

A. BRACHET.

THE
PUBLIC SCHOOL
ELEMENTARY
FRENCH GRAMMAR.

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Form VI

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.
ELEMENTARY FRENCH GRAMMAR
IN TWO PARTS

Part 1

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1

THE
PUBLIC SCHOOL
ELEMENTARY FRENCH GRAMMAR
IN TWO PARTS

BY AUGUSTE BRACHET

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

BY THE LATE
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AND
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FORMERLY EXAMINERS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

NEW EDITION

REVISED BY

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PART I.—ACCIDENCE

LIBRAIRIE HACHETTE ET C^{IE}.

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1899

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PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION.

THE great and steadily increasing popularity of this Grammar has made it necessary for the publishers to issue a new edition worthy of the support hitherto accorded to it, and calculated to ensure a continuation of the favour in which it has been held by teachers of French.

The work has undergone a thorough revision, and numerous alterations have been made, which will render the rules, if possible, clearer in some places and more complete in others. The new and clear type used for this edition will be found to be an improvement.

Unfortunately it has been impossible to keep, as was at first hoped, an exact correspondence in the pages with the previous editions; but, as the arrangement of the paragraphs has been scrupulously maintained throughout, there will be no difficulty in using the new and the old editions together in class teaching.

ELPHÈGE JANAU.

January 1892.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE adapted translation of M. Brachet's *Nouvelle Grammaire Française*, published by us at the beginning of the year, and which has been received with such signal success, was intended to meet the wants of pupils belonging to our ordinary Grammar Schools. On the present occasion we address ourselves to those with whom philological details, and discussions of etymological or scientific problems would be completely out of place.

M. Brachet's *Petite Grammaire* simply gives the various rules both of *accidence* and of *syntax*, without attempting to enter into explanations which beginners nine or ten years old could not possibly understand. We have adopted the same method, but introduced into the work all modifications necessary for making our 'ELEMENTARY FRENCH GRAMMAR' a practical and useful book for English class-rooms. Each section is followed by a set of questions, and by exercises which should be written out and committed to memory after they have been corrected.

In many instances the *Accidence* alone is required for examination purposes; accordingly we have thought it best to print the Grammar in two distinct parts, containing respectively the *Accidence* and the *Syntax*, each part being followed by a complete French-English and English-French Vocabulary. As the translation of the *Nouvelle Grammaire Française* is now adopted

in most of our English Grammar and Preparatory Schools, so the *Petite Grammaire*, by its cheapness and completeness, will commend itself to School Boards and persons engaged in elementary teaching.

It gives us much pleasure to acknowledge the valuable assistance which Mr. E. JANAU, French Master at Blackheath Proprietary School, has given us in preparing the present volume.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE sale of several thousand copies of this little work in less than six months is a sufficient proof that it has met a want felt by the persons for whom it was chiefly designed. The present edition, thoroughly revised and corrected, is accompanied by a very complete French-English and English-French Vocabulary, arranged by Mr. A. DUPUIS, B.A., First French Master at King's College School, to whom we have to tender our thanks for his kind assistance; beginners will thus be spared the necessity of referring to separate dictionaries.

We take the opportunity of reminding our friends that a supplementary set of Exercises on the Accidence and the Syntax will be ready very shortly.

P. H. ERNEST BRETTE.
GUSTAVE MASSON.

March 1877.

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EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

a. }	active		p.	proper
act. }			part.	participle
adj.	adjective		pers.	personal
adv	adverb		pl.	plural
art.	article		poss.	possessive
aux.	auxiliary		pr. }	pronoun
			pron. }	
coll.	collective		prep.	preposition
comp.	comparative		pres.	present
conj.	conjunction		r. }	reflexive
			ref. }	
def.	defective		rel.	relative
dem.	demonstrative		s.	substantive
f. }	feminine		s.f.	substantive, feminine
fem. }			s.m.	„ masculine
			s.m.f. }	„ masculine
ind.	indefinite, indicative			<i>or</i>
interr.	interrogative			feminine
m. }	masculine		sub.	subject
masc. }			v.	verb
n.	neuter		v.a	verb active
num.	numeral		v.def.	„ defective
obj.	object		v.int.	„ intransitive
			v.n.	„ neuter
			v.r.	„ reflexive
			v.t.	„ transitive

IN THE EXERCISES

Words in *italics* must not be translated ;

Words followed by (*m.*) or (*f.*) are the same—the (*m.*) or (*f.*) shows their gender in French ;

Words in brackets must be translated into French although unnecessary or incorrect in English.

INTRODUCTION

PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

1. **Geography.**—The French language extends over the whole of France, with the exception of one single province, Brittany, where, out of a population of 1,800,000, one million of individuals speak a language known by the name of **Bas-Breton**, which is Celtic in its origin. To this important exception three small groups can be further added: the department of the North, where 200,000 inhabitants out of 1,200,000 speak the **Flemish language**, an offshoot from the German; the department of Lower Pyrenees, where 120,000 persons speak the **Basque**, a very ancient idiom, the origin of which is unknown; finally, the department of Eastern Pyrenees (formerly the province of Roussillon), where 130,000 inhabitants speak the **Catalonian** language, derived from the Latin.

If the domains of the French language do not correspond exactly with the present territory of France, they include, on the other hand, several important districts outside the limits of that country, which represent an aggregate of a little more than 3,060,000 inhabitants, distributed as follows:—Belgium, 1,600,000; Germany, 1,000,000; French Switzerland, 400,000; finally, the Channel Islands, 60,000.

To these numbers we must add, out of Europe, the English colonies of Canada and Mauritius, which have retained the use of the French language, to say nothing of the French settlements (Algeria, Guiana, Senegal, etc.); we find thus 1,500,000 inhabitants more to be placed to the account of the French linguistic wealth.

With reference to the language, France is divided into two regions, **North** and **South**, the limits of which can be marked by tracing on the map a line extending from La Rochelle to Grenoble.

North of this line all cultivated people speak French; the peasants understand French, but make use of *patois* closely connected with it. These *patois* are four in number: 1. The **Norman**, spoken in the western district; 2. The **Picard**, in the north-western; 3. The **Lorrain**, in the eastern; 4. The **Burgundian**, in the central and

south-eastern. The analogy which these *patois* present with the French language has caused them to be collectively designated as *French patois*.

South of the line, linguistic circumstances are entirely different. Cultivated people, indeed, understand and write French; but in the relations they hold with each other they have recourse by preference (even in the large towns) to their own *patois*, which is an idiom as different from French as is Italian or Spanish. The inhabitants of the rural districts, notwithstanding the efforts made by the teachers of elementary schools, seldom speak anything but these *patois*, which are likewise four in number:—1. The **Gascon**; 2. The **Limousin**; 3. The **Languedocian**; and 4. The **Provençal**; the names sufficiently point out the provinces where these idioms are respectively used; they are called collectively *Provençal patois*, in opposition to the *French patois* spoken north of the line mentioned above.

2. **Latin introduced into Gaul.**—Every one knows that the earliest inhabitants of Gaul, so far as we are aware, at least, were the *Galli*, who spoke a language belonging to the *Celtic* family, that is to say, akin to the idioms used in France by the natives of Lower Brittany, and, in the British Isles, by the Scotch Highlanders, the Irish, and the Welsh.

In the course of the first century B.C., the legions led by Cæsar conquered Gaul, and reduced it to the position of a Roman province. Far superior to the *Galli*, in point both of science and of civilisation, the Romans forced upon them the Latin language together with the yoke, in the same way as the French have forced their language upon the Arabs of Algeria. It seems to be a historical law that, when one people conquers another, the language of the more highly civilised people is adopted by the other.

3. **Classical and popular Latin.**—At Rome, however, just as in the France of the nineteenth century, there were two languages co-existing: that of the people and the peasants, the **popular Latin**, in a word; and that of the learned and the *literati*, which is known as **classical or literary Latin**—the former was less fettered, the latter was more refined: but both often employed different words to express the same idea. Thus, whilst the classical *Latin* had the substantive *equus* as an equivalent for *horse*, the colloquial Latin said *caballus*; whence the French *cheval*.

It is the **colloquial Latin**, naturally, which the Roman soldiers introduced amongst the peasants of Gaul; these, in their turn, transformed it into French, by dint of altering the pronunciation. If we notice how the English who speak the French language all modify

the pronunciation of the French in the same manner, we shall easily understand how Latin uttered by the *Galli* was altered according to one uniform system; it is precisely this altered Latin which is called *French*.

4. **Romance language.**—The colloquial Latin thus changed through the Celtic pronunciation began to make its appearance about the fifth century, at the downfall of the Roman empire, as a distinct language, which the *savants* of the day contemptuously called *lingua Romana Rustica* (the Latin of the peasants); hence the designation **Romance language**. The invasion of the barbarians was then destroying the empire; in the storm, everything bearing the Roman stamp disappeared—administration, schools, justice, aristocracy, literature; the *literary* Latin shared the same fate—that idiom which had been both the organ and the result of intellectual activity.

5. **Langue d'oïl and langue d'oc.**—As colloquial Latin produced **French** in Gaul, so it became **Italian** in Italy, and **Spanish** in Spain. In France the *Romance language* was subdivided into two great varieties corresponding with the rival races of the north and south. North of the Loire we find the *Langue d'oïl*, or French, properly so called; south of the Loire, we find the *Langue d'oc*, or Provençal; these curious names result from the custom, frequently resorted to during the Middle Ages, of designating languages by the sign of affirmation *oui* (yes); *oui* was *oïl* in the north, and *oc* in the south.

6. **Dialects of the langue d'oïl.**—The northern language, the *Langue d'oïl*, was in its turn divided, during the eleventh century, into four principal dialects: the **Norman**, the **Picard**, the **Burgundian**, and, finally, the **French** dialect, which was originally the one spoken in the province called *Ile-de-France*. (In the Middle Ages the name *Français* was given specially to the inhabitants of *Ile-de-France*.) These four dialects were equal in power and in influence, because there did not exist then, as there does to-day, one single centre, one capital of the kingdom, capable of setting to the whole country the model of elegant speaking. The Dukes, whether of Normandy or of Burgundy, the equals of the Dukes of France, (we mean, of *Ile-de-France*), employed respectively in their official acts the language of their province, Norman or Burgundian.

How was it that these four languages were subsequently reduced to one? Why was the *French* dialect ultimately adopted as the common language, rather than the Burgundian or the Norman? As long as the Capetian monarchs, humble lords of *Ile-de-France* and of *Orléanais*, remained destitute of all influence

beyond the limits of their royal domain (that is to say, from the tenth to the twelfth century), the French dialect enjoyed no notoriety out of these two provinces. But with the beginning of the twelfth century, the petty Kings of France began to extend their possessions at their neighbours' expense; they annexed successively Berry (1101), Touraine (1203), Normandy (1204), Champagne (1284), and Picardy came permanently into their power in 1482. They brought with them into these newly-acquired provinces the dialect of Ile-de-France, the *French*, which took, in each of them, the place of the native dialect; and being the *language of the king*, it was soon adopted as the speech of good society. Resisting this invasion, the people alone, in each province, retained their old dialect, and refused to accept the French. As they ceased then to be used in writing, the idioms of Picardy, Burgundy, and Normandy fell immediately from the rank of *dialects* (that is to say, of *literary* languages both written and spoken) to the humble position of *patois* (we mean of idioms not written, but only spoken). This date (the fourteenth century), when the provincial dialects became *patois*, whilst the dialect of Ile-de-France assumed the place of the common language of the kingdom, marked the death of the *Langue d'oïl* and the historical birth of the *French language*.

The *patois*, which we find at the present day in the rural districts of Picardy, Normandy, and Burgundy, are not therefore, as is commonly believed, the *literary French corrupted on the lips of the peasants*; they are the *débris* of the old provincial dialects reduced by political events from the rank of written languages to that of *patois*.

7. **Dialects of the langue d'oc.**—The *Langue d'oïl* had disappeared to make room for the French; south of the Loire, the *Langue d'oc* likewise vanished away. The terrible rivalry between the inhabitants of the south and those of the north was ended by the crusade against the Albigenses, and the defeat of the Southerners struck the death-blow at the *Langue d'oc*. In 1272, Languedoc was annexed to France, and the introduction of the French language speedily followed as a matter of course. The *Langue d'oc* ceased to be used as a medium for writing; it fell from the rank of a literary language to that of a *patois*, and the **Limousin, Gascon, Languedocian, and Provençal** *patois*, which still persist at the present day in the rural districts of southern France, are merely the *débris* of that *Langue d'oc* which shone with so brilliant a lustre in the time of the troubadours.

8. **Recapitulation.**—To sum up: we see that French is by no means

formed from the corrupted *débris* of the Celtic language, as some grammarians still persist in saying; and its history may be concisely stated thus: the *popular* Latin, introduced into Gaul by the soldiers of Cæsar, soon took the place of the native language, the *Celtic*, and, through a series of slow and imperceptible transformations, gave birth to a new idiom, the **Romance language**, to which the barbarians added a certain number of German words, about 400 (such as *fief*, *fief*, *sénéchal*, *seneschal*, *baron*, *baron*, *échevin*, *alderman*, *sheriff*, etc.) relating to the feudal system, to war, and hunting. Towards the eighth century, this *Romance language* was divided into two branches: the *Langue d'oc*, south of the Loire, and the *Langue d'oïl*, north of that river. One of the four dialects of the *Langue d'oïl*, that of Ile-de-France, gradually supplanted all the others, and became, in the fourteenth century, the *French language*.

This old stock of the language may be called **popular French**.

9. **Foreign and learned words.**—Two classes of new words have become superadded, from the thirteenth century to the nineteenth.

A. **Foreign words** have been imported as the result of several political circumstances, the principal of which are (1) in the thirteenth century, the Crusades and the commercial relations with the East; (2) in the sixteenth, the Italian wars, and the influence of the Renaissance; (3) in the seventeenth, the influence exercised by Spain over the court of Louis XIII., and the wars of Germany with France; and (4) in the present century, the commercial, industrial, and social relations which the French are carrying on with England, and which are daily increasing.

To the first of these causes is due the introduction of a small number of Arabic or Oriental words (*sultan*, *sultan*, *caravane*, *caravan*, *derviche*, *dervis*, *alcool*, *alcohol*, *sequin*, *sequin*, etc.); to the second, the French language is indebted for more than five hundred words of Italian origin (especially terms of war and of the fine arts—*spadassin*, *fighter or hired assassin*, *brave*, *brave*, *gabion*, *gabion*, *parapet*, *parapet*;—*costume*, *dress*, *fresque*, *fresco*, *aquarelle*, *water-colour*, *galbe*, *entasis*, *torse*, *torso*, etc.); the third has contributed a few Spanish words (*mantille*, *mantilla*, *duègne*, *duenna*, *matamore*, *bully*, *hâbler*, *to boast*, etc.), and a certain number of special German military expressions (*vaguemestre*, *baggage-master*, *schlague*, *military flogging*, *bivouac*, *bivouac*, *blockhaus*, *blockhouse*, etc.); finally, the invasion of English words is still going on very steadily (*whist*, *turf*, *spleen*, *tunnel*, *wagon*, *rail*, *coke*, *express*, *fashionable*, *budget*, *jury*, etc.).*

* For the etymology of all these words, see Brachet's *Dictionnaire étymologique*.

B. Learned words.—There is another class of words formed by the learned. It began in the eleventh century, and has been increasing ever since. This **learned French** consists of words borrowed directly by the *savants*, either from the Greek (*autopsie, aristocratie, microscope, cosmographie*), or from the Latin (*relation, proportion, pré-méditation, précession, co-ordination, etc.*).

10. Conclusion.—Let us close these short historical remarks by showing in what proportions the three elements—**popular French**, words of **foreign origin**, and **learned** or **artificial** words—have combined to form the French language. We shall take as the basis of our calculation the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie française*, last edition, 1878, which contains about 32,000 words: out of these 20,000 are of **learned** or of **foreign** origin, leaving only 12,000 constituting what we have called **popular French**. Of these 12,000 words, about 8000, such as *pauvrette* (=poor creature), *faiblir* (=to grow weak), *maigrir* (=to get lean or thin), are immediately created by the French with the help of the simple words *pauvre* (=poor), *faible* (=weak), *maigre* (=lean), etc. The simple words, which constitute the real substratum of the language, are therefore reducible to about 4200, of which 3800 are of Latin origin, whilst the remaining 400 are German words introduced by the Teutonic conquerors at the time of the invasion (fifth century).

OBJECT AND DEFINITION OF GRAMMAR.

We express ourselves by means of **phrases**, which are composed of **words**; words, in their turn, are composed of **letters**.

The French grammar is the series of rules to be observed in the French language for the assemblage of *letters* into words, and the combination of *words* into *sentences*. Hence three divisions in the grammar: the study of **letters**, the study of **words**, and the study of **sentences**.

BOOK I

STUDY OF LETTERS.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE FRENCH ALPHABET.

1. We express our thoughts by means of *words*, which are composed of one or several *sounds*, represented in writing by signs called *letters*.

2. The collection of all the letters used in a language is called its *Alphabet*.

The French alphabet is composed of twenty-six letters, as follows:*

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S,
T, U, V, W,† X, Y, Z.

These twenty-six letters do not express all the sounds of the French language; there are some other simple sounds which are expressed by joining together two letters of the alphabet, thus forming a new group. *Ch*, for instance, is a simple sound represented by two letters.

Why does the French alphabet allow this curious order in which consonants and vowels are jumbled together indiscriminately? Because it is derived from the Latin, whose alphabet was already arranged in this order. The Latins borrowed their alphabet from the Greeks, and the Greeks took theirs from the Phœnicians.

3. All the sounds of the French language are divided into two classes, viz., **vowels and consonants.**

* We do not attempt any equivalent pronunciation of the French Alphabet; the pupil must learn from the master how the letters are pronounced.
† *W* is used in words taken from English and German, and in their French derivatives.

SECTION I.

OF THE VOWELS.

4. The sound produced by a simple emission of the voice (*a, o, u*), is called a *vowel*. There are seven vowels in French:

a, e, i (or y), o, u, eu, ou.

All the vowels can be pronounced by themselves without the help of any other sound.

5. All the vowels can be either **short** or **long**, according as they are pronounced **quickly** or **slowly**, thus: *a* is short in *patte* (=paw, foot), because it is pronounced rapidly; whilst it is long in *pâte* (=dough), because we lay a stress on the *â*. In the same way—

<i>e</i> long	in <i>bête</i> (=beast),	and short	in <i>jette</i> (=he or she throws)
<i>i</i>	„ <i>gîte</i> (=lodging),	„	<i>petite</i> (=small)
<i>o</i>	„ <i>côte</i> (=coast),	„	<i>dévôte</i> (=devout)
<i>u</i>	„ <i>flûte</i> (=flute),	„	<i>butte</i> (=butt, mound)
<i>eu</i>	„ <i>heure</i> (=hour)	„	<i>jeune</i> (=young)
<i>eu</i>	„ <i>jeûne</i> (=fast)	„	<i>creuser</i> (=to dig)
<i>ou</i>	„ <i>voûte</i> (=vault)	„	<i>tcute</i> (=all)

Out of the seven vowels *a, e, i, o, u, eu, ou*, the first five are represented in French by a single letter; the last two are expressed by the joining of two letters, namely *e* and *u*, *o* and *u*. Although appearing to the eye compound vowels, they give to the ear only one sound, *eu, ou*, as simple as that of *a* or *o*.

6. No remarks are needed about *a* and *i*; but *e, o,* and *eu* require some observations to be made—

The letter *e* is used in French to express **three sounds**, which in reality ought to be considered as three distinct vowels:

1. A very *dull* sound, called **e muet** (mute), as in *homme* (=man), *venir* (=to come).

2. An *acute* sound, called **e fermé** (close), as in *aimé* (=loved), *bonté* (=goodness). This *e* is generally denoted by the sign ('), called **acute accent** (*accent aigu*).

The *e* is likewise close in words ending by the letter *r* when the *r* is not pronounced. Thus *verger* (=an orchard), *rocher* (=a rock), *aimer* (=to love).

3. A very open sound, which is heard in *terre* (= earth, land), *mer* (= sea), *enfer* (= hell), *succès* (= success), *procès* (= lawsuit), and uttered by opening the mouth wide. This *e* is called **ouvert** (open), and is generally marked by the sign (`), called **grave accent** (*accent grave*). No accent is used when the open *e* is followed by two consonants, as in *peste* (= plague), *reste* (= remainder), *fresque* (= fresco), or when it is followed by a sounded *r* at the end of a word, as in—

<i>amer</i> (= bitter)	<i>fer</i> (= iron)
<i>cancer</i> (= cancer)	<i>hier</i> (= yesterday)
<i>cher</i> (= dear)	<i>hiver</i> (= winter)
<i>enfer</i> (= hell)	<i>ver</i> (= worm)

This sound of the open *e* is also rendered either by *ai*, as in—

<i>aire</i> (= threshing-floor), pronounced <i>ère</i>	
<i>chair</i> (= flesh),	„ <i>chère</i>
<i>clair</i> (= clear),	„ <i>clère</i>
<i>éclair</i> (= lighting),	„ <i>éclère</i>
<i>pair</i> (= equal),	„ <i>père</i>

Or by *ei*, as in—

<i>peine</i> (= trouble), pronounced <i>pène</i>	
<i>Seine</i> (= Seine),	„ <i>sène</i>
<i>veine</i> (= vein),	„ <i>vène</i>

7. The sound *eu* is represented in French in three different ways, viz.—

<i>eu</i> , as in <i>heure</i> (= hour),	
<i>œu</i> , „ <i>bœuf</i> (= ox), <i>œuf</i> (= egg), <i>sœur</i> (= sister)	
<i>æ</i> and <i>ue</i> , „ <i>œil</i> (= eye), <i>accueille</i> (= greet [thou]), <i>cueille</i> (= pluck [thou]), <i>orgueil</i> (= pride),	

which are pronounced as if written—

accœuille, cœuille, orgœuil.

8. The vowel *y* between two consonants is pronounced *i*, as in *analyse* (= analysis, parsing), *martyr* (= martyr), *presbytère* (= parsonage); but between two vowels it is sounded like two *i*'s, that is to say, that the first *i* is joined to the preceding vowel, as in *aboyer* (= to bark), pronounce *aboi-ier*, and not *aboi-er*; and in *pays* (= country), pronounce *pai-is*, and not *pa-is*.

9. A **diphthong** is the combination of two simple vowels pronounced by a single emission of the voice, as *ui* in *huileux* (=oily). *Ui*, being a compound of the two vowels *u* and *i*, is a diphthong.

Diphthong comes from the Latin *diphthongus* which, itself, was borrowed from the Greek, and means two sounds.

10. In French, diphthongs are formed with the four vowels *i*, *o*, *u*, *ou*, followed by some other vowel of the alphabet.

Thus <i>i</i> forms :	<i>ia</i> ,	as in <i>piano</i>	(=piano)
	<i>ie</i> ,	„ <i>pied</i>	(=foot)
	<i>io</i> ,	„ <i>piocher</i>	(=to dig);
<i>o</i> forms :	<i>oa</i> ,	as in <i>moabite</i>	(=moabite)
	<i>oe</i> ,	„ <i>moelle</i>	(=marrow)
	<i>oi</i> ,	„ <i>roi</i>	(=king);
<i>u</i> forms :	<i>ue</i> ,	as in <i>écuelle</i>	(=bowl)
	<i>ui</i> ,	„ <i>huile</i>	(=oil)
	„	„ <i>suif</i>	(=tallow);
<i>ou</i> forms :	<i>oua</i> ,	as in <i>douanier</i>	(=custom-house officer)
	<i>oue</i> ,	„ <i>fouetter</i>	(=to whip)
	<i>oui</i> ,	„ <i>oui</i>	(=yes)
	„	„ <i>Louis</i>	(=Louis)

EXERCISE 1.

