

PAST INDEFINITE.

I have not rejoiced, etc. Have I perceived? etc. Have I not lost myself? etc.

Je <i>ne me suis pas</i> réjoui	Me suis-je aperçu?	Ne me suis-je <i>pas</i> perdu?
tu <i>ne t'es pas</i> réjoui	t'es-tu aperçu?	<i>ne t'es-tu pas</i> perdu?
il <i>ne s'est pas</i> réjoui	s'est-il aperçu?	<i>ne s'est-il pas</i> perdu?
nous <i>ne nous sommes pas</i> réjouis	nous sommes-nous aperçus?	<i>ne nous sommes-nous pas</i> perdus?
vous <i>ne vous êtes pas</i> réjouis	vous êtes-vous aperçus?	<i>ne vous êtes-vous pas</i> perdus? [dus?
ils <i>ne se sont pas</i> réjouis	se sont-ils aperçus?	<i>ne se sont-ils pas</i> per-

IMPERFECT.

I was not rejoicing, etc. Was I perceiving? etc. Was I not losing myself? etc.

Je <i>ne me réjouissais pas</i>	M'apercevais-je?	Ne me perdais-je <i>pas</i> ?
tu <i>ne te réjouissais pas</i>	t'apercevais-tu?	<i>ne te perdais-tu pas</i> ?
il <i>ne se réjouissait pas</i>	s'apercevait-il?	<i>ne se perdait-il pas</i> ?
nous <i>ne nous réjouissions pas</i>	nous apercevions-nous?	<i>ne nous perdions-nous pas</i> ?
vous <i>ne vous réjouissiez pas</i> [pas	vous aperceviez-vous?	<i>ne vous perdiez-vous pas</i> ?
ils <i>ne se réjouissaient pas</i>	s'apercevaient-ils?	<i>ne se perdaient-ils pas</i> ?

PLUPERFECT.

I had not rejoiced, etc. Had I perceived? etc. Had I not lost myself? etc.

Je <i>ne m'étais pas</i> réjoui	M'étais-je aperçu?	Ne m'étais-je <i>pas</i> perdu?
tu <i>ne t'étais pas</i> réjoui	t'étais-tu aperçu?	<i>ne t'étais-tu pas</i> perdu?
il <i>ne s'était pas</i> réjoui	s'était-il aperçu?	<i>ne s'était-il pas</i> perdu?
nous <i>ne nous étions pas</i> réjouis	nous étions-nous aperçus?	<i>ne nous étions-nous pas</i> perdus?
vous <i>ne vous étiez pas</i> réjouis [jouis	vous étiez-vous aperçus?	<i>ne vous étiez-vous pas</i> perdus? [dus?
ils <i>ne s'étaient pas</i> ré-	s'étaient-ils aperçus?	<i>ne s'étaient-ils pas</i> per-

PAST DEFINITE or PRETERITE.

I did not rejoice, etc. Did I perceive? etc. Did I not lose myself? etc.

Je <i>ne me réjouis pas</i>	M'aperçus-je?	Ne me perdis-je <i>pas</i> ?
tu <i>ne te réjouis pas</i>	t'aperçus-tu?	<i>ne te perdis-tu pas</i> ?
il <i>ne se réjouit pas</i>	s'aperçut-il?	<i>ne se perdit-il pas</i> ?
nous <i>ne nous réjouîmes pas</i> [pas	nous aperçûmes-nous?	<i>ne nous perdîmes-nous pas</i> ?
vous <i>ne vous réjouîtes pas</i>	vous aperçûtes-vous?	<i>ne vous perdîtes-vous pas</i> ?
ils <i>ne se réjouirent pas</i>	s'aperçurent-ils?	<i>ne se perdirent-ils pas</i> ?

PAST ANTERIOR.

I had not rejoiced, etc. Had I perceived? etc. Had I not lost myself? etc.

Je <i>ne me</i> fus <i>pas</i> réjoui	Me fus-je aperçu?	<i>Ne me</i> fus-je <i>pas</i> perdu?
tu <i>ne te</i> fus <i>pas</i> réjoui	te fus-tu aperçu?	<i>ne te</i> fus-tu <i>pas</i> perdu?
il <i>ne se</i> fut <i>pas</i> réjoui	se fut-il aperçu?	<i>ne se</i> fut-il <i>pas</i> perdu?
nous <i>ne nous</i> fûmes <i>pas</i> réjouis	nous fûmes-nous aperçus?	<i>ne nous</i> fûmes-nous <i>pas</i> perdus?
vous <i>ne vous</i> fûtes <i>pas</i> réjouis [réjouis	vous fûtes-vous aperçus?	<i>ne vous</i> fûtes-vous <i>pas</i> perdus? [perdus?
ils <i>ne se</i> furent <i>pas</i>	se furent-ils aperçus?	<i>ne se</i> furent-ils <i>pas</i>

FUTURE.

I shall not rejoice, etc. Shall I perceive? etc. Shall I not lose myself? etc.

Je <i>ne me</i> réjouirai <i>pas</i>	M'apercevrai-je?	<i>Ne me</i> perdrai-je <i>pas</i> ?
tu <i>ne te</i> réjouiras <i>pas</i>	t'apercevras-tu?	<i>ne te</i> perdras-tu <i>pas</i> ?
il <i>ne se</i> réjouira <i>pas</i>	s'apercevra-t-il?	<i>ne se</i> perdra-t-il <i>pas</i> ?
nous <i>ne nous</i> réjouirons <i>pas</i> [pas	nous apercevrons-nous?	<i>ne nous</i> perdrons-nous <i>pas</i> ? [pas?
vous <i>ne vous</i> réjouirez	vous apercevrez-vous?	<i>ne vous</i> perdrez-vous
ils <i>ne se</i> réjouiront <i>pas</i>	s'apercevront-ils?	<i>ne se</i> perdront-ils <i>pas</i> ?

