).

449. If the verb is in the perfect of the infinitive, it is optional to separate them or not, as :—

Not to have slept { **ne pas avoir dormi**
 { **n'avoir pas dormi.**

450. When used without a verb, the negatives stand without **ne**, as :—

pas à la fois (= not at once)

pas beaucoup (= not much)

pas tant (= not so much)

pas moi (= not I)

pas trop (= not too much)

pas aujourd'hui (= not to day).

451. **Non plus** (=neither) requires the full negation **ne...pas** before it, as :—

je ne le veux pas non plus (= neither will I have it).

452. If the words **nor...either** are only connected with a noun or pronoun without a verb, the noun or the pronoun is preceded in French by **ni**, as:—

ni Charles non plus (=nor Charles either).

453. Observe the expression **ne...que** meaning *only*, as:—

je n'ai que deux sœurs (=I have only two sisters).

454. **Ne** is used before the second verb:—

1. After words expressing apprehension or fear, such as the verbs **appréhender** (=to apprehend), **avoir peur** (=to dread), **prendre garde** (=to take care), **empêcher** (=to prevent), etc.: *empêchez qu'on ne lui parle* (=prevent any one from speaking to him); *prenez garde qu'il ne sorte* (=take care lest he should go out);

2. After the verb **craindre** (=to fear), and the conjunctive locutions **de crainte que**, **de peur que** (=for fear lest...), etc., when the thing expressed by the second proposition is *not* desired (see § 510): *taisez-vous, de peur qu'on ne vous entende* (=hold your tongue, lest any one should hear you);

3. After a comparative of *inferiority* or *superiority*, and the words **autre, autrement**: *il est plus savant que vous ne pensez* (=he is more learned than you think); *il est moins riche qu'on ne croit* (=he is less rich than people imagine); *il pense autrement qu'il ne parle* (=he thinks differently from what he says);

4. When both propositions are negative: *le singe n'est pas plus de notre espèce que nous ne sommes de la sienne* (=the monkey no more belongs to our species than we belong to his, *i.e.*, we do not belong to his).

5. After **il s'en faut** accompanied by a negative or the negative expressions **peu, presque, rien**: *il ne s'en faut pas de beaucoup que la somme n'y soit* (=it wants little to make up the necessary sum); *peu s'en faut que je n'interrompe mon discours* (=a little more would make me interrupt my speech);

6. After **à moins que**: *il partira demain à moins que vous n'alliez le voir ce soir* (=he will go to-morrow unless you go and see him this evening).

455. Ne is suppressed before the second verb:—

1. After a verb accompanied by a negative: *je ne crains pas qu'il vienne* (=I do not dread his coming);

2. After **défendre** (=to prohibit): *il défendit qu'aucun étranger entrât dans la ville* (=he prohibited all strangers from entering the town);

3. After the locutions **avant que** (=before), **sans que** (=without): *j'irai le voir avant qu'il parte* (=I shall go and see him before his departure); *je ne puis parler sans qu'il m'interrompe* (=I cannot speak without his interrupting me).

Ne may be inserted after **empêcher** (=to hinder), **douter** (=to doubt), **nier** (=to deny), **disconvenir** (=to disagree), **contester** (=to contest), used negatively: *on ne peut douter que les pôles ne soient couverts de glace* (=we cannot doubt but that the poles are covered with ice).

456. Pas and point may be suppressed:

1. After the verbs **pouvoir**, **cesser**, **oser**, and the conjunction **si**, especially in the locutions: *si ce n'est* or *si ce n'était* (=were it not, unless, except); *il ne cesse de parler* (=he does not leave off speaking); *je n'ose l'aborder* (=I dare not approach him); *je ne puis me taire* (=I cannot remain silent); *mon frère me ressemble, si ce n'est qu'il est plus petit* (=my brother resembles me, only he is shorter); *si ce n'était la crainte de vous déplaire* (=were it not for the fear of displeasing you);

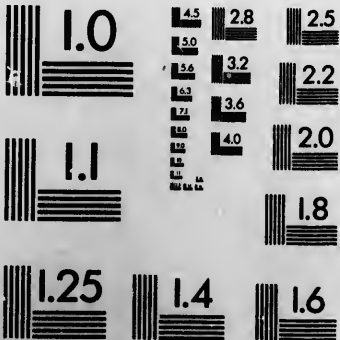
2. After **il y a**, **depuis que**, in the compound tenses: *il y a un an que je ne l'ai vu* (=it is a year since I saw him).

3. When **autre...que** is used: *je n'ai d'autre but que de vous être utile* (=I have no other object than to be useful to you);



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If *autre* is understood, **pas** or **point** must be suppressed: *il n'a de volonté que la mienne* (=he has no other will but mine).

4. After **prendre garde** (=to avoid): *prenez garde qu'on ne vous trompe* (=take care that they do not deceive you).

457. Pas and point must be suppressed:—

1. After **savoir** used instead of *pouvoir*: *je ne saurais vous montrer le chemin* (=I cannot show you the way).

2. After **que** meaning *pourquoi* (=why): *que n'êtes vous arrivé plus tôt?* (=why did you not come sooner)?

3. When two negatives are joined by **ni**: *je ne parle ni n'écris* (=I neither speak nor write).

458. Point is more emphatic than **pas**: *je ne l'aime pas* (=I do not like him, her, or it); *je ne l'aime point* (=I do not like him, her, or it at all).

459. Plus tôt, plutôt. **Plus tôt**, in two words, means *avant* (=sooner), and is the opposite of **plus tard** (=later): *il est arrivé plus tôt que vous* (=he arrived sooner than you).

Plutôt, in one word, expresses an idea of choice, preference: *plutôt la mort que le déshonneur!* (=death rather than dishonour!).

460. Auparavant, davantage. Both these adverbs, being taken absolutely, must never be followed by either *de* or *que*. *Il a davantage de livres que moi* is wrong; we should say: *il a plus de livres que moi* (=he has more books than I). **Auparavant qu'il vienne** is also wrong; we should say: **avant qu'il vienne** (=before he comes).

461. Si, aussi, tant, autant.—**Aussi** and **autant** are used *exclusively* in partitive, whilst **tant** and **si** are *generally* used in negative sentences: *j'ai autant de livres que vous* (=I have as many books as you); *il est aussi savant que son ami* (=he is as learned as his friend); *je n'ai pas tant d'argent que vous* (=I have not so much money as you); *il n'est pas*

si riche que son frère (=he is not so rich as his brother). **Aussi** and **autant**, however, are sometimes used in negative sentences.

462. Mal parler, parler mal. Care should be taken to distinguish between these two expressions; **mal parler** means *to slander, to make use of offensive or insulting language*; **parler mal** means *to speak ungrammatically*.

463. Oui, si. **Oui** is used in answer to an affirmative question: *avez-vous de la monnaie?* **oui, monsieur** (=have you any change? yes, sir); **si** is employed when the question is put negatively: *n'avez-vous pas perdu votre bourse?* **si, madame** (=have you not lost your purse? yes, madam).

464. Aussi, non plus. These two adverbs, taken in the sense of *likewise, equally*, are used, the former in affirmative, the latter in negative sentences: *j'irai le voir, et moi aussi* (=I shall go and see him; so shall I); *je n'ai pas lu ce livre; ni moi non plus* (=I have not read that book; no more have I).

465. De suite, tout de suite. **De suite** means *successively, without interruption*: *il ne travaille pas deux heures de suite* (=he does not work two hours successively); **tout de suite** means *immediately*: *je viens tout de suite* (=I am coming immediately).

466. Partant, pourtant. **Partant** means *therefore, accordingly*: *peu courtisan, partant homme de foi* (=little of a courtier, therefore a man to be trusted); **pourtant** means *nevertheless*: *c'est un grand général, et pourtant il a été battu* (=he is a great general, nevertheless, he has been defeated).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the place of the adverb? 2. What is the distinctive sign of negation in French? 3. When is <i>ne</i> used? 4. When is <i>ne</i> suppressed? 5. After what verbs are <i>pas</i> and <i>point</i> left out? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. What is the difference between <i>pas</i> and <i>point</i>? 7. Distinguish between <i>plutôt</i> and <i>plus tôt</i>—<i>si, aussi</i> and <i>tant, autant</i>—<i>mal parler</i> and <i>parler mal</i>—<i>out</i> and <i>si—aussi</i> and <i>non plus—de suite</i> and <i>tout de suite</i>—<i>partant</i> and <i>pourtant</i>. |
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Exercise 60.

1. On se repent rarement de parler peu, mais souvent de parler trop. 2. Ce qui se fait avec plaisir est ordinairement bien fait. 3. Il a plu aujourd'hui. 4. Autrefois on commençait plus tôt ses études, et on les terminait beaucoup plus tard. 5. Nous périrons jusqu'au dernier plutôt que de nous rendre. 6. Quelque méchants que soient les hommes, ils n'oseraient paraître ennemis de la vertu. 7. On se voit d'un autre œil qu'on ne voit son prochain. 8. Vous ne sauriez nier qu'un homme apprend beaucoup de choses en voyageant. 9. Plus on aime une personne, moins on doit la flatter. 10. Plus d'amour, partant plus de joie. 11. Cromwell couchait rarement deux nuits de suite dans la même chambre. 12. Faites votre devoir tout de suite.

1. There are persons who write better than they speak, and others who speak better than they write. 2. He does nothing but play from morning till night. 3. I do not blame him the less for it. 4. My clerk is more punctual than he was. 5. My little girl can scarcely write, and she reads with difficulty. 6. Have you ever been to Paris? 7. He appeared suddenly. 8. I lost £10,000 at one single stroke. However clever you may be, you should not despise the advice of your friends. 10. Your brother expresses himself incorrectly. 11. Never speak evil of any one. 12. It is now two years since I met with that accident. 13. I tremble lest you should be seen. 14. His wants are small, and therefore he is happy.

CHAPTER IX.

SYNTAX OF PREPOSITIONS.

467. Prepositions are always placed in French *before* the words to which they relate, and never *after*, as is sometimes the case in English, as:—

de *quoi se plaint-il ?* (=what does he complain of?)

Durant is the only exception, as we can say: *sa vie durant* (=during his life). (See § 205.)

468. The preposition *à* is used for *to*,* *at*, or *in*,

* NOTICE that the preposition *to*, when it is used in English as the sign of the infinitive, is not translated into French: *manger trop nuit* (=to eat too much is hurtful).

before proper names of places, such as towns, villages, etc., and the preposition **en** is used for *to* or *in* before names of countries and provinces, as :—

mon père est à Paris (=my father is at or in Paris)
nous allons en Ecosse (=we are going to Scotland).

If, however, the name of the country requires the article, the preposition **à** is used; as : *il est au Brésil* (=he is in Brazil).

NOTICE the difference between the expressions **à terre** and **par terre**: **à terre** is used when a thing raised above the ground falls; and **par terre** when the accident happens to a thing or person standing on the ground.

469. **En** is used with nouns taken in a vague and indeterminate sense, and is not generally followed by the article. **Dans**, on the contrary, is used with nouns taken in a more determinate sense, and requires the article; as : *je demeure en Angleterre, dans le comté de Middlesex* (=I live in England, in the county of Middlesex). **En** is used before a pronoun; as : *mon espoir est en vous* (=my hope is in you).

NOTICE the difference of meaning between **en** and **à** in the following phrases : *le général est à la campagne* (=the general is in the country); *le général est en campagne* (=the general has taken the field); *mon maître est à la ville* (=my master is in town, [by opposition to the country]); *je dîne en ville* (=I dine out).

470. *In* is translated by **en** when we speak of the time it takes to do a thing : *on va de Londres à Paris en dix heures* (=it takes ten hours to go from London to Paris).

In is translated by **dans** when we point out the time at which a thing is to be begun : *j'irai à Rome dans six mois* (=I shall go to Rome six months hence).

471. **Avant** means *before*, with reference to time or order; **devant** is used for *before*, with reference to place : *ne vous tenez pas devant moi* (=don't stand

before me); **avant** *la fin du mois* (=before the end of the month).

472. Parmi (=among) is used when the person or thing alluded to is in the midst of others: *je l'ai trouvé parmi mes livres* (=I have found it amongst my books). **Entre** should be used (a) when only two persons or things are mentioned; and (b) when the persons or things alluded to are not connected together: *je suis entre mes amis* (=I am between my [two] friends); *la jalousie entre poètes est chose assez commune* (=jealousy amongst poets is common enough).

473. Vers (=towards) is used with reference to nouns which indicate *place* or *time*: **vers** *la porte* (=towards the door), **vers** *le quatorzième siècle* (=towards the fourteenth century). **Envers** means *with regard to*, and is used after words implying *behaviour*: *charitable envers les pauvres* (=charitable to the poor).

474. Care must be taken not to confound the prepositions **sur** (=upon), and **sous** (=under) with the corresponding adverbs **dessus** (=above) and **dessous** (=underneath).

475. Dessus and **dessous** are used as prepositions when both are used together: *j'ai cherché dessus et dessous le lit* (=I have looked on and under the bed).

476. Pour is the word generally used to express *for*: *faites cela pour moi* (=do this for me). **Malgré, nonobstant** mean *for* in the sense of *notwithstanding*: *malgré tout cela, il n'a pas réussi* (=for all that, he did not succeed).

477. Pendant, durant refer to *time*: *il a été en Turquie pendant un mois* (=he has been in Turkey for a month).

478. Depuis corresponds to *since*: *je n'ai pas vu votre ami depuis six mois* (=I have not seen your friend for [or since] six months)

479. Vis-à-vis (=opposite) is construed with **de** : *je me plaçai vis-à-vis de lui* (=I placed myself opposite to him).

In the colloquial style custom sanctions the following phrases : **vis-à-vis** *notre maison*, (=opposite our house) **vis-à-vis** *le palais* (=opposite the palace).

On *vis-à-vis*, see § 206

480. The prepositive locution **vis-à-vis** is never used figuratively. We must say *ingrat envers son bienfaiteur*, and not **vis-à-vis de son bienfaiteur** (=ungrateful towards his benefactors).

481. Au travers is always followed by the preposition **de**, whilst **à travers** never takes it: *il se fit jour au travers des ennemis* (=he fought his way through the enemies); *il marchait à travers les épines* (=he was walking through the thorns).