Write out the following words in French and in English

A. Underlining with one dash the **short**, and with two dashes the **long vowels** [see § 5]:

pâté	petite	cru	fleur	pôle
thé	chute	crû	malheur	île
âge sage	fête	du	pêcheur	jeûne
cravate	épître	dû	pêcheur	jeune
fourchette	sucre	mot	mur	tache
joute	apôtre	août	mûr	tâche
croûte	châsse	louve	sur	bûche
route	chasse	succès	sûr	feu

B. Underlining the **e mute** (a); the **e close** (b); and the **open e** or its equivalents (c) [see § 6]:

(a) pureté	tenir	somme	élever	sentence
mener	bijouterie	Rome	batelier	féroce
(b) aimé	méchanceté	beauté	sobriété	présent
dîner	légèreté	boucher	boulangier	péril
(c) excès	élève	hiver	pair	haine
arrêt	presque	chaise	chair	reine

C. Underlining the eu or its equivalents [see § 7]:

beurre	fauteuil	deuil	nœud	œuf
cœur	écureuil	cueille	vœu	neuf
chœur	orgueil	écueil	demeure	œuvre

D. Arranging under two heads those where the y stands for i, and those where the y stands for ii [see § 8]:

croyant	foudroyant	fuyard	cypres	presbytère
bruyant	rayon	syllabe	style	martyr
paysan	citoyen	symbole	analyse	acolyte

E. Underlining the diphthongs [see §§ 9 and 10]:

diable	huile	médiocre	étoile	écuelle
acier	tuile	ennui	poire	queue
cahier	guide	cuir	roue	équestre
période	liquide	louage	Louis	quille

SECTION II.

OF THE CONSONANTS.

11. In the French alphabet there are twenty consonants:

B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S,
T, V, W, X, Z,

to which CH and PH should be added.

Several of these consonants express the same sound, thus *c*, *k*, *q*, have the sound of *c hard*, e.g., *cavalier* (=horseman), *kakatoès* (=cockatoo), *qualifier* (=to qualify).

S and *c* are sounded alike in *servir* (=to serve), and *cervelle* (=brains);

J and *g* in *j'ai* (=I have), and *geai* (=jay), *joli* (=pretty), and *geôlier* (=jailer);

Z and *s* in *zéro* (=zero, nought), and *déserteur* (=deserter), which is pronounced *dézerteur*.

These letters are called CONSONANTS, from the Latin word *consona* (that which is pronounced with, by the help of), because the Roman grammarians believed that a consonant could never be pronounced without the help of a vowel.

12. The consonants are produced by three different parts of the vocal mechanism: the *throat*, the *teeth*, and the *lips*. The six consonants, *c*, *k*, *q*, *g*, *j*, *ch*, which are produced by the *throat*, are for that reason called **gutturals** (from the Latin *guttur*, throat); two of them,

c and **g**, have a double sound, viz., *hard* before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, as in **camarade** (=comrade), **gamin** (=street Arab), **corridor** (=passage), **gobelet** (=goblet); **cumuler** (=to accumulate), **guttural** (=guttural); and *soft* before the vowels *e* and *i*, as in **cerveau** (=brains), **germer** (=to sprout); **cirer** (=to black, to polish), **gibier** (=game).

13. **T, d, s, z**, which are produced by the *teeth*, are, for that reason, called **dentals** (from Lat. *dens, dentis*, tooth).

s placed between two vowels is sounded like *z* :—

cloison (=partition) pronounce *cloizon*
poison (=poison) „ *poizon*

14. The consonants produced by the help of the *lips*, and for that reason called **labials** (from the Latin *labia*, lips), are **p, b, f** (and **ph**), **v**.

15. The two consonants **l** and **r** are called **liquids** (from the Latin *liquidus*, liquid, flowing), because these two letters are easily joined to other consonants, such as *p, b, c*, to form groups of letters quite liquid (*easy to pronounce*), such as *bl* in **blanc** (=white), *pl* in **plaine** (=field), *cl* in **clameur** (=clamour, outcry), *gl* in **gloire** (=glory), or *pr* in **premier** (=first), *cr* in **croire** (=to believe), *br* in **bruit** (=noise), *gr* in **grandir** (=to grow).

16. The two consonants **m** and **n** are called **nasal** (from the Latin *nasus*, nose), because they give to the vowels a peculiar sound proceeding from the *nose*, as *an* in **manger** (=to eat), *om* in **tomber** (=to fall).

The liquid *l* and the nasal *n* become liquid (*mouillée*) in some cases, that is to say, they are pronounced as if followed by a very weak *i*, audible, for instance, in **campagnard** (=countryman), and **travailler** (=to work).

17. **x** is a double consonant, pronounced sometimes like *cs* (**luxueux** =luxurious), sometimes like *gz* (**exact** =exact).

18. **H** is the weakest of all the consonants, just as *e silent* or *mute* is the weakest vowel. There are two kinds of *h*'s :—

1. *H silent* (or *mute*), which does not represent any sound, and over which leaps the elision of the article *le* or *la*, exactly as if the article was coming into contact with the vowel itself. Examples:

L'homme (=the man), l'habitude (=the habit);

Exactly as in—

L'abaissement (=the abasement), l'obéissance (=the obedience).

2. *H aspirate*, which in French is not heard any more than *h silent*, but which differs from it by preventing the elision:

Le héros (=the hero), la houlette (=the shepherd's crook).

Care must be taken not to sound *les-zéros*, *les-zoulettes* in the plural.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. How are <i>words</i> formed? | 10. What is to be noticed with reference to the letter <i>y</i> ? |
| 2. How are <i>sounds</i> represented? | 11. What is a <i>diphthong</i> ? |
| 3. What is the <i>alphabet</i> ? | 12. Name the principal diphthongs. |
| 4. How many letters are there in the French alphabet? | 13. How many <i>consonants</i> are there in French? |
| 5. What is the origin of the French alphabet? | 14. Name the <i>gutturals</i> —the <i>dentals</i> —the <i>labials</i> —the <i>liquids</i> —the <i>nasals</i> . |
| 6. What are <i>vowels</i> ? | 15. When do the consonants <i>l</i> and <i>n</i> become liquid? |
| 7. Give a list of the French vowels. | 16. When is <i>h</i> a mute letter?—When does it become aspirate? |
| 8. What is a short vowel?—a long vowel? | |
| 9. What is the <i>e</i> mute?—the <i>e</i> close?—the <i>e</i> open? | |

EXERCISE 2.

Write out the following words in French and in English:

A. Underlining the guttural consonant (see § 12):

cristal	jumeau	kilomètre	question	goût
camp	joyeux	requête	chaleur	dégât

B. Underlining with one dash the *c* and *g* hard, and with two dashes the *c* and *g* soft:

cascade	garçon	courte	céleste	golfe
cervelas	géant	gibier	cible	guêtre

C. *Underlining the dentals (a); the labials (b); and the liquids (c) [see §§ 13—15]:*

(a)	teindre	attentif	dimanche	seigneur	zéro
	tempête	danser	savoir	sucre	zone
(b)	poulet	boucle	figure	perte	revers
	peuple	faiblesse	verbe	vertu	bible
(c)	blé	grand	bruit	plateau	plume
	croisée	blanc	prairie	trouble	prune

D. *Underlining the nasal (a), and the liquid l and n (b) [see § 16]:*

(a)	menton	mensonge	un	fonction	festin
	tenture	leçon	puissance	prompt	vilain
(b)	mouille	campagne	pille	vermeil	gouvernail
	oreille	règne	aiguille	sommeil	Gascogne

E. *Underlining with one dash the x employed instead of cs, and with two dashes the x employed instead of gz (see § 17):*

luxé	texte	exhaler	expres	exposer
exemple	exigu	vexer	annexion	exigeant

F. *Underlining with one dash the h mute, and with two dashes the h aspirate (see § 18):*

habile	hagard	nache	hasard	héritier
haie	habit	habitation	herbage	hibou

CHAPTER II.

OF SYLLABLES.—ORTHOGRAPHIC SIGNS.

19. A **syllable** is one or several sounds which are pronounced without interruption, and by a single emission of the voice. Thus *ôté* (=taken away, past participle of *ôter*), is formed of two syllables, the first of which is composed of only one vowel (*ô*), and the second of a consonant (*t*) and a vowel (*é*).

In French, words are divided according to sound, the consonant at the beginning: *blan-chir* (=to wash), *a-pla-nir* (=to level), *im-pri-mer* (=to print).

When a syllable ends with an *e* silent (or *mute*), as *me*, in *j'aime* (=I love), it is called **silent** (or **mute**).

20. The name of **orthographic signs** is given to certain signs used in writing, either to indicate the changes of the same vowel, as *o* and *ó*, *é* and *è*, *ai* and *aï*; or the suppression of a letter, as in *l'épée*, for *la épée* (= the sword); or lastly, the joining of two or three words into one, as *arc-en-ciel* (=rainbow), *pied-à-terre* (=temporary lodging, resting-place).

There are five kinds of *orthographic signs*, viz., the *accents*, the *cedilla*, the *diæresis*, the *apostrophe*, and the *hyphen*.

The **accents** are three in number: the *acute* (´), the *grave* (`), and the *circumflex* (^).

The *acute* accent is placed over *close é*: *bonté* (=kindness), *santé* (=health).

The *grave* accent is placed over *open è*: *procès* (=lawsuit), *succès* (=success). It is also placed over *à* (=to), *là* (=there), *où* (=where), *dès* (=as soon as), to prevent the confusion with *a* (= [he or she] has), *la* (=the, *fem. article*, or her, *pers. pronoun*), *ou* (=or), *des* (=of the, *defin. art.*, or some, *indefin. art.*).

The *circumflex* accent is placed over long vowels: *côte* (=coast, shore, rib), *gîte* (=dwelling).

The circumflex accent usually shows that a letter has been suppressed. Thus, the words *tête* (=head), *fête* (=festival), *bête* (=beast), were originally spelt *teste*, *feste*, *beste*, and they preserved that spelling till the middle of the eighteenth century. It was only in 1740 that the *Académie française* replaced the consonant *s* by a circumflex accent in the above words and similar ones.

21. In order to show when two vowels following each other are to be pronounced separately, the sign (¨) called **tréma** (diæresis) is placed over the second: thus *uë* in *ciguë* (=hemlock). Without the diæresis this word would be pronounced *cig*, because *ue* would be mute as in *figue* (=fig), *ligue* (=league).

The *apostrophe* (') denotes the suppression of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, in *le*, *la*, *je*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *de*, *que*, *si*, and a

few other words before another word beginning with a *vowel* or *h* *silent*, as in—

<i>L'épée</i>	(= the sword)	instead of	<i>la-épée</i>
<i>J'arrive</i>	(= I arrive)	„	<i>je-arrive</i>
<i>S'il vient</i>	(= if he comes)	„	<i>si-il vient</i>
<i>L'honneur</i>	(= the honour)		<i>le-honneur</i>

22. The **cedilla** is a sign (,) placed under the *c* before *a*, *o*, *u* when it has a soft sound, as in *façade* (=frontage, façade), *façon* (=form, shape), *rinçure* (=rinsings), instead of its regular hard sound before the same vowels, as in *camarade* (=comrade), *colombe* (=dove), *curieux* (=inquisitive).

23. The **hyphen**, called in French **trait d'union**, joins together either the different parts of a compound word, as *arc-en-ciel* (=rainbow), *chef-lieu* (=chief or county town), *vis-à-vis* (=opposite);—or the verb with its subject (in the interrogative conjugation), as in *irai-je* (=shall I go)? *viendrez-vous* (=will you come)?—or with its object, as in *croyez-moi* (=believe me), *venez-y* (=come hither).

All these signs were introduced into the French language by the grammarians of the sixteenth century. The accents are borrowed from the Greek language, in which, however, they were used for a very different purpose. *Trema* is a Greek word which means 'point, dot,' or, more properly, 'hole.' *Apostrophe*, likewise borrowed from the Greek, means 'that which wards off,' the suppression of the vowel preventing, or *warding off*, the hiatus which would be caused by the discordant meeting of two vowels. The *cedilla* was borrowed from the Italian printers, who called *zediglia* a little crotchet like a *z* placed under *c*, when it was to be pronounced *z* instead of *k*. The Italian word comes from *zeta* (*z*), and means properly 'small *z*.'

24. The three accents just described must not be mistaken for the *tonic accent* (from the L. *tonus*, a tone).

The raising of the voice on a particular syllable in every word is called the **tonic accent**, and the syllable on which falls that accent is called the **accented** or **tonic syllable**.

In French the accented syllable is always the last of the word, as *mouton* (=sheep), *cheval* (=horse), *il aim*a (=he loved), except when the word ends in *e* mute, as *table* (=table), *aimable* (=amiable), *lisible* (=legible), in which case the tonic accent is carried back to the penultimate: *table*, *aimable*, *lisible*.

It results from this, that when two mute syllables would otherwise come together at the end of a word, as in the feminine of adjectives, and in verbs (*muete*=dumb; *complete*=complete; *appeler*=to call, *j'appelle*=I call; *acheter*=to buy, *j'achete*=I buy; *mener*=to lead, *je mene*=I lead), the sound of the *e* in the last syllable but one is increased either by putting a grave accent over it (*complète*, *je mène*, *j'achète*), or by doubling the following consonant (*j'appelle*, *muette*).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a <i>syllable</i>?—How many syllables are there in <i>résidence</i>? 2. What is a <i>mute</i> syllable? 3. What is meant by <i>orthographic signs</i>? 4. Enumerate the orthographic signs used in French. 5. Where is the <i>acute</i> accent placed?—What are the various uses of the <i>grave</i> accent? | <p>—What does the <i>circumflex</i> accent generally show?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Where is the <i>tréma</i> placed? 7. Explain the use of the <i>apostrophe</i>, the <i>hyphen</i>, the <i>cedilla</i>. 8. State the origin of the various orthographic signs. 9. What do you mean by the <i>tonic accent</i>? 10. Which is the <i>accented syllable</i> in French words? |
|---|---|

EXERCISE 3.

Write out the following words in French and in English

A. Underlining the tonic syllable (see § 24):

aimant président souvent président (*verb*) veille
 aiment expédient trouvent expédient (*verb*) veillent

B. Underlining with one dash the tonic syllable, and with two dashes the atonic one (see § 24):

édifice touffe froment plancher soulèvement
 forêt avoine charrue assiette fondement

C. Divide into syllables all the words in A and B.

BOOK II.

STUDY OF WORDS.

25. There are ten classes of words used in the French language, viz. :

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Le nom (noun) | 6. Le participe (participle) |
| 2. L'article (article) | 7. La préposition (preposition) |
| 3. L'adjectif (adjective) | 8. L'adverbe (adverb) |
| 4. Le pronom (pronoun) | 9. La conjonction (conjunction) |
| 5. Le verbe (verb) | 10. L'interjection (interjection). |

These ten kinds of different words, which by their combination form the French language, may be compared to the different parts of the human body, and for that reason have been called by grammarians **parts of speech**—that is to say, *the parts of the language*.

All these parts of speech (with the exception of the article, unknown to the Romans) passed from Latin into French.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE NOUN OR SUBSTANTIVE.

26. The **noun** or **substantive** is a word used to name persons, animals, or things.

There are two kinds of nouns: **proper** nouns and **common** nouns.

The **proper** noun applies either to one *person* only, as *Pierre* (=Peter), *Paul* (=Paul), *Louis* (=Louis), or to one *thing* only, as *le Rhône* (=river Rhone), *la Loire* (=river Loire).

REMARK.—**Proper** nouns always begin with a capital letter.

The **common** noun designates either all the *persons* of the same nature, as *enfant* (=child), *marchand* (=merchant), *soldat* (=soldier); or *things* of the same kind, as *cour* (=court, yard), *jardin* (=garden), *maison* (=house).

27. **Collective** nouns are those which express a collection of persons or things, as *foule* (=crowd), *troupe* (=troop), *multitude* (=multitude).

Compound nouns are those which, although formed of two or three words, designate one single person or thing, as *chou-fleur* (=cauliflower), *arc-en-ciel* (=rainbow).

28. In nouns two things are to be studied and examined—*gender* and *number*.

SECTION I.

OF GENDER IN NOUNS.

29. **Gender** is the difference or distinction which is made between male and female beings.

In French there are two genders:—the **masculine** and the **feminine**.

Men and males of animals, as *le père* (=the father), *le lion* (=the lion), are of the masculine gender. Women and females of animals, as *la mère* (=the mother), *la lionne* (=the lioness), are of the feminine gender.

Moreover, names of things which belong to neither sex have been made, by imitation, masculine or feminine. Thus *le bois* (=the wood), *le château* (=the castle), *le pays* (=the country), are masculine; whilst *la cour* (=the court, yard), *la grille* (=the grate, railing), *la lune* (=the moon), are feminine.

30. Feminine nouns are generally formed by adding an **e mute** to the masculine:

<i>marquis</i> (=marquis)	<i>marquise</i> (=marchioness)
<i>ours</i> (=bear)	<i>ourse</i> (=she-bear)

When the masculine noun ends with **en** or **on**, the *n* is doubled in the feminine:

<i>baron</i> (=baron)	<i>baronne</i> (=baroness)
<i>chrétien</i> (=Christian)	<i>chrétienne</i> (=Christian)
<i>lion</i> (=lion)	<i>lionne</i> (=lioness)

When the masculine ends in **er**, the fem. takes a grave accent (`) over the **e**: *portier* (=door-keeper), *portière*.

EXCEPTIONS.—About twenty substantives form their feminine by changing **e final** into **esse**, as: *nègre* (=negro), *négresse* (=negress); *tigre* (=tiger), *tigresse* (=tigress); *prophète* (=prophet), *prophétesse* (=prophetess); *hôte* (=host), *hôtesse* (=hostess), etc.

30A. Nouns ending in **eur** have their feminine in **euse**, when they are formed from a participle present by the

change of *ant* into *eur*; *marchant* (= walking), *marcheur* (= walker); *achetant* (= buying), *acheteur* (= buyer);

Otherwise *eur* is changed into *rice*: *acteur* (= actor), *actrice* (= actress); *directeur* (= director), *directrice* (= director). But:

<i>demandeur</i> *	(= plaintiff)	„	<i>demanderesse</i>	} Law terms
<i>défendeur</i>	(= defendant)	„	<i>défenderesse</i>	
<i>vendeur</i> *	(= vendor)	„	<i>venderesse</i>	
<i>bailleur</i>	(= lessor)	„	<i>bailleresse</i>	
<i>enchanteur</i>	(= enchant)	„	<i>enchanteresse</i>	
<i>pécheur</i>	(= sinner)	„	<i>pécheresse</i>	
<i>vengeur</i>	(= avenger)	„	<i>vengeresse</i>	
<i>chasseur</i>	(= hunter)	„	<i>chasseresse</i> (in poetry)	
			<i>chasseuse</i>	
<i>inventeur</i>	(= inventor)	„	<i>inventrice</i>	
<i>inspecteur</i>	(= inspector)	„	<i>inspectrice</i>	
<i>débiteur</i> *	(= debtor)	„	<i>débitrice</i>	
<i>exécuteur</i>	(= executor)	„	<i>exécutrice</i>	
<i>persécuteur</i>	(= persecutor)	„	<i>persécutrice</i>	
<i>empereur</i>	(= emperor)	„	<i>impératrice</i>	
<i>chanteur</i>	(= singer)	„	<i>cantatrice</i> (for a celebrated [singer])	
			<i>chanteuse</i>	
<i>gouverneur</i>	(= governor)	„	<i>gouvernante</i>	
<i>serviteur</i>	(= servant)	„	<i>servante</i> .	

Many nouns, denoting professions generally followed by men only, have no feminine: *imprimeur* (= printer), *graveur* (= engraver).

EXERCISE 4.

Write out the feminine of the following substantives, and give the meaning of each.

- (a) marquis ouvrier chien gardien Louis
 cousin lion comédien mercier écolier
 orphelin paysan magicien portier ours
 châtelain Européen jardinier Anglais Italien
 filleul Français Romain berger Gascon
- (b) pair chasseur maître Suisse traître
 prophète tigre défendeur prince comte
 nègre chanoine hôte pécheur enchanteur
- (c) baigneur nageur pêcheur sauteur chanteur
 voyageur joueur travailleur voleur faucheur
 acheteur laveur polisseur flatteur danseur
- (d) délateur bienfaiteur fondateur conducteur directeur
 acteur moteur admirateur adorateur instituteur

* *Demandeur*, *vendeur* become, in ordinary language, *demandeuse*, *vendeuse*. *Débiteur* (=retailer) has *débiteuse* for its feminine.

SECTION II.

OF NUMBER IN NOUNS.

31. **Number** is the difference or distinction which is made between one single thing and several things collected together.

In French, as in English, there are two numbers—the **singular**, to denote one person or one thing, as *le lion* (=the lion), *le livre* (=the book); and the **plural**, to denote several persons or things, as *les lions* (=the lions), *les livres* (=the books).

32. **GENERAL RULE.**—The plural of nouns is formed by adding **s** to the singular*: *L'homme* (=man), *les hommes* (=men); *le livre* (=the book), *les livres* (=the books).

The reason why French forms its plural in **s**, in preference to *m* or *b*, or any other letter, may be briefly stated thus: the French language has borrowed from the Latin accusative both its singular and its plural; and the letter **s** was generally the sign of the accusative plural in Latin.

33. When a noun in the singular already ends in **s**, **x**, or **z**, it does not change in the plural:

<i>le fils</i> (=the son)	<i>les fils</i> (=the sons)
<i>la voix</i> (=the voice)	<i>les voix</i> (=the voices)
<i>le nez</i> (=the nose)	<i>les nez</i> (=the noses)

34. **EXCEPTIONS.**—Nouns whose singular ends in **au** or **eu** take **x** in the plural:

<i>un bateau</i> (=a boat)	<i>des bateaux</i> (=some boats)
<i>le neveu</i> (=the nephew)	<i>les neveux</i> (=the nephews)

likewise the seven following nouns ending in **ou**:

<i>le bijou</i> (=the jewel)	<i>les bijoux</i> (=the jewels)
<i>un caillou</i> (=a pebble)	<i>des cailloux</i> (=some pebbles)
<i>un chou</i> (=a cabbage)	<i>des choux</i> (=some cabbages)
<i>le genou</i> (=the knee)	<i>les genoux</i> (=the knees)
<i>le hibou</i> (=the owl)	<i>les hiboux</i> (=the owls)
<i>un joujou</i> (=a toy)	<i>des joujoux</i> (=some toys)
<i>un pou</i> (=a louse)	<i>des poux</i> (=lice)

N.B.—All the other nouns ending in **ou** follow the general rule, and take **s** in the plural:

<i>un clou</i> (=a nail)	<i>des clous</i> (=some nails)
<i>un verrou</i> (=a bolt)	<i>des verrous</i> (=some bolts)

* Mark that this **s** is not pronounced.

This irregularity is one of the remains of the old language. In the Middle Ages, and indeed until the end of the seventeenth century, the letters *s*, *x*, *z* were used indifferently at the end of words: *nes* or *nez*; *vois*, *voiz*, or *voix*; *caillous* or *cailloux*.

The *x* has remained in *bijoux*, *genoux*, etc.; whilst the plural of *clou*, *verrou*, etc., is spelt *clous*, *verrous*.