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

I shall not have rejoiced, etc. Shall I have perceived? etc. Shall I not have lost myself? etc.

Je <i>ne me</i> serai <i>pas</i> réjoui	Me serai-je aperçu?	<i>Ne me</i> serai-je <i>pas</i> perdu?
tu <i>ne te</i> seras <i>pas</i> réjoui	te seras-tu aperçu?	<i>ne te</i> seras-tu <i>pas</i> perdu?
il <i>ne se</i> sera <i>pas</i> réjoui	se sera-t-il aperçu?	<i>ne se</i> sera-t-il <i>pas</i> perdu?
nous <i>ne nous</i> serons <i>pas</i> réjouis	nous serons-nous aperçus?	<i>ne nous</i> serons-nous <i>pas</i> perdus?
vous <i>ne vous</i> serez <i>pas</i> réjouis [réjouis	vous serez-vous aperçus?	<i>ne vous</i> serez-vous <i>pas</i> perdus? [dus?
ils <i>ne se</i> seront <i>pas</i>	se seront-ils aperçus?	<i>ne se</i> seront-ils <i>pas</i> per-

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>I should not rejoice, etc.</i>	<i>Should I perceive? etc.</i>	<i>Should I not lose my- self? etc.</i>
Je <i>ne me</i> réjouirais <i>pas</i> tu <i>ne te</i> réjouirais <i>pas</i> il <i>ne se</i> réjouirait <i>pas</i> nous <i>ne nous</i> réjouirions <i>pas</i> vous <i>ne vous</i> réjouiriez <i>pas</i> [pas ils <i>ne se</i> réjouiraient	M'apercevrais-je? t'apercevrais-tu? s'apercevrait-il? nous apercevriions- nous? vous apercevriez- vous? s'apercevraient-ils?	Ne me perdrais-je <i>pas</i> ? ne te perdrais-tu <i>pas</i> ? ne se perdrait-il <i>pas</i> ? ne nous perdrions-nous <i>pas</i> ? ne vous perdriez-vous <i>pas</i> ? [pas? ne se perdraient-ils

PAST.

<i>I should not have re- joiced, etc.</i>	<i>Should I have per- ceived? etc.</i>	<i>Should I not have lost myself? etc.</i>
Je <i>ne me</i> serais <i>pas</i> ré- jouir tu <i>ne te</i> serais <i>pas</i> réjouir il <i>ne se</i> serait <i>pas</i> réjouir nous <i>ne nous</i> serions <i>pas</i> réjouis vous <i>ne vous</i> seriez <i>pas</i> réjouis [réjouis ils <i>ne se</i> seraient <i>pas</i> <i>or</i>	Me serais-je aperçu? te serais-tu aperçu? se serait-il aperçu? nous serions-nous a- perçus? vous seriez-vous aper- çus? se seraient-ils aperçus? <i>or</i>	Ne me serais-je <i>pas</i> perdu? [du? ne te serais-tu <i>pas</i> per- ne se serait-il <i>pas</i> perdu? ne nous serions-nous <i>pas</i> perdus? ne vous seriez-vous <i>pas</i> perdus? [perdus? ne se seraient-ils <i>pas</i> <i>or</i>
je <i>ne me</i> fusse <i>pas</i> réjouir tu <i>ne te</i> fusses <i>pas</i> réjouir il <i>ne se</i> fût <i>pas</i> réjouir nous <i>ne nous</i> fussions <i>pas</i> réjouis vous <i>ne vous</i> fussiez <i>pas</i> réjouis ils <i>ne se</i> fussent <i>pas</i> réjouis	me fusse-je aperçu? te fusses-tu aperçu? se fût-il aperçu? nous fussions-nous a- perçus? vous fussiez-vous a- perçus? se fussent-ils aperçus?	ne me fusse-je <i>pas</i> per- du? [du? ne te fusses-tu <i>pas</i> per- ne se fût-il <i>pas</i> perdu? ne nous fussions-nous <i>pas</i> perdus? ne vous fussiez-vous <i>pas</i> perdus? ne se fussent-ils <i>pas</i> perdus?

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Negatively.

PRESENT.

<i>Do not rejoice, etc.</i>	<i>Do not perceive, etc.</i>	<i>Do not lose thyself, etc.</i>
Ne te réjouis <i>pas</i> [pas Ne nous réjouissons Ne vous réjouissez <i>pas</i>	Ne t'aperçois <i>pas</i> [pas Ne nous apercevons Ne vous apercevez <i>pas</i>	Ne te perds <i>pas</i> Ne nous perdons <i>pas</i> Ne vous perdez <i>pas</i>

PAST.

Have not rejoiced, etc. Have not perceived, etc. Have not lost thyself, etc.

<i>Ne te sois pas réjoui</i>	<i>Ne te sois pas aperçu</i>	<i>Ne te sois pas perdu</i>
<i>Ne nous soyons pas ré-</i>	<i>Ne nous soyons pas</i>	<i>Ne nous soyons pas</i>
<i>jouis</i> [jouis	<i>aperçus</i> [perçus	<i>perdus</i> [dus
<i>Ne vous soyez pas ré-</i>	<i>Ne vous soyez pas a-</i>	<i>Ne vous soyez pas per-</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Negatively.

PRESENT.

That I may not rejoice, etc. That I may not perceive, etc. That I may not lose myself, etc.