482. Voici announces what we are about to say; **vollà** recalls what has been said: **voici** *ce que je vous apporte*: *une histoire, une grammaire, un atlas* (=here is what I bring you: a history, a grammar, an atlas); *la prudence et la sagesse, vollà ce que Salomon demanda à Dieu* (=prudence and wisdom, that is what Solomon asked of God).

483. All prepositions in French require the following verb in the infinitive (present or perfect), except **en**, which takes the present participle.

484. The prepositions **à**, **de**, and **en** are always repeated before every complement: *il dut la vie à la clémence et à la magnanimité du vainqueur* (=he owed his life to the clemency and the magnanimity of the conqueror).

The other prepositions should also be repeated, unless the various complements are synonyms: **dans** *la paix et dans la guerre* (=in peace and in war); **dans** *le désordre et l'intempérance* (=in disorder and intemperance).

285. De and à. In the following sentences the idea of duty is implied :—

c'est à vous de me suivre (=it is your duty to follow me).

c'est à moi d'obéir (=it is my duty to obey).

The idea expressed in the following phrases is that of turn, rotation :—

est-co à lui à jouer ? (=is it his turn to play?)

c'est à elle à parler (=it is her turn to speak).

286. The use of the preposition **de** often alters entirely the meaning of certain phrases :—

il ne fait que parler (=he does nothing but speak).

il ne fait que de parler (=he has only just spoken).

De is also used in some particular sentences :—

1. After *quelque chose, rien, quoi, quelqu'un, personne, pas, point*, etc. : *je n'ai rien vu d'étonnant* (=I have not seen anything astonishing).

2. Before a past participle preceded by a noun of number (in this case the use of *de* is optional) : *il y a eu vingt-cinq hommes tués* or *de tués* (=there have been twenty-five men killed).

287. Chez (=at the house of) can be preceded by **de** : *je sors de chez vous* (=I come from your house).

Chez moi, chez soi, etc., can also be used as substantives : *j'ai un chez moi* (=I have a home).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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| <p>1. State the rule and exception for the placing of prepositions.</p> <p>2. Explain the difference between <i>à, en, and dans</i>.</p> <p>3. When is <i>devant</i> used? What relation does <i>avant</i> express?</p> <p>4. Distinguish between <i>entre</i> and <i>parmi</i>.</p> <p>5. What are the adverbs corresponding to the prepositions <i>sur</i> and <i>sous</i>?</p> | <p>6. State the difference between <i>vis-à-vis</i> and <i>envers</i>, <i>à travers</i> and <i>au travers</i>, <i>voici</i> and <i>voilà</i>?</p> <p>7. What prepositions must always be repeated? When should all prepositions be repeated?</p> <p>8. Show, by examples, in how many ways the English preposition <i>for</i> can be translated into French.</p> <p>9. Remark on certain idiomatic uses of <i>de</i> and <i>à</i>.</p> |
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Exercise 61.

1. Il y a une inscription curieuse sur cette médaille. 2. Ils se sont battus pendant deux jours. 3. Il se place toujours devant moi à table. 4. Le bateau à vapeur de Boulogne est arrivé avant

celui de Calais. 5. Les troupes du roi de Prusse sont en campagne. 6. Madame dinera-t-elle en ville aujourd'hui? 7. Le trajet de Paris à Bordeaux se fait en quelques heures. 8. Le général partira dans trois jours. 9. J'ai cinquante volumes à vendre, et il y en a de bien reliés. 10. A qui dois-je m'adresser? 11. La charité ne fait rien sans réflexion ni sans ordre. 12. L'orage a éclaté vers cinq heures. 13. Nous arriverons jeudi prochain. 14. Voici des fleurs que j'ai cueillies pour vous. 15. La droiture du cœur, la vérité, l'innocence, l'empire sur les passions: voilà la véritable grandeur. 16. En essayant de ramasser les livres qui étaient tombés à terre, je suis tombé par terre.

1. Alexander took the field at the head of an army of forty thousand men. 2. Be dutiful to your parents. 3. I never dine out more than once a week. 4. He will arrive on Tuesday, a week before my brother. 5. The elm was planted in front of the house. 6. I shall remain in London for a month. 7. Has the servant looked for my bracelet upon and under the table? Yes, she has. 8. All the plums have fallen down. 9. On arriving at Dover, we went to the hotel. 10. I have not read Homer for several years. 11. You are to play first. 12. It is your business to countersign the minister's letter. 13. There were three new operas performed last season. 14. I walk every day from ten to twelve. 15. It is not far from my house to the river. 16. What do you complain of?

CHAPTER X.

SYNTAX OF CONJUNCTIONS.

488. Among the simple conjunctions **quoique** (=though *or* although), with its synonyms **bien que**, **encore que**, is the only one which governs the subjunctive mood:—

Quoique (or *bien que*, or *encore que*) *je suis malade* (=though I am ill). See § 491.

489. **A moins que** (=unless), **de crainte que** or **de peur que** (=for fear that), require **ne** before the following verb in the subjunctive mood:—

Il n'ira pas, à moins que vous ne lui demandiez (=he will not go unless you ask him);

Allez-vous-en bien vite, de peur qu'il ne soit trop tard (=go away quickly, lest it should be too late).

490. A moins que (=unless), followed by a verb in the infinitive mood, requires the preposition **de** without the negative; as: *je ne pouvais pas lui parler plus fortement à moins que de le quereller* (=I could not speak to him in stronger terms unless I scolded him). The *que* may be omitted: *à moins de le quereller*.

491. When a conjunction governs *several* verbs, it is placed before the first verb only, and *que* is used before the other verbs:—

Comme il est appliqué et qu'il prend de la peine (=as he is diligent and takes pains).

492. The conjunction **ni** serves to unite:—

1. Two negative propositions: *il ne boit ni ne mange* (=he neither eats nor drinks);

2. Two propositions depending on a negative proposition: *je ne crois pas qu'il vienne, ni même qu'il pense à venir* (=I do not believe that he will come, or that he even thinks of coming).

Ni is also used instead of **pas**: *il n'est ni bon ni mauvais* (=he is neither good nor bad).

493. Quand is a conjunction, and expresses the same idea as *quoique* (=although), and *lorsque* (=when): *je viendrai quand même il pleuvrait* (=I shall come even if it were to rain); *je partirai quand j'aurai fini* (=I shall go when I have done).

Quant followed by **à** is a prepositive locution, meaning the same thing as *pour, à l'égard de* (=as for...): **quant à moi, je n'en ferai rien** (=as for me, I shall do nothing of the kind).

494. The conjunction **que** is often employed:—

1. Instead of the conjunctive locutions *afin que* (=in order that), *sans que* (=without), *depuis que* (=since), etc.: *venez que je vous le montre* (=come, in order that I may show it to you); *je ne puis parler qu'il ne m'interrompe* (=I cannot speak without his interrupting me).

2. In order to avoid the repetition of the conjunctions *comme*, *quand*, and *si*: *comme il était tard et qu'on craignait la chute du jour, on battit la retraite* (=as it was late, and they were afraid of the dusk coming on, they sounded a retreat); *quand on est jeune et qu'on se porte bien, on doit travailler* (=when one is young, and in good health, one must work); *si vous y allez et qu'il vous rende mon livre, envoyez-le-moi* (=if you go, and if he gives you back my book, send it me).

When **quo** is used instead of **si**, it requires the subjunctive, but the conjunction *si* is always followed by the indicative, not by the subjunctive, as in English: **si j'allais vous voir** (=if I were going to see you); **si'il venait, le recevriez-vous?** (=if he should come, would you receive him?).

Que, at the beginning of a sentence, and before the third person of the subjunctive present, points out that the words *let him, let them, I wish, they should, etc.*, are understood before it: **qu'il nous avertisse lorsqu'il sera prêt** (=let him give us notice when he is ready).

495. Care must be taken not to confound **parce que** and **par ce que**. **Parce que**, in two words, is a conjunctive locution, which is the same as the phrase *par la raison que* (=for the reason that): *je me tais parce que je crains* (=I am silent, because [for the reason that] I am afraid).

Par ce que, in three words, is a locution identical with *par la chose que, d'après la chose que* (=from or by the thing which): *je suis instruit par ce que mon père m'a dit* (=I am informed in consequence of what my father has told me, *i. e.*, *par cela que mon père m'a dit*).

496. **Quoique** should not be confounded with **quoi que**. **Quoique**, in one word, is a conjunction corresponding to *bien que* (=although): *quoique paresseux, il réussit assez bien* (=although he is idle, he succeeds tolerably well).

Quoi que, in two words, means *quelle que soit la chose que* (=whatever the thing may be): **quoi que**

vous disiez, il fait la sourde oreille (= whatever you may say, he turns a deaf ear). See § 374.

For the government of conjunctive locutions see § 508 and following sections.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Which French conjunctions require the subjunctive?</p> <p>2. After what conjunctions is <i>ne</i> used with the verb in the subjunctive?</p> <p>3. Explain the rule for a <i>motus que</i>.</p> | <p>4. Enumerate the various idiomatic uses of the conjunction <i>que</i>.</p> <p>5. How is <i>ut</i> used?</p> <p>6. Distinguish between <i>quand</i> and <i>quand—parce que</i> and <i>par ce que—quoique</i> and <i>quoique que</i>.</p> |
|---|--|

Exercise 62.

1. Dieu existe, car ce qui penso en moi, je ne lo dois point à moi-même. 2. Venez, que je vous dise un fait qui vous intéressera. 3. Il y a un siècle que je ne vous ai vu. 4. Que ne me disiez-vous que vous avez besoin d'argent? 5. Qu'il le veuille ou non, il prendra sa médecine. 6. Si vous rencontrez un sage, et que vous deveniez son ami, estimez-vous heureux. 7. Il ne sait ni le Latin ni le Grec. 8. Je vois, par ce que vous me dites, que j'étais mal informé. 9. Je crois que j'étais mal informé, parce que vous me le dites. 10. Quoi que vous écriviez, évitez la bassesse. 11. Le mérite est souvent négligé parce qu'il est trop modeste. 12. De crainte qu'ils n'entrassent dans le port, il ordonna à ses guerriers de les poursuivre.

¹ Il est inutile que je, ² d'après, ³ à la fois, ⁴ tandis que, ⁵ d'une manière profitable.

1. That poor man neither speaks nor hears. 2. Since you do not like the play, it is no use my¹ sending you a ticket. 3. When I am in Paris, and have plenty of spare time, I attend the lectures at the Sorbonne. 4. What is the matter with you that you do not eat? 5. Whatever you may do, you will always succeed. 6. Although he knew I was out, he called upon me. 7. As for that rascal, he shall be sent to prison forthwith. 8. From² what I have just heard, I think we shall soon have war. 9. The king was loved, because he was both³ firm and just. 10. You lose your time, whereas⁴ you ought to spend it profitably.⁵

SECOND PART.

SYNTAX OF PROPOSITIONS.

I. Definitions.

497. The first part of the Syntax has taught us to join together two or more words in order to form a **simple proposition**; the second part will teach us to unite two or more *simple propositions* in order to make a **compound proposition**.

There are only three ways of uniting simple propositions in order to form a compound proposition:—

1. Either simple propositions remain independent of one another, and we merely place them side by side: *je suis venu, j'ai vu, j'ai vaincu* (= I came, I saw, I conquered);

2. Or we join them together by a conjunction: *Dieu est juste et sa bonté est infinie* (= God is just, and His goodness is infinite);

3. Or if we take simple propositions, the one depends upon the other, is subject to it, is its *subordinate*, and we then obtain a compound proposition composed of two simple propositions, the one *principal*, the other *dependent*. Thus, *l'homme sait que l'âme est immortelle* (= man knows that the soul is immortal) is a proposition composed of two simple propositions: *l'homme sait* and *l'âme est immortelle*; but the second *depends* upon the first, which is called the *principal* proposition.

We have seen (§ 224) that every proposition has three terms: the *subject*, the *verb*, the *attribute*.

498. Generally speaking there are in a sentence as many propositions as there are verbs: *quand il arriva, son fils se jeta dans ses bras, en pleurant* (= when he arrived, his son fell into his arms, weeping); there are in this sentence three verbs, and, therefore, three propositions.

499. But in certain sentences containing only one verb in the subjunctive: *que Dieu vous assiste* (=may God help you); or in the imperative: *allez!* (=go!); or, lastly, in an interrogative form: *qui a dit cela?* (=who has said that?), there is always an indicative understood: **je désire** *que Dieu vous assiste* (=I wish that God may help you); **je veux** *que vous alliez* (=I insist on your going); **je demande** *qui a dit cela* (=I ask who has said that); because in such cases the mind really discovers two propositions.

These sentences are called *elliptical*, because there is in them an *ellipsis* or suppression of words.

500. The same thing occurs when, in order to impart greater rapidity to the speech, we suppress one of the verbs of the compound proposition: *je l'aime comme mon frère*, i.e., **comme j'aime mon frère** (=I love him as my brother); or even both verbs: thus, *au feu!* (=fire!) really means **allons au feu!** (=let us go to the fire!), i.e., **il est nécessaire que nous allions au feu** (=it is necessary that we should go to the fire). In this sentence, although no verb is expressed, there are, nevertheless, two propositions.

We have said (§ 497) that propositions are either *principal* or *subordinate*.

501. The verb of the principal proposition is always in the indicative mood,* because the indicative is the *affirming* mood, and every principal proposition conveys some affirmation: *je doute que vous veniez* (=I doubt your coming); *je doute*, being in the indicative, is the principal proposition.

Every verb in another mood than the indicative belongs to a *dependent* or *subordinate* proposition. In

* *Je ne sache* is the only instance of a verb in the subjunctive appearing in the principal proposition: *des enfants étourdis deviennent des hommes vulgaires*; **je ne sache point** *d'observation plus générale et plus certaine que celle-là* (=heedless children become vulgar men; I do not know any observation more general and more certain than that).

the following sentence: *je doute que vous veniez*,—**que vous veniez**, being in the subjunctive mood, constitutes the *dependent* proposition.

II. Of the Subordinate Proposition.

502. The *subordinate* or *dependent* proposition is formed, either :—

1. By the help of a **participle**: *je lis en marchant* (=I read whilst walking); *l'homme, poussé par la faim, devient criminel* (=man, driven by hunger, becomes criminal).