35. Nouns in *al* change *al* into *aux* in the plural:

<i>le cheval</i> (= the horse)	<i>les chevaux</i> (= the horses)
<i>un mal</i> (= an evil)	<i>des maux</i> (= evils)

EXCEPT:—*bal* (= ball [to dance at]) *chacal* (= jackal)
carnaval (= carnival) *régat* (= regale, feast, treat)
 and a few others less frequently used, which take *s* in the plural:—*des bals* (= balls), etc.

Seven substantives ending in *ail* follow the same rule—

<i>un bail</i> (= a lease)	<i>des baux</i> (= leases)
<i>le corail</i> (= coral)	<i>les coraux</i> (= the corals)
<i>l'émail</i> (= the enamel)	<i>les émaux</i> (= the enamels)
<i>un soupirail</i> (= an air-hole)	<i>des soupiraux</i> (= air-holes)
<i>le travail</i> (= work)	<i>les travaux</i> (= the works)
<i>le vantail</i> (= the leaf of a door)	<i>les vantaux</i> (= the leaves of doors)
<i>un vitrail</i> (= a stained-glass window)	<i>des vitraux</i> (= stained-glass windows)

N.B.—*Bestiaux* is used as the plural of *bétail* (= cattle).

But all the other nouns in *ail* take *s*:

<i>un gouvernail</i> (= a helm)	<i>des gouvernails</i> (= helms), etc.
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At the birth of the French language—that is, in the time of Hugh Capet—*al* became *als* in the plural: *un cheval*, *des chevaux*, *un mal*, *des mals*; but in the thirteenth century (about the time of St. Louis) *al* was softened, and became *au* before a consonant. Traces of this alteration are found in the expressions: *cheveu-léger* (= a light dragoon), and *Vaugirard*, still used instead of *cheval-léger*, *Val Girard* (le vallon de Girard = the vale of Girard): *chevals* then became *chevaus*, and, subsequently, *chevaux*. (See § 34.)

36. The following nouns have two plural forms, one regular, the other irregular. The irregular generally leaves to the noun the same meaning it has in the singular, whilst the regular gives it a peculiar signification:

IRREGULAR.

<i>l'aïeul*</i> (=the grandfather)	<i>les aïeux</i> (=the ancestors)
<i>le ciel</i> (=sky, heaven)	<i>les cieux</i> (=the heavens)
<i>l'œil</i> (=the eye)	<i>les yeux</i> (=the eyes)
<i>le travail</i> (=the work)	<i>les travaux</i> (=the works)

REGULAR.

les aïeuls (=the grandfathers)
les ciels (=skies in pictures, bed-testers)
les œils, in compound nouns, as *œils-de-bœuf* (=oval windows)
des travaux (=a minister's reports, or brakes for shoeing vicious horses).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. How many kinds of words are there in French? | of a noun?—How many numbers are there in French? |
| 2. What is the meaning of the expression: <i>parts of speech</i> ? | 10. How do you form the plural of French nouns? |
| 3. What is a <i>common</i> substantive?—a <i>proper</i> one? | 11. How do you account for <i>s</i> being the sign of the plural in French? |
| 4. What is a <i>collective</i> noun?—a <i>compound</i> one? | 12. How do you form the plural of nouns ending, 1. in <i>s, x, z</i> ; 2. in <i>au</i> or <i>eu</i> ; 3. in <i>ou</i> ? |
| 5. What are the two points to be studied in connection with nouns? | 13. How do you explain the irregularity in the case of nouns ending in <i>ou</i> ? |
| 6. What is meant by the <i>gender</i> of a noun?—How many genders are there in French? | 14. How do you form the plural of nouns ending, 1. in <i>al</i> ; 2. in <i>ail</i> ?—What are the exceptions? |
| 7. What is the general rule for the formation of the feminine in French nouns? | 15. What is the origin of the plural in <i>aux</i> ? |
| 8. Give the feminine of the following nouns: <i>chien—traître—lecteur—chanteur—pêcheur</i> . | 16. Give the plural of <i>aïeul, ciel, œil</i> . |
| 9. What is meant by the <i>number</i> | |

EXERCISE 5.

Write out the plural of the following substantives, giving the meaning of each.

(a) vaisseau	homme	maître	excès	château
richesse	mer	siècle	bambou	hameau
pois	trou	élève	tableau	caillou
vice	ami	navigateur	vertu	acajou
verrou	oiseau	perdrix	noix	feu
(b) maréchal	canal	régal	camail	gouvernail
cheval	arsenal	bal	détail	rail
bocal	crystal	carnaval	éventail	vitrail
signal	végétal	chacal	bail	travail
amiral	vassal	soupirail	corail	général
mal	journal	attirail	émail	capital

* *Aïeul* keeps its original meaning in the regular plural.

SECTION III.

FORMATION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

37. New substantives are formed by joining together, either :

1. two nouns : un *chat-tigre* (= a tiger-cat).
2. a noun and an adjective : une *basse-taille* (= a bass voice).
3. a noun and a verb : un *tire-bouchon* (= a cork-screw).
4. a noun and a preposition : un *sous-officier* (= a non-commissioned officer).
5. a verb and an adverb : un *passe-partout* (= a master-key).
6. two nouns joined by a preposition : un *arc-en-ciel* (= a rainbow).

38. From a simple substantive, as *boutique* (= shop), two new words can be derived in French :

(a) A derivative, with a new termination called **suffix** (from the Latin *suffixus* = *affixed to* or *after*) placed *after* the word, as *ier* in *boutiquier* (= shopkeeper). The part of the simple word which remains unaltered, and to which the suffix is added, is termed *stem*.

(b) A compound, with the help of a new word called **prefix** (from the Latin *præfixus* = *affixed before*), which is placed *before* the simple word, as *arrière-boutique* (= back-shop).

PREFIXES.

39. The prefixes used in French to form new substantives are :

après,	as in	<i>un après-midi</i>	(= an afternoon)
avant,	„	<i>un avant-coureur</i>	(= a forerunner, precursor)
arrière,	„	<i>une arrière-boutique</i>	(= a back-shop)
contre,	„	<i>un contre-ordre</i>	(= a counter-order)
entre,	„	<i>un entre-côte</i>	(= a rib of beef)
non,	„	<i>un non-sens</i>	(= a nonsense)
sans,	„	<i>un sans- façon</i>	(= an off-handed manner)
sous,	„	<i>un sous-officier</i>	(= a non-commissioned officer)

The three particles, *bis*, *mi*, *vice*, are also used to form compound nouns—

- bis* (= twice), as *bisaïeul* (= great-grandfather); *biscuit* (= biscuit, *lit.* twice baked)
mi (= half), as *la mi-carême* (= mid-Lent); *la mi-juillet* (= the middle of July); *minuit* (= midnight)
vice (= instead of, in the place of), as *vice-roi* (= viceroy), *vice-amiral* (= vice-admiral).

SUFFIXES.

40. Derivative substantives are formed in French by adding to substantives already existing, to adjectives, or to verbs *eleven* suffixes: *ade*, *age*, *ain*, *ard*, *at*, *é*, *ée*, *er* (*ier*), *ie* (*erie*), *esse*, *iste*.

1. *Substantives formed from substantives already existing.*

From *colonne* (= a column), we get *colonnade*, *i.e.* a collection of columns.

<i>plume</i> (= a feather)	„	<i>plumage</i> , <i>i.e.</i> a collection of feathers (= plumage).
<i>chapelle</i> (= a chapel)	„	<i>chapelain</i> (= a chaplain).
<i>bille</i> (= a ball)	„	<i>billard</i> (= a billiard table).
<i>marquis</i> (= a marquis)	„	<i>marquisat</i> (= a marquisate).
<i>comte</i> (= a count or earl)	„	<i>comté</i> (= a county or earldom).
<i>bouche</i> (= a mouth)	„	<i>bouchée</i> (= a mouthful).
<i>horloge</i> (= a clock)	„	<i>horloger</i> (= a clockmaker).
<i>pomme</i> (= an apple)	„	<i>pommier</i> (= an apple-tree).
<i>boucher</i> (= a butcher)	„	<i>boucherie</i> (= a butcher's shop, butchery).
<i>âne</i> (= an ass)	„	<i>ânesse</i> (a she-ass).
<i>journal</i> (= a journal or newspaper)	„	<i>journaliste</i> (= a journalist).

41. There is a particular class of suffixes which, indicating *diminution*, are used to form derivatives, whose meaning is less than that of the simple word. For this reason they are called *diminutive suffixes*. Such are, for instance, *illon* in *négrillon* = *petit nègre* (= little negro); *eau* in *chevreau* = *petite chèvre* (= kid).

Some of these suffixes, whilst lessening the significa-

tion of the simple word, give to it, at the same time, a meaning of depreciation and contempt, as *aille* in—

la ferraille (= old iron), from *fer* (= iron)

la valetaille (= flunkeys), ,, *valet* (= valet, footman), etc. etc.

42. The diminutive suffixes are six in number :

1. *aille* : *valet* (= valet), *valetaille* (= flunkeys);
2. *as* : *plâtre* (= plaster), *plâtras* (= rubbish of plaster); (*in the feminine, asse*); *paille* (= straw), *paillasse* (= straw-mat-tress).
3. *et* : *livre* (= book), *livret* (= small-book); (*in the feminine, ette*); *chanson* (= song), *chansonnette* (= little song, ditty), hence the compound *elette* : *goutte* (= drop), *gouttelette* (= small drop).
4. *on* : *âne* (= ass), *ânon* (= foal of an ass); hence the compounds *illon* and *eron* : *carpe* (= carp), *carpillon* (= small carp); *mouche* (= fly); *moucheron* (= gnat).
5. *eau* : *prune* (= plum), *pruneau* (= small plum); (*in the feminine, elle*), *prunelle* (= sloe).

The suffix *eau* makes *elle* in the feminine, because the old French language had the masculine termination *el* instead of *eau*; thus, *chapel*, the old form of *chapeau* (= hat), subsists still in *chapelier* (= hatter).

6. *ot* : *île* (= island), *îlot* (= small island).

2. Substantives derived from Adjectives.

43. New substantives are formed by adding to adjectives the five following suffixes : *esse, ise, ie, té, ure*. All these nouns, thus derived from adjectives, are feminine :

<i>la faiblesse</i> (= weakness)	from	<i>faible</i> (= weak)
<i>la sottise</i> (= foolishness)	,,	<i>sotte, f. of sot</i> (= foolish)
<i>la maladie</i> (= illness)	,,	<i>malade</i> (= ill)
<i>la pauvreté</i> (= poverty)	,,	<i>pauvre</i> (= poor)
<i>la courbure</i> (= bending)	,,	<i>courbe</i> (= curved)

3. Substantives derived from Verbs.

44. New substantives are formed from verbs in three different ways, either—

(1) by using as substantives the **infinitive**, the **present participle**, and the **past participle**, as *le manger* (= eating), which is the infinitive of *manger* (= to eat); *le*

tranchant (=the edge), from *tranchant* (=cutting), present participle of *trancher* (=to cut); *le reçu* (=the receipt), past participle of the verb *recevoir* (=to receive);

Or, (2) by striking off the termination *er* from verbs belonging to the first conjugation; thus, from *replier* (=to fold back) we get *repli* (=fold); from *débuter* (=to begin) we get *début* (=outset); from *appeler* (=to call), we get *appel* (=call, appeal);

Or, (3) by adding to the stem of the verb the suffixes *ade*, *age*, *ance*, *eur* (or *isseur*), *is*, *ment* (or *ement*), *oir*, *on*, *aïson* (or *ison*), *ure*.

Thus from—

<i>promener</i> (=to walk)	comes	<i>promenade</i> (=walk)
<i>laver</i> (=to wash)	„	<i>lavage</i> (=washing)
<i>surveiller</i> (=to superintend)	„	<i>surveillance</i> (=superintendence)
<i>chasser</i> (=to hunt)	„	<i>chasseur</i> (=hunter)
<i>régir</i> (=to rule)	„	<i>régisseur</i> (=steward, bailiff)
<i>hacher</i> (=to chop, to mince)	„	<i>hachis</i> (=hash, minced meat)
<i>hurler</i> (=to howl)	„	<i>hurlement</i> (=howling)
<i>parler</i> (=to speak)	„	<i>parloir</i> (=parlour)
<i>jurer</i> (=to swear)	„	<i>juron</i> (=oath)
<i>lier</i> (=to connect)	„	<i>liaison</i> (=connection)
<i>guérir</i> (=to cure)	„	<i>guérison</i> (=cure, healing)
<i>blessar</i> (=to wound)	„	<i>blessure</i> (=wound).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- How are new substantives formed in French?
- Define a *prefix*;—a *suffix*.
- Form a few substantives with the prefixes *contre*, *sous*, *sans*.
- What is the meaning of *mi*, *bis*, *vice*?
- Form a few substantives with the suffixes *at*, *on*, *aïlle*, *as*, *er*, *iste*.
- What is meant by a *diminutive suffix*?
- Form substantives with the suffixes *on*, *eau*, *ot*, *as*.
- How are new substantives formed from adjectives?
- What parts of the verbs are sometimes used as substantives?
- What suffixes are used to form fresh substantives from verbs? Give a list of substantives formed from the verbs *nettoyer*, *abreuer*, *épancher*, *frémir*, *sentir*, *brûler*, *assurer*.

EXERCISE 6.

Write a list of the following substantives with the PREFIX indicated, and give the meaning of both the simple and the compound substantives.

- (a) prefix après : coup, midi, demain, dîner
 (b) „ arrière : garde, saison, boutique, neveu, pensée
 (c) „ avant : poste, coureur, garde, goût, propos
 (d) „ contre : coup, sens, marque, amiral, maître
 (e) „ entre : côte, mets, sol, pont
 (f) „ non : sens, valeur, paiement
 (g) „ sans : façon, gêne, dent
 (h) „ sous : officier, préfet, maître, intendant, sol
 (i) „ vice : roi, président, amiral
 (j) „ mi : nuit, jambe, juillet, partie
 (k) „ bis : aïeul, sac.

EXERCISE 7.

Write a list of compound substantives, by adding to the following one of the SUFFIXES given below, and give the meaning of both the simple and the compound words.

- (a) suffix *ade* (*fem.*):
- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| aube | limon | colonne | poivre | arc |
| peuple | face | galop | recul | bourg |
| balustre | rodomont | orange | bourre | œil |
- (b) suffix *at* (*masc.*):
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| solde | consul | assassin | syndic |
| externe | interne | Auvergne | forme |
| tribun | cardinal | marquis | économe |
- (c) suffix *age* (*masc.*):
- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| herbe | esclave | bande | jardin | feuille |
| bord | branche | brigand | corde | ermite |
| langue | magasin | échafaud | vagabond | ligne |
| pèlerin | grille | mari | moule | plume |
| jambe | ferme | coquille | homme | ancre |
- (d) suffix *ain* (*fem. aine*):
- | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Masc. | { | monde | république* | Rome | proche |
| | { | public | Afrique* | terre | Amérique* |
| | { | Toulouse | Maroc | quatre | diocèse |
| Fem. | { | Dix† | huit | quarante | cinquante |
| | { | soixante | cent | trente | vingt |
| | { | douze | quinze | | |

* *Que* is changed into *c*.† The *x* is changed into *z*.

(e) *suffix ard (fem. arde)*:

<i>Masc.</i> :	campagne	montagne	bille
<i>Fem.</i> :	poule	bombe	moût

(f) *suffix é*:

<i>Masc.</i> :	comte	doigt
<i>Fem.</i> :	parent	prévôt

(g) *suffix ée (fem.)*:

assiette	soir	rang	matin	niche
écuelle	jatte	table	cuiller	plume
pâte	bouche	train		

(h) *suffix ier [or er after ch, g, or ill] (masc.)*:

cerise	amande	gomme	grenade	pomme
poire	châtaigne	groseille*	rose	orange
pêche	ferme	douane	barbe	botte
plomb	guerre	bourse	vache	cloche
carrosse	tapis	cheval	école	cuisine
serrure	porte	horloge	couteau	salade
colombe	cendre	sucré	(<i>O.F.coutel</i>)	oreille
encre	huile	moutarde	sable	houille

(i) *suffix erie [or ie when the substantive already ends in er] (fem.)*

acier	berger	boulangier	horloger	pirate
boucher	argent	bois	corde	fruit
ébéniste	gendarme	lait	singe	marbre

(j) *suffix iste (masc. or fem.)*:

dent	monarchie	copie	art	journal
mode	auberge	capital	chimie	fleur
morale	ébène	latin	paysage	machine

(k) *suffix diminutive aille (fem.)*:

roc	pierre	fût	mur
-----	--------	-----	-----

(l) *suffix diminutive as (fem. asse)*:

papier†	fil	terre	(these are fem.)
---------	-----	-------	------------------

(m) *suffix et (fem. ette)*:

<i>Masc.</i>	{	croc‡	couple	coussin	livre
	{	cabine	poule	jardin	vers
	{	sac‡	feuille	coffre	boule
<i>Fem.</i>	{	broche	fourche	chèvre†	poule
	{	bûche	langue	boule	table
	{	cache	mie	épaule	chaîne

* Has *ier*.† See § 24 and in § 30A note *eur, resse*.‡ These take *h* before *et*.

(n) *suffix et (fem. ette) preceded by el :*

Masc. : bras* cerveau château marteau manteau
Fem. : bande côte goutte tarte

(o) *suffix on (masc.) :*

1.

jambe	dinde	ceinture	jupe	âne
corde	guide	aiguille	aigle	glace
caisse	carafe	rejet	médaille	lard

2. *preceded by ill (masc.) :*

croix†	cotte‡	nègre	carpe
--------	--------	-------	-------

3. *preceded by er (masc.) :*

aile	vigne	bûche	mouche	chape
------	-------	-------	--------	-------

(p) *suffix eau (fem. elle) :*

<i>Masc.</i>	{	chèvre	orme	prune	cave
	{	tombe	barre	écrit	table
	{	corde	pomme	plat	tonne
<i>Fem.</i>	{	canne	prune	tour	ombre
	{	citron	tonne	dent	rue

(q) *suffix ot (masc.) :*

balle	île	bille	maille	Charles
-------	-----	-------	--------	---------

EXERCISE 8.

Write a list of the substantives formed by adding to the following adjectives the SUFFIXES indicated, and give the meaning of both the adjective and the compound noun.

(a) *suffix esse (fem.) :*

rude	sage	molle	haute	petite
hardie	faible	tendre	juste	triste

(b) *suffix ise (fem.)*

franche	gourmand	marchand	sotte	fainéant
---------	----------	----------	-------	----------

(c) *suffix ie (fem.) :*

félon	perfide	monotone	barbare	jaloux
-------	---------	----------	---------	--------

(d) *suffix erie (fem.) :*

coquette	drôle	espiègle	fourbe	infirmes
----------	-------	----------	--------	----------

* s changes into c. † x changes into s. ‡ The derivative takes only one t.

(e) *suffix té (fem.)*:

âcre	âpre	varié	immense	trivial
honnête	chrétien	avide*	intime	facile
pauvre	dure	acide	sincère	absurde
ferme	nette	banal	timide	agile
ancienne	sûre	docile	tranquille	crédule

EXERCISE 9.

Write a list of the substantives formed from the following verbs, giving the meaning of both substantive and verb.

(a) *by taking the infinitive as a substantive*:

souvenir	sourire	souper	savoir	goûter
manger	déjeuner	devoir	avoir	toucher
rire	dîner	pouvoir	boire	dire

(b) *by putting the verb in the present participle*:

pencher	mendier	débiter	assister	commander
protester	combattre	stimuler	commercer	habiter
assiéger	trancher	passer	conquérir	émigrer

(c) *by putting the verb in the past participle*:

Masc.	{	pendre	apercevoir	devoir	contenir
		procéder	réduire	précipiter	élire
Fem.	{	enjamber	bouffer	voler	gorger
		armer	revoir	ranger	couver
		conduire	aller	étendre	entrer
		venir	trancher	arriver	échapper
		fumer	monter	renommer	pousser

(d) *by taking off the termination r to form feminine, and er or tre to form masculine nouns*:

Masc.	{	arrêter	oublier	soupirer	plier
		galoper	crier	désirer	débuter
		siéger†	soucier	souhaiter	débattre
		appeler	rebuter	combattre	rabattre
Fem.		scier	rallonger	râper	vendanger

(e) *by adding the suffix ade to the stem*:

griller	rouler	embrasser	parer
enfiler	fusiller	glisser	ruer

(f) *with suffix age (masc.)*:

laver	ouvrer	raffiner	piller	trier
témoigner	tirer	plier	savonner	chômer

* All the following adjectives have ité after the consonant.

† In this word only the r is dropped. The *Académie* now spells *siège* with a grave accent. See § 166.

(g) *with suffix ance (fem.):**

dépendre	confier	délivrer	suffire	médire
tempérer	croire	espérer	obliger	prévoir
venger	ressembler	reconnaître	répugner	remonter
assister	souffrir	convenir	naître	obéir

(h) *with suffix eur (masc.):**

pêcher	pécher	relier	tricher	venger
rire	tailler	compter	ramer	diviser
vaincre	flâner	fournir	enchérir	polir
régir	blanchir	acheter	acquérir	nager

(i) *with suffix is (masc.):*

hacher	loger	rouler	gâcher	semer
tailler	colorer	cliqueter	laver	croquer

(j) *with suffix ment or ement (masc.):**

affaïsser	abattre	agencer	amuser	bâiller
abonner	accabler	accomplir	appauvrir	agrandir
applaudir	amollir	établir	éclaircir	rugir

(k) *with suffix oir (fem. oire):*

Masc.	{	cracher	saler	repousser	moucher
		peigner	fermer	réserver	percher
Fem.:	{	promener	mirer	abreuver	parler
		nager	mâcher	manger	balancer

(l) *with suffix on (masc.):*

jurer	plonger		brouiller
boucher	grogner	bâiller	couper

(m) *with suffix aison (fem.):*

combiner	conjuguer	terminer
comparer	lier	décliner

(n) *with suffix ison (fem.):*

garnir	guérir	trahir
--------	--------	--------

(o) *with suffix ure (fem.):**

aller	border	ferrer	parer	blessé
chausser	user	voiler	couper	flétrir
moisir	meurtrir	polir	élargir	bouffir

EXERCISE 10.

*Write all the derivatives of the following words,
with the meaning of each.*

orange	dent	plume	ébène
rang	barbe	table	bouche
limon	médaille	jardin	corde
bûche	balle	poivre	face

* Must be added to stem of the present participle.

CHAPTER II.
OF THE ARTICLE.

45. The **article** is a word generally placed before the substantive, and agreeing with it in gender and in number.

There are two kinds of articles: 1. the **definite** article, placed before substantives the meaning of which is clearly determined, as *le cheval* in the following sentence: *le cheval de mon père est noir* (= my father's horse is black). The words *de mon père*, which accompany the substantive *cheval*, serve to determine it.

2. The **indefinite** article, placed before substantives the meaning of which is indeterminate, that is to say, vague, not precise, as *un cheval* in the following sentence: *un cheval s'est abattu* (= a horse has fallen down).

46. The definite article has both genders and numbers:

SINGULAR.

<i>le</i> (for the masc.)	<i>le père</i> (=the father)
<i>la</i> (for the fem.)	<i>la mère</i> (=the mother)

PLURAL.

<i>les</i> (for both genders)	<i>les pères</i> (=the fathers)
	<i>les mères</i> (=the mothers).