<i>Que je ne me réjouisse pas</i> [pas	<i>Que je ne m'aperçoive pas</i> [pas	<i>Que je ne me perde pas</i>
<i>que tu ne te réjouisses</i>	<i>que tu ne t'aperçoives</i>	<i>que tu ne te perdes pas</i>
<i>qu'il ne se réjouisse pas</i>	<i>qu'il ne s'aperçoive pas</i>	<i>qu'il ne se perde pas</i>
<i>que nous ne nous ré-</i>	<i>que nous ne nous aper-</i>	<i>que nous ne nous per-</i>
<i>jouissions pas</i>	<i>cevions pas</i>	<i>dions pas</i>
<i>que vous ne vous ré-</i>	<i>que vous ne vous aper-</i>	<i>que vous ne vous per-</i>
<i>jouissiez pas</i> [pas	<i>ceviez pas</i> [pas	<i>diez pas</i>
<i>qu'ils ne se réjouissent</i>	<i>qu'ils ne s'aperçoivent</i>	<i>qu'ils ne se perdent pas</i>

PAST.

That I may not have rejoiced, etc. That I may not have perceived, etc. That I may not have lost myself, etc.

<i>Que je ne me sois pas réjoui</i>	<i>Que je ne me sois pas aperçu</i>	<i>Que je ne me sois pas perdu</i>
<i>que tu ne te sois pas réjoui</i>	<i>que tu ne te sois pas aperçu</i>	<i>que tu ne te sois pas perdu</i>
<i>qu'il ne se soit pas réjoui</i>	<i>qu'il ne se soit pas aperçu</i>	<i>qu'il ne se soit pas perdu</i>
<i>que nous ne nous soyons pas réjouis</i>	<i>que nous ne nous soyons pas aperçus</i>	<i>que nous ne nous soyons pas perdus</i>
<i>que vous ne vous soyez pas réjouis</i>	<i>que vous ne vous soyez pas aperçus</i>	<i>que vous ne vous soyez pas perdus</i>
<i>qu'ils ne se soient pas réjouis</i>	<i>qu'ils ne se soient pas aperçus</i>	<i>qu'ils ne se soient pas perdus</i>

IMPERFECT.

That I might not rejoice, etc.

Que je *ne me* réjouisse
pas [pas
que tu *ne te* réjouisses
qu'il *ne se* réjouit pas
que nous *ne nous* réjou-
issions pas
que vous *ne vous* réjou-
issiez pas [pas
qu'ils *ne se* réjouissent

That I might not perceive, etc.

Que je *ne m'*aperçusse
pas [pas
que tu *ne t'*aperçusses
qu'il *ne s'*aperçût pas
que nous *ne nous* aper-
çussions pas
que vous *ne vous* aper-
çussiez pas [pas
qu'ils *ne s'*aperçussent

That I might not lose myself, etc.

Que je *ne me* perdisse
pas [pas
que tu *ne te* perdisses
qu'il *ne se* perdit pas
que nous *ne nous* per-
dissions pas
que vous *ne vous* per-
dissiez pas [pas
qu'ils *ne se* perdissent

PLUPERFECT.

That I might not have rejoiced, etc.

Que je *ne me* fusse pas
réjoui
que tu *ne te* fusses pas
réjoui
qu'il *ne se* fût pas ré-
joui
que nous *ne nous* fus-
sions pas réjouis
que vous *ne vous* fussiez
pas réjouis
qu'ils *ne se* fussent pas
réjouis

That I might not have perceived, etc.

Que je *ne me* fusse pas
aperçu
que tu *ne te* fusses pas
aperçu
qu'il *ne se* fût pas a-
perçu
que nous *ne nous* fus-
sions pas aperçus
que vous *ne vous* fussiez
pas aperçus
qu'ils *ne se* fussent pas
aperçus

That I might not have lost myself, etc.

Que je *ne me* fusse pas
perdu
que tu *ne te* fusses pas
perdu
qu'il *ne se* fût pas per-
du
que nous *ne nous* fus-
sions pas perdus
que vous *ne vous* fussiez
pas perdus
qu'ils *ne se* fussent pas
perdus

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FRENCH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A

À, prep. *at, to*

a, v.a. avoir, (*page 74*)