2. By the help of an **infinitive**: *j'aime à travailler* (=I like to work).

3. By the aid of a **conjunction**: *je sais que Dieu est bon* (=I know that God is good).

4. By the help of a **relative pronoun**: *aimez Dieu, qui vous protège* (=love God, who protects you).

503. We thus divide dependent or subordinate propositions into *four* classes, calling them respectively, **participial propositions**, **infinitive propositions**, **conjunctive propositions**, and **relative propositions**. Let us now review them briefly :—

504. The name of **participial** is given to every dependent proposition of which the verb is in the participle, either present: *je lis en marchant* (=I read whilst walking), or past: *l'homme, poussé par la faim, devient criminel* (=man, driven by hunger, becomes criminal). *En marchant, poussé par la faim* are participial propositions.

505. When the participial proposition refers to the subject, and when the subject precedes it: *l'enfant, ayant mangé des mets empoisonnés, mourut sur-le-champ* (=the child, having eaten some poisoned food, died at once), the subject must not be repeated before the verb. It would, therefore, be wrong to say: *l'enfant, ayant mangé des mets empoisonnés, il mourut sur-le-champ*.

506. Every dependent proposition, of which the verb is in the infinitive, is called an **infinitive proposition**: *il aspire à régner* (=he aspires to reign); *il aime à travailler* (=he likes to work).

507. Every dependent proposition, united to the principal one by a conjunction, is called a **conjunctive proposition**: *j'espère que vous viendrez* (=I hope you will come). *Que vous viendrez* is a conjunctive proposition.

For **relative propositions**, see § 519.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. How many terms does a proposition contain? | 5. How many kinds of subordinate propositions are there? How are they distinguished from one another? |
| 2. D. fine a <i>dependent</i> proposition. | 6. Define a <i>participial</i> proposition. |
| 3. How many propositions are there in a sentence? | 7. What is an <i>infinitive</i> proposition? A <i>conjunctive</i> one? |
| 4. In what mood is the verb of the principal proposition to be put? | |

Exercise 63.

Translate the following sentences into English, and underline the conjunctive propositions:—

1. Nul ne sait s'il vivra demain; et tous nous faisons des projets, comme si nous devons vivre toujours. 2. Les Romains soumettaient les villages voisins pendant qu'Alexandre conquérait l'Asie. 3. Arrangez votre vie de telle sorte que les envieux n'y reprennent rien. 4. Je doute que les vertus soient plus grandes depuis que les richesses ont augmenté.

III. Use of the Indicative and of the Subjunctive in Conjunctive Propositions.

508. The *seventeen* following conjunctive locutions must always have the **indicative** after them:—

<i>à mesure que</i>	{ (= in proportion as)	<i>durant que</i>	{ (= whilst)
<i>ainsi que</i>	{ (= even as)	<i>non plus que</i>	{ (= no more than)
<i>attendu que</i>	{ (= whereas)	<i>outre que</i>	{ (= besides)
<i>aussi bien que</i>	{ (= as well as)	<i>parce que</i>	{ (= because)
<i>aussitôt que</i>	{ (= as soon as)	<i>pendant que</i>	{ (= whilst, during)
<i>autant que</i>	{ (= as much as)	<i>tandis que</i>	{ (= whilst)
<i>de même que</i>	{ (= the same as)	<i>tant que</i>	{ (= as long as, as much as)
<i>depuis que</i>	{ (= since)	<i>vu que</i>	{ (= considering that)
<i>dès que</i>	{ (= since, as soon as)		

309. The *six* conjunctive locutions :—

<i>demanière que</i> (=so that)	<i>si ce n'est que</i> (=were it not)
<i>desorte que, en</i> (=in such a man-	<i>sinon que</i> (=except that)
<i>sorte que</i> ner that)	<i>tellement que</i> (=so much that)

are sometimes followed by the **indicative**, and sometimes by the **subjunctive** :—

1. They are followed by the indicative when the sentence expresses a fact *positive, certain, absolute* : *cet enfant s'est conduit de telle sorte que tous ses parents ont été contents* (=that child conducted himself in such a manner, that all his relations were pleased with him).

2. They are followed by the subjunctive when the sentence expresses a fact in the *future, and which may not take place at all* : *faites en sorte qu'il vienne* (=act so that he may come); *conduisez-vous de telle sorte que tout le monde soit content de vous* (=conduct yourself in such a manner that everyone may be pleased with you).

310. The *seventeen* following conjunctive locutions always require the **subjunctive** after them :—

<i>afin que</i> (=in order that)	<i>non que</i> (=not but that)
<i>à moins que</i> (=unless)	<i>pour que</i> (=in or for that)
<i>avant que</i> (=before)	<i>pourvu que</i> (=provided that)
<i>en cas que</i> (=in case that)	<i>sans que</i> (=without that)
<i>bien que</i> (=although)	<i>pour peu que</i> { (=for ever so lit-
<i>de peur que, de</i> } (=for fear lest)	<i>soit que</i> (=whether that)
<i>crainte que</i> }	<i>supposé que</i> (=supposing that)
<i>jusqu'à ce que</i> (=until)	<i>quoique</i> (=although)
<i>loin que</i> (=far from)	

J'irai le voir avant qu'il parte (=I shall go and see him before he starts);

la terre ne s'épuise jamais, pourvu qu'on sache la cultiver (=the earth is never exhausted, provided one knows how to cultivate it);

je lirai jusqu'à ce que vous veniez (=I shall read till you come).

311. When the sentence includes two dependent propositions beginning with *si* (=if) : *ma tristesse serait grande, si Charles venait en France, et s'il passait par Paris sans me voir* (=my sorrow would be great if Charles came to France, and if he passed through Paris

without seeing me), the second **si** may be replaced by **que**; but in this case the verb preceded by *que* is put in the **subjunctive**; *ma tristesse serait grande si Charles venait en France et qu'il passât par Paris sans me voir.*

512. The subjunctive is used :

1. After verbs which express *doubt, desire, fear, surprise, supposition, will*: *je doute qu'il sache sa leçon* (=I doubt whether he knows his lesson); *je crains qu'il ne parte* (=I fear lest he should go); *je désire qu'il vienne* (=I wish he may come); *je suis surpris que vous soyez arrivé* (=I am surprised at your having arrived); *je suppose qu'il lise ce livre* (=I suppose that he will read this book); *je veux qu'il sorte* (=I insist upon his going out).

2. After verbs used *interrogatively* or accompanied by a *negative*: *croyez-vous qu'il parte?* (=do you think he will start?); *pensez-vous qu'il vienne?* (=do you suppose he will come?); *je ne présume pas qu'il soit arrivé* (=I do not presume he has arrived).

3. After the *impersonal verbs*: *il faut* (=it is necessary), *il importe* (=it is of consequence), *il convient* (=it is proper), *il est possible* (=it is possible), and, generally speaking, after all those which express *will, supposition, or doubt*: *il faut qu'il vienne* (=he must come); *il importe qu'il soit ici* (=it is of consequence that he should be here); *il convient qu'il sorte* (=it is proper that he should go out); *il est possible qu'il dorme* (=it is possible that he is asleep), etc.

513. But the indicative is used:—

1. Even after verbs expressing *supposition or will*, when the thing in question is considered as very probable: *je suppose qu'il lit le livre que vous lui avez prêté* (=I suppose that he is reading the book you have lent him); *je prétends qu'il est là* (=I maintain that he is there).

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2. In the case of a verb conjugated *interrogatively*, or accompanied by a *negative*, when the thing alluded to is considered as certain or extremely probable. Thus, we shall say: *croyez-vous que l'âme est immortelle?* (=do you believe that the soul is immortal?), because we consider the immortality of the soul as a *certain* fact; *vous ne dites pas que Paul est mon ami* (=you do not say that Paul is my friend), because, by these words, I *affirm* that Paul is my friend.

3. After *impersonal verbs* such as: *il est clair* (=it is clear), which express *certainty* or *probability*: *il est certain que la terre se meut dans l'espace* (=it is certain that the earth moves in space); *il est clair que deux et deux font quatre* (=it is clear that two and two make four); *il est probable que le ciel s'éclaircira* (=the sky will probably clear up).

But as a negative destroys certainty or probability, the same verbs conjugated negatively require the subjunctive after them: *n'est-il pas probable que le ciel s'éclaircisse?* (=is it not likely that the sky will clear up)?

514. To sum up, if the idea expressed in the subordinate proposition is looked upon as certain and positive, the verb of that proposition is put in the **indicative**. If the idea expressed is considered as doubtful or simply probable, the verb is put in the **subjunctive**.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which are the <i>conjunctive</i> propositions which require the <i>indicative</i> after them? 2. Enumerate those which require sometimes the <i>indicative</i>, sometimes the <i>subjunctive</i>, and state when? 3. Which are those which always take the <i>subjunctive</i>? 4. When does <i>que</i> require the <i>subjunctive</i>? 5. In what mood is the verb of the subordinate proposition put | <p>(a) after verbs expressing <i>doubt</i>, <i>desire</i>, etc. ?—(b) after verbs employed <i>interrogatively</i> or <i>negatively</i> ?—(c) after the verbs <i>il faut</i>, <i>il convient</i>, etc. ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. When is the <i>indicative</i> used (a) after verbs expressing <i>supposition</i> and <i>will</i> ?—(b) after verbs employed <i>interrogatively</i> or <i>negatively</i> ? 7. When do <i>impersonal</i> verbs require (a) the <i>indicative</i> ?—(b) the <i>subjunctive</i> ? |
|--|---|

Exercise 64.

Translate the following sentences, and put in the proper moods the verbs in italics :—

1. Que de gens se font du tort parce qu'ils *vouloir* parler avant d'avoir appris à écouter. 2. Autant que je le *pouvoir*, j'évite la rencontre des bavards et des importuns. 3. La femelle du rossignol couve ses œufs pendant que le mâle *chanter* sur la branche voisine. 4. Vous marchez de manière que ces enfants ne *pouvoir* vous suivre. 5. Faites en sorte que tout le monde *être* content de vous. 6. Cet enfant a travaillé de telle sorte que tout le monde *être* content de lui. 7. Pour peu qu'on *connaître* le défaut dominant d'un homme, on *est* assuré de lui plaire. 8. Quoique l'Espagne soit au midi et que la température y *être* plus élevée qu'en France, il y gèle quelquefois. 9. S'il arrive quelque chose, faites en sorte que j'en *être* informé immédiatement. 10. Il importe que les enfants *aller* de bonne heure à l'école. 11. Ignorez-vous que l'hiver *être* l'époque où le soleil est le plus rapproché de nous ?

IV. Use of the Tenses of the Subjunctive.

515. Having examined the cases in which the verb of the dependent proposition ought to be used in the subjunctive, we have now to point out in which tense of the subjunctive mood this verb ought to be put:—

516. The use of the tenses of the subjunctive depends entirely on the idea we wish to express; the only rule to be observed, therefore, is the following one: *see in what tense of the indicative or the conditional you would put the second verb, if the sentence required one of these two moods, and use the corresponding tense of the subjunctive.*

REMARKS.—1. The *present* subjunctive corresponds to the indicative *present* and *future*.

2. The *imperfect* subjunctive corresponds to the *imperfect* of the indicative, and the *present* conditional.

3. The *perfect* subjunctive corresponds to the *past definite*, the *past indefinite*, and the *future anterior*.

4. The *pluperfect* subjunctive corresponds to the *pluperfect* indicative and the *past* conditional.

517. In the choice of the tenses of the subjunctive, the verb of the subordinate proposition always depends upon the verb of the principal proposition, and is subject to the two following rules:—

1. If the verb of the principal proposition is in the **present** or the **future** of the **indicative**: *je défends, je défendrai* (=I defend, I will defend); the verb of the dependent proposition is put:—

- (a) In the **present** of the **subjunctive**, when the action has still to be performed: *je défends qu'il vienne* (=I forbid him to come), *je défendrai qu'il vienne* (=I will forbid him to come);
- (b) In the **perfect subjunctive**, when the action is already performed: *je doute que vous ayez pu le faire* (=I doubt whether you have been able to do it), *je douterai toujours que vous ayez pu le faire* (=I shall always doubt...).

2. If the verb of the principal proposition is in one of the **past** or the **conditional** tenses: *je voulais, je voulais, j'avais voulu, je voudrais* (=I was wishing, I wished, I had wished, I should wish), the verb of the dependent proposition is put:—

- (a) In the **imperfect** of the **subjunctive**, provided the action has still to be performed: *je voulais qu'il vint* (=I wished that he might come), *je voudrais qu'il vint* (=I should wish...), *j'ai voulu qu'il vint* (=I have wished...);
- (b) In the **pluperfect** of the **subjunctive**, when the action has already been performed: *je ne savais pas que vous eussiez déjà étudié ce livre si complètement* (=I did not know that you had already studied that book so thoroughly); *je n'aurais pas voulu qu'il eût fait cette déclaration* (=I should not have wished him to make that declaration).

518. These rules only admit of two exceptions:—

1. When the sentence expresses the idea of any condition (the principal verb being in the *present* or in the *future* of the **indicative**), the verb of the dependent proposition is placed in the *imperfect* or in the *pluperfect* of the **subjunctive**: *je ne croirai jamais qu'il eût osé le faire, si on le lui avait défendu* (=I will never believe that he would have dared to do it, if he had been forbidden to do so).

2. When the sentence expresses a permanent fact, which reproduces itself or which has existed for a long time, the dependent verb (whatever may be the tense of the principal one) is always put in the *present* of the **subjunctive**: *Dieu a voulu que l'homme éprouve* (and not *éprouvât*) *sa puissance* (=it has been God's will that man should feel His power).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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|--|---|
| <p>1. State the general rule for the use of the tenses of the <i>subjunctive</i>.</p> <p>2. To what tenses of the <i>indicative</i> do the <i>present, imperfect, perfect,</i></p> | <p><i>pluperfect subjunctive</i> respectively correspond?</p> <p>3. What are the principal rules?</p> <p>4. State the exceptions.</p> |
|--|---|

Exercise 65.

Translate the following sentences into English, and put the verbs in italics in the proper tense:—

1. Ne dites jamais: "je veux que cela *être*;" dites plutôt: "je voudrais que cela *être*."
2. Le petit Saint-Bernard était le passage le plus facile qu'Annibal *pouvoir* trouver pour pénétrer en Italie.
3. Vous ne saviez pas que Louis XI *avoir encouragé* les lettres et les arts.
4. Il a fallu, pour me faire revenir de mes premières idées, qu'un nouveau jour se *faire* dans mon esprit.
5. Les oiseaux de rivage étant destinés à vivre dans la vase, la nature leur a donné de longues jambes pour qu'ils *pouvoir* s'y promener.
6. Il faut que celui qui parle se *mettre* à la portée de ceux qui l'écoutent.
7. Les Romains ne pouvaient voir sans indignation que les Carthaginois *oser* les attaquer.
8. Il faut qu'un homme *être* bien lâche pour persécuter la vertu opprimée.
9. On raconte que Henri IV voulait que chaque paysan *mettre* la poule au pot tous les dimanches.
10. Un philosophe ancien disait que le soleil *être* grand comme le Péloponèse.