47. There are two remarks to make with reference to the definite article:

1. When *le* or *la* comes before a substantive beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, the vowel (*e* or *a*) is cut off and replaced by an apostrophe. Thus:

<i>le-amour</i>	(=the love)	must be written	<i>l'amour</i>
<i>la-envie</i>	(=the envy)	"	<i>l'envie</i>
<i>le-honneur</i>	(=the honour)	"	<i>l'honneur</i>
<i>de le-amour</i>	(=of the love)	"	<i>de l'amour</i>
<i>de la-envie</i>	(=of the envy)	"	<i>de l'envie</i>
<i>à le-honneur</i>	(=to the honour)	"	<i>à l'honneur</i>

This suppression of the vowel is called **elision**.

No elision takes place before *huit* (=eight), *huitième* (=eighth), *oui* (=yes), *onze* (=eleven), *onzième* (=eleventh), *ouate* (=wadding), *yacht* (=yacht), *yole* (yawl).

The word *élision* (=elision) is derived from the Latin acc. *elisionem*, which means 'a striking out or forcing out.'

2. When the masculine definite article, preceded by the prepositions *de* (=of, from), or *à* (=to), is placed before a substantive beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirate, both the article and the preposition are blended into one word. Thus :

de le	becomes	du :	du père	(=of the father)
			: du héros	(=of the hero)
à le	,,	au :	au père	(=to the father)
			: au héros	(=to the hero)

Before all plural substantives, *de les* is changed into *des*, and *à les* into *aux* :

<i>des pères</i>	(=of the fathers),	instead of	<i>de les pères</i>
<i>des héros</i>	(=of the heroes),	,,	<i>de les héros</i>
<i>des mères</i>	(=of the mothers),	,,	<i>de les mères</i>
<i>aux pères</i>	(=to the fathers),	,,	<i>à les pères</i>
<i>aux héros</i>	(=to the heroes),	,,	<i>à les héros</i>
<i>aux mères</i>	(=to the mothers),	,,	<i>à les mères</i>

This blending of the definite article with the two prepositions *de* and *à* is called **contraction**.

48. The **indefinite article** in French is :

un = a or an, before masculine substantives,
une = a or an, before feminine substantives,
des = some, before substantives of both genders ;

as :

un homme	(=a man),	des hommes	(=some men)
une femme	(=a woman),	des femmes	(=some women)

N.B.—1. *Some* or *any*, which is frequently omitted in English, must be expressed in French, and repeated before every substantive: *Il a de l'argent* (=he has money); *j'ai des pommes et des poires* (=I have apples and pears).

2. If an adjective precedes the substantive, or if the sentence is negative, **de** only is used: *J'ai de bonnes pommes* (=I have good apples), *je n'ai pas de pommes* (=I have no apples).

3. The possessive case is expressed in two ways in English: 'My father's horse,' and 'the horse of my father,' but in French only one way (the latter) is used ;

le cheval de mon père ; le livre du maître (=the master's book).

NOTE that whereas in English we may say either 'an iron bar' or 'a bar of iron,' in French the latter way can alone be used: *une barre de fer ; une montre d'or* (=a gold watch), *une table de marbre* (=a marble table).

EXERCISE 11.

1. Le pain, du pain, de bon pain. 2. Le père a du pain. 3. Les bateaux sont sur l'eau. 4. Les joujoux des enfants. 5. Les fleurs des champs. 6. Les oiseaux ont des ailes. 7. Le marin est sur le rivage. 8. Donnez-moi des noisettes. 9. J'ai de bonne viande. 10. L'arbre a des branches. 11. Les bijoux de la mère. 12. Le maître de l'enfant. 13. L'encrier de porcelaine.

¹ livre (*m.*). ² nous avons. ³ jeu (*m.*). ⁴ reine (*f.*). ⁵ racine (*f.*). ⁶ tronc (*m.*). ⁷ feuille (*f.*). ⁸ aile (*f.*). ⁹ herbe (*f.*). ¹⁰ rivage (*m.*). ¹¹ discours (*m.*). ¹² général (*m.*). ¹³ ville (*f.*). ¹⁴ chat (*m.*). ¹⁵ souris (*f.*). ¹⁶ marin (*m.*). ¹⁷ rame (*f.*). ¹⁸ voiture (*f.*). ¹⁹ princesse (*f.*). ²⁰ école (*f.*). ²¹ maître d'école (*m.*). ²² splendeur (*f.*). ²³ roi (*m.*). ²⁴ verre (*m.*).

1. The father has a book¹. 2. We have² some horses. 3. The sports³ of the children. 4. The queen⁴ has some jewels. 5. A tree has roots⁵; a trunk⁶ has branches and leaves⁷. 6. The wings⁸ of the birds. 7. The grass⁹ of the fields. 8. From the boats to the shore¹⁰. 9. The speeches¹¹ of the generals¹². 10. From a village (*m.*) to a town¹³. 11. A cat¹⁴ and a mouse¹⁵. 12. A collection (*f.*) of fans. 13. The sailor's¹⁶ oars¹⁷. 14. To the carriage¹⁸ of a princess¹⁹. 15. Some bread, some meat, and some nuts. 16. The owls of the castles. 17. To a school²⁰ and to a schoolmaster²¹. 18. The eyes of the grandfathers. 19. To the splendour²² of the heavens. 20. The ancestors of the king²³. 21. A glass²⁴ inkstand.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What is the <i>article</i> ? | 7. What is the <i>indefinite</i> article? |
| 2. How many kinds of <i>articles</i> are there? | 8. How do you translate <i>some</i> or <i>any</i> ? |
| 3. What is the <i>definite</i> article? | 9. When do you use <i>des</i> and when <i>de</i> ? |
| 4. When is the article <i>elided</i> ? | 10. How is the possessive case expressed in French? |
| 5. Define the word <i>elision</i> . | |
| 6. When is the article <i>contracted</i> ? | |

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

49. The adjective is a word added to the substantive to express the quality of the person or thing—that

is to say, to indicate 'what is' that person or thing. Thus, when we say, *L'homme est mortel* (=man is mortal), or, *Le cheval est noir* (=the horse is black), *mortel* makes us know that man is *mortal*; and *noir*, that the horse is *black*. *Mortel* and *noir* are adjectives.

The word *adjective* comes from the Latin *adjectivus*, and means "added to."

50. There are three different sorts of adjectives:—

1. *Qualifying*.
2. *Determinative*.
3. *Indefinite*.

(1) **Qualifying** adjectives express only the quality, as 'les *grands* hommes' = the *great* (celebrated) men.

(2) **Determinative** adjectives show precisely the object designated by the substantive to which they refer, as '*mon* chapeau' = *my* hat; '*ce* cheval' = *this* horse.

(3) **Indefinite** adjectives mark that the substantive is used in a vague and general manner, as '*Chaque* pays a ses coutumes' = every country has its customs; '*plusieurs* hommes sont venus' = several men have come.

51. Adjectives take the mark of **both genders and numbers**. (See §§ 74-76.)

SECTION I.

FORMATION OF THE FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES.

52. **GENERAL RULE.**—The feminine of adjectives is formed by adding an **e mute** to the masculine:

<i>méchant</i> (=wicked)	<i>méchante</i>
<i>saint</i> (=holy)	<i>sainte</i>

53. **EXCEPTIONS.**—Adjectives ending in **e mute** in the masculine do not change for the feminine:

<i>un chapeau large</i>	(=a broad-brimmed hat)
<i>la rivière est large</i>	(=the river is wide)
<i>un homme maigre</i>	(=a thin man)
<i>une femme maigre</i>	(=a thin woman)
<i>un homme sage</i>	(=a wise man)
<i>une politique sage</i>	(=a wise policy)

54. To form the feminine of adjectives ending in **eil**,

el, en, et, and on—the final *l, n, or t* must be doubled before the final *e* mute is added :

MASC.		FEM.
<i>cruel</i>	(=cruel)	<i>cruelle</i>
<i>pareil</i>	(=alike)	<i>pareille</i>
<i>ancien</i>	(=ancient)	<i>ancienne</i>
<i>européen</i>	(=European)	<i>européenne</i>
<i>bon</i>	(=good)	<i>bonne</i>
<i>muet</i>	(=dumb)	<i>muette</i>

55. Adjectives ending in *ier, er*, and the six adjectives *complet, concret, discret, inquiet, replet, secret*, instead of doubling the final consonant, take a grave accent on the *e* which precedes the *r* or the *t*. (See § 24.)

MASC.		FEM.
<i>complet</i>	(=complete)	<i>complète</i>
<i>concret</i>	(=concrete)	<i>concrète</i>
<i>discret</i>	(=discreet)	<i>discrète</i>
<i>inquiet</i>	(=uneasy)	<i>inquiète</i>
<i>replet</i>	(=replete)	<i>replète</i>
<i>secret</i>	(=secret)	<i>secrète</i>
<i>altier</i>	(=haughty)	<i>altière</i>
<i>étranger</i>	(=foreign)	<i>étrangère</i>

56. *beau* (=beautiful) becomes *belle* in the feminine

<i>jumeau</i> (=twin)	„	<i>jumelle</i>	„
<i>nouveau</i> (=new)	„	<i>nouvelle</i>	„
<i>fou</i> (=foolish, mad)	„	<i>folle</i>	„
<i>mou</i> (=soft)	„	<i>molle</i>	„
<i>vieux</i> (=old)	„	<i>vieille</i>	„

These adjectives were formerly spelt in the masculine *bel, jumel, nouvel, fol, mol, vieil*; hence the feminine in *elle* (*belle, jumelle, etc.*). The masculine forms *bel, nouvel, fol, mol, vieil*, are still used before nouns which begin with a vowel or an *h* mute; thus we say :

<i>un bel homme</i> (=a fine man)	instead of	<i>un beau homme</i>
<i>le nouvel an</i> (=the new year)	„	<i>le nouveau an</i>
<i>le fol enfant</i> (=the mad, wild boy)	„	<i>le fou enfant</i>
<i>le mol édredon</i> (=the soft eider-down)	„	<i>le mou édredon</i>
<i>un vieil ami</i> (=an old friend)	„	<i>un vieux ami.</i>

57. To form the feminine of adjectives ending in **x**, change **x** into **s**, and add *e* mute, as :

MASC.	FEM.
<i>jaloux</i> (=jealous)	<i>jalouse</i>
<i>heureux</i> (=happy)	<i>heureuse</i>

Some adjectives even double that *s*, as :

MASC.	FEM.
<i>faux</i> (= false)	<i>fausse</i>
<i>roux</i> (= sandy [of the hair])	<i>rousse</i>

Exception—

<i>doux</i> (= sweet)	<i>douce.</i>
-----------------------	---------------

Formerly *faux*, *roux* were spelt *faus*, *rous*, the feminine form being *fausse*, *rousse*, just as the feminine of *gras* is *grasse*, and that of *gros* is *grosse*. (See § 61.)

58. Adjectives ending in *f* in the masculine form their feminine by changing the final *f* into *v*, and adding *e* mute :

MASC.	FEM.
<i>bref</i> (= short)	<i>brève</i>
<i>craintif</i> (= fearful, timid)	<i>craintive</i>
<i>neuf</i> (= new)	<i>neuve</i>

59. *Blanc* (= white), *franc* (= frank), *sec* (= dry), *frais* (= fresh, cool), have for their feminine, respectively, *blanche*, *franche*, *sèche*, *fraîche*.

But most adjectives ending in *c* hard (sounded as *k*), form their feminine by changing *c* into *que*, as—

MASC.	FEM.
<i>caduc</i> (= decayed)	<i>caduque</i>
<i>public</i> (= public)	<i>publique</i>
<i>turc</i> (= Turkish)	<i>turque</i>

N.B.—The adjective *Grec* (= Greek) keeps the final *c* before the last syllable *que*—*i.e.* = *Grecque*.

The feminine of *long* is *longue*, and that of *oblong*, *oblongue*.

If *e* mute only had been added to *caduc*, *public*, *turc*, we should have had the forms *caduce*, *publice*, *turce*, in which the *c* would have lost its hard sound. In order to preserve it in the feminine form, it was necessary to replace *c* by its equivalent *qu*; for the same reason *long* (= long) makes *longue*, and not *longe* (which is a substantive feminine—*e.g.* 'longe de veau' = a loin of veal).

60. Adjectives ending in *eur* generally form their feminine by changing *eur* into *euse*: *trompeur* (=deceptive), *trompeuse*; *menteur* (=lying), *menteuse*.

Except *meilleur* (=better), *majeur* (=greater, of age), *mineur* (=minor), and a few others ending in *érieur*; *intérieur* (=interior), *inférieur* (=inferior), etc., which follow the general rule, and add *e mute* to the masculine: *meilleure*, *majeure*, *mineure*, etc.

Accusateur (=accusing), *débiteur* (=owing), *protecteur* (=protecting), and many others in *teur*, change into *trice*: *accusatrice*, *débitrice*, *protectrice*, etc. (See § 30 A.)

Pécheur (=sinful), *enchanteur* (=charming), *vengeur* (=avenging), make *pécheresse*, *enchanteresse*, *vengeresse*. We have already seen (§ 30 A) that *eresse* is only the softening of *euresse*.

61. The feminine of <i>bénin</i> (=good-natured)	is <i>bénigne</i>
„ <i>malin</i> (=malicious)	„ <i>maligne</i>
„ <i>favori</i> (=favourite)	„ <i>favorite</i>
„ <i>coi</i> (=quiet, tranquil)	„ <i>coite</i>
„ <i>dissous</i> (=dissolved)	„ <i>dissoute</i>
„ <i>tiers</i> (=third)	„ <i>tierce</i>
„ <i>bellot</i> (=pretty)	„ <i>bellotte</i>
„ <i>pâlot</i> (=palish)	„ <i>pâlote</i>
„ <i>sot</i> (=foolish)	„ <i>sotte</i>
„ <i>vieillot</i> (=oldish)	„ <i>vieillotte</i>
„ <i>bas</i> (=low)	„ <i>basse</i>
„ <i>gras</i> (=fat)	„ <i>grasse</i>
„ <i>las</i> (=tired)	„ <i>lasse</i>
„ <i>épais</i> (=thick)	„ <i>épaisse</i>
„ <i>exprès</i> (=express, positive)	„ <i>expresse</i>
„ <i>gros</i> (=big, large)	„ <i>grosse</i>
„ <i>nul</i> (=nul)	„ <i>nulle</i>
„ <i>gentil</i> (=pretty, amiable)	„ <i>gentille</i>
„ <i>hébreu</i> (=Hebrew)	„ <i>hébraïque</i>
„ <i>traître</i> (treacherous)	„ <i>traïtesse</i>
	(see § 30).

Notice also that a diæresis is placed over the final *e* in the feminine of adjectives when the masculine ends in *gu*, in order to keep the sound of the *u*: *aigu* (=acute), *contigu* (=contiguous), *aiguë*, *contiguë*; otherwise the *gue* would be pronounced as in *figue* (=fig).

EXERCISE 12.

1. Ma tante est riche. 2. L'histoire ancienne est intéressante. 3. La nature du tigre est cruelle. 4. La couleur du vin est vermeille. 5. Cette poire est bonne. 6. Vous êtes trop prudente pour ne pas être discrète. 7. Votre fille est jalouse. 8. La température est douce. 9. Sa chevelure est rousse. 10. Craignez la foudre vengeresse. 11. Cette robe est vieille. 12. Cette paysanne est grecque. 13. La viande est trop fraîche. 14. J'ai rencontré votre sœur favorite chez (at the house of) mon oncle. 15. Sa lettre est très flatteuse.

¹dame. ²L'Espagne. ³dernièrement. ⁴bienfaiteur. ⁵des pauvres. ⁶je n'aime pas. ⁷voix (*f.*). ⁸main (*f.*). ⁹punit. ¹⁰coupable. ¹¹je la regarde comme. ¹²affligé. ¹³flotte (*f.*). ¹⁴armée (*f.*). ¹⁵nouvelle (*f.*).

1. My favourite sister. 2. Your letter is too flattering. 3. This lady¹ is discreet and prudent. 4. Spain² is rich in fruits. 5. Have you met this countrywoman lately³? 6. The queen is the benefactress⁴ of the poor⁵. 7. I do not like⁶ (a) red (head of) hair. 8. He has a cruel disposition. 9. Her voice⁷ is sweet. 10. The avenging hand⁸ of (the) justice punished⁹ the guilty¹⁰. 11. Your aunt is very kind; I consider her as¹¹ the consoler of the afflicted¹². 12. The Turkish fleet¹³ and the Greek army¹⁴. 13. The news¹⁵ is false. 14. That child's face is ruddy.

SECTION II.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES.

62. GENERAL RULE.—The plural of adjectives is formed like that of substantives, *i.e.* by adding *s* to the singular :

MASC. SING.	MASC. PL.	FEM. PL.
<i>grand</i> (=great, tall)	<i>grands</i>	<i>grandes</i>
<i>saint</i> (=holy)	<i>saints</i>	<i>saintes</i>

63. When the adjective, in the singular, ends already in *s* or *x*, there is no change in the plural masculine :

MASC. SING.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{gros} \text{ (=big)} \\ \textit{épais} \text{ (=thick)} \\ \textit{glorieux} \text{ (=glorious)} \end{array} \right.$	MASC. PL.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{gros} \\ \textit{épais} \\ \textit{glorieux} \end{array} \right.$
-------------	---	-----------	---

des hommes gros (=big men) *des murs épais* (=thick walls)
des souvenirs glorieux (=glorious recollections)
de mauvais devoirs (=bad exercises)

64. EXCEPTIONS.—I. Adjectives ending in *al* change that termination into *aux* in the masculine plural, as :

MASC. SING.	{	<i>égal</i> (=equal) <i>légal</i> (=legal) <i>loyal</i> (=faithful)	MASC. PL.	{	<i>égaux</i> <i>légaux</i> <i>loyaux</i>
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The adjectives *fatal* (=fatal), *glacial* (=icy), *final* (=final), *naval* (=naval), and a few others to be learned by use, form their masculine plural by adding *s* to the singular (*fatals*, *glacials*, etc.).

II. Adjectives ending in *eau* take *x* in the plural masculine :

MASC. SING.	{	<i>beau</i> (=beautiful) <i>nouveau</i> (=new)	MASC. PL.	{	<i>beaux</i> <i>nouveaux</i>
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64A. *Hébreu* (=Hebrew) takes *x*; *bleu* (=blue) and *feu* (=deceased, late) take *s* in the plural, and *tout* loses *t* in the masculine plural, which is spelt *tous*: *tous ces rideaux sont bleus* (=all these curtains are blue), *des livres hébreux* (=Hebrew books).

NOTE ON THE POSITION OF ADJECTIVES.—Adjectives are placed after the substantive in French, but the following generally precede it :

Ancien (=ancient), *beau* (=beautiful, fine), *bon* (=good), *grand* (=large), *gros* (=big), *jeune* (=young), *joli* (=pretty), *mauvais* (=bad), *meilleur* (=better), *nouveau** (=new), *petit* (=small), *vieux* (=old), *vilain* (=ugly).

EXERCISE 13.

1. Les généraux sont vieux. 2. Les chapeaux sont neufs. 3. Les fils sont bons. 4. Les souliers sont grands. 5. Les hommes sont égaux. 6. Ces accidents sont fatals. 7. Les palais sont beaux. 8. Les sujets sont loyaux. 9. Les livres sont épais.

¹ élève. ² église. ³ étaient arrivés. ⁴ école (*f.*) communale. ⁵ spacieux. ⁶ salle (*f.*). ⁷ bail (*m.*), pl. baux. ⁸ difficulté (*f.*).

1. The hats are old. 2. These pupils¹ are equal. 3. These books are thick. 4. These men are loyal. 5. The churches² are old. 6. The royal palaces are beautiful. 7. The fatal days had come³. 8. The parish school⁴ has very spacious⁵ rooms⁶. 9. These leases⁷ are new. 10. Legal difficulties⁸. 11. These books are moral.

* *Neuf* (=new) never precedes the noun. *Neuf* means recently made: *une maison neuve* (=a new house, i.e. recently built). *Nouveau* generally means: newly acquired, other.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. What is an <i>adjective</i>?</p> <p>2. How many kinds of adjectives are there?</p> <p>3. Define the <i>qualifying, determinative, indefinite</i> adjectives.</p> <p>4. How is the feminine of adjectives generally formed?</p> <p>5. Give the feminine of <i>cruel, pareil, bon</i>, etc.; also of <i>complet, concret</i>, etc.; explain the peculiar formation of the feminine of <i>beau, nouveau</i>, etc.</p> <p>6. Account for the formation of the feminine of adjectives in <i>x</i>,</p> | <p>7. What is the feminine of adjectives ending in <i>f</i>?</p> <p>8. Give the feminine of <i>blanc, ture, grec, long, trompeur, protecteur, meilleur, vengeur, bénin, favori</i>.</p> <p>9. How is the plural of adjectives formed?</p> <p>10. Give the plural masculine of <i>beau</i>.</p> <p>11. How do you form the plural masculine of adjectives ending in <i>al</i>? State some exceptions.</p> <p>12. Where is the qualifying adjective placed in French?</p> |
|---|---|

SECTION III.

OF THE DEGREES OF SIGNIFICATION IN ADJECTIVES.

65. There are three degrees of signification in adjectives: the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*.

The **positive** is the adjective itself: *mon cheval est noir* (=my horse is black); *noir*=black, which expresses simply a quality, is the *positive*.

66. The adjective is in the **comparative** when it expresses the quality with an idea of *comparison*.

The **comparative** may either express—

(a) *superiority*, in which case the adverb **plus** (=more), is placed before the adjective, and **que** (=than), after it, as:

mon cheval est plus noir que le vôtre (=my horse is blacker than yours);

or (b) *inferiority*, in which case the adverb **moins** (=less), is placed before the adjective, and **que** (=than), after it:

mon cheval est moins noir que le vôtre (=my horse is less black than yours, or, not so black as yours);

or (c) *equality*, in which case the adverb **aussi** (=as) precedes the adjective, and **que** (=as), follows it:

mon cheval est aussi noir que le vôtre (=my horse is as black as yours).

In a negative sentence *si* is often used instead of *aussi* :

mon cheval n'est pas si noir que le vôtre (= my horse is not so black as yours).

There are, therefore, three comparatives: (a) of *superiority*; (b) of *inferiority*; (c) of *equality*.

67. EXCEPTIONS.—Three adjectives have their comparative formed irregularly:—

bon (= good)	meilleur (= better)
mauvais (= bad)	{ pire (= worse)
	{ plus mauvais
petit (= small)	{ moindre (= smaller)
	{ plus petit

Be careful not to mistake the above with their corresponding adverbs:—

bien (= well)	mieux (= better)
mal (= ill, badly)	{ pis (= worse)
	{ plus mal
peu (= little)	moins (= less)

68. The superlative may be *relative* or *absolute*.

A. It may express the result of a comparison of several things, one of which possesses a quality, either:

(1) In the highest degree:

mon cheval est le plus noir de la ville (= my horse is the blackest in the town);

or (2) in the lowest degree:

ma sœur est la moins forte de nous tous (= my sister is the least strong [*i.e.* the weakest] of us all).

The first is called the *superlative of superiority*, the second, the *superlative of inferiority*.

Both being the result of a comparison, are said to be in the **superlative relative**.

This superlative relative is always formed by placing *le, la, les, or mon, ma, mes, etc.*, before the comparative.

B. The superlative may also express that a quality

exists in a very high degree without any comparison with any other thing :

mon cheval est très noir (= my horse is very black)

ma sœur est très forte (= my sister is very strong)

This is called the **superlative absolute**, and is expressed in French by **très, fort, extrêmement**, which correspond to the English *very, most* :

il est très heureux (= he is very happy, or most happy)

NOTE.—*Plus, moins, très* must be repeated before every adjective.

Beaucoup answers to both *much* and *very much*.