abattement, s.m. *prostration*

abattre, v.a. *to cast down*

abolir, v.a. *to abolish*

abonnement, s.m. *subscription*

abonner (s') v.r. *to subscribe to*

aboucher, v.a. *to bring together*

aboutir, v.n. *to lead*

abreuver, v.a. *to water*

abreuvoir, s.m. *horse pond, watering-place*

abrutir, v.a. *to make a brute of, to stultify, to besot*

absoudre, v.a. *to absolve*

absurde, adj. *absurd*

absurdité, s.f. *absurdity*

acajou, s.m. *mahogany*

accablement, s.m. *despondency, dejection*

accabler, v.a. *to weigh down*

accident, s.m. *accident*

accompagner, v.a. *to accompany*

accomplir, v.a. *to accomplish*

accomplissement, s.m. *accomplishment, fulfilment*

accourir, v.n. *to run*

acheter, v.a. *to buy*

acheteur, s.m. *buyer, purchaser*

acide, adj. *acid*

acidité, s.f. *acidity*

acier, s.m. *steel*

aciérie, s.f. *steel works*

acolyte, s.m. *acolyte, clerk*

acquéreur, s.m. *buyer, purchaser*

acquérir, v.a. *to acquire*

acquitter (s'), v.r. *to perform*

âcre, adj. *acid, sour*

âcreté, s.f. *acridity, sourness*

acteur, s.m. *actor*

actrice, s.f. *actress*

admirateur, -trice, s.m.f. *admirer*

admirer, v.a. *to admire*

adorateur, -trice, s.m.f. *worshipper, adorer*

adorer, v.a. *to adore, to worship*

adoucir, v.a. *to soften*

adresser (s'), v.r. *to apply, to address, to speak to*

affadir, v.a. *to make tasteless*

affaiblir, v.a. *to weaken*

affaire, s.f. *affair, business, difficulty*

affaissement, s.m. *sinking*

affaïsser, v.a. *to sink*

affermir, v.a. *to strengthen*

africain, s.m. *African*

Afrique, s.f. *Africa*

âge, s.m. *age*

âgé, e, adj. *old, aged*

agencement, s.m. *arrangement*

agencer, v.a. *to dispose*

agile, adj. *nimble*

agilité, s.f. *nimbleness, agility*

agir, v.n. *to act*

agrandir, v.a. *to enlarge*

agrandissement, s.m. *enlargement*

aïeul, s.m. *grandfather, ancestor*

aigle, s.m. *eagle*

aiglon, s.m. *eaglet*

aigre, adj. *sour*

aigrelet, adj. *sourish*

aiguille, s.f. *needle*

aiguillon, s.m. *goad*

aile, s.f. *wing*

ailé, e, adj. *winged*

aileron, s.m. *pinion, fin*

aimable, adj. *kind, amiable, gentle*

aimant, aimé, aiment.

Part. pres. ; part. past. ; ind. pr. of aimer

aimer, v.a. *to like, to love, to be fond of*

ainsi, adv. *thus, so*

aisément, adv. *easily, readily*

alarmer, v.a. *to alarm*

allée, s.f. *path, alley, going*

aller, v.n. *to go*

allure, s.f. *gait*

amaigrir, v.a. *to make thin*

amande, s.f. *almond*

amandier, s.m. <i>almond-tree</i>	apostropher, v.a. <i>to apostrophize, to address (roughly)</i>	arrière-pensée, s.f. <i>mental reservation</i>
ambition, s.f. <i>ambition</i>	apôtre, s.m. <i>apostle</i>	arrière-saison, s.f. <i>latter end of the season, autumn, decline (of life)</i>
amener, v.a. <i>to bring, to bring along</i>	appauvrir, v.a. <i>to impoverish</i>	arrivée, s.f. <i>arrival</i>
américain, s.m. <i>American</i>	appauvrissement, s.m. <i>impoverishment</i>	arriver, v.n. <i>to arrive</i>
Amérique, s.f. <i>America</i>	appel, s.m. <i>call</i>	arroser, v.a. <i>to water</i>
ami, s.m. <i>friend</i>	appeler, v.a. <i>to call</i>	arsenal, s.m. <i>arsenal</i>
amincir, v.a. <i>to make thin</i>	applaudir, v.a. <i>to applaud</i>	art, s.m. <i>art</i>
amiral, s.m. <i>admiral</i>	applaudissement, s.m. <i>applause</i>	artiste, s.m. <i>artist</i>
amollir, v.a. <i>to soften</i>	appliquer (s'), v.r. <i>to apply oneself</i>	aspect, s.m. <i>aspect</i>
amollissement, s.m. <i>softening</i>	apporter, v.a. <i>to bring</i>	assassin, s.m. <i>murderer</i>
amusement, s.m. <i>amusement</i>	apprécier, v.a. <i>to value, to appreciate</i>	assassinat, s.m. <i>assassination, murder</i>
amuser, v.a. <i>to amuse</i>	âpre, adj. <i>rough, sour, eager</i>	asseoir (s'), v.r. <i>to sit down</i>
amuser (s') v.r. <i>to amuse oneself</i>	après, prep. <i>after</i>	asservir, v.a. <i>to enslave, to subdue</i>
analyse, s.f. <i>analysis, parsing, outline</i>	après coup, loc. adv. <i>when too late, afterwards</i>	assiégeant, s.m. <i>besieger</i>
ancien, -ne, adj. <i>ancient</i>	après-demain, loc. adv. <i>the day after to-morrow</i>	assiéger, v.a. <i>to besiege</i>
ancienneté s.f. <i>antiquity, seniority</i>	après-dîner s.m. <i>after dinner, evening</i>	assiette, s.f. <i>plate</i>
ancrage, s.m. <i>anchorage</i>	après-midi, s.m.f. <i>afternoon</i>	assiettée, s.f. <i>plateful</i>
ancre, s.f. <i>anchor</i>	âpreté, s.f. <i>roughness, tartness, eagerness</i>	assistance, s.f. <i>assistance</i>
âne, s.m. <i>ass</i>	arc, s.m. <i>arc</i>	assistant, s.m. <i>assistant, bystander</i>
ânon, s.m. <i>young ass</i>	arcade, s.f. <i>arcade</i>	assister, v.a.n. <i>to assist, to be present</i>
Anglais, s.m. <i>Englishman, Briton</i>	archidiaconal, adj. <i>archidiaconal</i>	assortir, v.a. <i>to match, to sort, to suit</i>
annexion, s.f. <i>annexation</i>	archiducal, adj. <i>archducal</i>	s'attabler, v.r. <i>to sit at table</i>
antifébrile, adj. <i>antifebrile</i>	archiepiscopal, adj. <i>archiepiscopal</i>	attaquer, v.a. <i>to attack</i>
antimonarchique, adj. <i>anti-monarchical</i>	archi fou, adj. <i>stark mad</i>	attendre, v.a. <i>to wait for, to expect</i>
antireligieux, adj. <i>anti-religious</i>	argent, s.m. <i>silver, money</i>	s'attendre, v.r. <i>to expect</i>
antisocial, adj. <i>anti-social</i>	argenterie, s.f. <i>plate</i>	attendrir, v.a. <i>to soften, to move</i>
aout, s.m. <i>August</i>	armée, s.f. <i>army</i>	attendu, prep. <i>considering</i>
apaiser, v.a. <i>to appease, to calm, to soothe</i>	arracher, v.a. <i>to tear</i>	attentif, adj. <i>attentive</i>
apercevoir, v.a. <i>to perceive, to see</i>	arranger, v.a. <i>to put in order, to arrange</i>	attention, s.f. <i>attention</i>
s'apercevoir, v.r. <i>to perceive oneself, to see each other</i>	arrérages, s.m. <i>arrears</i>	attirail, s.m. <i>implements, apparatus, train</i>
s'apercevoir, v.r. [de], <i>to notice, to discover</i>	arrêt, s.m. <i>stoppage, decree</i>	attitude, s.f. <i>attitude</i>
aperçu, s.m. <i>glimpse</i>	arrêter, v.a. <i>to arrest</i>	aubade, s.f. <i>morning serenade</i>
apostrophe, s.f. <i>apostrophe, address, reproach</i>	arrière-boutique, s.f. <i>backshop</i>	aube, s.f. <i>dawn</i>
	arrière-garde, s.f. <i>rear-guard, rear</i>	auberge, s.f. <i>inn</i>
	arrière-neveu, s.m. <i>grand-nephew</i>	aubergiste, s.m. <i>innkeeper</i>
		aucun, -e, adj., <i>any, no, none</i>
		aujourd'hui, adv. <i>to-day</i>