V. Relative Propositions.

519. Every dependent proposition, united to the principal one by a relative pronoun, is called a **relative proposition**: *craignons Dieu - qui nous protège* (=let us fear God - who protects us); *j'aime l'enfant - qui est courageux* (=I love the child - who is courageous). *Qui nous protège, qui est courageux* are *relative propositions*.

520. After a relative in sentences which express *will, desire, doubt, negation*, the verb of the dependent proposition is put in the **subjunctive**: *je veux un serviteur - qui m'obéisse* (=I wish for a servant who will obey me); *je ne connais personne - qui soit vraiment heureux* (=I don't know anybody who is really happy).

REMARK.—This rule applies to the case of the adverb *où*: *allez dans une retraite - où vous soyez heureux* (=go into a retreat where you may be happy).

521. The dependent verb is likewise put in the subjunctive when the relative is preceded by the word *seul* (=only, one), or by a **superlative**: *votre frère est le seul - qui soit habile* (=your brother is the only one who is clever); *il est aussi l'homme - le plus adroit - que je connaisse* (=he is also the most skilful man I know).

522. The only exception to these two rules is when the verb of the dependent proposition includes an absolute affirmation: *j'ai rencontré un ouvrier - qui m'a tiré d'embarras* (=I met a workman who extricated me from my difficulties); *achetez tous les meilleurs vins - que vous trouverez, et expédiez - les - moi* (=buy all the best wines you find, and send them to me) (see § 513).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. What is meant by a <i>relative proposition</i>?</p> <p>2. In what . . . is the verb of the relative proposition put after (a) verbs expressing <i>doubt</i>?—</p> | <p>(b) the word <i>seul</i>?—(c) the <i>superlative</i>?</p> <p>3. What is the exception to that rule?</p> <p>4. State the rule for <i>où</i>.</p> |
|---|--|

Exercise 66.

After having translated the following piece into English, the pupils should

1. Mark out:—

- (a) the principal propositions;
- (b) the subordinate propositions;
- (c) the participial, the infinitive, the conjunctive, and the relative propositions;

2. Write in the proper tenses the verbs printed in italics.

LE MADRIGAL DE LOUIS XIV.

Il faut que je vous *écrire* une petite historiette, qui est très-vraie et qui vous divertira. Le roi se mêle depuis peu de faire des vers; MM. de Saint-Aignan et Dangeau lui apprennent comment il faut qu'il s'y *prendre*. Il fit l'autre jour un petit madrigal que lui-même ne trouva pas trop joli. Un matin il dit au maréchal de Grammont: "Monsieur le maréchal, je voudrais que vous *lire* ce petit madrigal, et que vous me *dire* si vous en *avoir* jamais vu un si impertinent: parce qu'on sait que depuis peu j'aime les vers, il n'est pas de jour que je n'en *recevoir* de toutes les façons." Le maréchal, après avoir lu, dit au roi: "Sire, Votre Majesté juge divinement bien de toutes choses: il est vrai que voilà le plus sot et le plus ridicule madrigal que j'*avoir* jamais vu." Le roi se mit à rire, et lui dit: "N'est-il pas vrai que celui qui l'*avoir* fait être bien fat? — Sire, il n'y a pas moyen de lui donner un autre nom. — Eh bien! dit le roi, je suis ravi que vous m'en *avoir* parlé si bonnement; c'est moi qui l'ai fait. — Ah! sire, quelle trahison! que Votre Majesté me le *rendre*; je l'ai lu trop brusquement. — Non, monsieur le maréchal; les premiers sentiments sont toujours les plus naturels." Le roi a fort ri de cette folie, et tout le monde trouve que voilà la plus cruelle petite chose que l'on *pouvoir* faire à un vieux courtisan. Pour moi, qui aime toujours à faire des réflexions, je voudrais que le roi en *faire* là-dessus et qu'il *juger* par là combien il s'en fait qu'il *connaître* jamais la vérité.—

Mme. DE SÉVIGNÉ.

APPENDIX.

OF ANALYSIS.

1. There are three kinds of analysis : 1. the *grammatical analysis* ; 2. the *logical analysis* ; 3. the *etymological analysis*.

2. The *grammatical analysis* treats of the nature and form of words, and determines the part they perform in the sentence.

Example :

L'écureuil est un joli petit animal qui n'est qu'à demi sauvage, et qui, par sa gentillesse, par sa docilité, par l'innocence même de ses mœurs, mériterait d'être épargné : il n'est ni carnassier ni nuisible, quoiqu'il saisisse quelquefois des oiseaux.

L' (for *la*), *dei. art.*, *masc. sing.*, referring to *écureuil*.
écureuil, *common subs.*, *masc. sing.*, subject of *est*.
est, *verb subs.*, *4th conj.*, *ind. pres.*, *3rd pers. sing.*
un, *indef. art.*, *masc. sing.*, referring to *animal*.
joli, *qualif. adj.*, *masc. sing.*, qualifying *animal*.
petit, *qualif. adj.*, *masc. sing.*, qualifying *animal*.
animal, *common noun*, *masc. sing.*, complement of *écureuil*.
qui, *relative pron.*, *masc. sing.*, having as its antecedent *animal*, subject of *est*.
n' (for *ne*)...*que*, *adverbial locution*.
est, *verb substantive*, *4th conj.*, *ind. pres.*, *3rd pers. sing.*
à demi, *adverbial locution*.
sauvage, *qualif. adj.*, *masc. sing.*, qualifying *qui*.
et, *conjunction*.

qui, relative pron., masc. sing., having as its antecedent *animal*, subject of *mériterait*.

par, preposition.

sa, possess. adj., fem. sing., determining *docilité*.

docilité, common noun, fem. sing., indirect complement of *mériterait*.

par, preposition.

sa, possess. adj., fem. sing., determining *gentillesse*.

gentillesse, common noun, fem. sing., indirect complement of *mériterait*.

par, preposition.

l' (for *la*), def. art., sing. fem., referring to *innocence*.

innocence, common noun, fem. sing., indirect complement of *mériterait*.

même, indef. adjec., fem. sing., referring to *innocence*.

de, preposition.

ses, possess. adj., fem. plural, determining *mœurs*.

mœurs, common noun, fem. plural, complement of *innocence*.

mériterait, active verb, 1st conj., cond. pres., 3rd pers. sing.

de, preposition.

être épargné, passive verb, 1st conj., infin. pres.

il, pers. pron., 3rd pers. sing. masc., subject of *est*.

n' (for *ne*), adverb of negation.

est, verb substantive, 4th conj., ind. pres., 3rd pers. sing.

ni, conjunction.

carossier, qualif. adj., masc. sing., qualifying *il*.

ni, conjunction.

nuisible, qualif. adj., masc. sing., qualifying *il*.

quoique, conjunction.

il, pers. pron., 3rd pers. sing. masc., subject of *saisisse*.

saisisse, verb active, 2nd conj., pres. subj., 3rd pers. sing.

quelquefois, adverb of time.

des, indef. art., plur. masc., agreeing with *oiseaux*.

oiseaux, common noun, masc. plur., direct complement of *saisisse*.

2. The *logical analysis* shows the relation in which propositions, and also words belonging to the same proposition, stand to one another.

We subjoin an example of logical analysis, in which the subordinate propositions have been placed after the principal propositions to which they respectively belong :—

Le lézard gris aime à recevoir la chaleur du soleil ; ayant besoin d'une température douce, il cherche les abris ; et lorsqu'une lumière pure éclaire vivement un gazon en pente ou une muraille, on le voit s'étendre sur ce mur, ou sur l'herbe nouvelle, avec un plaisir qui se devine aisément.

In the above sentence, there are eight propositions, viz., three principal ones :—

1. *le lézard gris aime.*
2. *il cherche les abris.*
3. *on le voit.*

And five dependent propositions :—

1. *à recevoir la chaleur du soleil.*
2. *ayant besoin d'une température douce.*
3. *lorsqu'une lumière pure éclaire vivement un gazon en pente ou une muraille.*
4. *s'étendre sur ce mur, ou sur l'herbe nouvelle, avec un plaisir.*
5. *qui se devine aisément.*

1. *Le lézard gris aime*, principal proposition. Subject : *le lézard gris* ; simple, because there is only one ; complex, because its complement is *gris* ; verb : *est*, attribute : *aimant*, simple and complex, because its complement is the infinitive proposition *à recevoir la chaleur*, etc.

A recevoir la chaleur du soleil, dependent infinitive proposition. Subject : *lézard gris*, simple and complex ; verb : *être* ; attribute : *recevant*, simple and complex, because its complement is *la chaleur du soleil*.

2. *Il cherche les abris*, principal proposition. Subject: *il* (placed instead of *lézard*), simple and incomplex, because it has no complement; verb: *est*; attribute: *cherchant*, simple and complex, having as a complement *les abris*.

Ayant besoin d'une température douce, dependent *participial* proposition. The subject is *le lézard gris* (understood), simple and complex; verb: *est*; attribute: *ayant*, simple and complex, because it has for its complement *besoin d'une température douce*.

3. *On le voit*, principal proposition. Subject: *on*, simple and incomplex; verb: *est*; attribute: *voyant*, simple and complex, having for its complement *le* (put instead of *lui*).

Lorsqu'une lumière pure éclaire vivement un gazon en pente ou une muraille, dependent *conjunctive* proposition. Subject: *une lumière pure*, simple and complex; verb: *est*; attribute: *éclairant*, simple and complex, having as its complement *un gazon en pente*, etc.

S'étendre sur ce mur, ou sur l'herbe nouvelle, avec un plaisir, dependent *infinitive* proposition. Subject: *lézard gris* (replaced by *le*), simple and complex; verb: *être*; attribute: *étendant*, simple and complex, having as its direct complement *se*, and as its indirect complement *sur ce mur ou sur*, etc.

Qui se devine aisément, *relative* dependent proposition. Subject: *qui* (= *un plaisir*), simple and incomplex; verb: *est*; attribute: *devinant*, simple and complex, because it has for its complements *se* and *aisément*.

3. The *etymological* analysis studies the formation of words, and shows how the derived words are formed from the primitive ones.

Example :

Sur le penchant de quelque agréable coteau bien ombragé, je voudrais une petite maisonnette rustique, toute blanche, avec des contrevents verts.

- Sur*, simple preposition, used as a prefix, before adjectives and verbs.
- le*, simple article.
- penchant*, common noun derived from the verb *pencher*, through the *participle present*.
- de*, simple preposition.
- quelque*, adjective composed of *quel* and of the conjunction *que*.
- agréable*, adjective derived from the verb *agréer* with the suffix *able*.
- coteau*, common noun derived from *côte* with the suffix *eau*.
- bien*, adverb employed as prefix before adjectives and verbs.
- ombragé*, adjective derived from the verb *ombrager* through the past participle.
- je*, pronoun.
- souhaiterais*, verb in the cond. pres. derived from the infin. pres. with the imperf. of the verb *avoir*.
- une*, feminine article derived from *un* with the *e* mute, sign of the feminine.
- maisonnette*, common diminutive noun, formed from *maison*, with the suffix *ette*.
- rustique*, adjective, primitive word.
- toute*, feminine adjective formed from *tout* with the *e* mute, sign of the feminine.
- blanche*, feminine adjective formed from *blanc*, by the changing of *c* into *che*.
- avec*, simple preposition.
- des*, article formed from *de les*.
- contrevents*, common noun, derived from *vent* with the prefix *contre*, and *s*, sign of the plural.
- verts*, adjective, primitive word, to which *s*, sign of the plural, is added.

The pupils might now be required to give *vivâ voce*.—

1. A few adjectives or verbs formed with the help of the prefix *sur*, such as *surabondant*, *sur-naturel*, *surpasser*, *surmonter*, *surmencer*, etc.

2. Adjectives or verbs formed with the help of the prefix *bien*, such as *bienséant*, *bienveillant*, *bienfaire*.

By taking, also, the *primitive* words in the above exercise, they might be asked to form the derived ones; thus: from *rus*, root of *rustique*, we have *rustre*, *rustaud*, *rusticité*. Again, from *vert* (formerly *verd*), we have *verdâtre*, *verdclot*, *verdeur*, *verdir*, *verdure*, *verdoyer*, etc.