EXERCISE 14.

1. La rose est la plus belle des fleurs. 2. Le meilleur livre de ma bibliothèque. 3. Il est moins aimable que son frère. 4. Vous êtes plus âgé que moi. 5. Il n'est pas si avancé que votre ami. 6. Le moindre mal. 7. Il va mieux. 8. Ce qui est pis, c'est que la bataille est perdue. 9. Ce livre est très intéressant.

¹ Beau. ² doux. ³ avancé. ⁴ eux. ⁵ santé (f.). ⁶ jeune. ⁷ mort (f.). ⁸ perte (f.), bataille (f.). ¹⁰ ceci. ¹¹ cela.

1. Fine,¹ finer, finest. 2. Gentle,² less gentle, the least gentle. 3. Small, smaller, smallest. 4. A good book, a better book. 5. He is as forward³ as they⁴. 6. His health⁵ is better. 7. I am not so young⁶ as your sister. 8. The death⁷ of the general is less fatal than the loss⁸ of the battle⁹. 9. This¹⁰ is well, that¹¹ is better. 10. My sister is much better.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What are the three degrees of signification in adjectives? | 3. Give the comparatives of <i>bon, petit, mauvais</i> . |
| 2. How many different comparatives are there? How are they formed? | 4. How is the superlative formed? |
| | 5. State what are the different kinds of superlative. |

SECTION IV.

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

69. French adjectives are formed in the same way as nouns—that is to say, by *composition* and by *derivation*.

Adjectives formed by *composition*:—(a) either two simple adjectives are joined together, such as *aigre* (=

sour) and *doux* (=sweet), to form a compound adjective: *aigre-doux* (=sourish), or (b) a prefix is placed before simple adjectives (see § 38 [b]), for the purpose of giving them a new meaning; as *bienheureux* (=happy, blessed); *malheureux* (=unhappy), *inconstant* (=variable); *sous-marin* (=submarine); *surhumain* (=superhuman). The prefixes most often used are: *archi*, *anti*, *bien*, *demi*, *in*, *mal*, *sous*, *sur*, *ultra*.

70. New adjectives are formed by *derivation* with the help of substantives, adjectives, and verbs *already existing in French*:

- (a) **Substantives**: *pierreux* (=stony), from *pierre* (=stone);
- (b) **Adjectives**: (*noirâtre* (=blackish), from *noir* (=black);
- (c) **Verbs**: *trompeur* (=deceptive), from *tromper* (=to deceive).

71. New adjectives are formed from substantives by adding to the substantives the terminations **eux**, **ain**, **in**, **é**, **er**, **u**. Thus: *courage* (=courage), *courageux* (=courageous); *monde* (=world), *mondain* (=worldly); *enfant* (=child), *enfantin* (=childish); *aile* (=wing), *ailé* (=winged); *mensonge* (=lie), *mensonger* (=untrue, lying); *barbe* (=beard), *barbu* (=bearded).

72. New adjectives are formed from existing adjectives with the help of the four terminations—**âtre**, **et** (and **elet**), **ot**, and **aud**. These are called *diminutive suffixes*:

Gris (=grey), *grisâtre* (=greyish); *aigre* (=sour), *aigret* and *aigrelet* (=sourish); *vieux* (=old), *vieillot* (=oldish); *lourd* (=heavy), *lourdaud* (=clumsy).

73. The French language makes new adjectives from verbs, either by taking the **participles** (*present* or *past*) of the verb, or by adding to the stem of the verb the three suffixes **able**, **ard**, **if**. Thus *charmer* (=to charm) gives *charmant* (charming); *polir* (=to polish), *poli* (=polished); *comparer* (=to compare), *comparable*

(=comparable); *pillier* (=to plunder), *pillard* (=plundering); *penser* (=to think), *pensif* (=pensive).

EXERCISE 15.

Write a list of compound adjectives by adding to the following one of the **prefixes** enumerated below; give the feminine of each, and also the meaning of the compound words:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---|
| (a) | prefix <i>archi</i> , | ducal, diaconal, épiscopal, fou |
| (b) | „ <i>anti</i> , | social, fébrile, religieux, monarchique |
| (c) | „ <i>bien</i> , | heureux, séant, aimé,* faisant |
| (d) | „ <i>demi</i> ,* | nu, fin, mort, fermé |
| (e) | „ <i>in</i> , | constant, suffisant, différent, variable |
| (f) | „ <i>mal</i> , | formé, sain, habile, heureux, intentionné |
| (g) | „ <i>sous</i> ,* | marin, jacent, entendu, axillaire |
| (h) | „ <i>ultra</i> ,* | libéral, mondain, royaliste, zodiacal |

Write in the same manner a list of derived adjectives:

(a) From substantives with the suffix:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>eux</i> : | pierre, rabot, joie, brume, heur |
| <i>ain</i> : | monde, Rome, château, proche |
| <i>in</i> : | enfant, mal |
| <i>é</i> : | aile, bât, sangle, laite |
| <i>er</i> : | message, mensonge, passage, potage |
| <i>u</i> : | pointe, barbe, branche, bosse |

(b) From verbs with the suffix:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>able</i> : | comparer, séparer, voler, punir |
| <i>ard</i> : | pillier, baver, vanter, brouiller |
| <i>if</i> : | penser, pousser |

(c) From adjectives with the diminutive suffix:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>âtre</i> : | noir, bel (beau), rouge, doux |
| <i>et (elet)</i> : | aigre, rond, mou, fou |
| <i>ot</i> : | vieil (vieux), pâle |
| <i>aud</i> : | noir, sale, rouge, fin |

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| How do the French form new adjectives from adjectives already existing? | with the prefixes <i>bien</i> , <i>sous</i> ; and with the suffixes <i>âtre</i> , <i>if</i> , <i>able</i> , etc. |
| 2. What are the parts of the verb which are used in the formation of adjectives? | 4. How are adjectives formed from substantives? |
| 3. Give a list of adjectives formed | 5. What suffixes are added to the stem of the verb? |

* These words take a hyphen.

SECTION V.

AGREEMENT OF THE ADJECTIVE WITH THE SUBSTANTIVE.

74. The adjective takes the same gender and number as the substantive which it qualifies. Thus: *Dieu est clément* (= God is merciful); *ma mère est bonne* (= my mother is good); *les hommes sont mortels* (= men are mortal).

75. When an adjective qualifies several substantives in the singular, it is put in the plural. Thus: *le riche et le pauvre sont égaux devant Dieu* (= the rich and the poor are equal in the sight of God).

76. If the substantives are of different genders, the adjective is put in the masculine plural. Thus: *le roi et la reine sont prudents* (= the king and the queen are prudent).

SECTION VI.

DETERMINATIVE ADJECTIVES.

77. There are three sorts of determinative adjectives:

Numeral adjectives,
Demonstrative adjectives,
Possessive adjectives.

I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

78. Numeral adjectives are those which denote *number, order, or rank.*

There are two kinds of *numeral* adjectives: the *cardinal*, and the *ordinal*.

79. Numeral adjectives indicating the *number* or *quantity* of objects, as *trois* (= three), *quatre* (= four), *cing* (= five), are called **cardinal**.

With the exception of *zéro*, which comes from the Arabic, all the numeral adjectives are of Latin origin; for the French number as the Romans did, and have adopted their terms of numeration. *Septante*, *octante*, and *nonante*, were formerly used as synonyms of *soixante-dix*, *quatre-vingts*, and *quatre-*

vingt-dix, respectively. During the Middle Ages the *even decades* (60, 80, 120, 140, etc.) stood thus :

<i>trois-vingts</i> for 60	<i>six-vingts</i> for 120
<i>quatre-vingts</i> for 80	<i>sept-vingts</i> for 140;

—that is to say, three times twenty, four times twenty, etc. Traces of this ancient usage remain even in our day (to say nothing of *quatre-vingts* = 80), as in the hospital 'des *Quinze-Vingts*' ($15 \times 20 = 300$), founded by St. Louis to support 300 Crusaders, whose eyes had been put out by the infidels; so also Bossuet and Voltaire have made use of the expression *six-vingts ans* for 120 *ans* (= 120 years).

Millier (= thousand), *million* (= million), and *milliard* (= a thousand millions), are derived from *mille* with the suffixes *ier*, *on*, and *ard*. All three are nouns.

NOTE.—Care must be taken not to mistake *un* (= a or an), indefinite article, for *un* (= one), numeral adjective.

80. **Ordinal** numeral adjectives point out the *rank* or *place* occupied by the object. They are formed, with the exception of *premier* (= first), and *second* (= second), by adding the termination *-ième* to the cardinal adjectives, as :

<i>trois</i> (= three)	<i>troisième</i> (= third)
<i>six</i> (= six)	<i>sixième</i> (= sixth)
<i>sept</i> (= seven)	<i>septième</i> (= seventh)
<i>vingt</i> (= twenty)	<i>vingtième</i> (= twentieth), etc.

When the cardinal adjective ends in *e* *mute*, that *e* is cut off, as :

<i>quatre</i> (= four)	<i>quatrième</i> (= fourth)
<i>onze</i> (= eleven)	<i>onzième</i> (= eleventh)
<i>douze</i> (= twelve)	<i>douzième</i> (= twelfth)

☞ *Neuf* (= nine), changes *f* into *v* :

<i>neuf</i> (= nine)	<i>neuvième</i> (= ninth)
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Cinq (= five), adds *u* before the termination *ième* :

<i>cinq</i> (= five)	<i>cinquième</i> (= fifth.)
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Formerly *prime*, *tiers*, *quint* were used in French as well as *premier*, *troisième*, *cinquième*. Traces of these old forms remain in some few phrases, as *de prime abord* (= at first sight); *de prime saut* (= spontaneously); *le tiers état* (= the third estate, the Commons); *Charles-Quint* (= Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, the great rival of Francis the First, King of France); *Sixte-Quint* (= Pope Sixtus Quintus, the fifth).

N.B.—The cardinal number is used instead of the ordinal in the following cases: (a) after the names of Sovereigns: *Henri quatre** (=Henry IV.); (b) in speaking of the days of the month: *le trois mars* (=the third of March); (c) chapters, pages, etc.: *page quarante* (=page forty).

☞ But *Premier* (=first) is an exception to this rule: *François premier** (=Francis I.); *le premier mars* (=the first of March). In compound numbers, *first* is to be translated by *un*: *Le pape Jean vingt et un* (=Pope John XXI.); *le vingt et un juin* (=the twenty-first of June).

81. Nouns of number which express a collection are :

8. une huitaine	40. une quarantaine
10. une dizaine	50. une cinquantaine
12. une douzaine†	60. une soixantaine
15. une quinzaine	100. { une centaine
20. une vingtaine	{ un cent
30. une trentaine	1000. un millier

also *un million* (=a million) and *un milliard* (=a thousand million).

Twofold, etc., are expressed by *double* (=twofold), *triple* (=threefold), *quadruple* (=fourfold), *quintuple* (=fivefold), *décuple* (=tenfold), *centuple* (=a hundredfold).

Fractions are, $\frac{1}{2}$ *un demi* (abstract), *une moitié* (concrete), $\frac{1}{3}$ *un tiers*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *un quart*, $\frac{1}{5}$ *un cinquième*, etc.

Repetition is expressed by *une fois* (=once), *deux fois* (=twice), etc.

A Comparative Table of the Numeral Adjectives.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.	ORDINAL NUMBERS.
<i>N.B.</i> — <i>Un</i> is the only cardinal which takes the mark of the feminine: <i>une</i> .	<i>N.B.</i> — <i>Premier</i> and <i>second</i> are the only ordinals which are variable: <i>première, seconde</i> .
1. un, une	1st. premier, première
2. deux	2nd. second, -e, or deuxième
3. trois	3rd. troisième
4. quatre	4th. quatrième
5. cinq	5th. cinquième
6. six	6th. sixième

* Some people put a capital letter to those adjectives—*Henri Quatre, François Premier*, but the *Académie* always spells them with a small letter. *Charles-Quint, Sixte-Quint* are the only exceptions.

† The article *a* which precedes these collectives in English, in sentences like the following, is expressed in French by *la*: *combien la douzaine* (=how much a dozen?).

CARDINAL NUMBERS—*continued.*

7. sept
8. huit
9. neuf
10. dix
11. onze
12. douze
13. treize
14. quatorze
15. quinze
16. seize
17. dix-sept
18. dix-huit
19. dix-neuf
20. vingt
21. vingt et un
22. vingt-deux
23. vingt-trois
24. vingt-quatre
25. vingt-cinq
26. vingt-six
27. vingt-sept
28. vingt-huit
29. vingt-neuf
30. trente
31. trente et un, etc.
40. quarante
41. quarante et un, etc.
50. cinquante
51. cinquante et un, etc.
60. soixante
61. soixante et un, etc.
70. soixante-dix
71. soixante et onze
72. soixante-douze
73. soixante-treize
74. soixante-quatorze
75. soixante-quinze
76. soixante-seize
77. soixante-dix-sept
78. soixante-dix-huit
79. soixante-dix-neuf
80. quatre-vingts*

} sounded

ORDINAL NUMBERS—*continued.*

7th. septième
8th. huitième
9th. neuvième
10th. dixième
11th. onzième
12th. douzième
13th. treizième
14th. quatorzième
15th. quinzième
16th. seizième
17th. dix-septième
18th. dix-huitième
19th. dix-neuvième
20th. vingtième
21st. vingt et unième
22nd. vingt-deuxième
23rd. vingt-troisième
24th. vingt-quatrième
25th. vingt-cinquième
26th. vingt-sixième
27th. vingt-septième
28th. vingt-huitième
29th. vingt-neuvième
30th. trentième
31st. trente et unième
40th. quarantième
41st. quarante et unième
50th. cinquantième
51st. cinquante et unième
60th. soixantième
61st. soixante et unième, etc.
70th. soixante-dixième
71st. soixante et onzième
72nd. soixante-douzième
73rd. soixante-treizième
74th. soixante-quatorzième
75th. soixante-quinzième
76th. soixante-seizième
77th. soixante-dix-septième
78th. soixante-dix-huitième
79th. soixante-dix-neuvième
80th. quatre-vingtième

* See Syntax, Chapter III. Vingt and cent take s when multiplied by a number and not followed by another, so *deux cent un* (=201) has no s.

CARDINAL NUMBERS—*continued.*

ORDINAL NUMBERS—*continued.*

81. quatre-vingt-un, etc.	} <i>st</i> mute	81 st . quatre-vingt-unième, etc.
90. quatre-vingt-dix		90 th . quatre-vingt-dizième
91. quatre-vingt-onze		91 st . quatre-vingt-onzième
92. quatre-vingt-douze		92 nd . quatre-vingt-douzième
93. quatre-vingt-treize		93 rd . quatre-vingt-treizième
94. quatre-vingt-quatorze		94 th . quatre-vingt-quatorzième
95. quatre-vingt-quinze		95 th . quatre-vingt-quinzième
96. quatre-vingt-seize		96 th . quatre-vingt-seizième
97. quatre-vingt-dix-sept		97 th . quatre-vingt-dix-septième
98. quatre-vingt-dix-huit		98 th . quatre-vingt-dix-huitième
99. quatre-vingt-dix-neuf	99 th . quatre-vingt-dix-neuvième	
100. cent	100 th . centième	
101. cent un	101 st . cent unième	
102. cent deux	102 nd . cent deuxième	
103. cent trois	103 rd . cent troisième	
200. deux cents*	200 th . deux centième	
300. trois cents,* etc.	300 th . trois centième, etc.	
1000. mille†	1000 th . millième	
5000. cinq mille	5000 th . cinq millième	
10,000. dix mille	10,000 th . dix millième	
1,000,000. un million	1,000,000 th . millionième	

N.B.—The words *one*, *and*, in expressions like *cent deux* = *one hundred and two*, are suppressed. *Million* and numbers above are substantives, and must be followed by *de*.

EXERCISE 16.

1. Soixante-treize; Charles-Quint; Louis quatorze. 2. J'ai six mille volumes dans ma bibliothèque. 3. Le premier janvier. 4. L'an mil huit cent soixante. 5. Cette armée se compose de vingt mille hommes. 6. Il a perdu deux cents francs, et sa sœur en a gagné deux cent cinquante. 7. Une douzaine de chemises. 8. Il a mangé le tiers de sa fortune. 9. J'ai dépensé un millier de francs pendant mon voyage. 10. Il est une heure un quart. 11. Il est deux heures moins dix.

¹Pape Pie. ²furent massacrés à. ³perdu. ⁴combien. ⁵argent. ⁶gagne. ⁷coûtent. ⁸Pouvez-vous manger. ⁹gâteau (*m.*). ¹⁰dépensé. ¹¹un millier (*m.*). ¹²livre (*f.*). ¹³dinons.

1. 99; 2,846,578. 2. (The) Pope Pius¹ the Fifth. 3. The Protestants were murdered in² Paris in 1572. 4. The twenty-first of January. 5. Your brother has lost³ 375 francs. 6. How much⁴ (of) money⁵ have you gained⁶? 25,000 francs. 7. These

* See Syntax, Chapter III. Vingt and cent take *s* when multiplied by a number and not followed by another, so *deux cent un* (=201) has no *s*.

† Mille, in dates of the Christian era, is spelt *mil*.

shirts cost⁷ 36 shillings a dozen. 8. Four is the third of twelve. 9. Can you eat⁸ thirteen cakes⁹? 10. He has spent¹⁰ about a thousand¹¹ (of) pounds.¹² 11. It was ten minutes to four. 12. We dine¹³ at a quarter past seven.

II. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

82. Demonstrative adjectives are used to point out the person or thing spoken of:

ce château (=this castle) *ce héros* (=this hero)

The demonstrative adjectives are:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
MASC.	FEM.	(BOTH GENDERS.)
<i>cet</i> (=this or that) before a vowel or <i>h</i> mute	<i>cette</i> (=this or that)	<i>ces</i> (=these or those)
<i>ce</i> (=this or that)		
<i>cet enfant</i>	(=this or that child)	
<i>cet homme</i>	(=this or that man)	
<i>ce lion</i>	(=this or that lion)	
<i>cette femme</i>	(=this or that woman)	
<i>ces garçons</i>	(=these or those boys)	
<i>ces filles</i>	(=these or those girls)	

☞ When it is necessary to show whether the person or thing we speak of is **near** or **far** from us the adverbs **-ci** (=here) and **-là** (=there) are joined to the substantive by a hyphen, as:

cet enfant-ci est brun (=this child (*i.e.* close to me) is dark)

cet enfant-là est blond (=that child (*i.e.* far from me) is fair)

ces hommes-là sont grands (=those men are tall)

-ci is the abridgment of *ici*, adverb of place.

EXERCISE 17.

1. Cette gravure est très belle. 2. Cet enfant a un vilain caractère. 3. J'aime ce cheval-ci, mais ce cheval-là est trop vieux pour moi. 4. Ces jardins-ci sont la propriété de mon père. 5. Cette dame est très aimable. 6. Pourquoi battez-vous ces enfants-là? 7. Que dites-vous de ces jeunes personnes? 8. Ces raisins sont excellents. 9. Ce dictionnaire-ci n'est pas complet. 10. Ces souliers-là sont trop étroits.

¹Soulier (*m.*), blessent. ²jeune demoiselle. ³dites que. ⁴déchiré. ⁵aimable vieillard. ⁶maire (*m.*). ⁷prenez. ⁸mûr. ⁹vu. ¹⁰large. ¹¹propriété (*f.*). ¹²caractère (*m.*). ¹³battez. ¹⁴habit (*m.*) *h m.*

1. This child. 2. These generals. 3. I do not like these old horses. 4. This garden belongs to my father. 5. Those shoes hurt¹ that young lady.² 6. You say that³ this engraving is

torn.⁴ 7. That amiable old man⁵ is the mayor⁶ of the town.
 8. Take⁷ these grapes; they are ripe.⁸ 9. Have you seen⁹ that
 dictionary? 10. These hats are too wide.¹⁰ 11. This lady has
 a fine estate.¹¹ 12. The temper¹² of that child is abominable.
 13. Dust¹³ this coat.¹⁴

III. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

83. Possessive adjectives are placed before the noun to point out *to whom the object belongs* :

mon cheval = my horse—*i.e.* the horse which belongs to me
ton chapeau = thy hat— *i.e.* the hat ,, ,, thee
son bâton = his stick— *i.e.* the stick ,, ,, him

The possessive adjectives are :

A. When the object belongs to one person only : **mon**
chien (= *my* dog) :

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
MASC.	FEM.	(FOR BOTH GENDERS).
mon	ma [mon]	mes my
ton	ta [ton]	tes thy
son	sa [son]	ses his, her, its

B. When the object belongs to several persons at the same time : **notre** *chien* (= *our* dog) ; **nos** *chevaux* (= *our* horses) :

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
(FOR BOTH GENDERS.)	(FOR BOTH GENDERS.)
notre	nos our
votre	vos your
leur	leurs their

☞ The masculine forms *mon*, *ton*, *son* are placed before feminine nouns beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, instead of the feminine *ma*, *ta*, *sa* ; thus we must say :

mon *âme* (= my soul) instead of *ma-âme*
ton *épée* (= thy sword) ,, *ta-épée*
son *humeur* (= his or her temper), ,, *sa-humeur*

In Old French *mon* was strictly kept for masculine, and *ma* for feminine nouns. Whenever *ma*, *ta*, *sa* came before a word beginning with a vowel, the *a* was elided, as it is now for the feminine definite article *la*, and people then said

m'âme, t'épée, s'amie, just as we now say *l'âme, l'épée, l'amie*. Towards the fourteenth century the use of the masculine forms *mon, ton, son* superseded this elision, which has, however, survived in the term of endearment *m'amie, ma amie* (=my love), which later on became, by corruption, *ma mie*; hence came the expressions *ta mie, sa mie* (=thy, his lady-love).

NOTE that in French the possessive adjective agrees with the thing possessed, not with the possessor :

<i>mon père</i> (=my father)	<i>son père</i> (=his or her father)
<i>ma mère</i> (=my mother)	<i>sa mère</i> (=his or her mother)

also, that it must be repeated before each noun :

son père, sa mère et sa sœur (=his or her father, mother, and sister).

EXERCISE 18.

1. Où est votre plume, et où sont mes livres? 2. Notre maison est grande. 3. Je parlerai de vous à mon père. 4. Vos craintes sont ridicules. 5. Ma montre avance. 6. Ton habit est taché. 7. Je vous montrerai ses gravures. 8. Ma mère est à la campagne. 9. Son cheval est boiteux. 10. J'aime beaucoup nos cousins; ils sont très aimables.

¹ Amitié (*f.*) pour. ² sincère. ³ loi (*f.*). ⁴ suprême. ⁵ livre (*m.*). ⁶ sont à. ⁷ à la campagne (*f.*). ⁸ vous montrerai-je. ⁹ sur la table. ¹⁰ gant (*m.*). ¹¹ canne (*f.*). ¹² quand. ¹³ maison (*f.*). ¹⁴ brûlé. ¹⁵ parlerai. ¹⁶ rapporté. ¹⁷ chaque pays. ¹⁸ coutume (*f.*).

1. Your engravings are good. 2. My friendship for ¹ you is sincere.² 3. His laws³ are supreme.⁴ 4. These books⁵ belong to⁶ my mother. 5. Our cousins (*m.*) are in the country.⁷ 6. I have lost my watch. 7. Shall I show you⁸ his horses? 8. My pens are on the table.⁹ 9. Give me my coat, my gloves,¹⁰ and my walking-stick.¹¹ 10. When¹² have you seen your cousin? 11. His house¹³ is burnt.¹⁴ 12. I shall speak¹⁵ to your officer. 13. Her friend has brought back¹⁶ his book. 14. Each country¹⁷ has its own laws and customs.¹⁸

SECTION VII.