autre, adj. and pr. ind. <i>other</i>	bannir, v.a. <i>to banish, to exile</i>	bienfaiteur, -rice, s.m.f. <i>benefactor (m.), benefactress (f.)</i>
autrui, pr. ind. <i>others, our neighbour</i>	barbare, adj. <i>barbarous, s.m. barbarian</i>	bienheureux, -se, adj. <i>blessed</i>
Auvergnat, s.m. <i>native of Auvergne</i>	barbarie, s.f. <i>barbarity, rudeness</i>	bijou, -x, s.m. <i>jewel</i>
Auvergne, s.f. <i>Auvergne</i>	barbe, s.f. <i>beard</i>	bijouterie, s.f. <i>jewellery</i>
avancé, -e, adj. <i>advanced, forward, clear</i>	barbier, s.m. <i>barber</i>	billard, s.m. <i>billiards</i>
avancer, v.a.n. <i>to advance</i>	barbouiller, v.a. <i>to besmear</i>	bille, s.f. <i>ball</i>
avant, prep. <i>before</i>	barbu, -e, adj. <i>bearded</i>	billet, s.m. <i>ticket; billet de banque, bank-note</i>
avantage, s.m. <i>advantage</i>	barbue, s.f. <i>brill</i>	billot, s.m. <i>block, clog</i>
avant-coureur, s.m. <i>fore-runner</i>	barre, s.f. <i>bar, cross-bar</i>	bisaïeul, s.m. <i>great-grandfather</i>
avant-goût, s.m. <i>foretaste</i>	barreau, s.m. <i>(small bar), grating</i>	bissac, s.m. <i>wallet</i>
avant-poste, s.m. <i>outpost</i>	bas, s.m. <i>stocking</i>	blâmer, v.a. <i>to blame</i>
avant-propos, s.m. <i>preface</i>	bassiner, v.a. <i>to warm</i>	blanc, -che, adj. <i>white</i>
avertir, v.a. <i>to warn</i>	bât, s.m. <i>pack-saddle</i>	blanchir, v.a. <i>to whiten</i>
avide, adj. <i>greedy</i>	bataille, s.f. <i>battle</i>	blanchisseur, s.m. <i>bleacher</i>
avidité, s.f. <i>greediness</i>	bâté, -e, adj. <i>pack saddled; un âne bâté, a downright ass</i>	blé, s.m. <i>corn, wheat</i>
avis, s.m. <i>advice, opinion</i>	bateau, s.m. <i>boat</i>	blessé, v.a. <i>to wound</i>
avoine, s.f. <i>oats</i>	batelier, s.m. <i>boatman</i>	blessure, s.f. <i>wound</i>
avoir, v. aux. and act., <i>to have</i>	battant, -e, adj. <i>porte battante, slamming door</i>	bleu, adj. <i>blue</i>
avoir, s.m. <i>property</i>	battre, v.a. <i>to beat</i>	bleuir, v.n. <i>to become blue</i>
B		
Bagatelle, s.f. <i>trifle</i>	bavard, adj. <i>talkative</i>	bocal, s.m. <i>glass jar, glass globe</i>
baigner (se), v.a. <i>to bathe</i>	baver, v.n. <i>to slobber</i>	boire, v.a. <i>to drink</i>
baigneur, -euse, s.m.f. <i>bather</i>	beau, bel (m.), belle (f.), adj. <i>beautiful, handsome, fine</i>	boire, s.m. <i>drink, drinking</i>
bail, s.m. <i>lease</i>	beaucoup, adv. <i>much</i>	bois, s.m. <i>wood</i>
bâillement, s.m. <i>yawning</i>	beauté, s.f. <i>beauty</i>	boiserie, s.f. <i>wainscot</i>
bâiller, v.n. <i>to yawn</i>	bellâtre, adj. <i>of insipid beauty</i>	boiteux, -se, adj. <i>lame, crippled</i>
baillon, s.m. <i>gag</i>	bénir, v.a. <i>to bless</i>	bombarde, s.f. <i>bombard</i>
bal, s.m. <i>ball (dancing)</i>	berger, s.m. <i>shepherd</i>	bombe, s.f. <i>bomb</i>
balancer, v.a. <i>to balance</i>	bergerie, s.f. <i>fold</i>	bon, adj. <i>good, kind; les bons, the good</i>
balançoire, s.f. <i>swing, seesaw</i>	Berlin, n.p. <i>Berlin</i>	bord, s.m. <i>edge</i>
balayer, v.a. <i>to sweep</i>	beurre, s.m. <i>butter</i>	bordage, s.m. <i>planking</i>
balle, s.f. <i>ball</i>	bible, s.f. <i>bible</i>	border, v.a. <i>to hem</i>
ballon, s.m. <i>balloon</i>	bibliothèque, s.f. <i>library, book-case</i>	bordure, s.f. <i>edging, border, frame</i>
ballot, s.m. <i>package</i>	bien, adv. <i>well, very, much, really</i>	bosse, s.f. <i>hump, hunch</i>
balustrade, s.f. <i>railing</i>	bien, s.m. <i>goods, property, wealth</i>	bossu, -e, adj. <i>hump-backed, hunch-backed</i>
balustre, s.f. <i>railing</i>	bien-aimé, adj. <i>well-loved, dearest</i>	botte, s.f. <i>boot</i>
bambou, s.m. <i>bamboo</i>	bienfaisant, adj. <i>beneficent</i>	bottier, s.m. <i>bootmaker</i>
banal, adj. <i>trite</i>		bouche, s.f. <i>mouth</i>
banalité s.f. <i>common-place saying</i>		bouchée, s.f. <i>mouthful</i>
bandage, s.m. <i>bandage</i>		boucher, s.m. <i>butcher; boucherie, s.f. butcher's shop</i>
bande, s.f. <i>band</i>		
bandelette, s.f. <i>bandelet</i>		