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 ancien

FRENCH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A

Abandonner, v.a., to forsake
accessit, s.m., honorable mention
accompagner, v.a., to accompany
accorder, v.a., to grant
accuser, v.a., to accuse
acheter, v.a., (achetant, acheté, j'achète, j'achetai, j'achèterai), to buy
acier, s.m., steel
administration, s.f., administration
adresser, v.a., to address; **s'adresser, v.r.**, to apply
adroitement, adv., cleverly
Afrique, s.p. Africa
agir, v.n., to act
agréable, adj., agreeable, pleasant
aïeul, s., (*plur.*, aïeux), ancestor
aïeux, see aïeul
aimable, adj., lovely
aimer, v.a., to love, to like
aller, v.n. (allant, allé, je vais, j'allai, j'irai), to go
ami, s.m., friend
amour, s.m., love
ancien, adj., old, ancient

Anglais, adj., English
Angleterre, s. prop., England
animal, s.m., animal
année, s.f., year
appartenir, v. n. (appartennant, appartenu, j'appartiens, j'appartiens, j'appartiendrai), to belong
appartient, see appartenir
apprendre, v.a. (apprenant, appris, j'apprends, j'apprends), to learn
appris, see apprendre
arbre, s.m., tree
argent, s.m., silver
arme, s.f., arm
armée, s.f., army
arranger, v.a., to arrange, to order
arriver, v.n., to arrive
Asie, s. prop., Asia
assemblée, s.f., assembly
assurer, v.a., to assure
attaquer, v.a., to attack
Attique, s.p., Attica
attribuer, v.a., to attribute
augmenter, v.a., to increase
aujourd'hui, adv., to-day
autant, adv., as much, as many
automne, s.m., autumn
autrefois, adv., formerly

autrui, adj., others
avant, prep., before, previous to
avarice, s.f., avarice

B

bal, s.m., ball (to dance at)
bassesse, s.f., meanness
bateau, s.m., boat
battre, v.a., to beat, to strike; **se battre, v.r.**, to fight
bavard, s.m., talker, chatterbox
beaucoup, adv., much, many
beau-frère, s.m., brother-in-law
Bernard (Saint), s. prop., St. Bernard
besoin, s.m., want
beurre, s.m., butter
bibliothèque, s.f., library
bienséance, s.f., good manners, propriety
bientôt, adv., soon
blanc, adj., white
blessé, v.a., to wound
boîte, s.f., box; **boîte à ouvrage**, workbox
bon, adj., bonne, good
bonheur, s.m., happiness
bonnement, adv., simply
bordé, adj., lined, hemmed, trimmed
bouteille, s.f., bottle

branche, *s.f.*, branch
brusquement, *adverb*,
quickly
butin, *s.m.*, booty

C

ça, *pron.*, that
se cacher, *v.r.*, to hide
one's self
casse, *s.f.*, case, box
campagne, *s.f.*, country;
ou campagne, cam-
paigning, in the field
capricieux, *adj.*, capri-
cious, whimsical
carnassier, *adj.*, flesh
eating
Carthage, *s.p.*, Carthage
casser, *v.a.*, to break
casse - noixettes, *s.m.*,
nut-cracker
caverne, *s.f.*, cave
celui, *pron. dem.*, that
célèbre, *adj.*, celebrated
cent, *adj. num.*, hundred
centime, *s.m.*, centime
cérémonie, *s.f.*, ceremony
César, *s. prop.*, Cæsar
chacun, *pron.*, each
chambre, *s.f.*, room
chanter, *v.a.*, to sing
chapeau, *s.m.*, hat
chapitre, *s.m.*, chapter
chaque, *adj.*, each
charité, *s.f.*, charity
charmant, *adj.*, lively
chaumière, *s.f.*, cottage,
little thatched house
chercher, *v.a.*, to try
chez, *prep.*, at the house
of; chez moi, at my
house
chimiste, *s.m.*, chemist
choeur, *s.m.*, choir
chose, *s.f.*, thing
chrétien, *adj.*, christian
chûte, *s.f.*, fall
cinq, *adj. num.*, five
cinquante, *adj. num.*,
fifty

cinquantième, *adj. num.*,
fiftieth
citoyen, *s.m.*, citizen
cœur, *s.m.*, heart
colonie, *s.f.*, colony
commander, *v.a.*, to com-
mand
comme, *prep.*, like, as
commencer, *v.a.*, to be-
gin
comment, *adv.*, how
compagnon, *s.m.*, com-
panion
comprendre, *v.a.* (com-
prenant, compris, je
comprends, je com-
pris), to understand,
to include
compris, *see* comprendre
connaître, *v.a.* (connais-
sant, connu, je connais,
je connais), to know
se confier, *v.r.*, to trust
one's self
connu, *see* connaître
conquérir, *v.a.* (conquê-
rant, conquis, je con-
quiers, je conquis), to
conquer
conscience, *s.f.*, con-
science
conserver, *v.a.*, to keep,
to preserve
consister, *v.a.*, to consist
constitution, *s.f.*, consti-
tution
content, *adj.*, satisfied
contenir, *v.a.*, to relate, to
tell
contrevent, *s.m.*, shutter
convainquant, *adj.*, con-
vincing
convenance, *s.f.*, propriety
convenir, *v.n.* (convenait,
convenu, je conviens,
je convins, je convien-
drai), to suit, to agree
convenu, *see* convenir
converser, *v.n.*, to con-
verse, to talk

corps, *s.m.*, body
corriger, *v.a.*, to correct
côte, *s.f.*, coast
côté, *s.m.*, side
côteau, *s.m.*, hill, hillock
coucher, *v.a.* and *n.*, to
lie down, to sleep
coup, *s.m.*, knock, blow
coup d'œil, *s.m.*, glance
courage, *s.m.*, courage
cours, *s.m.*, course of
lectures
courtisan, *s.m.*, courtier
cousin, *s.m.*, cousin
couter, *v.a.*, to cost
couvert, *v.a.*, to hatch, to
sit (for hatching)
couvert, *adj.*, covered
de crainte que, *con.*, for
fear that
créer, *v.a.*, to create, to
establish
critique, *s.m.*, critic
critique, *s.f.*, criticism
cruel, *adj.*, cruel
cueillir, *v.a.* (cueillant,
cueilli, je cueille, je
cueillis, je cueillerai),
to gather
curieux, *adj.*, curious,
strange

D

dame, *s.f.*, lady
dans, *prep.*, in, into
déchaîner, *v.a.*, to let
loose, to bring on
décider, *v.a.*, to decide
déclarer, *v.a.*, to declare
déesse, *s.f.*, goddess
défaire, *v.a.* (défaisant,
défait, je défais, je
défais), to defeat, to undo
défaut, *s.m.*, fault, defect
défit, *see* défaire
dèjà, *adv.*, already
déjeuner, *s.m.*, breakfast
déluce, *s.m.* or *f.*, delight
demain, *adv.*, to-morrow

déman
to de
demi,
depuis,
dernier
désast
trou
descen
destin
détour
détrui
détr
détr
deux,
devant
from
d'veni
ven
vien
beco
deven
devoir
duty
devoir
je d
vrai
dévare
ro e
diana
Dieu,
diffère
diffici
diffi
diman
diner,
dire,
dis
tell
discou
spe
disett
dea
distin
tin
distri
but
dit, s
diver
divin
goe

demander, *v.a.*, to ask, to demand
 demi, *adj.*, half
 depuis, *prep.*, since
 dernier, *adj.*, last
 désastreux, *adj.*, disastrous
 descendre, *v.a.*, to descend
 destiner, *v.a.*, to destine
 détour, *s.m.*, turn, ways
 détruire, *v.a.* (détruisant, détruit, je détruis, je détruisis), to destroy
 deux, *a l'num.*, two
 devant, *prep.*, before, in front of
 devenir, *v.a.* and *n.* (devenant, devenu, je deviens, je devins), to become
 devenu, *see* devenir
 devoir, *s.m.*, exercise, duty
 devoir, *v.a.* (devant, dû, je dois, je dus, je devrai), to owe
 dévorer, *v.a.*, to devour, to eat up
 diamant, *s.m.*, diamond
 Dieu, *s.m.*, God
 différence, *s.f.*, difference
 difficilement, *adv.*, with difficulty
 dimanche, *s.m.*, Sunday
 dîner, *v.n.*, to dine
 dire, *v.a.* (disant, dit, je dis, je dis), to say, to tell
 discours, *s.m.*, discourse, speech
 disette, *s.f.*, scarcity, dearth
 distinguer, *v.a.*, to distinguish
 distribution, *s.f.*, distribution
 dit, *see* dire
 divertir, *v.a.*, to divert
 divinité, *s.f.*, deity, god, goddess

dix, *adj.num.*, ten
 docilité, *s.f.*, docility
 doit, *see* devoir
 domine, *s.m.*, dominion
 domestique, *s.m.* or *f.*, servant
 dominant, *adj.*, chief, ruling
 don, *s.m.*, gift, present
 dont, *pron.*, of which
 douter, *v.n.*, to doubt
 droiture, *s.f.*, straight-forwardness, uprightness

E

ébrûter, *v.a.*, to spread about
 éclater, *v.n.*, to burst
 école, *s.f.*, school
 écouter, *v.a.*, to listen
 écrire, *see* écrire
 écrire, *v.a.* (écrivant, écrit, j'écris, j'écris), to write
 écriture, *s.f.*, writing
 écureuil, *s.m.*, squirrel
 édifice, *s.m.*, building
 égal, *adj.*, equal
 eh bien ! *int.*, well !
 élever, *v.a.*, to raise, l'armée s'élevait, the army numbered
 émigrant, *s.m.*, emigrant
 empire, *s.m.*, empire, command
 ému, *adj.*, moved
 en, *pron.*, of it, of that, of him, of her, of them
 en, *prep.*, in, into
 enceinte, *s.f.*, enclosure
 encourager, *v.a.*, to encourage
 encre, *s.f.*, ink
 enfant, *s.m.*, child
 engager, *v.a.*, to advise, to engage
 ennemi, *s.m.*, enemy
 ensemble, *adv.*, together

envieux, *s.m.*, envious
 people
 environ, *adv.*, about
 épine, *s.f.*, thorn
 épargner, *v.a.*, to spare, to save
 époque, *s.f.*, epoch, time
 éprouver, *v.a.*, to prove, to experience
 Espagne, *s. prop.*, Spain
 espérer, *v.a.*, to hope
 esprit, *s.m.*, wit, mind
 essayer, *v.a.*, to try
 estimer, *v.a.*, to esteem
 été, *s.m.*, summer
 étonnant, *adj.*, astonishing, surprising
 étude, *s.f.*, study
 étudier, *v.a.*, to study
 éviter, *v.a.*, to avoid
 exiger, *v.a.*, to exact
 exister, *v.n.*, to exist
 expédier, *v.a.*, to send

F

fabricant, *s.m.*, maker
 facile, *adj.*, easy
 façon, *s.f.*, fashion, manner, kind
 faim, *s.f.*, hunger
 fait, *s.m.*, fact
 faire, *v.a.* (faisant, fait, je fais, je fis, je ferai), to do, to make
 falloir, *v.n.unip.* (fallu, il faut, il fallut, il faudra), to be necessary
 fallu, *see* falloir
 famille, *s.f.*, family
 fat, *adj.*, foppish
 faute, *s.f.*, mistake
 femelle, *s.f.*, female
 femme, *s.f.*, woman
 fer, *s.m.*, iron
 fera, *see* faire
 fer, *s.m.*, fire
 feu, *adj.*, deceased
 finir, *v.a.*, to finish
 flatter, *v.a.*, to flatter

fléchir, *v.a.*, to make to yield
fois, *s.f.*, time; à la fois, at the same time
folie, *s.f.*, folly
fondation, *s.f.*, foundation
fonder, *v.a.*, to build, to erect
fout, *see* faire
forcer, *v.a.*, to break open
fortune, *s.f.*, fortune
fossé, *s.m.*, ditch
foudre, *s.f.*, thunderbolt
foule, *s.f.*, multitude, crowd
franc, *adj.*, frank, free, open
français, *adj.*, French
frère, *s.m.*, brother
fromage, *s.m.*, cheese
fruit, *s.m.*, fruit
fusil, *s.m.*, gun

G

gage, *s.m.*, wages, pledge
gagner, *v.a.*, to win
gare, *s.f.*, station, terminus
geler, *v.a.*, to freeze
général, *s.m.*, general
genre, *s.m.*, gender, kind
genre humain, mankind
gens, *s.m. or f.*, people;
gens de lettres, *s.m.pl.*, men of letters
gentillesse, *s.f.*, gentleness
grammaire, *s.f.*, grammar
grand, *adj.*, tall, great, large
grandeur, *s.f.*, greatness
grand'route, *s.f.*, high road
gratuitement, *adv.*, gratuitously
grec, *s.m.*, Greek
grévément *adv.*, scriously

gris-foncé, *adj.*, dark grey
grossier, *adj.*, coarse, great
guerre, *s.f.*, war
guerrier, *s.m.*, warrior
Guillaume, *s.prop.*, William

H

habileté, *s.f.*, cleverness
habitant, *s.m.*, inhabitant
habiter, *v.a.*, to live, to dwell
haïr, *v.a.*, to hate
haut, *adj.*, high
Henri, *s.prop.*, Henry
heure, *s.f.*, hour; de bonne heure, early
heureux, *adj.*, happy
hier, *adv.*, yesterday
histoire, *s.f.*, history, story
historiette, *s.f.*, little story
hiver, *s.m.*, winter
homme, *s.m.*, man
honnête, *adj.*, honest
honnêteté, *s.f.*, honesty
honneur, *s.m.*, honour
horrible, *adj.*, horrible
huit, *adj.num.*, eight
humain, *adj.*, humane, human
hymne, *s.m. or f.*, hymn

I

ignorer, *v.a.*, to ignore
illustre, *adj.*, illustrious
il y a, there is, there are
immédiatement, *adv.*, immediately, at once
impertinent, *adj.*, impertinent
importer, *v.unip.*, to be important
importun, *s.m.*, importunate person, troublesome person
importuner, *v.a.*, to importune, to trouble
inaltérable, *adj.*, unchangeable

incendie, *s.m.*, fire
inclure, *v.a.*, to include
indignation, *s.f.*, indignation
inhumain, *adj.*, inhuman
informer, *v.a.*, to inform
injuste, *adj.*, unjust
innocence, *s.f.*, innocence
insatiable, *adj.*, unsatisfiable, unquenchable
inscription, *s.f.*, inscription
intéresser, *v.a.*, to interest
intérêt, *s.m.*, interest
inventer, *v.a.*, to invent
irez, *see* aller
Italie, *s.p.*, Italy

J

jamais, *adv.*, never
jambe, *s.f.*, leg
jardin, *s.m.*, garden
jeter, *v.a.*, to throw
jeudi, *s.m.*, Thursday
jeune, *adj.*, young
joie, *s.f.*, joy
joli, *adj.*, pretty
jouer, *v.a. and n.*, to ply
jour, *s.m.*, day, light
juger, *v.a.*, to judge

L

lâche, *adj.*, coward
lâchement, *adv.*, cowardly
laisser, *v.a.*, to let, to leave
lait, *s.m.*, milk
large, *adj.*, wide
latin, *s.m.*, Latin
leçon, *s.f.*, lesson
lettre, *s.f.*, letter
leur, *adj.*, their
lieue, *s.f.*, league
lire, *v.a.* (lisant, lu, lis, je lus), to read
lisez, *see* read
livre, *s.f.*, pound (sterling), pound (weight)
livre, *s.m.*, book
loi, *s.f.*, law
Londres, *s.p.*, London

fire
to include
f., indigna-
j., inhuman
to inform
unjust
innocence
dj., unsati-
enchantable
f., inscrip-
to interest
interest
to invent
aly
never
eg
garden
throw
Thursday
young
etty
nd n., to ply
ay, light
o judge
L
oward
dj., cowardly
olet, to leave
ilk
wide
Latin
esson
etter
eir
ague
isant, lu, je
, to read
id
pound (str-
nd (weight)
eek
p., London

long, *adj.*, long
longtemps, *adv.*, a long
time
louer, *v.a.*, to let, to hire,
to praise
lui, *pron.*, him, to him,
to her, to it
lumière, *s.f.*, light
lundi, *s.m.*, Monday