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

84. Indefinite adjectives denote that the noun is used in a vague and general manner, as: *aucune lettre n'est arrivée* (=no letter has arrived); *quelque malheur nous menace* (=some misfortune threatens us).

These adjectives are twelve in number :

aucun	any, no, none	nul	no, more
autre	other	plusieurs	several
certain	{ some, some one, certain	quelconque*	{ whatever, any
chaque	each, every	quelque †	some
maint	many a	tel	such
même	same, self	tout	all, every

chaque and *plusieurs* never vary.

N.B.—**Certain** is an indefinite adjective when it means *un, quelque* (= one, some), as : *certain homme* (= a man, some man). But when it means *sûr* (= sure), it is a qualifying adjective, as : *j'en suis certain* (= I am sure of it).

Aucun and **nul** are accompanied by *ne* : *Je ne connais aucun de ses frères* (= I don't know any of his brothers).

Tous les is often used instead of *chaque* :

tous les jours every day

Such a is **un tel**, and *the whole* is **tout le** :

dans une telle maison (= in such a house)

toute la nuit (= the whole night).

EXERCISE 19.

1. Je n'ai aucune envie de punir un autre élève. 2. Certain renard gascon ; d'autres disent normand. 3. Chaque jour amène avec lui son travail. 4. Maint écrivassier se croit poète. 5. J'ai rencontré plusieurs soldats dans la rue. 6. Il n'a nulle pitié. 7. Tel maître, telle maison. 8. Tous les matins je lis un livre quelconque. 9. Tel qui rit vendredi, dimanche pleurera. 10. Plusieurs de vos amis sont ici.

¹ élève (*m.*). ² ne sortira vendredi. ³ semaine (*f.*). ⁴ écrivassier (*m.*). ⁵ voiture (*f.*). ⁶ ferait plus de. ⁷ vu. ⁸ personne (*f.*). ⁹ sentiment (*m.*). ¹⁰ vais. ¹¹ rebelle (*m.*). ¹² renard (*m.*).

1. Have you (of) such pupils¹? 2. None of these soldiers shall go out on Friday.² 3. Every week³ my father brings with him many a scribbler.⁴ 4. Like master, like man. 5. Your friend has several horses. 6. Are you of another opinion (*f.*)? 7. I have seen several fine carriages.⁵ 8. Another poet would do more⁶ work every day. 9. Have you seen⁷ the same persons⁸? 10. Every child likes (the) cakes. 11. He has no sense⁹ of envy. 12. I am going¹⁰ to punish several rebels.¹¹ 13. I have met no fox¹² in the street.

* *quelconque* always follows the noun.

† *quelques* means a *few*.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give a list of the <i>determinative adjectives</i>. 2. What are the <i>numeral adjectives</i>? 3. Give a list of the cardinal numbers. 4. What is the difference between <i>un</i> indefinite article, and <i>un</i> numeral? 5. How do you form the French <i>ordinal</i> numbers? 6. What are the numerals which serve to <i>multiply</i>? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Write down the <i>demonstrative adjectives</i>. 8. Remark on the demonstrative adjective <i>ce</i>. 9. Give a list of the <i>possessive adjectives</i>. 10. State the peculiar use made of the words <i>mon, ton, son</i>. 11. What are the <i>indefinite adjectives</i>? 12. Remark on the adjective <i>certain</i>. |
|--|---|

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PRONOUN.

85. The **pronoun** is a word which takes the place of the noun. In the sentence **Henri est espiègle, mais il deviendra raisonnable** (=Henry is frolicsome, but he will grow steady), the word **il**, being put there instead of **Henri**, is a pronoun.

Pronoun is the Latin *pronomem* (*pro* = instead of, *nomen* = noun).

86. The pronoun takes the gender and number of the noun instead of which it is used. *Les hirondelles partent; elles vont dans les pays chauds* (=the swallows are on the wing; they go to warm countries). **Elles** is feminine plural, because **hirondelles** is feminine plural. *Votre maison est grande; la mienne est plus petite* (=your house is large; mine is smaller). **La mienne** is feminine singular to agree with **maison**.

87. There are five kinds of pronouns:

1. *The Personal,*
2. *The Demonstrative,*
3. *The Possessive,*
4. *The Relative,*
5. *The Indefinite.*

SECTION I.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

88. Personal pronouns are those which point out the persons, and indicate the part they play in the speech.

In the sentence *je devine que tu viens de chez lui* (=I guess you come from his house), we distinguish at once three different persons, *je, tu, lui*, as being the actors in this little drama. These actors have different parts, which are indicated here by three distinct words: the *first* part (*je*=I) is that of the actor *who speaks*; the *second* (*tu*=thou), that of the actor *spoken to*; and the *third* (*lui*=him), that of the actor *spoken of*.

These three *characters*, or rather *parts*, are called *personnes*=persons (from the Latin [*dramatis*] *personæ*), and represented by the *personal pronouns*, which point out beings *by the part they act in* that short piece called a *sentence*.

89. The personal pronouns are divided into *conjunctive, disjunctive, and reflexive*.

The *conjunctive personal pronouns*, or pronouns immediately connected with the verb, are:

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Je</i>	I	<i>tu</i>	thou	<i>il, elle</i>	he, she, it
<i>Gen.</i>					<i>en</i>	of it, of him, of her
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>me</i>	to me	<i>te</i>	to thee	{ <i>lui, y</i> (<i>of things</i>),	to him,
						to her, to it
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>me</i>	me	<i>te</i>	thee	<i>le, la</i>	him, her (it)

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Nous</i>	we	<i>vous</i>	you	<i>ils, elles</i>	they
<i>Gen.</i>					<i>en</i>	of them
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>nous</i>	to us	<i>vous</i>	to you	<i>leur</i>	to them
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>nous</i>	us	<i>vous</i>	you	<i>les</i>	them

90. Conjunctive pronouns, used as SUBJECT, are placed *before* the verb, except when the sentence is interrogative: *il vient* (=he comes); *vient-il?* (=does he come?).

91. When the personal pronouns are used as OBJECT:

A. If the verb *is not* in the imperative affirmative,

the pronouns are placed *before* the verb and in order of person :

je te le donne (=I give it thee)
vous le donne-t-il? (=does he give it you?)
il me le dira (=he will tell it me)

If both pronouns are in the same, *i.e.* the third person, the direct object precedes the indirect :

je le lui donnerai (=I will give it him)
ne le leur dites pas (=do not say it to them)

B. If the verb *is* in the imperative affirmative, the pronouns are placed *after* the verb, and the direct object comes before the indirect. **Me, te,** then become **moi, toi,** unless followed by **en,** when they are written **m', t' :**

donnez-moi cela (=give me that)
apportez-le-moi (=bring it me)
donnez-m'en (=give me some)
dites-le-lui (=say it to him *or* to her)

92. 1. All these pronouns are used for both genders, with the exception of :

il, le, ils, which are reserved for the masculine ; and
elle, la, elles, which are reserved for the feminine.

2. **Vous** is used for politeness' sake instead of **tu,** and the adjective remains in the singular : *Paul, vous êtes triste* (=Paul, you are sad).

3. The pronouns **le, la, les** must not be mistaken for the definite article *le, la, les* ; the former always accompany a verb, the latter a substantive : *Voici le livre que je vous ai promis, prenez-le* (=here is *the* book I promised you ; take *it*).

4. **Leur** is a personal pronoun when it means *to them,* and accompanies a verb. In that case it never takes the mark of the plural, as : *Je leur ai donné un livre* (=I have given them a book). It is a possessive adjective when it means *their,* and is placed before a substantive, as : *Ces enfants ont perdu leurs livres* (=these children have lost their books).

5. **En** is a pronoun when it is used instead of *de lui* (=of him, of it) ; *d'elle* (=of her, of it) ; *d'eux, d'elles*

(=of them): *J'aime cet enfant et j'en suis aimé* (=I love this child, and I am loved by him). Otherwise it is either an adverb, *j'en viens* (=I come from thence), or a preposition, *je suis en France* (=I am in France).

6. **Y** is a pronoun when it means *à cette chose* (=to this thing), *à ces choses* (=to these things), *à cela* (=to that): *L'affaire est importante, j'y donnerai tous mes soins* (=the affair is important; I shall bestow all my care upon it). Otherwise it is an adverb: *Tu y cours* (=thou runnest there).

93. The disjunctive personal pronouns, or pronouns used apart from the verb, are:

SINGULAR.						
<i>Nom.</i>	Moi	I	toi	thou	lui he	elle she
<i>Gen.</i>	de moi	of me	de toi	of thee	{ de lui of him	{ d'elle of her
<i>Dat.</i>	à moi	to me	à toi	to thee	{ à lui to him	{ à elle to her
<i>Acc.</i>	moi	me	toi	thee	lui him	elle her

PLURAL.						
<i>Nom.</i>	Nous	we	vous	you	eux, elles	they
<i>Gen.</i>	de nous	of us	de vous	of you	d'eux, d'elles	of them
<i>Dat.</i>	à nous	to us	à vous	to you	à eux, à elles	to them
<i>Acc.</i>	nous	us	vous	you	eux, elles	them

These are sometimes called the emphatic forms of the personal pronouns.

94. The disjunctive pronouns are always the same, whether used as subject or as object of a verb. They are used as subject only when it is necessary to establish a distinction between two persons or things, or for emphasis: **Lui** *m'a donné de l'argent*, **eux** *m'ont donné à manger* (=he gave me money, they gave me to eat); **moi**, *je vous le dis* (=I tell you so).

95. These pronouns are used in French after the verb *être*, after a preposition or conjunction, and also in answer to questions: *C'est moi* (=it is I); *c'était lui* (=it was he); *ce livre est à moi* (=this book is mine, belongs to me); *il parle contre toi* (=he speaks against

you); *il est plus grand que moi* (= he is taller than I); *qui vient là?* **Moi** (= who comes there? I).

In order to give still greater force to the expression, the adjective *même* is joined by a hyphen to these pronouns, as:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>moi-même</i>	myself	<i>nous-mêmes</i>	ourselves
<i>toi-même</i>	thyself	<i>vous-mêmes</i>	yourselves
<i>lui-même</i>	himself	<i>eux-mêmes</i>	} themselves
<i>elle-même</i>	herself	<i>elles-mêmes</i>	
<i>soi-même, oneself, himself, herself, etc.</i>			

96. The reflexive personal pronoun (conjunctive, *se*; disjunctive, *soi*) is used only for the third person, and for both genders and both numbers. The first and second persons are formed with the pronouns given above. (See p. 111.)

N.B.—In modern French, *soi* is only used when the subject of the verb is *on*, *tout le monde*, *chacun*, etc., or after an impersonal verb.

EXERCISE 20.

1. Il travaille avec soin. 2. C'est moi qui irai le voir. 3. Je crois que c'est à toi qu'il parle. 4. Adressez-vous à lui. 5. Elle lui parlera de votre affaire. 6. Je le vois d'ici. 7. Elle est si bonne que je veux la récompenser. 8. Ces fleurs me plaisent beaucoup. 9. Croyez-moi, consentez-y. 10. J'ai lu votre livre, et j'en parlerai dans la revue.

¹ marche. ² vois. ³ voyons. ⁴ pensez. ⁵ jouent. ⁶ dansent. ⁷ donnerai. ⁸ qui plaisent. ⁹ croyez. ¹⁰ récompenser. ¹¹ consens. ¹² parle. ¹³ venons. ¹⁴ en. ¹⁵ montrerai. ¹⁶ c'était. ¹⁷ parlez. ¹⁸ souvenez-vous de. ¹⁹ loin. ²⁰ allez. ²¹ allons. ²² font tout. ²³ on ne doit jamais parler. ²⁴ flattent. ²⁵ sais.

Conjunctive pronouns:—1. I walk¹; thou seest² these flowers; he has read your book; your sisters are very good. 2. She works with much (of) care; we see,³ you think,⁴ they (*masc.*) play,⁵ they (*fem.*) dance.⁶ 3. I shall give⁷ him these flowers which please⁸ (to) him. 4. Go *and* (to) see him. 5. You believe⁹ that I wish to recompense¹⁰ her. 6. We have read the review of your book. 7. I consent¹¹ to it; I speak¹² of him; he has some of them; we come¹³ from that place.¹⁴ 8. I will show¹⁵ it to you; don't show it to her.

Disjunctive pronouns :—1. It is he; it was¹⁶ I; speak¹⁷ to themselves (*masc.*); remember¹⁸ them (*fem.*). 2. Far¹⁹ from thee; go²⁰ with them; let us go²¹ there ourselves; they do everything²² themselves (*fem.*). 3. One should never speak²³ of oneself. 4. They flatter²⁴ themselves. 5. I who was there (I) know²⁵ it better than he.

SECTION II.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

97. **Demonstrative pronouns** are used to point out the person or thing spoken of: *Mon cheval est plus grand que celui-ci* (=my horse is higher than this one).

98. The demonstrative pronouns are the following :—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>ce</i>	this, that, it	—
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>celui</i>	} the one	<i>ceux</i> } the ones, these
<i>Fem.</i>	<i>celle</i>		

ce sera (=it, that will be); *c'est lui* (=it, that is he)

ce qui arrive (=it, the thing which happens)

ce que nous entendons (=it, the thing which we hear)

celui qui viendra (=the one, he who shall come)

ceux que vous voyez (=the ones, those whom you see)

99. When it is necessary to express distance *ci* or *là* is added to *ce* (without a hyphen), *ceci*, *cela*,* to *celui* (with a hyphen), *celui-ci*, *celui-là*, *celle-ci*, *celle-là*, *ceux-ci*, *ceux-là*, etc.

100. **Ce** is a pronoun—

1. When it accompanies a verb :

Ce doit être son frère (=it must be his brother); *est-ce lui?* (=is it he?).

2. When it is placed before the pronouns *qui* (=who), *que* (=whom), *quoi* (=what), *dont* (=whose):

J'irai voir ce qui est arrivé (=I will go and see what has happened); *je ferai ce que vous me demandez* (=I will do what you ask me).

* *cela* is familiarly shortened into *ça*.

But placed before a noun **ce** is an adjective: **Ce livre** (=this book); **ce chapeau** (=that hat).

EXERCISE 21.

1. Mon livre et celui de mon frère. 2. Ma chaise et celle de ma cousine. 3. Ses crayons et ceux de Guillaume. 4. Vos offres et celles de votre ami. 5. Préférez-vous ce couteau-ci ou celui-là? 6. Gardez ces bottes-là; je choisis celles-ci. 7. Ceci mérite attention. 8. Cela ne vaut rien. 9. Quel est ce monsieur? Ce doit être son colonel. 10. Est-ce bien lui?

¹ préfère. ² qui faites. ³ commode. ⁴ mais. ⁵ ne vaut rien. ⁶ paire (f.). ⁷ choisis. ⁸ parce que ce doit être. ⁹ ouvrage (m.). ¹⁰ récompense (f.).

1. I prefer¹ these boots to those. 2. Is it you who make² these offers? 3. Give me this or that. 4. Your chairs are not so comfortable³ as those of your friend. 5. These knives are excellent, but⁴ this one is good for nothing.⁵ 6. Of several pairs⁶ of boots, this one or that one? these or those? 7. I choose⁷ this book, because it must be⁸ an excellent work.⁹ 8. Your brother's attention deserves a reward.¹⁰ 9. I do not like that. 10. The one that I show you.

SECTION III.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

101. Possessive pronouns take the place of the noun, and at the same time denote possession: *Mon chapeau est meilleur que le vôtre* (=my hat is better than yours); *ton cheval est plus noir que le sien* (=thy horse is blacker than his).

When there is **only one** possessor the possessive pronouns are:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
1ST PERSON	{ MASC. le mien ... FEM. la mienne ...	{ les miens ... les miennes	} mine
2ND PERSON	{ MASC. le tien... FEM. la tienne ...	{ les tiens ... les tiennes...	
3RD PERSON	{ MASC. le sien... FEM. la sienne ...	{ les siens ... les siennes...	} his, hers, its

Mien, tien, sien are softened forms of *mon, ton, son*. In the Middle Ages the pronouns *mien, tien, sien* could be used as adjectives, that is to say, placed between the article and the name of the possessed object; people said indiscrimin-

ately either *mon frère* (=my brother), *ton vassal* (=thy vassal), or *le mien frère*, *le tien vassal*, etc. This rule soon disappeared, but some remains of it are still found in the familiar expressions: *un mien cousin* (=a cousin of mine), *le tien propre* (=thine own), *une sienne tante* (=an aunt of his), etc.

When there are several possessors the possessive pronouns are :

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1ST PERSON	{ MASC. le nôtre }		les nôtres ours
	{ FEM. la nôtre }		
2ND PERSON	{ MASC. le vôtre }		les vôtres yours
	{ FEM. la vôtre }		
3RD PERSON	{ MASC. le leur... .. }		les leurs theirs
	{ FEM. la leur... .. }		

Mine, thine, etc., are often expressed by *à moi, à toi, etc.* :

ce livre est à moi (=this book is mine)

Of mine, etc., is rendered in a different way :

c'est un de mes cousins (=he is a cousin of mine)

une de ses lettres (=a letter of his)

EXERCISE 22.

1. Votre fusil est plus lourd que le mien. 2. J'aime votre maison, mais je n'aime pas la leur. 3. Est-il à ma place ou à la sienne? 4. Voici mes patins; montrez-moi les vôtres. 5. Donne-moi un morceau de ton gâteau, le mien n'est pas encore arrivé. 6. Quels jolis enfants! Sont-ce les vôtres? 7. Le domestique m'a apporté mes lettres et les leurs. 8. Il a parlé à mon colonel et au sien. 9. Je vois souvent vos amis et les siens. 10. Je trouve mon pays meilleur que le vôtre.

¹ domestique (*m.*). ² n'est pas encore arrivé. ³ canif (*m.*). ⁴ pays (*m.*). ⁵ Angleterre (*f.*). ⁶ confiance (*f.*). ⁷ joli. ⁸ étang (*m.*).

1. Your servant¹ is here, but mine has not arrived yet.² 2. My colonel's gun is heavier than yours. 3. Is that your pen-knife³? No; it is his. 4. (The) France is my country⁴; (the) England⁵ is yours. 5. My friend deserves your confidence⁶ and theirs. 6. His skates and thine. 7. He speaks to your pretty⁷ children and to mine. 8. Your gloves and hers. 9. This pond⁸ is smaller than ours. 10. I have read your book and his. 11. I had a horse of his.

SECTION IV.

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

102. **Relative pronouns** are those which connect the noun or pronoun they stand for with the part of the sentence which follows them: *Le chêne qui ombrage notre cour est très vieux* (=the oak which overshades our yard is very old); *le livre que vous m'avez prêté est intéressant* (=the book [which] you have lent me is interesting).

103. The word represented by the relative pronoun is called the **antecedent**. In the above examples *chêne* and *livre* are the antecedents of *qui* and of *que*.

The French word *antécédent* comes from the Latin *antecedentem* (=preceding), because it is placed before the relative pronoun.

104. The relative pronouns are :

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. <i>qui</i> | who, which, that (<i>persons and things</i>) |
| <i>de qui</i> | whose, of or from whom |
| <i>à qui</i> | to whom |
| | } (<i>persons only</i>) |
| 2. <i>que</i> * | whom, which (<i>persons and things</i>) |
| 3. <i>quoi</i> | what (<i>things only</i>) after prepositions |
| 4. <i>dont</i> | whose, of or from whom, of or from which
(<i>persons and things</i>) |
| 5. <i>lequel</i> | who, which (<i>persons and things</i>). |

The relative pronouns *qui*, *que*, *quoi*, *dont* are **invariable**, but *lequel* is **variable** :—

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	
<i>lequel</i>	<i>laquelle</i>	who, which
<i>duquel</i>	<i>de laquelle</i>	of or from whom, of which
<i>auquel</i>	<i>à laquelle</i>	to whom, to which

PLURAL.

<i>lesquels</i>	<i>lesquelles</i>	who, which
<i>desquels</i>	<i>desquelles</i>	of whom, of which
<i>auxquels</i>	<i>auxquelles</i>	to whom, to which

* *Que* is spelt *qu'* before a vowel; *qui* is never shortened.

105. REMARK.—*Que*, pronoun, must not be mistaken for *que* adverb or *que* conjunction. It is a pronoun in *la rose que j'ai cueillie* (=the rose [which] I gathered), an adverb in *que de belles roses j'ai cueillies!* (=how many beautiful roses I have plucked!), a conjunction in *j'espère que vous réussirez* (=I hope [that] you will succeed).

NOTE that the relative pronouns are often understood in English, but must always be expressed in French.

106. The Interrogative pronouns are :

qui? who? whom? (*persons only*)
à qui? *de qui?* etc., to whom? of whom? etc.
que? what? (*things only*)
à quoi? *de quoi?* etc. to what? of what? etc.
lequel? *laquelle?* etc. which? (*persons and things*).

Instead of *qui?* the forms *qui est-ce qui?* who?
qui est-ce que? whom?

and instead of *que?* the forms *qu'est-ce qui?* what?
(*subject*), *qu'est-ce que?* what? (*object*),

are sometimes used :

qui êtes-vous? (= who are you?)
qui demandez-vous? (= whom do you ask for?)
que demandez-vous? (= what do you ask for?)
de quoi parlez-vous? (= of what do you speak?)
quoi? que dit-on? (= what? what do they say?)
voici deux accusés, lequel est coupable? (= here are
two accused persons, which [of them] is guilty?)

107. There is besides the interrogative adjective *quel*, which may also be used as an interrogative pronoun.

Quel âge avez-vous? (= what is your age? or how old are you?) *Quelle heure est-il?* (= what o'clock is it?) *J'ai des nouvelles à vous apprendre.*—*Quelles sont-elles?* (= I have some news to tell you.—What is it?) *Ces livres quels sont-ils?* (= those books, what are they?)

108. *Quel* is variable :

masc. sing.	<i>quel</i>	masc. plur.	<i>quels</i>
fem. sing.	<i>quelle</i>	fem. plur.	<i>quelles</i>

EXERCISE 23.

1. La personne qui vous connaît. 2. Le marchand que vous avez vu. 3. La bataille dont je parle. 4. En quoi vous ai-je trompé? 5. L'affaire à laquelle il a donné ses soins. 6. Quel âge a cet enfant? 7. De qui vous a-t-il parlé? 8. A quoi vous occupez-vous? 9. La rose que j'ai cueillie. 10. La loi qui est votée.

¹marchand. ²parlais hier. ³failli. ⁴s'applique-t-il. ⁵cassé. ⁶vaisseau (*m.*). ⁷acheté part demain. ⁸poème (*m.*). ⁹tout le monde. ¹⁰ministre (*m.*). ¹¹bonté. ¹²doit. ¹³tigre (*m.*). ¹⁴habitent. ¹⁵dessin. ¹⁶consacre. ¹⁷traité (*m.*). ¹⁸lisez. ¹⁹plein. ²⁰idée (*f.*)

1. Have you seen the merchant¹ of whom I spoke yesterday²? 2. In what have you failed³? 3. To what does he apply himself⁴? 4. Which of my fans has he broken⁵? 5. The ship⁶ (which) he has bought sails to-morrow⁷. 6. The poem⁸ of which everybody⁹ speaks is by Victor Hugo. 7. The minister¹⁰ to whose* kindness¹¹ he owes¹² his place (*f.*). 8. The lions (*m.*) and tigers¹³ which inhabit¹⁴ the desert. 9. (The) drawing¹⁵ is an art (*m.*) to which I devote¹⁶ myself. 10. The treatise¹⁷ you are reading¹⁸ is full¹⁹ of original ideas.²⁰

SECTION V.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

109. Indefinite pronouns denote persons or things in a general, vague, and indeterminate manner: *Quelqu'un est venu* (=somebody came); *on nous l'a dit* (=some one told us so); *ne faites pas de mal à autrui* (=do no harm to others).