boucher, v.a. to stop
 bouchon, s.m. cork, stopper
 boucle, s.f. buckle, tie, ring
 bouffée, s.f. puff
 bouffer, v.n. to swell
 bouffir, v.n. to swell out
 bouffissure, s.f. swelling, bombast
 bouillir, v.n. to boil (page 121)
 boulangier, s.m. baker
 boulangerie, s.f. bakery
 boule, s.f. ball
 boulet, s.m. cannon ball
 boulette, s.f. ball (of bread or paper), pellet
 bourg, s.m. borough, market-town
 bourgade, s.f. small market-town, village
 bourrade, s.f. blow (with the butt-end of a musket)
 bourre, s.f. flock, wad
 bourse, s.f. purse
 boursier, s.m. bursar, treasurer, stock-jobber
 bouteille, s.f. bottle
 boutique, s.f. shop
 bracelet, s.m. bracelet
 branchage, s.m. branches, boughs
 branche, s.f. branch
 branchu, -e, adj. branched, branchy
 bras, s.m. arm
 brigand, s.m. brigand
 brigandage, s.m. brigandage
 broche, s.f. brooch
 brochette, s.f. skewer
 broder, v.a. to embroider
 brouillard, adj. for blotting; papier-brouillard, blotting-paper
 brouiller, v.a. to mix together, to upset
 brouillon, s.m. rough draft, blunderer
 bruit, s.m. noise, fame, rumour
 brume, s.f. mist, fog
 brute, s.f. brute

brut, -e, brutish
 bruyant, adj. noisy (see bruire, p. 134)
 bûche, s.f. log of wood
 bûcher, s.m. log-house, stake
 bûcheron, s.m. wood-cutter
 bûchette, s.f. small log of wood
 bureau, s.m. office
 but, s.m. aim, end

C

cache, s.f. hiding-place
 cachette, s.f. hiding-place
 cabine, s.f. cabin
 cabinet, s.m. cabinet, closet, study
 cacheter, v.a. to seal
 cahier, s.m. copy-book
 caillou, s.m. flint, pebble
 caisse, s.f. case
 caisson, s.m. waggon
 camail, s.m. camail: a mantle worn by a Catholic bishop
 camp, s.m. camp
 campagnard, s.m. country-man
 campagne, s.f. country
 canal, s.m. canal, channel
 canard, s.m. duck
 canne, s.f. cane, stick
 cannelle, s.f. cinnamon
 capital, s.m. main point, capital, stock
 capitaliste, s.m. capitalist
 car, conj. for
 caractère, s.m. character, temper
 carafe, s.f. flagon
 carafon, s.m. decanter
 cardinal, s.m. Cardinal
 cardinalat, s.m. cardinalate
 carnaval, s.m. carnival
 carpe, s.f. carp
 carpillon, s.m. little carp
 carrosse, s.m. carriage
 carrossier, s.m. carriage or coach maker

cascade, s.f. cascade, waterfall, fall
 cause, s.f. cause
 cave, s.f. cellar, wine vault
 caveau, s.m. cellar, burial vault
 ce, cet (m.), cette (f.), ces, pl. adj.dem. this, these, that, those
 ce, c', pr. dem. 1. he, she, they; 2. it; 3. expletive, ce qui, ce que, what
 ceinture, s.f. girdle
 ceinturon, s.m. belt
 cela, pr. dem. that
 céleste, adj. heavenly, celestial
 celui (m.), celle (f.), ceux, celles, pl. pr. dem. subj. he, she, one; pl. they or those; obj. him, her, the one; pl. those
 celui-ci (m.), celle-ci (f.), ceux-ci, celles-ci, (m.f.pl.) pr. dem. (see page 61)
 celui-là (m.), celle-là (f.), ceux-là, celles-là (m.f.pl.), pr. dem. (see page 61)
 cendre, s.f. ashes
 cendrier, s.m. fender
 cent, adj. num. hundred
 centaine, s.f. about a hundred
 cerise, s.f. cherry
 cerisier, s.m. cherry-tree
 certain, -e, adj. sure, certain; (ind.) one, some
 cerveau, s.m. brain
 cervelas, s.m. saveloy
 chacal, s.m. jackal
 chagrin, s.m. sorrow
 chaîne, s.f. chain
 chaînette, s.f. little chain
 chaise, s.f. chair, seat
 chaleur, s.f. heat
 chambre, s.f. room
 champ, s.m. field
 chandelle, s.f. candle
 change, s.m. exchange, change; lettre de change, bill of exchange, bill