M

mademoiselle, *s.f.*, miss
madrigal, *s.m.*, madrigal
maint, *adj.*, many
mais, *conj.*, but
maison, *s.f.*, house
maisonnette, *s.f.*, little
house
majesté, *s.f.*, majesty
mal, *adv.*, ill
mal, *s.m.*, evil, hurt, in-
jury, harm, pain
malade, *adj.*, ill
mâle, *s.m.*, male
malheur, *s.m.*, misfortune
maltraiter, *v.a.*, to ill treat
manger, *v.a.*, to eat
manière, *s.f.*, manner;
de manière que, so that
manquer, *v.a.*, to fail
marchandise, *s.f.*, goods,
merchandise
marcher, *v.n.*, to walk
maréchal, *s.m.*, marshal
Marseille, *s.prop.*, Mar-
seilles
mathématicien, *s.m.*,
mathematician
matin, *s.m.*, morning
mauvais, *adj.*, bad
méchant, *adj.*, naughty,
evil
médaille, *s.f.*, medal
médécine, *s.f.*, medicine
meilleur, *adj.*, better, best
mêler, *v.a.*, to mix
menace, *s.f.*, threat
mère, *s.f.*, mother
mérite, *s.m.*, merit
messieurs, *see* monsieur

métal, *s.m.*, metal
mètre, *s.m.*, metre
midi, *s.m.*, south
midi, *adv.*, noon
mien, *pron.*, mine
mieux, *adv.*, better
mil, *see* mille
mille, *adj.num.*, thousand
mine, *s.f.*, mine
mineur, *adj.*, minor,
lesser, under age
modeste, *adj.*, modest
mœurs, *s.f. pl.*, manners
moi, *pron.*, me
moins, *adv.*, less
mois, *s.m.*, month
monde, *s.m.*, world; tout
le monde, every one,
everybody
monsieur, *s.m.*, gentle-
man, sir, Mr.
mont, *s.m.*, mount,
mountain
monter, *v.a.* and *n.*, to
ascend
montrer, *v.a.*, to show
se moquer, *v.r.*, to joke
motif, *s.m.*, motive
moule, *s.m.*, mould,
shape
moule, *s.f.*, mussel
moyeu, *s.m.*, means
musée, *s.m.*, museum
musicien, *s.m.*, musician
naître, *v.* (naissant, né
je nais, je naquis, je
naîtrai), to be born

N

nature, *s.f.*, nature
naturel, *adj.*, natural
naufnage, *s.m.*, shipwreck
naufnage, *s.m.*, wreck;
faire naufrage, to be
wrecked
né, *see* naître
négligent, *adj.*, negligent
nier, *v.a.*, to deny
nom, *s.m.*, name, nonn
nombre, *s.m.*, number

nombreux, *adj.*, nume-
rous
nourri, *see* nourrir
nourrir, *v.a.*, to feed, to
nourish
nouvelle, *s.f.*, news
noyau, *s.m.*, stone
nu-pieds, *adj.*, bare-
footed
nuisible, *adj.*, hurtful
nul, *adj.*, no one

O

obéir, *v.n.*, to obey
obéissance, *s.f.*, obe-
dience
obliger, *v.a.*, to oblige
obtenir, *v.* (obtenant,
obtenu, j'obtiens, j'ob-
tiens, j'obtiendrai), to
obtain
oeuf, *s.m.*, egg
œil, *s.m. (pl., yeux)*, eye
oiseau, *s.m.*, bird
oubrager, *v.a.*, to share
opinion, *s.f.*, opinion
opprimer, *v.a.*, to oppress
or, *s.m.*, gold
orage, *s.m.*, storm
ordonner, *v.a.*, to order
ordre, *s.m.*, order
orgue, *s.m.* or *f.*, organ
oser, *v.a.*, to dare
ou, *conj.*, or
où, *adv.*, where
oublier, *v.a.*, to forget
oui, *adv.*, yes
ouvrage, *s.m.*, work

P

page, *s.f.*, page
pain, *s.m.*, bread
paraître, *v.n.* (paraissant,
paru, je paraiss, je
parus), to appear
parler, *v.n.*, to speak
paratonnerre, *s.m.*, light-
ning rod
parce que, *conj.*, because
paresseux, *adj.*, idle

- parfaitement, *adj.*, perfectly
 parole, *sf.*, word, language
 partager, *v.a.*, to divide
 partant, *adv.*, therefore
 partir, *v.n.* (partant, parti, je pars, je partis), to go, to depart, to leave
 paru, *see* paraître
 parvenir, *v.n.* (parvenant, parvenu, je parviens, je parvins, je parviendrai), to attain
 parvenu, *see* parvenir
 pas, *s.m.*, step
 passage, *s.m.*, passage
 passer, *v.a.*, to live, to pass
 passion, *sf.*, passion
 patrie, *sf.*, country
 pauvre, *adj.*, poor
 payer, *v.a.*, to pay
 pays, *s.m.*, country
 paysan, *s.m.*, peasant
 pêche, *sf.*, peach, fishing
 peine, *sf.*, trouble, difficulty; à peine, hardly
 Péloponnèse, *s.p.m.*, Peloponnesus
 penchant, *s.m.*, slope
 pendant, *prep.*, for, during
 pénétrer, *v.a.*, to enter
 penser, *v.a.*, to think, to believe
 popin, *s.m.*, pip [break
 percer, *v.a.*, to pierce, to pierce
 perdre, *v.a.*, to lose
 perdu, *see* perdre
 périr, *v.n.*, to perish
 permettre, *v.a.* (permettant, permis, je permets, je permettrai), to permit, to allow
 Péron, *s.pr.*, Peru
 persécuter, *v.a.*, to persecute
- personne, *sf.*, person
 petit, *adj.*, little
 peu, *adv.*, little
 pent, *see* pouvoir
 Pharsale, *s.prop.*, Pharsalia
 philosophe, *s.m.*, philosopher
 phocéen, *s.pr.*, Phoccean
 pied, *s.m.*, foot
 pierre, *sf.*, stone
 pistolet, *s.m.*, pistol
 place, *sf.*, place, situation
 placer, *v.a.*, to place
 plaisir, *v.n.* (plaisant, plu, je plais, je plus), to please
 plaisir, *s.m.*, pleasure
 plain, *see*, plaire
 pleuvoir, *v.imp.* (pleuvant, plu, il pleut, il plut, il pleuvra), to rain
 plu, *see* pleuvoir and plaire
 la plupart, *adv.*, most
 plus, *adv.*, more
 plusieurs, *adj.*, many
 plutôt...que, *loc. conj.*, rather...than
 poêle, *s.m.*, stove
 poêle, *sf.*, frying-pan
 polir, *v.a.*, to polish
 politesse, *sf.*, politeness
 pommé, *sf.*, apple
 port, *s.m.*, carriage, port
 porte-clefs, *s.m.*, turnkey
 portée, *sf.*, reach
 poste, *sf.*, post (for letters)
 poste, *s.m.*, place, office
 pot, *s.m.*, jug; pot au lait, milk-jug
 poule, *sf.*, hen
 poursuivre, *v.a.* (poursuivant, poursuivi, je poursuis, je poursuivis), to pursue
 poutre, *sf.*, beam
- pouvoir, *v.a.* (pouvant, pu, je peux, je pus, je pourrai), to be able
 se précipiter, *v.r.*, to rush
 prendre, *v.a.* (prenant, pris, je prends, je pris), to take
 prends, *see* prendre
 premier, *adj.num.*, first
 prenez, *see* prendre
 présenter, *v.a.*, to present, to introduce
 préserver, *v.a.*, to keep, to preserve
 président, *n.m.*, president
 présider, *v.a.* and *n.*, to preside
 presser, *v.a.*, to press
 prêter, *v.a.*, to lend
 preuve, *sf.*, proof
 prier, *v.a.*, to pray, to beg
 prière, *sf.*, prayer
 prince, *s.m.*, prince
 printemps, *s.m.*, spring
 prix, *s.m.*, prize
 probité, *sf.*, honesty
 prochain, *adj.*, next
 professeur, *s.m.*, teacher, professor
 profiter, *v.a.*, to profit
 profondeur, *sf.*, depth
 projet, *s.m.*, project
 se promener, *v.r.*, to walk
 propre, *adj.*, proper, own
 cleu
 protection, *sf.*, protection
 Prusse, *s.prop.*, Prussia
 puisse, *see* pouvoir
 punir, *v.a.*, to punish
- Q
- qualité, *sf.*, quality
 quand, *conj.*, when
 quarante, *adj.num.*, forty
 quatre, *adj.num.*, four
 que, *adv.*, how; que de, how much, how many

que, conj., that; ne...
que, only
quel, *adj.*, what. which
quelque, *adj.*, some
quelque, *adv.*, however
quelquefois, *adv.*, some-
times
quiconque, *adj.*, whoever

R

rabatre, *v.a.*, to beat
down (a price), to take
off (money)
raconter, *v.a.*, to relate
raisin, *s.m.*, grapes, raisin
raison, *s.f.*, reason
ramasser, *v.a.*, to pick up
rapprocher, *v.a.*, to bring
near
rarement, *adv.*, rarely,
unfrequently
ravi, *adj.*, delighted
recevoir, *v.a.*, to receive
recevra, *see* recevoir
réciter, *v.a.*, to recite
récolte, *s.f.*, harvest
recommandable, *adj.*,
commendable
réflexion, *s.f.*, reflexion
refuser, *v.a.*, to refuse
région, *s.f.*, region
règle, *s.f.*, rule
regretter, *v.a.*, to regret
reine, *s.f.*, queen
relier, *v.a.*, to bind (a
book)
règne, *s.m.*, reign
rempart, *s.m.*, rampart,
bulwark
remporter, *v.a.*, to carry
away, to win, to obtain,
to gain
rencontre, *s.f.*, meeting
rencontrer, *v.a.*, to meet
rendre, *v.a.*, to make, to
render, to give back
rendu, *see* rendre
repartir, *v.n.*, to set out
again (*see* partir)

se repentir, *v.r.*, to
repent
repolir, *v.a.*, to polish
agnu
respecter, *v.a.*, to respect
revenir, *v.n.* (revenant,
revenu, je reviens, je
reviens, je reviendrai),
to come back, to re-
turn, to reconsider, to
retract
reverrai, *see* revoir
revoir, *v.a.* (revoyant,
revu, je ravois, je revis,
je reverrai), to see again
réussir, *v.a.* and *n.*, to
succeed
richesse, *s.f.*, wealth,
riches
ridicule, *adj.*, ridiculous
rien, *adv.*, nothing
rire, *v.n.*, to laugh
rivage, *s.m.*, coast
roi, *s.m.*, king
roman, *s.m.*, novel
Romain, *s.m.*, Roman
rose, *s.f.*, rose
rossignol, *s.m.*, nightin-
gale
Russie, *s.p.*, Russia
rustique, *adj.*, rustic

S

sage, *s.m.*, sage, wise man
Saint-Bernard, *s.p.*, St.
Bernard
sais, *see* savoir
saisir, *v.a.*, to take hold of
saison, *s.f.*, season
salle, *s.f.*, hall, room
sans, *prep.*, without
satisfaire, *v.a.* (satisfai-
sant, satisfait, je satis-
fais, je satisfis, je
satisferai), to satisfy
savant, *adj.*, learned
savoir, *v.a.* (sachant, su,
je sais, je sus, je sau-
rai, que je sache, que je
sasse) to know

sauterelle, *s.f.*, grass-
hopper
sauvage, *adj.*, savage,
wild
selon, *prep.*, according to
sensible, *adj.*, sensitive,
kind hearted
sentiment, *s.m.*, senti-
ment
sérail, *s.m.*, seraglio
sort, *see* servir
servir, *v.* (servant, servi,
je sers, je servis), to use
seul, *adj.*, only, only one,
alone
si, *conj.*, if
siècle, *s.m.*, century
sire, *s.m.*, sire
sœur, *s.f.*, sister
soi-même, *adj.*, himself,
herself, itself
soi, *pron.*, one's self
soir, *s.m.*, evening
soixante, *adj.num.*, sixty
soldat, *s.m.*, soldier
soleil, *s.m.*, sun
songer, *v.n.*, to think, to
believe
sors, *see* sortir
on sorte que, *conj.*, so that
sortir, *v.a.* and *n.* (je sors,
je sortis, sortant, sorti)
to go out, to come out
sot, *adj.*, stupid
se soucier, *v.r.*, to care
souffrant, *adj.*, suffering
souhaiter, *v.a.*, to wish
soumettre, *v.a.* (soumet-
tant, soumis, je sou-
mets, je soumis), to
submit
soupir, *s.m.*, sigh
souvent, *adv.*, often
style, *s.m.*, style
suite, *s.f.*, sequence, fol-
lowing; à la suite de,
after
suivre, *v.a.* (suivant,
suivi, je suis, je sui-
vis), to follow

superbe, *adj.*, superb,
splendid
sur, *prep.*, on
sûr, *adj.*, certain
surprenant, *see* surpren-
dre
surprendre, *v.a.* (surpre-
nant, surpris, je sur-
prends, je surpris)
overtake, surpriso
surpris, *adj.*, surprised
surtout, *adv.*, especially,
above all
survécu, *see* survivre
survivre, *v.n.* (sarvivant,
survécû, je surpris, je
survécûs), to outlive

T

tableau, *s.m.*, picture
talent, *s.m.*, talent
tant, *adv.*, so much
tante, *s.f.*, aunt
tard, *adv.*, late
témoin, *s.m.*, witness
température, *s.f.*, tem-
perature
terme, *s.m.*, term, word
terminer, *v.a.*, to ter-
minate, to finish
terre, *s.f.*, earth, land,
ground
tête, *s.f.*, head
tomber, *v.n.*, to fall
tort, *s.m.*, wrong
toucher, *v.a.*, to touch,
to be close to
toujours, *adv.*, always
Touraine, *s.m.*, Touraine
(the country in the
neighbourhood of
Tours)

tous, *see* tout
tout, *adj.* (toute, tous,
toutes), all
tout le monde, *pron.*,
every body
tout de suite, *loc.adv.*,
directly
trahir, *v.a.*, to betray
trahison, *s.f.*, treason
trajet, *s.m.*, journey, dis-
tance
tranquilliser, *v.a.*, to
quiet
travailler, *v.n.*, to work
très, *adv.*, very
tribu, *s.f.*, tribe
trois, *adj.num.*, three
tromper, *v.a.*, to deceive
se tromper, *v.r.*, to mis-
take, to deceive one's
self
trône, *s.m.*, throne
trop, *adv.*, too, too much
troupe, *s.f.*, troop
trouver, *v.a.*, to find

U

un, *adj.num.*, one
uni, *adj.*, smooth
univers, *s.m.*, universe
usage, *s.m.*, custom
utile, *adj.*, useful

V

vaincre, *v.a.*, to conquer
vapeur, *s.f.*, vapour,
steam
vase, *s.f.*, mud
vendre, *v.a.*, to sell
venir, *v.n.* (venant, venu,
je viens, je vins, je
viendrai), to come

venu, *see* venir
véritable, *adj.*, true
vérité, *s.f.*, truth
verre, *s.m.*, glass
vers, *s.m.*, verse
vers, *prep.*, towards,
about
vert, *adj.*, green
vertu, *s.f.*, virtue
vêtement, *s.m.*, clothing
venillez, *from* vouloir,
please
veux, *see* vouloir
victoire, *s.f.*, victory
vieillard, *s.m.*, old man
viens, *see* venir
village, *s.m.*, village
ville, *s.f.*, town
vin, *s.m.*, wine
vingt, *adj.num.*, twenty
violent, *adj.*, violent
vivre, *v.n.*, to live
voici, *adv.*, here is, here
are
voilà, *v.a.* (voyant, vu, je
vois, je vis, je verrai),
to see
voisin, *adj.*, neighbouring
volume, *s.m.*, volume
voter, *v.a.*, to vote
vouloir, *v.a.*, to will, to
wish
voyager, *v.n.*, to travel
vrai, *adj.*, true, mero,
downright
vraiment, *adv.*, truly,
indeed
vu, *see* voir

Y

y, *adv.*, there
y, *pron.*, to it

ENGLISH-FRENCH VOCABULARY.