The indefinite pronouns are

autrui, other people, others	rien, something
chacun, every one	rien ne, nothing
on (<i>or l'on</i>), people, one, they	l'un l'autre, one another
personne, somebody	l'un et l'autre, both
personne ne, nobody	l'un ou l'autre, either
quiconque, whoever	ni l'un ni l'autre, neither
quelqu'un, somebody	

110. *Personne* (from Latin *persona*) is a pronoun (and of the *masculine* gender) when it is not accompanied by an article or adjective, as:

Personne n'est venu (=no one came); *personne a-t-il jamais parlé comme vous?* (=has any one ever spoken like you?)

* Translate: to the kindness of whom.

In all other cases **personne** is a *feminine substantive* :

Cette personne est très obligeante (=this person [either man or woman] is very obliging).

Rien is a **pronoun** when not accompanied by an article or an adjective :

Je n'ai rien vu (=I have not seen anything).

Otherwise, it is a *masculine noun* :

Un songe, un rien, tout lui fait peur (=a dream, a trifle, everything frightens him). (LA FONTAINE, *Fables*, viii. 11.)

111. Some **indefinite adjectives** may be used by themselves, *i.e.* without being placed before a substantive, and are therefore considered as **indefinite pronouns**. Such are **aucun, autre, certains, nul, plusieurs, tel, tout** :

Nul n'est irréprochable (=no one is blameless); *plusieurs ont pleuré* (=several shed tears); *tout est perdu* (=all [everything] is lost); *certains l'affirment* (=some persons affirm this).

REMARK.—In answers, **rien** and **personne** do not require the *ne*: *Qu'avez-vous vu? rien* (=what have you seen? nothing).

EXERCISE 24.

1. Quelqu'un est venu vous voir. 2. Ne dites jamais de mal d'autrui. 3. Chacun pense que la guerre sera déclarée. 4. Qui-conque ouvrira cette porte, sera puni. 5. On dit qu'un incendie a détruit le palais du roi. 6. Ils se sont mordus l'un l'autre. 7. Je n'ai rien entendu. 8. Voici deux bons fouets, prenez l'un ou l'autre. 9. J'aime l'un et l'autre. 10. Chacun a fait son devoir. 11. Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre.

¹bonheur (*m.*). ²rend. ³heureux. ⁴toujours gai. ⁵société (*f.*). ⁶se calomnie. ⁷porte (*f.*). ⁸fermé. ⁹plaît. ¹⁰coûté plusieurs. ¹¹battu. ¹²pauvre. ¹³sévèrement. ¹⁴erreur (*f.*). ¹⁵il y avait. ¹⁶qu'y avait-il?

1. The happiness¹ of others makes² me happy³. 2. One is always merry⁴ in your society⁵. 3. They calumniate⁶ one another. 4. Either of these doors⁷ shall be closed⁸. 5. Neither of these whips pleases⁹ me. 6. Each one of these palaces has cost several¹⁰ millions. 7. Whoever has beaten¹¹ that poor¹² child shall be severely¹³ punished. 8. I have seen nothing of the fire. 9. Each one has his opinion. 10. No one is exempt from error¹⁴. 11. There was¹⁵ nobody; what was there¹⁶? Nothing; there was nothing.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define a <i>pronoun</i>. 2. What is the rule for the agreement of pronouns? 3. How many kinds of pronouns are there? 4. Define a <i>personal pronoun</i>. 5. Give a list of the personal pronouns, and say where you place the conjunctive; and where the disjunctive? 6. When is <i>vous</i> used instead of <i>tu</i>? 7. State the difference between <i>le, la, les</i>, articles, and <i>le, la, les</i>, pronouns;—between <i>leur</i>, adjective, and <i>leur</i>, pronoun;—between <i>en</i>, pronoun, and <i>en</i>, adverb;—between <i>y</i>, pronoun, and <i>y</i>, adverb. 8. Mention a <i>compound pronoun</i>. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Give a table of the demonstrative pronouns. 10. When is <i>ce</i> a pronoun?—When is it an adjective? 11. Give a list of the <i>possessive</i> pronouns. 12. What is meant by a <i>relative</i> pronoun? 13. What is an <i>antecedent</i>? 14. Remark on the word <i>que</i>. 15. What are the <i>interrogative</i> pronouns?—What is <i>quel</i>? 16. What is the difference between <i>qui</i> and <i>que</i>, 1° as relative, 2° as interrogative pronouns? 17. Write a table of the <i>indefinite</i> pronouns. 18. Remark on <i>personne</i>;—on <i>rien</i>. 19. Name the indefinite adjectives used as pronouns. |
|--|--|

CHAPTER V.

OF THE VERB.

112. The **verb** is a word which expresses the idea of an *action* or of a *state* which can be ascribed to a person or to a thing: *Le cheval est docile* (=the horse is docile); *le loup mange l'agneau* (=the wolf eats the lamb).

113. When we say, *le loup mange l'agneau*, the word *mange* (=eats), which indicates the action performed by the wolf, is called the **verb**; the word *loup* (=wolf), indicating the animal which performs the action, is called the **subject**; the word *agneau* (=lamb), pointing out the animal eaten by the wolf, is called the **complement** or **object**.

114. The word *agneau* (=lamb) is called the **complement** or **object** because it *completes* the idea which the verb *mange* (=eats) commences, by indicating what animal the wolf is eating. There are two kinds of complements: the **direct** and the **indirect**.

115. The **direct complement** is that which completes the meaning of the verb in a *direct* manner, that is to say, without the aid of any other word: *il aime son père* (=he loves his father). *Son père* is a direct complement.

116. The **indirect complement** is that which completes *indirectly* the meaning of the verb, that is to say, with the aid of certain words, such as *à, de, etc.* (=to, of, etc.), which are called **prepositions**: *il obéit à son père* (=he obeys his father), *il dépend de son père* (=he depends on his father), *à son père, de son père* are indirect complements.

There is only one verb properly so called, namely the verb *être* (=to be), which expresses existence, and is designated as *substantive verb*; all the other verbs are called *adjective verbs*, because, in addition to the idea of existence, they also describe a *quality*, a manner of being of the subject: thus, *je dors* (=I sleep) is the same as *je suis* (=I am, denoting existence) **dormant** (=sleeping, denoting the quality, the manner of being).

117. In studying verbs, we must examine *the stem, the termination, the number, the person, the mood, the tense.*

1. Stem.—2. Termination.

118. The verb is always formed of two distinct parts: 1st. A part which does not change, called the **stem** of the verb. 2nd. A changeable and variable part, which is called the **termination** or **ending**. Thus in *je marche* (=I walk), *nous marchons* (=we walk), *vous marcherez* (=you will walk), the stem *march-* expresses the action of walking; and the syllables *-e, -ons, -erez*, which follow the stem and mark the different shades of the meaning, are the terminations.

3. Numbers.

119. Verbs, like nouns, have two **numbers**: the singular, relating to one person and thing alone: *je marche* (=I walk), *tu lis* (=thou readest), *il mange* (=he eats); the plural, when several are alluded to:

nous lisons (=we read), **vous marchez** (=you walk),
ils finissent (=they finish).

4. Persons.

120. The action expressed by the verb can be performed by the person who speaks: **je marche** (=I walk), **nous mangeons** (=we eat); by the person to whom we speak: **tu marches** (=thou walkest), **vous mangez** (=you eat), or by the person of whom we speak: **il lit** (=he reads), **ils marchent** (=they walk). The French language marks these changes of persons, both in the singular and in the plural, by adding for each of them a new termination (-e, -ons, -ez, etc.) to the stem of the verb. These different terminations are called in grammar the **persons** of the verb.

5. Moods.

121. The *mood* is the *manner* in which the verb presents the state or action which it expresses.

Mode (=mood) is from the Latin *modus* (=manner).

There are in French five *moods*: the **indicative**, the **imperative**, the **conditional**, the **subjunctive**, and the **infinitive**.

1. The **indicative** mood merely *indicates* that the action takes place: *je marche* (=I walk), *tu lis* (=thou readest).

2. The **imperative** mood expresses *command*: *marchez* (=walk), *lisons* (=let us read).

3. The **conditional** mood shows that the action would take place, if a certain condition were fulfilled; *je sortirais, s'il faisait beau* (=I should go out, if the weather were fine).

4. The **subjunctive** mood presents the action in a doubtful and uncertain manner, because it always depends upon another action: *je veux que tu viennes* (=I wish you to come). *Que tu viennes* is governed by the verb *je veux*, and depends on it.

5. The **infinitive** mood presents the action simply in

a vague, *indefinite* manner, without any distinction of number or person: *lire* (=to read), *faire* (=to do), *remplir* (=to fill).

REMARK.—The *infinitive mood*, which takes no notice of persons, is called the *impersonal mood*; the other moods, which indicate the persons, are called *personal moods*.

6. Tenses.

122. The *tense* is the form assumed by the verb to show at what *time*, at what *moment* the action alluded to takes place.

There are three principal tenses: the **past**, the **present**, the **future**.

123. The **present** shows that the action occurs at the time when we are speaking, as, *je lis* (=I read); the **past** shows that the action is already performed at the time when we are speaking, as, *j'ai marché* (=I have walked); the **future** shows that the action will be performed at some future time, as, *je marcherai* (=I shall walk).

124. There is only one *present*, but there are several *past* and several *future* tenses, because every action can be more or less past, more or less future.

125. There are five kinds of *past* or *perfect* tenses: the *imperfect*, the *preterite* or *past definite*, the *past indefinite*, the *past anterior*, and the *pluperfect*.

1. The **imperfect** expresses a past state or action which was simultaneous with another: *il lisait lorsque j'entrai* (=he was reading when I came in).

It is also used when speaking of a state or action which was habitual or characteristic: *il venait tous les jours* (=he came [used to come] every day).

2. The **preterite** or **past definite** shows that a thing was done at a *definite*, determined epoch, which is completely past at the time when we are speaking: *je chantai hier toute la soirée* (=I sang all last evening). It is chiefly used in the narrative style.

3. The **past indefinite** (also called **perfect**) expresses an action which has taken place at a vague, indefinite epoch: *j'ai lu ce livre* (=I have read that book). It is now frequently used instead of the preterite: *je l'ai vu hier* (=I saw him yesterday).

4. The **pluperfect** expresses that a certain thing was done before another one took place in a time now past: *j'avais lu quand vous êtes entré* (=I had read when you entered).

5. The **past anterior** marks that an action took place *immediately before* another one now past: *quand j'eus lu ce journal, je sortis* (=as soon as I had read that newspaper, I went out).

126. There are two kinds of *future*: the *future simple*, and the *future anterior*.

1. The **future simple** indicates that the thing in question shall be, or shall take place: *je chanterai demain* (=I shall sing to-morrow).

2. The **future anterior** indicates that the thing in question will take place before another one: *quand j'aurai lu ce journal, je sortirai* (=when I have read that newspaper, I shall go out).

AUXILIARY VERBS.

127. The verbs *avoir* and *être* are called **auxiliary verbs**, because they help in the conjugation of others: *je suis venu* (=I have come), *j'ai dormi* (=I have slept).

128. **Simple tenses** are those which are conjugated without the auxiliary *avoir* or *être*: *j'aime* (=I love), *j'aimais* (=I loved), *que j'aime* (=that I may love).

The simple tenses are formed by merely adding a termination to the stem.

129. **Compound tenses** are those which are conjugated with the auxiliary *avoir* or *être*: *j'ai aimé* (=I have loved), *j'aurai aimé* (=I shall have loved), *que j'eusse aimé* (=that I might have loved).

CONJUGATION.

130. The union of all the tenses of the same verb, with all their numbers and all their persons, is called its **conjugation**.

131. There are in French **four** conjugations, which are distinguished by the termination of the infinitive.

The infinitive of the **first** conjugation ends in **-er**, as *aimer* (=to love).

The **second** conjugation has **-ir** for the termination of the infinitive, as *finir* (=to finish); and the imperfect of the indicative ends in *issais*, *je finissais* (=I finished).

The verbs in *ir* really include two conjugations: the one, as *finir*, the imperfect of which ends in *issais*, as *je finissais*: the other, as *sentir* (=to feel), the imperfect of which ends in *-ais*, as *je sentais*. We give here the first of these conjugations, which includes more than *three hundred* French verbs, reserving for the chapter on irregular verbs the notice of the second conjugation in **-ir**, which includes only *twenty-eight* verbs.

The **third** conjugation ends in the infinitive in **-oir**, as *recevoir* (=to receive).

The **fourth** conjugation has for the ending of the infinitive **-re**, as *rompre* (=to break).

The French language includes (if we take the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* as an authority) about 4000 simple verbs (leaving out the compound ones); of these, 3600 end in **-er**; 330 in **-ir** (with the imperfect in *-issais*): 28 in **-ir** (with the imperfect in *-ais*); 17 verbs in **-oir**; and 50 verbs in **-re**. We thus see that the first conjugation in **-er** alone contains nine-tenths of the French verbs.

As we shall see (Section 10), the French language forms new verbs with the help of substantives and adjectives, by adding to the former the termination **-er**: *fête* (=holiday), *fêter* (=to make holiday); *gant* (=glove), *ganter* (=to put gloves on); *lard* (=bacon), *larder* (=to lard); *camp* (=camp),

camper (=to camp); and to the latter the termination *-ir*: *maigre* (=thin), *maigrir* (=to become thin); *cher* (=dear), *chérir* (=to cherish); *bleu* (=blue), *bleuir* (=to make blue); *pâle* (=pale), *pâlir* (=to become pale).

The first conjugation, in *-er*, forms new verbs with *substantives*, the second conjugation, in *-ir*, with *adjectives*. We may, then, designate them as *living* conjugations (*des conjugaisons vivantes*), inasmuch as they are constantly used for the purpose of new formations.

The conjugations in *-oir*, *-re* (and the second in *-ir*) are, on the contrary, incapable of being used to form new verbs, and since the origin of their language, the French have not added one *single verb* in *-oir* or in *-re* to the small number of those bequeathed by the Latin language. These conjugations, which have remained, so to say, barren, can with good reason be called *dead* conjugations (*des conjugaisons mortes*).

This simple distinction of the conjugations into *dead* and *living* shows us at once why 3900 French verbs (out of 4000) are in *-er* and in *-ir*, whilst the three other conjugations put together only include about 90 verbs.

SECTION I.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

132. **Avoir** and **être** are auxiliaries only when they serve to conjugate another verb, that is to say, when they are followed by a past participle; they have no claim to that designation when they are conjugated by themselves, as: *j'ai un cheval* (=I have a horse); *je suis roi* (=I am a king).

I. Conjugation of the Auxiliary verb **AVOIR** (=to have).

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT. (<i>I have</i>)	PAST INDEFINITE <i>or</i> PERFECT. (<i>I have had</i>)
J'ai	J'ai eu
tu as	tu as eu
il <i>or</i> elle a	il <i>or</i> elle a eu
nous avons	nous avons eu
vous avez	vous avez eu
ils <i>or</i> elles ont	ils <i>or</i> elles ont eu

IMPERFECT.

*(I had, I was having,
I used to have)*

J'avais
tu avais
il *or* elle avait
nous avions
vous aviez
ils *or* elles avaient

PAST DEFINITE.

(I had)

J'eus
tu eus
il *or* elle eut
nous eûmes
vous eûtes
ils *or* elles eurent

FUTURE.

(I shall have)

J'aurai
tu auras
il *or* elle aura
nous aurons
vous aurez
ils *or* elles auront

PLUPERFECT.

(I had had)

J'avais eu
tu avais eu
il *or* elle avait eu
nous avions eu
vous aviez eu
ils *or* elles avaient eu

PAST ANTERIOR.

(I had had)

J'eus eu
tu eus eu
il *or* elle eut eu
nous eûmes eu
vous eûtes eu
ils *or* elles eurent eu

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

(I shall have had)

J'aurai eu
tu auras eu
il *or* elle aura eu
nous aurons eu
vous aurez eu
ils *or* elles auront eu

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

(I should have)

J'aurais
tu aurais
il *or* elle aurait
nous aurions
vous auriez
ils *or* elles auraient

PAST.

(I should have had)

J'aurais eu
tu aurais eu
il *or* elle aurait eu
nous aurions eu
vous auriez eu
ils *or* elles auraient eu

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

(Have [thou])

—
Aie
—

ayons
ayez
—

PERFECT.

(Have [thou] had)

—
Aie eu
—

ayons eu
ayez eu
—

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

(That I may have)

Que j'aie
 que tu aies
 qu'il *or* qu'elle ait
 que nous ayons
 que vous ayez
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles aient

PERFECT.

(That I may have had)

Que j'aie eu
 que tu aies eu
 qu'il *or* qu'elle ait eu
 que nous ayons eu
 que vous ayez eu
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles aient eu

IMPERFECT.

(That I might have)

Que j'eusse
 que tu eusses
 qu'il *or* qu'elle eût
 que nous eussions
 que vous eussiez
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles eussent

PLUPERFECT.

(That I might have had)

Que j'eusse eu
 que tu eusses eu
 qu'il *or* qu'elle eût eu
 que nous eussions eu
 que vous eussiez eu
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles eussent eu

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

Avoir (*to have*)

PERFECT.

Avoir eu (*to have had*)

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Ayant (*having*)

PERFECT.

Ayant eu (*having had*)

PAST PARTICIPLE (VARIABLE).

Eu, *fem.* eue

EXERCISE 25.

Indicatif présent.—J'ai un chapeau neuf. Tu as une robe neuve. Nous avons une grande maison. Vous avez de l'ambition. Ils ont un cheval noir.

Imparfait.—J'avais un bon maître. Tu avais une belle bibliothèque. Elle avait une voiture élégante. Nous avions des chagrins. Vous aviez perdu votre temps. Elles avaient des tiroirs pleins de jouets.

Passé défini.—J'eus un grand jardin. Il eut un morceau de pain. Nous eûmes une récompense. Ils eurent de la joie.

Futur.—J'aurai six paires de bas. Tu auras des raisins. Nous aurons des poires délicieuses. Vous aurez trop de plaisir.

Conditionnel présent.—J'aurais un billet pour le convoi de Paris. Elle aurait une robe et un chapeau neuf. Nous aurions un habile jardinier. Ils auraient une récompense.

Impératif.—Aie du courage. Ayons un peu de patience. Ayez plus de persévérance.

Subjonctif présent.—Que j'aie mon déjeuner. Que tu aies tes lettres. Que vous ayez votre fusil chargé.

Imparfait.—Que j'eusse mon épée et mes pistolets. Que tu eusses un grand pouvoir. Qu'elle eût une nombreuse famille. Que nous eussions des embarras. Que vous eussiez des billets de banque. Qu'elles eussent une chambre petite mais propre.

Temps composés.—Mon frère a eu une bonne place. Elle avait eu des oiseaux. J'eus eu des fleurs. J'aurai eu mon argent. Nous aurions eu un été magnifique. Que tu aies eu de la prudence. Qu'elles eussent eu une bouteille de vin.

Infinitif.—Avoir de l'esprit. Ayant eu du succès.

¹ persévérance (f.). ² place (f.). ³ cour (f.). ⁴ poire (f.). ⁵ chapeau (m.). ⁶ comédie (f.). ⁷ choix (m.). ⁸ main (f.). ⁹ laborieux. ¹⁰ congé (m.). ¹¹ éperon (m.). ¹² aiguille (f.). ¹³ boîte (f.) à ouvrage. ¹⁴ loisir (m.). ¹⁵ lorgnon (m.). ¹⁶ consentement (m.). ¹⁷ tasse (f.). ¹⁸ théière (f.). ¹⁹ rideau (m.). ²⁰ chandelier (m.). ²¹ rhume (m.). ²² citron (m.). ²³ malheur (m.). ²⁴ dîner (m.). ²⁵ verger (m.). ²⁶ inquiétude (f.). ²⁷ manteau (m.). ²⁸ bonheur (m.). ²⁹ écharpe (f.). ³⁰ argent (m.). ³¹ nourriture (f.). ³² couronne (f.).

Indicative present.—I have a sword and (some) pistols. Thou hast very little (of) patience (f.). She has prudence (f.). We have more (of) perseverance¹.

Imperfect.—I had two large gardens. Thou hadst a bottle of wine. He had a good situation² at (the) court³. We had some delicious pears⁴. They had new bonnets⁵.

Past definite.—She had a pair of stockings. We had a ticket for the play⁶. My gardener, who was in the train, had an accident (m.).

Future.—I shall have lost my time. You will have an elegant carriage. They will have their reward.

Conditional present.—I should have my choice⁷. Thou wouldst have a small room. He would have some bank-notes. We should have some difficulty. You would have some new skates. They would have a quire⁸ of paper.

Imperative.—Have (thou) a more industrious⁹ pupil. Let us have our holidays¹⁰. Have (ye) some melons (m.).

Subjunctive present.—That I may have a pair of spurs¹¹. That thou mayest have some needles¹². That she may have a workbox¹³. That we may have leisure¹⁴. That you may have more (of) confidence. That they may have eye-glasses¹⁵.

Imperfect.—That I might have your consent¹⁶. That thou mightest have a cup¹⁷ and a tea-pot¹⁸. That he might have jewels. That she might have curtains¹⁹ in her room. That we might have a candlestick²⁰. That you might have a cold²¹. That they might have lemons²².

Compound Tenses.—I have had a misfortune²³. Thou hadst had a good dinner²⁴. She had had a large orchard²⁵. We shall have had much (of) anxiety²⁶. You would have had a cloak²⁷. That this merchant may have had luck²⁸. That she might have had a scarf.²⁹

Infinitive.—To have money³⁰ is not always to be happy. Having food³¹. Having had a crown³².

II. Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb ÊTRE (=to be),

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT. (<i>I am</i>)	PAST INDEFINITE <i>or</i> PERFECT. (<i>I have been</i>)
Je suis	J'ai été
tu es	tu as été
il <i>or</i> elle est	il <i>or</i> elle a été
nous sommes	nous avons été
vous êtes	vous avez été
ils <i>or</i> elles sont	ils <i>or</i> elles ont été
IMPERFECT. (<i>I was, I used to be</i>)	PLUPERFECT. (<i>I had been</i>)
J'étais	J'avais été
tu étais	tu avais été
il <i>or</i> elle était	il <i>or</i> elle avait été
nous étions	nous avions été
vous étiez	vous aviez été
ils <i>or</i> elles étaient	ils <i>or</i> elles avaient été
PAST DEFINITE. (<i>I was</i>)	PAST ANTERIOR. (<i>I had been</i>)
Je fus	J'eus été
tu fus	tu eus été
il <i>or</i> elle fut	il <i>or</i> elle eut été
nous fûmes	nous eûmes été
vous fûtes	vous eûtes été
ils <i>or</i> elles furent	ils <i>or</i> elles eurent été
FUTURE. (<i>I shall be</i>)	FUTURE ANTERIOR. (<i>I shall have been</i>)
Je serai	J'aurai été
tu seras	tu auras été
il <i>or</i> elle sera	il <i>or</i> elle aura été
nous serons	nous aurons été
vous serez	vous aurez été
ils <i>or</i> elles seront	ils <i>or</i> elles auront été

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.	PAST.
(<i>I should be</i>)	(<i>I should have been</i>)
Je serais	J'aurais été
tu serais	tu aurais été
il <i>or</i> elle serait	il <i>or</i> elle aurait été
nous serions	nous aurions été
vous seriez	vous auriez été
ils <i>or</i> elles seraient	ils <i>or</i> elles auraient été

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.	PERFECT.
(<i>Be [thou]</i>)	(<i>Have [thou] been</i>)
—	—
Sois	Aie été
—	—
soyons	Ayons été
soyez	Ayez été
—	—

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.	PERFECT.
(<i>That I may be</i>)	(<i>That I may have been</i>)
Que je sois	Que j'aie été
que tu sois	que tu aies été
qu'il <i>or</i> qu'elle soit	qu'il <i>or</i> qu'elle ait été
que nous soyons	que nous ayons été
que vous soyez	que vous ayez été
qu'ils <i>or</i> qu'elles soient	qu'ils <i>or</i> qu'elles aient été
IMPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
(<i>That I might be</i>)	(<i>That I might have been</i>)
Que je fusse	Que j'eusse été
que tu fusses	que tu eusses été
qu'il <i>or</i> qu'elle fût	qu'il <i>or</i> qu'elle eût été
que nous fussions	que nous eussions été
que vous fussiez	que vous eussiez été
qu'ils <i>or</i> qu'elles fussent	qu'ils <i>or</i> qu'elles eussent été.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.	PERFECT.
Être (<i>to be</i>)	Avoir été (<i>to have been</i>)
PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PERFECT.
Étant (<i>being</i>)	Ayant été (<i>having been</i>)
PAST PARTICIPLE (INVARIABLE).	
Été (<i>been</i>)	

EXERCISE 26.