chanoine, s.m. canon, prebendary	chimère, s.f. idle dream	combattre, v.a. to combat
chanoinesse, s.f. canoness	chimie, s.f. chemistry	combinaison, s.f. combination
chant, s.m. song, singing	chimiste, s.m. chemist	combiner, v.a. to combine
chanter, v.a.n. to sing	chômer, v.n. to be without work	comédien, s.m. comedian, actor
chanteur, -euse, s.m.f. singer; cantatrice, a professional singer	chômage, s.m. want of work, rest	commandant, s.m. commander
chantonner, v.n. to hum	chœur, s.m. chorus, choir	commander, v.a.n. to command
chape, s.f. cope	choisir, v.a. to choose, to select	comme, adv. how
chapeau, s.m. hat	chose, s.f. thing	comme, conj. as
chaperon, s.m. hood, chaperon	chrétien, -ne, adj. Christian	comment, adv. how
chaque, adj. ind. each	chrétienté, s.f. Christendom	commerçant, s.m. trader
charger, v.a. to load	chute, s.f. fall	commercer, v.n. to trade
charitable, adj. charitable	ci, adv. here; ci-git, here lies	compagnie, s.f. company, society
Charles, s.m. Charles	cible, s.f. target	comparable, adj. comparable
Charlot, s.m. Charlie	cinquante, adj. num. fifty	comparaison, s.f. comparison
charmant, adj. charming, delightful	cinquantaine, s.f. about fifty	comparer, v.a. to compare
charrue, s.f. plough	circonstance, s.f. circumstance	compatir, v.n. to sympathise (with)
chasse, s.f. hunting	cirer, v.a. to wax, to black (shoes), to polish	complet, -ète, adj. complete
châsse, s.f. shrine	citoyen, s.m. citizen	compliment, s.m. compliment, congratulation
chasseur, s.m. hunter, sportsman	citron, s.m. citron, lemon	complot, s.m. plot
châtaigne, s.f. chestnut	citronelle, s.f. balm	composer (se), v.r. to be composed
châtaignier, s.m. chestnut-tree	clairement, adv. clearly	comprendre, v.a. to understand, to comprehend
châtelain, -e, adj.; le seigneur châtelain, the lord of the manor; la dame châtelaine, the lady of the manor; chaîne châtelaine, or châtelaine, chain	cligner, v.a. to half-close (the eyes), to wink	compromettre (se), v.r. to compromise oneself
châtelet, s.m. little castle	clignoter, v.n. to wink (repeatedly)	compte, s.m. account
chaumière, s.f. cottage	cliqueter, v.n. to clack	compter, v.a. to reckon
chausser, v.a. to shoe	cliquetis, s.m. din, clang	compteur, s.m. meter (gas)
chaussure, s.f. boots, shoes	cloche, s.f. bell	comte, s.m. Count, Earl
chemin, s.m. way, road	clocher, s.m. bell-tower, steeple	comté, s.m. earldom, county
chemise, s.f. shirt	cœur, s.m. heart	comtesse, s.f. Countess
cher, adj. dear, (adv.) dear, dearly	coffre, s.m. coffer	concert, s.m. concert
cheval, s.m. horse	coffret, s.m. little coffer	concevoir, v.a. to conceive, to understand, to have an idea of
chevalier, s.m. knight	colère, s.f. anger	concourir, v.n. (à), to concur (in); concourir pour, to compete for
chevelure, s.f. hair	colline, s.f. hill	condamner, v.a. to condemn
chèvre, s.f. goat	colombe, s.f. dove	
chevreau, s.m. kid	colombier, s.m. dovecot	
chez, prep. at or to the house of; allons chez moi, chez vous, let us go home	colonel, s.m. colonel	
chien, s.m. dog	colonnade, s.f. colonnade	
	colonne, s.f. column	
	colorer, v.a. to colour	
	coloris, s.m. colouring	
	combattant, s.m. combatant	

condescendre, v.n. to condescend	convenance, s.f. fitness, pl. propriety; manquer aux convenances, to be guilty of impropriety	coutelier, s.m. cutler
conducteur, -trice, s.m.f. conductor, guide, driver	convenir, v.n. to agree to, to fit	couvée, s.f. brood
conduire, v.a. to lead	convoi, s.m. funeral convey, train	couver, v.a. to hatch
conduite, s.f. conduct, behaviour	copie, s.f. copy	cracher, v.n. to spit
confiance, s.f. confidence, trust	copiste, s.m. copyist	crachoir, s.m. spittoon
confler, v.a. to intrust	coquet, -te, adj. coquettish, elegant	craignez, v.a. (see craindre, p. 136)
confondre, v.a. to confound, to mistake for; se confondre, to be blended; se confondre en excuses, to be lost in apologies	coquetterie, s.f. coquetry, flirtation	craindre, v.a. to fear
conjugaison, s.f. conjugation	coquillage, s.m. shell-fish	crainte, s.f. fear
conjuguer, v.a. to conjugate	coquille, s.f. shell	cravate, s.f. cravat, neck-tie
connaitre, v.a. to know	corail, s.m. coral	crayon, s.m. pencil
conquérant, s.m. conqueror	cordage, s.m. cordage, rope	crédule, adj. credulous
conquérir, v.a. to conquer	corde, s.f. cord, rope	crédulité, s.f. credulity
conscience, s.f. conscience	cordeau, s.m. cord	cri, s.m. cry
consentir, v.n. to consent	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	crier, v.n. to cry
conséquence, s.f. consequence	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	crystal, s.m. crystal
consoler, v.a. to console	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	critiquer, v.a. to criticise
consul, s.m. consul	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croc, s.m. hook
consulat, s.m. consulate	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	crochet, s.m. little hook
contenir, v.a. to contain	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croire, v.a.n. to believe
contenter, v.a. to content	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	crois, croit, ind. pres. of croire
contenu, s.m. contents	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croisée, s.f. window
continuel, -le, adj. continual	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croître, v.n. to grow
contre, prep. against	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croix, s.f. cross; croisillon, cross-bar
contre-amiral, s.m. rear-admiral	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croquer, v.a. to crunch, to sketch
contre-coup, s.m. rebound, consequence	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croquis, s.m. sketch
contre-maitre, s.m. foreman	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croûte, s.f. crust
contre-marque, s.f. countermark, check	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croissance, s.f. belief
contre-sens, s.m. mistranslation	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croissant, v.a., part. pres. of croire
contrecarrer, v.a. to thwart	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croissant, s.m. believer
contredire, v.a. to contradict	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	croquez, imp. of croire
contrefaire, v.a. to imitate	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	crû, v., part. past. of croire
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	crû, adj. raw, crude
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	crû, v., part. past. of croître
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	crû, s.m. growth, growing
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	cruauté, s.f. cruelty
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	cruel, -le, adj. cruel, unkind
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	cueillir, v.a. to gather, to pluck
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	cuiller, s.f. spoon
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	cuillerée, s.f. spoonful
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	cuir, s.m. leather
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	cuisine, s.f. kitchen
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	cuisinier, s.m. cook
	cordier, s.m. rope-maker	cypres, s.m. cypress