A

About, *prep.*, pour, à propos de
 accident, *s.*, accident (*m.*)
 accomplished, *adj.*, accompli
 acquittal, *s.*, acquittement (*m.*)
 action, *s.*, action, acte
 adhering, *adj.*, adhérent
 admit, *v.*, admettre *irr.*
 admire, *v.*, admirer
 advice, *s.*, avis (*m.*), conseil (*m.*)
 after, *prep.*, après
 age, *s.*, âge (*m.*)
 agree, *v.*, s'accorder, tomber d'accord
 aim, *s.*, but (*m.*)
 air, *s.*, air (*m.*)
 all, *adj.*, tout
 allude, *v.*, faire allusion
 although, *conj.*, quoique
 America, *s.*, Amérique (*f.*)
 amiable, *adj.*, aimable
 animal, *s.*, animal (*m.*)
 anybody, *pron.*, qui que ce soit, n'importe qui
 author, *s.*, auteur (*m.*)
 argument, *s.*, argument (*m.*)
 arm, *s.*, bras (*m.*)
 army, *s.*, armée (*f.*)
 as *conj.*, comme, que
 as . . . as, aussi . . . que

as, *conj.*, comme; as much, as many, autant de
 ashamed, *adj.*, honteux
 assistant, *s.*, aide
 assure, *v.*, assurer
 astonish, *v.*, étonner
 at home, *adj.*, à la maison, chez moi, chez toi, chez lui, etc.
 attend, *v.*, suivre
 attention, *s.*, attention (*f.*)
 avoid, *v.*, éviter

B

bare, *adj.*, nu
 barking, *s.*, aboiement (*m.*)
 battle, *s.*, bataille (*f.*)
 beautiful, *adj.*, beau, bel
 become, *v.*, devenir *irr.*
 bed-room, *s.*, chambre à coucher
 beer, *s.*, bière (*f.*)
 beggar, *s.*, mendiant (*m.*)
 begin, *v.*, commencer
 behind, *prep.* and *adv.*, derrière
 believe, *v.*, croire, *irr.*
 belong, *v.*, appartenir, *irr.*, être à . . .
 betray, *v.*, trahir
 bind, *v.*, lier, relier
 blame, *v.*, blâmer [*m.*]
 bleating, *s.*, bêlement
 blue, *adj.*, bleu
 bonnet, *s.*, bonnet (*m.*), chapeau (*m.*)

book, *s.*, livre (*m.*)
 boot-jack, *s.*, tire-bottes
 both, *pron.*, l'un et l'autre; both, *adv.*, à la fois
 bottle, *s.*, bouteille (*f.*)
 box, *s.*, boîte (*f.*)
 boy, *s.*, garçon (*m.*), enfant (*m.*)
 bracelet, *s.*, bracelet (*m.*)
 break, *v.*, casser
 bring, *v.*, apporter; bring down, descendre; bring about, amener
 brother, *s.*, frère (*m.*)
 business, *s.*, affaire (*f.*); (trade) affaires (*f.pl.*)
 but, *prep.*, mais
 buy, *v.*, acheter
 by, *prep.*, par, de

C

caddy, *s.*, boîte; tea-caddy, boîte à thé
 call, *v.*, appeler; call on, passer chez; call at, passer à; call again, revenir, *irr.*
 call to account, s'en prendre à
 calumny, *s.*, calomnie (*f.*)
 can, *v.*, pouvoir, *irr.*
 carriage, *s.*, voiture (*f.*)
 castor, *s.*, castor (*m.*)
 certain, *adj.*, certain
 chair, *s.*, chaise (*f.*)
 Charles, *s.*, Charles

charm, *v.*, charmer
 chief, *adj.*, principal
 child, *s.*, enfant (*m.*)
 circumstance, *s.*, circonstance (*f.*)
 city, *s.*, ville (*f.*), cité (*f.*)
 claim, *v.*, demander
 clerk, *s.*, commis (*m.*)
 colour, *s.*, couleur (*f.*)
 come, *v.*, venir, *irr.*;
 come out, sortir. *irr.*
 complain, *v.*, se plaindre
 condemn, *v.*, condamner
 condition, *s.*, condition (*f.*)
 confused, *adj.*, troublé
 conqueror, *s.*, conquérant (*m.*)
 consult, *v.*, consulter
 convince, *v.*, convaincre, *irr.*
 correct, *v.*, corriger
 cost, *v.*, coûter
 countersign, *v.*, contre-signer
 country, *s.*, campagne (*f.*)
 courage, *s.*, courage (*f.*)
 court, *s.*, cour, impasse (*f.*)
 cover, *s.*, couverture, (*f.*)
 couvercle (*m.*)
 croud, *s.*, foule (*f.*)
 Crecy, *s.*, Crécy
 crusade, *s.*, croisade (*f.*)
 curfew, *s.*, couvre-feu (*m.*)

D

Damietta, *s.*, Damiette
 dangerous, *adj.*, dangereux
 dead, *adj.*, mort
 death, *s.*, mort (*f.*)
 deceive, *v.*, tromper
 decency, *s.*, décence (*f.*)
 deceptive, *adj.*, trompeur
 deduct, *v.*, déduire, *irr.*
 delay, *v.*, retarder
 delicious, *adj.*, délicieux
 derive, *v.*, dériver, tirer

deserve, *v.*, mériter
 desire, *v.*, désirer
 despise, *v.*, mépriser
 detestable, *adj.*, détestable
 difficult, *adj.*, difficile
 difficulty, *s.*, difficulté (*f.*)
 dine, *v.*, dîner
 disappear, *v.*, disparaître, *irr.*
 discharge, *v.*, décharger, s'acquitter de
 discover, *v.*, découvrir
 dissatisfied, *adj.*, mécontent
 do, *v.*, faire; to do a service, rendre service
 document, *s.*, document (*m.*)
 dog, *s.*, chien
 Dover, *s.*, Douvres
 downstairs, *adv.*, en bas
 dozen, *s.*, douzaine (*f.*)
 drawing, *s.*, dessin (*m.*)
 drop, *v.*, laisser tomber
 duty, *s.*, devoir
 dutiful, *adj.*, respectueux

E

each, *pron.*, chacun
 each other, l'un l'autre
 eagle, *s.*, aigle
 endeavour, *v.*, s'efforcer
 endurance, *s.*, patience (*f.*)
 effect, *s.*, effet (*m.*)
 egg, *s.*, œuf (*m.*)
 Egyptian, *s.*, Egyptien
 eighteen, *adj.*, dix-huit
 eighteenth, *adj.*, dix-huitième
 eighty, *adj.*, quatre-vingts
 elapse, *v.*, s'écouler
 electricity, *s.*, électricité (*f.*)
 elephant, *s.*, éléphant (*m.*)
 elm, *s.*, orme (*m.*)
 emperor, *s.*, empereur (*m.*)
 enemy, *s.*, ennemi (*m.*)

England, *s.*, Angleterre (*f.*)
 English, *adj.* and *s.*, Anglais
 entirely, *adv.*, entièrement
 entreat, *v.*, supplier
 entreaty, *s.*, supplication (*f.*)
 error, *s.*, erreur (*f.*)
 escape, *v.*, échapper à
 even, *adv.*, même
 ever, *adv.*, jamais, toujours
 every one, *pron.*, chacun
 everything, tout
 evident, *adj.*, évident
 evil, *s.*, mal (*m.*)
 Europe, *s.*, Europe (*f.*)
 examine, *v.*, examiner
 example, *s.*, exemple (*m.*)
 expense, *s.*, dépense (*f.*)
 expensive, *adj.*, cher
 expire, *v.*, expirer
 express, *v.*, exprimer, parler

F

fact, *s.*, fait (*m.*)
 fall, *v.*, tomber
 false, *adj.*, faux
 family, *s.*, famille (*f.*)
 far, *adv.*, loin
 father, *s.*, père (*m.*)
 fault, *s.*, faute
 fear, *s.*, crainte (*f.*)
 feeling, *s.*, sentiment (*m.*)
 few, *adv.*, peu
 fifteen, *adj.*, quinze
 find, *v.*, trouver
 firm, *adj.*, ferme
 first, *adj.*, premier
 fit, *adj.*, capable, convenable, to be fit for or to, être capable de
 flatter, *v.*, flatter, se flatter
 found, *adj.*, fon; to be found of, nimer à
 forest, *s.*, forêt (*f.*)

forthwith, *adv.*, tout de suite, immédiatement
 forty, *adj.*, quarante
 foot, *s.*, pied (*m.*)
 four, *adj.*, quatre
 fox, *s.*, renard (*m.*)
 franc, *s.*, franc (*m.*)
 French, *adj.* and *s.*, Français
 friend, *s.*, ami (*m.*)
 from, *prep.*, de
 front, *s.*, devant (*m.*)
 front, *adj.*, de devant
 fruit, *s.*, fruit (*m.*)

G

game-keeper, *s.*, garde-chasse (*m.*)
 garden, *s.*, jardin (*m.*)
 gardener, *s.*, jardinier (*m.*)
 general, *s.*, général (*m.*)
 genius, *s.*, génie (*m.*)
 gentleman, *s.*, monsieur; gentlemen, messieurs
 get, *v.*, gagner, obtenir
 girl, *s.*, fille (*f.*)
 give, *v.*, donner
 glass, *s.*, verre (*m.*)
 go, *v.*, aller (*irr.*); go out, sortir (*irr.*)
 good, *s.*, bien (*m.*)
 goods, *s.*, marchandises (*f.*)
 grammar, *s.*, grammaire (*f.*)
 grand, *adj.*, grand; grand piano, piano à queue
 great, *adj.*, grand
 great-coat, *s.*, paletot (*m.*)
 green, *adj.*, vert
 guilty, *adj.*, coupable
 gummed, *adj.*, gommé

H

half, *s.*, moitié, demi; half, *adj.*, demi
 hall, *s.*, salle
 happen, *v.*, arriver
 hare, *s.*, lièvre (*m.*)
 harsh, *adj.*, dur, sévère

have, *v.*, avoir (*irr.*); to have just, venir de
 head, *s.*, tête (*f.*)
 hear, *v.*, entendre
 help, *v.*, aider
 help, *s.*, aide (*f.*), assistance (*f.*)
 Henry, *s.*, Henri
 herewith, *adj.*, ci-inclus
 hide, *v.*, cacher
 high, *adj.*, haut
 highlander, *s.*, montagnard (*m.*)
 Homer, *s.*, Homère
 horse, *s.*, cheval (*m.*)
 hotel, *s.*, hôtel (*m.*)
 hour, *s.*, heure (*f.*)
 house, *s.*, maison (*f.*)
 how, *adv.*, comment
 hundred, *adj.*, cent
 hymn, *s.*, hymne

I

if, *conj.*, si
 ill, *adj.*, malade
 in, *prep.*, dans, en, à
 inclined, *adj.*, enclin, disposé
 incorrectly, *adv.*, ne...correctement
 indeed, *adv.*, vraiment
 independence, *s.*, indépendance (*f.*)
 India, *s.*, Inde (*f.*), les Indes
 injustice, *s.*, injustice (*f.*)
 inn, *s.*, auberge (*f.*)
 interest, *s.*, intérêt (*m.*)
 in'to, *prep.*, dans
 introduce, *v.*, introduire
 invasion, *s.*, invasion (*f.*)
 invent, *v.*, inventer
 it, *pron.*, le, la
 Italian, *adj.*, italien
 Italy, *s.*, Italie (*f.*)
 ivory, *s.*, ivoire (*m.*)

J

James, *s.*, Jacques
 judge, *s.*, juge (*m.*)

July, *s.*, juillet (*m.*)
 just, *adj.*, juste

K

keep, *v.*, garder, conserver, préserver
 kill, *v.*, tuer
 kind, *adj.*, bon
 king, *s.*, roi
 Kingston, *s.*, Kingston
 knight, *s.*, chevalier (*m.*)
 know, *v.*, savoir (*irr.*), connaître (*irr.*)