Indicatif présent.—Je suis malade. Tu es savant. Il est malheureux. Elle est joyeuse. Nous sommes laborieux. Vous êtes modestes. Ils sont oisifs. Elles sont oisives.

Imparfait.—J'étais prudent. Tu étais timide. Il était honteux. Elle était honteuse. Nous étions discrètes. Vous étiez studieux. Ils étaient jaloux. Vos sœurs étaient jalouses.

Passé défini.—Je fus son ami intime. Tu fus mon plus grand ennemi. Elle fut excellente musicienne. Nous fûmes généreux. Vous fûtes ingrats. Elles furent cruelles.

Futur.—Je serai général en chef. Il sera mis à mort. Elle sera estimée. Nous serons fidèles à notre pays. Vous serez dans des craintes continuelles. Ils seront inquiets.

Conditionnel présent.—Je serais prêt. Tu serais turbulent. Il serait défiant. Elle serait fière. Nous serions fermes. Vous seriez frivoles. Ils seraient entêtés. Elles seraient soigneuses.


Impératif.—Sois tranquille. Soyez charitables. Soyons amis. Soyez obéissants. Soyons libres. Soyez gaies.

Subjonctif présent.—Que je sois moins impatient. Que tu sois un bon citoyen. Qu'il soit toujours puissant. Qu'elle soit soumise à ses parents. Que nous soyons sobres. Que vous soyez crédules. Qu'ils soient opiniâtres.

Imparfait.—Que je fusse ferme et courageux. Que tu fusses économe. Qu'il fût modéré. Que nous fussions hospitaliers. Que vous fussiez trompés. Qu'elles fussent satisfaites.

Temps composés.—Tu as été trop prompt. Elle avait été prise. Nous eûmes été invités. Vous aurez été moqueurs. Ils auraient été plus généreux. Que j'aie été volé. Qu'elles eussent été précoces.

Infinitif.—Pour être heureux il faut avoir la conscience tranquille. Étant battu, je me retire.

 *The pupil must be careful to observe here the rules for the place of adjectives; see § 64 A, Note.*

¹ indiscret. ² obstiné. ³ ridicule. ⁴ capricieux. ⁵ reconnaissant.
⁶ emporté. ⁷ appliqué. ⁸ moqueur. ⁹ sage. ¹⁰ humain. ¹¹ malhon-
nête. ¹² infirme. ¹³ content. ¹⁴ compatissant. ¹⁵ bienveillant.
¹⁶ timide. ¹⁷ suffisant. ¹⁸ découragé. ¹⁹ faible. ²⁰ posé. ²¹ battu.
²² prudent à l'avenir. ²³ ennuyeux. ²⁴ soupçonné. ²⁵ conquis.
²⁶ trompé. ²⁷ tué. ²⁸ chagrin. ²⁹ commande. ³⁰ devint. ³¹ réservé.

Indicative present.—I am obedient. Thou art ready. He is charitable. She is impatient. We are moderate. You are in continual fears. They are inconsiderate ¹.

Imperfect.—I was distrustful. Thou wast obstinate². She was firm. We were ridiculous³. You were whimsical⁴. These soldiers were brave.

Past definite.—I was jealous. Thou wast grateful⁵. He was studious. We were hasty⁶. You were attentive. My sisters were diligent⁷.

Future.—I shall be sarcastic⁸. Thou wilt be a rich man. She will be wise⁹. We shall be humane¹⁰. You will be unpolite¹¹. They will be ridiculous.

Conditional present.—I should be firm. Thou wouldst be cruel. She would be infirm¹². We should be pleased¹³. You would be discreet. They would be kind.

Imperative.—Be indulgent. Let us be compassionate¹⁴. Let us be benevolent¹⁵.

Subjunctive present.—That I may be very timid¹⁶. That thou mayest be too conceited¹⁷. That she may be discouraged¹⁸. That we may be weak¹⁹. That you may be steady²⁰. That they may be dumb.

Imperfect.—That I might be beaten²¹. That he might be respectable. That he might be cautious for the future²². That they might be tedious²³.

Compound tenses.—I have been absent. Thou hadst been suspected²⁴. She had been quiet. We shall have been conquered²⁵. You would have been deceived²⁶. That I may have been happy. That he might have been killed²⁷.

Infinitive.—To be sorrowful²⁸. Being the master, I order²⁹ here. Having been deceived, he became³⁰ more reserved³¹.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the <i>verb</i>, the <i>subject</i>, the <i>direct complement</i> or <i>object</i>, the <i>indirect complement</i> or <i>object</i>. 2. What is the <i>substantive verb</i>? What is meant by an <i>adjective verb</i>? 3. What is the <i>stem</i>? the <i>termination</i>? 4. When is the verb put in the singular? when in the plural? 5. How many persons are there? how many moods? 6. Explain the force of every one of the moods. 7. What is meant by a <i>personal mood</i>? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. What is an <i>impersonal mood</i>? 9. How many kinds of <i>perfect</i> are there? What is expressed by the <i>imperfect</i>, the <i>past definite</i>, etc.? 10. How many kinds of <i>future</i> are there? 11. Define a <i>simple tense</i>;—a <i>compound tense</i>. 12. Give a list of the French conjugations, and explain how they are distinguished from each other. 13. When are <i>avoir</i> and <i>être</i> auxiliary verbs? |
|---|---|

SECTION II.

ACTIVE VERBS.

133. There are in French five kinds of verbs: the *active* verb, the *neuter* verb, the *passive* verb, the *reflexive* verb, and the *impersonal* verb.

134. The **active** verb expresses the action performed by the subject, and is followed by a direct object: *J'aime votre frère* (=I love your brother).

The active verb is also called *transitive* from the Latin *transire* (=to pass over from one place to another), because the action is *transmitted* from the subject to the object: *Le loup mange l'agneau* (=the wolf eats the lamb), *je récompense cet enfant* (=I reward this child).

135. We now give a model of the four conjugations of French verbs, taking care to point out, by different types, the stem from the ending.

I. First Conjugation.—Verb **AIMER** (=to love).

Stem aim ; termination, er.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

(I love)

J'aime
tu aimes
il *or* elle aime
nous aimons
vous aimez
ils *or* elles aiment

PAST INDEFINITE *or* PERFECT.

(I have loved)

J'ai aimé
tu as aimé
il *or* elle a aimé
nous avons aimé
vous avez aimé
ils *or* elles ont aimé

IMPERFECT.

I was loving, I used to love)

J'aimais
tu aimais
il *or* elle aimait
nous aimions
vous aimiez
ils *or* elles aimaient

PLUPERFECT.

(I had loved)

J'avais aimé
tu avais aimé
il *or* elle avait aimé
nous avions aimé
vous aviez aimé
ils *or* elles avaient aimé

PAST DEFINITE.

(I loved)

J'aimai
 tu aimas
 il *or* elle aima
 nous aimâmes
 vous aimâtes
 ils *or* elles aimèrent

FUTURE.

(I shall love)

J'aimerai
 tu aimeras
 il *or* elle aimera
 nous aimerons
 vous aimerez
 ils *or* elles aimeront

PAST ANTERIOR.

(I had loved)

J'eus aimé
 tu eus aimé
 il *or* elle eut aimé
 nous eûmes aimé
 vous eûtes aimé
 ils *or* elles eurent aimé

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

(I shall have loved)

J'aurai aimé
 tu auras aimé
 il *or* elle aura aimé
 nous aurons aimé
 vous aurez aimé
 ils *or* elles auront aimé

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

(I should love)

J'aimerais
 tu aimerais
 il *or* elle aimerait
 nous aimerions
 vous aimeriez
 ils *or* elles aimeraient

PAST.

(I should have loved)

J'aurais *or* j'eusse aimé
 tu aurais *or* tu eusses aimé
 il *or* elle aurait *or* eût aimé
 nous aurions *or* eussions aimé
 vous auriez *or* eussiez aimé
 ils *or* elles auraient *or* eussent
 aimé

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

(Love thou)

Aime

aimons

aimez

PERFECT.

(Have [thou] loved)

Aie aimé

ayons aimé

ayez aimé

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

(That I may love)

Que j'aime
 que tu aimes
 qu'il *or* qu'elle aime
 que nous aimions
 que vous aimiez
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles aiment

PERFECT.

(That I may have loved)

Que j'aie aimé
 que tu aies aimé
 qu'il *or* qu'elle ait aimé
 que nous ayons aimé
 que vous ayez aimé
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles aient aimé

IMPERFECT.

(That I might love)

Que j'aimasse
 que tu aimasses
 qu'il *or* qu'elle aimât
 que nous aimassions
 que vous aimassiez
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles aimassent

PLUPERFECT.

(That I might have loved)

Que j'eusse aimé
 que tu eusses aimé
 qu'il *or* qu'elle eût aimé
 que nous eussions aimé
 que vous eussiez aimé
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles eussent aimé

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

Aimer *(to love)*

PERFECT.

Avoir aimé *(to have loved)*

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Aimant *(loving)*

PERFECT.

Ayant aimé *(having loved)*

PAST PARTICIPLE (VARIABLE).

Aimé, *fem.* aimée *(loved)*

EXERCISE 27.

Indicatif présent.—J'aime mon père. Tu adores Dieu. Il alarme le pays. Elle cire les souliers. Nous apportons de bonnes nouvelles. Vous arrosez le jardin. Ils attaquent l'ennemi.

Imparfait.—Je balayais l'école. Il bassinait le lit. Elle brodait sa robe. Nous cachetions la lettre. Vous trouviez votre thème. Ils condamnaient ma conduite.

Passé défini.—Je récompensai le domestique. Tu donnas ta parole. Il discuta la question. Elle consola sa mère. Nous contentâmes notre maître. Vous remarquâtes les fautes. Ils décachetèrent la lettre.

Futur.—Je déciderai la question. Tu tueras un canard. Il déclarera la guerre. Elle vous prêtera son livre. Nous aimerons les bons. Vous détromperez ma sœur. Ils différeront la punition.

Conditionnel présent.—Je fréquenterais la bonne compagnie. Tu dévoilerais le complot. Il graverait ce tableau. Elle humilierait votre orgueil. Nous imprimerions une grammaire. Vous oublieriez mes torts envers vous. Ils réformeraient leurs lois.

Impératif.—Sacrifie ton intérêt au bien public. Débrouillez cette affaire. Terminons ce livre. Apaisez sa colère. Évitez le danger.

Subjonctif présent.—Que je donne ce joujou à votre fils. Que tu blâmes sa conduite. Qu'il propose un avis salutaire.

Que nous admirions la beauté de ce paysage. Que vous racontiez mes malheurs. Qu'ils oublient une circonstance essentielle.

Imparfait.—Que je surmontasse les obstacles. Que tu consolasses les pauvres. Qu'il renforçât le parti. Que nous fermassions les volets. Que vous racontassiez cette charmante histoire. Qu'ils surveillassent ce méchant homme.

Infinitif.—Pour apprécier son courage il faut avoir traversé le désert.

Participes.—En coupant ce morceau de bois, il a cassé son couteau.

Temps composés.—J'ai chanté deux airs. Tu avais montré trop de talent. Il eut fermé la porte. Nous aurons dépensé trois mille francs. Vous auriez passé la journée chez des amis. Que j'aie désiré vous défendre. Que tu eusses manqué le train.

¹ troupe. ² fortifier. ³ débrouiller. ⁴ offense (*f.*). ⁵ punition (*f.*). ⁶ un avis salutaire. ⁷ dévoiler. ⁸ complot (*m.*). ⁹ vertueux. ¹⁰ proposer. ¹¹ planche (*f.*). ¹² de. ¹³ musée (*m.*). ¹⁴ oie (*f.*). ¹⁵ armer. ¹⁶ les pauvres. ¹⁷ trop. ¹⁸ voler. ¹⁹ juste. ²⁰ moyen d'être. ²¹ glace (*f.*). ²² à travers. ²³ col (*m.*). ²⁴ surveiller. ²⁵ départ (*m.*).

Indicative present.—I speak (the) French. Thou explainest very well. He shows much (of) talent. Our troops¹ strengthen² your party. We print a grammar. You unravel³ my affairs.

Imperfect.—I thought of your misfortunes. Thou wast crossing the wilderness. He related a charming history. We were shutting the shutters. You were mending your conduct. He was discussing the question (*f.*).

Past definite.—Your sister sang yesterday. I forgot all your offences⁴. Thou avoidedst a great danger. We spent more (of) money than you. You forgot your punishment⁵.

Future.—I shall give you some sound advice⁶. Thou wilt undeceive my sister. He will expose⁷ the plot⁸. You will frequent the company of (the) virtuous⁹ men. They will propose¹⁰ three questions.

Conditional present.—I would sweep the school. Thou wouldst alarm the camp (*m.*). He would give these toys to my children. We would water their flower-beds¹¹ in the garden. You would love your parents. He would engrave the best pictures in¹² the museum¹³.

Imperative.—Worship God. Let us notice the mistakes in this exercise. Shut your books.

Subjunctive present.—That I may kill a goose¹⁴. That thou

mayest warm the bed. That she may forget us when she is in France. That we may meet our friends this morning. That you may arm¹⁵ all the troops. That you may visit the poor¹⁶.

Imperfect.—That I might condemn her conduct. That thou mightest satisfy thy kind mother. That she might scold her servants. That we might spend too much¹⁷. That you might steal¹⁸ my letter. That they might mention it.

Infinitive.—To sing in tune¹⁹ is an essential quality. To have confessed one's faults is the best means of being²⁰ pardoned.

Participles.—*While* (in) breaking the ice²¹ in the garden. Passing through²² the camp.

Compound tenses.—I have avoided this wicked man. Thou hadst embroidered my collar²³. He had watched over²⁴ that child. We shall have left the town. You would have postponed your departure²⁵. That they may have observed all the circumstances. That I might have admired the landscape.

II. Second Conjunction.—Verb FINIR (= to finish).

Stem, fin ; termination, ir.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT. (<i>I finish</i>)	PAST INDEFINITE <i>or</i> PERFECT. (<i>I have finished</i>)
Je finis	J'ai fini
tu finis	tu as fini
il <i>or</i> elle finit	il <i>or</i> elle a fini
nous finissons	nous avons fini
vous finissez	vous avez fini
ils <i>or</i> elles finissent	ils <i>or</i> elles ont fini.
IMPERFECT. (<i>I was finishing, I used to finish</i>)	PLUPERFECT. (<i>I had finished</i>)
Je finissais	J'avais fini
tu finissais	tu avais fini
il <i>or</i> elle finissait	il <i>or</i> elle avait fini
nous finissions	nous avions fini
vous finissiez	vous aviez fini
ils <i>or</i> elles finissaient	ils <i>or</i> elles avaient fini.

PAST DEFINITE

(I finished)

Je finis
 tu finis
 il *or* elle finit
 nous finîmes
 vous finîtes
 ils *or* elles finirent

PAST ANTERIOR.

(I had finished)

J'eus fini
 tu eus fini
 il *or* elle eut fini
 nous eûmes fini
 vous eûtes fini
 ils *or* elles eurent fini

FUTURE.

(I shall finish)

Je finirai
 tu finiras
 il *or* elle finira
 nous finirons
 vous finirez
 ils *or* elles finiront

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

(I shall have finished)

J'aurai fini
 tu auras fini
 il *or* elle aura fini
 nous aurons fini
 vous aurez fini
 ils *or* elles auront fini.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

(I should finish)

Je finirais
 tu finirais
 il *or* elle finirait
 nous finirions
 vous finiriez
 ils *or* elles finiraient

PAST.

(I should have finished)

J'aurais *or* j'eusse fini
 tu aurais *or* tu eusses fini
 il *or* elle aurait *or* eût fini
 nous aurions *or* eussions fini
 vous auriez *or* eussiez fini
 ils *or* elles auraient *or* eussent
 fini.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

(Finish [thou])

Finis

finissons

finissez

PERFECT.

(Have [thou] finished)

Aie fini

ayons fini

ayez fini

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

(That I may finish)

Que je finisse
 que tu finisses
 qu'il *or* qu'elle finisse
 que nous finissions
 que vous finissiez
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles finissent

PERFECT.

(That I may have finished)

Que j'aie fini
 que tu aies fini
 qu'il *or* qu'elle ait fini
 que nous ayons fini
 que vous ayez fini
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles aient fini.

IMPERFECT.

(That I might finish)

Que je finisse
 que tu finisses
 qu'il *or* qu'elle finît
 que nous finissions
 que vous finissiez
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles finissent

PLUPERFECT.

(That I might have finished)

Que j'eusse fini
 que tu eusses fini
 qu'il *or* qu'elle eût fini
 que nous eussions fini
 que vous eussiez fini
 qu'ils *or* qu'elles eussent fini.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

Finir *(to finish)*

PERFECT.

Avoir fini *(to have finished)*

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Finissant *(finishing)*

PERFECT.

Ayant fini *(having finished)*

PAST PARTICIPLE (VARIABLE).

Fini, *fem. finie (finished).*

EXERCISE 28.

Indicatif présent.—Je punis les coupables. Il adoucit le cœur. Vous applaudissez cet acteur.

Imparfait.—J'avertissais votre frère de son danger. Nous bannissons les méchants de notre société.

Passé défini.—Tu rafraîchis sa mémoire. Vous avertîtes votre maître. Ils envahirent le pays.

Futur.—Je finirai mon ouvrage ce soir. Il garnira cette chambre de tableaux. Nous unirons les plaisirs de la campagne à ceux de la ville.

Conditionnel présent.—Tu trahirais mes intérêts. Nous enrichirions notre famille. Elles graviraient la colline.

Impératif.—Polis ces cuillers. Attendez ce cœur inflexible.

Subjonctif présent.—Que j'établisse ma réputation. Qu'il affaiblisse son parti. Que vous renchérissez ces marchandises.

Imparfait.—Que tu les affermisses dans leur devoir. Que nous abolissions ces impôts. Qu'ils asservissent les nations étrangères.

Infinitif.—Je puis fournir ce travail. Avoir assorti ces couleurs.

Participes.—En punissant les coupables, j'ai rempli un véritable devoir.

Temps composés.—Tu as appauvri ces enfants. Ce cheval avait henni. Vous auriez accompli cette tâche.

¹ chérir. ² droits (*m.*). ³ société (*f.*). ⁴ répartir. ⁵ enfouir. ⁶ trésor (*m.*).
⁷ bannir. ⁸ comte (*m.*). ⁹ fournir. ¹⁰ de charbon. ¹¹ rôtir. ¹² gigot (*m.*).
¹³ Espagne (*f.*). ¹⁴ aplanir. ¹⁵ répartir. ¹⁶ paroisse (*f.*). ¹⁷ échelle (*f.*).
¹⁸ chagrin (*m.*). ¹⁹ accomplir. ²⁰ subir. ²¹ approfondir. ²² tiroir (*m.*).
²³ musique (*f.*).

Indicative present.—Thou cherishest¹ thy parents. We abolish the duties² on those goods. You strengthen them in their duty.

Imperfect.—I finished this book. She hated the pleasures of (the) society³. We distributed⁴ the provisions (*f.*).

Past definite.—He buried⁵ his treasure⁶. The king banished⁷ the earl⁸. You supplied⁹ our house with coal¹⁰.

Future.—Thou wilt betray the party. We shall roast¹¹ a leg¹² of mutton. They will invade (the) Spain¹³.

Conditional present.—I would smooth¹⁴ the difficulties. He would assess¹⁵ the taxes of the parish¹⁶. They would establish their reputation.

Imperative.—Polish all the forks. Strengthen this ladder¹⁷.

Subjunctive present.—That thou mayest enslave the nation. That we may soften his grief¹⁸. That the fruit may rise in price.

Imperfect.—That I might discharge¹⁹ my duty. That she might undergo²⁰ the punishment. That you might unfurnish the room.

Infinitive.—To finish this book before a month is impossible.

Participles.—By examining into²¹ this question, you will find that the laws have been established.

Compound tenses.—I have filled these drawers²². We shall have applauded that beautiful music²³. That he might have been warned.

III. Third Conjugation.—Verb RECEVOIR (= to receive).

Stem, recev ; termination, oir.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.	PAST INDEFINITE or PERFECT.
(<i>I receive</i>)	(<i>I have received</i>)
Je reçois	J'ai reçu
tu reçois	tu as reçu
il or elle reçoit	il or elle a reçu
nous recevons	nous avons reçu
vous recevez	vous avez reçu
ils or elles reçoivent	ils or elles ont reçu.

IMPERFECT.

*(I was receiving, I used
to receive)*

Je recevais
tu recevais
il *or* elle recevait
nous recevions
vous receviez
ils *or* elles recevaient

PLUPERFECT.

(I had received)

J'avais reçu
tu avais reçu
il *or* elle avait reçu
nous avions reçu
vous aviez reçu
ils *or* elles avaient reçu.

PAST DEFINITE.

(I received)

Je reçus
tu reçus
il *or* elle reçut
nous reçûmes
vous reçûtes
ils *or* elles reçurent

PAST ANTERIOR.

(I had received)

J'eus reçu
tu eus reçu
il *or* elle eut reçu
nous eûmes reçu
vous eûtes reçu
ils *or* elles eurent reçu.

FUTURE.

(I shall receive)

Je recevrai
tu recevras
il *or* elle recevra
nous recevrons
vous recevrez
ils *or* elles recevront

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

(I shall have received)

J'aurai reçu
tu auras reçu
il *or* elle aura reçu
nous aurons reçu
vous aurez reçu
ils *or* elles auront reçu.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

(I should receive)

Je recevrais
tu recevrais
il *or* elle recevrait
nous recevriions
vous recevriez
ils *or* elles recevraient

PAST.

(I should have received)

J'aurais *or* j'eusse reçu
tu aurais *or* tu eusses reçu
il *or* elle aurait *or* eût reçu
nous aurions *or* eussions reçu
vous auriez *or* eussiez reçu
ils *or* elles auraient *or* eussent
reçu.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

(Receive [thou])

Reçois

recevons
recevez

PERFECT.

(Have [thou] received)

Aie reçu

ayons reçu
ayez reçu