L

lady, *s.*, dame (*f.*),
 lady, *s.*, demoiselle (*f.*)
 lane, *adj.*, boîteux
 language, *s.*, langue (*f.*),
 langage (*m.*)
 large, *adj.*, large, grand
 last, *adj.*, dernier
 laugh, *v.*, rire
 learn, *v.*, apprendre (*irr.*)
 learned, *adj.*, instruit, savant
 lease, *s.*, bail (*m.*)
 leave, *v.*, laisser, abandonner
 lecture, *s.*, cours (*m.*), conférence (*f.*)
 leg, *s.*, jambe (*f.*)
 lend, *v.*, prêter
 less, *adv.*, moins de
 lest, *conj.*, de peur que
 letter, *s.*, lettre (*f.*)
 liable, *adj.*, sujet, exposé
 lieutenant, *s.*, lieutenant (*m.*)
 life, *s.*, vie (*f.*)
 lightning, *s.*, foudre (*f.*), éclair (*m.*)
 like, *v.*, aimer
 look, *v.*, regarder; look for, chercher
 London, *s.*, Londres
 long, *adj.*, long
 lord, *s.*, lord (*m.*), seigneur (*m.*)

lose, *v.*, perdre
love, *v.*, aimer
Lyons, *s.*, Lyon

M

make, *v.*, faire (*irr.*)
man, *s.*, homme (*m.*)
manœuvre, *s.*, manœuvre
manner, *s.*, manière (*f.*)
manufacturer, *s.*, fabricant (*m.*)
many, *adv.*, beaucoup de
Marseilles *s.*, Marseille
master-key, *s.*, passe-partout (*m.*)
matter, *s.*, matière (*f.*);
What is the matter with you? qu'avez-vous?
me, *pron.*, moi, me
measure, *s.*, mesure (*f.*)
meet, *v.*, rencontrer
mention, *v.*, mentionner
Milton, *s. prep.*, Milton
mine, *pron.*, à moi
minister, *s.*, ministre (*m.*)
misfortune, *s.*, infortuné (*f.*), malheur (*m.*)
miss, mademoiselle (*f.*)
mistake, *s.*, erreur (*f.*), faute (*f.*)
money, *s.*, argent (*m.*)
monk, *s.*, moine
month, *s.*, mois (*m.*)
monument, *s.*, monument (*m.*)
morning, *s.*, matin (*m.*)
mother, *s.*, mère
movement, *s.*, mouvement (*m.*)
multitude, *s.*, foule (*f.*)
music, *s.*, musique (*f.*)
mast, *v.*, devoir

N

Napoleon, *s.*, Napoléon
neither, *conj.*, ni l'un, ni l'autre
Nero, *s. prop.*, Néron
never, *adv.*, jamais

news, *s.*, nouvelle (*f.*)
night, *s.*, nuit (*f.*)
nine, *adj.*, neuf
no, *adj.*, aucun, ne... pas de
nobody, *pron.*, personne
noise, *s.*, bruit (*m.*)
nothing, *pron.*, rien
now, *adv.*, maintenant
new, *adj.*, nouveau, nouvel, neuf
newspaper, *s.*, journal (*m.*)

O

oblige, *v.*, obliger
o'clock, *adv.*, heure (*f.*)
of, *prep.*, de
officer, *s.*, officier
old, *adj.*, vieux, vieil
on, *prep.*, sur
once, *adv.*, une fois
olive, *s.*, olive (*f.*)
only, *adv.*, seulement, ne... que
opera, *s.*, opéra (*m.*)
orange, *s.*, orange (*f.*)
other, *pron.*, a tre
ought, *v.*, devoir
ourselves, *pron.*, nous-mêmes
out, *prep.*, hors; dîner
out, dîner en ville
own, *adj.*, propre, à moi, à toi, etc.

P

page, *s.*, page (*f.*), page (*m.*)
pair, *s.*, paire (*f.*)
paper, *s.*, papier (*m.*)
park, *s.*, parc (*m.*)
part, *s.*, part (*f.*), partie (*f.*)
pass, *v.*, passer
passenger, *s.*, passager (*m.*)
passer-by, *s.*, passant (*m.*)
peach, *s.*, pêche (*f.*)
pencil, *s.*, crayon (*m.*)
pen, *s.*, plume (*f.*)
penholder, *s.*, porte-plume
people, *s. pl.*, gens

perform, *v.*, jouer
perhaps, *adv.*, peut être
peril, *s.*, péril (*m.*)
perish, *v.*, périr
perseverance, *s.*, persévérance (*f.*)
Persian, *s.*, Perse
person, *s.*, personne (*f.*)
Phenician, *s.*, Phénicien
pip, *s.*, pépin (*m.*)
pistol, *s.*, pistolet (*m.*);
pistol-shot, coup de pistolet
place, *v.*, placer, poser
plant, *v.*, planter
play, *v.*, jouer
play, *s.*, jeu (*m.*), comédie (*f.*)
pleasure, *s.*, plaisir (*m.*)
plenty, *adv.*, beaucoup
plum, *s.*, prune (*f.*)
pocket-handkerchief, *s.*, mouchoir (*m.*)
poor, *adj.*, pauvre
position, *s.*, position (*f.*)
poultry-yard, *s.*, basse-cour (*f.*)
practice, *s.*, pratique (*f.*)
preferable, *adj.*, préférable
price, *s.*, prix (*m.*)
primitive, *adj.*, primitif
principal, *adj.*, principal
principle, *s.*, principe (*m.*)
prison, *s.*, prison (*f.*)
prisoner, *s.*, prisonnier (*m.*)
private, *adj.*, privé
proclaim, *v.*, proclamer
produce, *v.*, produire, *irr.*
profitably, *adv.*, d'une manière profitable
prudence, *s.*, prudence (*f.*)
public, *adj.*, public
punctual, *adj.*, ponctuel, exact
punish, *v.*, punir
purse, *s.*, bourse (*f.*)
put, *v.*, mettre, *irr.*

Q

question, *v.*, questionner
quite, *adv.*, tout à fait

R

rainbow, *s.*, arc-en-ciel
(*m.*)
rapid, *adj.*, rapide
rare, *adj.*, rare
rascal, *s.*, coquin (*m.*)
read, *v.*, lire, *irr.*
reckon, *v.*, compter
reign, *s.*, règne (*m.*)
Rhine, *s.*, Rhin (*m.*)
rely on, *v.*, se fier à
remain, *v.*, rester
remedy, *s.*, remède (*m.*)
repulse, *v.*, repousser
require, *v.*, demander,
avoir besoin de
retire, *v.*, retirer, se re-
tirer
return, *v.*, retourner, re-
venir, rendre
rich, *adj.*, riche
ride, *v.*, aller à cheval
road, *s.*, chemin (*m.*)
route (*f.*)
room, *s.*, chambre (*f.*)
rule, *s.*, règle (*f.*)
run, *v.*, courir, *irr.*

S

safely, *adv.*, en sûreté,
sain et sauf
same, *adj.*, même
sarcen, *s.*, sarrasin
satin, *s.*, satin (*m.*)
satire, *s.*, satire (*f.*)
say, *v.*, dire, *irr.*
saying, *s.*, maxime (*f.*)
scarcely, *adv.*, à peine
scold, *v.*, gronder
Scotland, *s.*, Écosse (*f.*)
season, *s.*, saison (*f.*)
section, *s.*, section (*f.*)
see, *v.*, voir, *irr.*
seem, *v.*, sembler
send, *v.*, envoyer

sense, *s.*, sens (*m.*)
servant, *s.*, domestique (*m.*
and *f.*)
service, *s.*, service (*m.*)
several, *adj.*, plusieurs
seventy, *adj.*, soixante-
dix
shall, *v.*, devoir (not to
be mistaken for *shall*
which indicates the
future)
sheep, *s.*, mouton (*m.*)
shilling, *s.*, shilling (*m.*)
shoe, *s.*, soulier (*m.*)
should, *see shall*
silk, *s.*, soie (*f.*); silk
goods, soiries
since, *prep.* and *adv.*, de-
puis
since, *conj.*, puisque
sing, *v.*, chanter
singer, *s.*, chanteur
sister, *s.*, sœur (*f.*)
situation, *s.*, situation,
place
six, *adj.*, six
small, *adj.*, petit, modéré
society, *s.*, société (*f.*)
soldier, *s.*, soldat (*m.*)
some, *adj.*, du, des, quelque
something, *s.*, quelque
chose
so much, *adv.*, tant
soon, *adv.*, bientôt
Spain, *s.*, Espagne (*f.*)
spare, *adj.*, de reste
speak, *v.*, parler; speak
evil, mal parler (used
only in the pres. inf.
and comp. tenses)
spend, *v.*, dépenser;
spend time, passer le
temps
spoil, *v.*, gâter
sprain, *v.*, foulter
station, *v.*, station (*f.*)
stay, *v.*, rester
stock exchange, *s.*, bourse
(*f.*)
stone, *s.*, pierre (*f.*)

stone-fruit, *s.*, fruit à
noyau
story, *s.*, histoire (*f.*)
strike, *v.*, frapper
sub-lieutenant, *s.*, sous-
lieutenant (*m.*)
succeed, *v.*, réussir
such, *adj.*, tel
suddenly, *adv.*, tout à
coup
suit, *v.*, convenir, *irr.*
suppose, *v.*, supposer
surgeon, *s.*, chirurgien
surprised, *adj.*, surpris
suspect, *v.*, soupçonner
system, *s.*, système (*m.*)

T

table, *s.*, table (*f.*)
take, *v.*, prendre, *irr.*;
take care of, s'occuper
de; take down, des-
cendre; take the field,
entrer en campagne
taste, *s.*, goût (*m.*)
tastefully, *adv.*, avec goût
tea, *s.*, thé (*m.*)
tell, *v.*, dire, *irr.*
ten, *adj.*, dix
tend, *v.*, tendre
tenth, *adj.*, dixième
Thames, *s.*, Tamise (*f.*)
than, *conj.*, que
thankful, *adj.*, reconnais-
sant
that, *adj.*, ce, cet
that, *pron.*, cela, celui-là
that, *conj.*, que
their, *adj.*, leur
them, *pron.*, eux; for
them, pour eux, en
Themistocles, *s.*, Thé-
mistocle
therefore, *adv.*, donc, par
conséquent, c'est pour-
quoi, aussi
thing, *s.*, chose (*f.*)
think, *v.*, penser, croire,
irr.
thirty, *adj.*, trente

this, *adj.*, ce, cet
 this, *pron.*, ceci, celui-ci
 thousand, *adj.*, mille, mil
 threat, *s.*, menace (*f.*)
 three, *adj.*, trois
 through, *prep.*, à travers
 throughout, *prep.*, dans,
 à travers de
 ticket, *s.*, billet (*m.*)
 till, *conj.*, jusqu'à
 time, *s.*, temps (*m.*); at
 the same time, en
 même temps
 to, *prep.*, à, pour, envers
 to-day, *adv.*, aujourd'hui
 tooth-pick, *s.*, cure-dents
 towards, *prep.*, vers, envers
 towel, *s.*, essuie-mains
 (*m.*), serviette (*f.*)
 town, *s.*, ville (*f.*)
 tragedy, *s.*, tragédie (*f.*)
 translation, *s.*, traduction
 (*f.*)
 tree, *s.*, arbre (*m.*)
 tremble, *v.*, trembler
 triumph, *v.*, triompher
 trunk, *s.*, malle (*f.*)
 trust, *v.*, avoir confiance
 en
 Tuesday, *s.*, mardi (*m.*)
 tune, *s.*, air (*m.*)
 Turkish, *adj.*, turc, des
 Turcs
 twelve, *adj.*, douze
 two, *adj. num.*, deux

U

umbrella, *s.*, parapluie
 uncle, *s.*, oncle (*m.*) [*m.*]
 understand, *v.*, compren-
 dre *irr.*

unfortunate, *adj.*, mal-
 heureux
 United-States, *s.*, Etats-
 Unis
 unwell, *adj.*, indisposé
 upstairs, *adv.*, en haut
 use, *s.*, usage (*m.*); it is
 no use, il est inutile
 use, *v.*, se servir de, *irr.*,
 employer
 useful, *adj.*, utile

V

vanquish, *v.*, vaincre, *ir.*
 very, *adv.*, très
 vice-admiral, *s.*, vice-
 amiral
 virtue, *s.*, vertu (*f.*)
 visit, *v.*, visiter, faire
 visite
 voice, *s.*, voix (*f.*)

W

walk, *v.*, marcher, faire
 une promenade à pied,
 aller à pied
 walnut, *s.*, noix (*f.*)
 walnut-wood, *s.*, noyer (*m.*)
 want, *s.*, besoin (*m.*) désir
 war, *s.*, guerre (*f.*)
 watch, *s.*, garde, montre
 (*m.*)
 week, *s.*, semaine (*f.*)
 well, *adv.*, bien
 what, *adj.*, quel
 what, *pron.*, ce qui, ce que
 whatever, *adv.*, quelque
 when, *conj.*, quand
 whereas, *conj.*, tandis que
 which, *pron.*, qui, que, le
 quel

who, *pron.*, qui
 whole, *s.*, tout (*adj.*)
 whose, *pron.*, à qui
 whosoever, *pron.*, qui-
 conque
 why, *adv.*, pourquoi
 wide, *adj.*, large
 will, *v.*, vouloir, *irr.* (not
 to be mistaken for *will*
 which indicates the
 future)
 William, *s.*, Guillaume
 widow, *s.*, veuve (*f.*)
 wine, *s.*, vin (*m.*)
 wise, *adj.*, sage
 wish, *v.*, vouloir, *irr.*
 wit, *s.*, esprit (*m.*)
 with, *prep.*, avec
 work, *s.*, ouvrage, travail
 work, *v.*, travailler
 world, *s.*, monde (*m.*)
 worth, *s.*, valeur; to be
 worth, valoir, *irr.*

would, *see* will
 wound, *s.*, blesser
 wretched, *adj.*, méchant,
 mauvais
 wrist, *s.*, poignet
 write, *v.*, écrire, *irr.*
 writer, *s.*, écrivain (*m.*)
 writing, *s.*, écriture (*f.*)
 wrong, *adj.*, mauvais; to
 be wrong, avoir tort

Y

year, *s.*, an (*m.*); année
 (*f.*)
 yes, *adv.*, oui
 yesterday, *adv.*, hier
 yours, *pron.*, le vôtre

adj.)

qui

n., quz-

quoi

irr. (not

n for *willi*

ates the

llaume

(f.)

)

; irr.

.)

e

e, travail

ler

e (m.)

r; to be

irr.

er

méchiant,

et

, irr.

ain (m.)

ture (f.)

auvais; to

voir tort

.); année

, hier

vôtre