D

dame, s.f. lady	délicieux, -se, adj. <i>delicious</i>	détourner (se), v.r. to go out of one's way, to turn away
dame, int. indeed, well	délivrance, s.f. <i>deliverance</i>	détromper, v.a. to undeceive
danger, s.m. danger	délivrer, v.a. to deliver	détruire, v.a. to destroy
dans, prep. in, into	demain, adv. to-morrow	deuil, s.m. mourning
danser, v.a.n. to dance	demande, s.f. request, question	deux, adj. card. two
danseur, -se, s.m.f. dancer	demander, v.a. to ask	dévoiler, v.a. to reveal
de, prep. of	démarche s.f. step, proceeding	devoir, v.a. to owe
de, art., indef. (instead of du, de la, des), some, any	demeure, s.f. abode, dwelling	devoir, s.m. duty
déballer, v.a. to unpack	demeurer, v.n. to live, to remain, to stay	diable, s.m. devil
débat, s.m. debate	demi-fermé, adj. half-closed, partly closed	diaconal, -e, adj. diaconal
débattre, v.a. to discuss	demi-fin, adj. half-fine	dictionnaire, s.m. dictionary
débitant, s.m. retailer	demi-mort, adj. half-dead	Dieu, s.m. God
débiter, v.a. to retail	demi-nu, adj. half-naked	différent, adj. different, various
débrouiller, v.a. to unravel	démolir, v.a. to demolish, to pull down	différer, v.a. to defer, to postpone
début, s.m. beginning	dent, s.f. tooth	dimanche, s.m. Sunday
débuter, v.n. to begin	dentelle, s.f. lace	dinde, s.f. turkey-hen
décacheter, v.a. to open (a letter)	dentier, s.m. set of teeth	dindon, s.m. turkey
décevoir, v.a. to deceive	dentiste, s.m. dentist	dîner, v.n. to dine
décider, v.a. to decide	dénué, -e, adj. destitute, devoid	dîner, s.m. dinner
se décider, v.r. to come to a decision, to make up one's mind	dépêcher (se), v.r. to hasten	diocésain, s.m. diocesan
déclarer, v.a. to declare	dépendance, s.f. dependence	diocèse, s.m. diocese
déclinaison, s.f. declension	dépendre, v.n. to depend	dire, v.a. to say
décliner, v.a. to decline	dépens, s.m.pl. expense, cost, charge; à mes dépens, at my expense	dire, s.m. saying, statement
défaillir, v.n. to fall, to decay, to faint	dépenser, v.a. to spend	directeur, s.m. director, manager
défaire, v.a. to undo, to defeat, to rout	déplaîre, v.n. to displease	directrice, s.f. directress
défaut, s.m. defect, fault	déranger, v.a. to disturb	discret, -ète, adj. discreet
défendeur, s.m. -eresse, s.f. defendant	des, art. pl. of the, of; from the, from; some, any	discrétion, s.f. discretion
défendre, v.a. to forbid, to defend	désir, s.m. desire, wish	discuter, v.a. to discuss
déflant, adj. distrustful	désirer, v.a. to desire, to wish for	disent, dit, dites, v.a. (from dire, p. 137)
définir, v.a. to define	désobéir, v.n. to disobey	disparaître, v.n. to disappear
dégât, s.m. damage, waste	dessein, s.m. design, project	diviser, v.a. to divide
dégrader (se), v.r. to degrade or disgrace one's self	dessin, s.m. drawing	diviseur, s.m. divisor
déjeuner, v.n. to breakfast	détail, s.m. detail, pl. details, particulars	dix, adj.n. ten
déjeuner, s.m. breakfast		dizaine, s.f. about ten
délateur, s.m. délatrice, f. informer		docile, adj. docile
		docilité, s.f. docility
		doigt, s.m. finger
		doigté, s.m. fingering
		domestique, s.m.f. man-servant; woman-servant

donner, v.a. <i>to give</i> ; donner la parole, <i>to give leave to speak</i>	école, s.f. <i>school</i>	enchanteresse, s.f. <i>enchantress</i>
dont, pr. relat. <i>whose, of or from whom, of or from which</i>	écolier, s.m. <i>schoolboy</i>	enchanteur, s.m. <i>enchanter</i>
dorénavant, adv. <i>henceforth</i>	économat, s.m. <i>stewardship</i>	enchérir, v.a. <i>to raise (prices)</i>
dormir, v.n. <i>to sleep</i>	économe, adj. <i>thrifty, saving</i>	enchérisseur, s.m. <i>bidder</i>
douane, s.f. <i>custom-house</i>	économe, s.m. <i>steward</i>	encore, adv. <i>still, yet, again</i>
douanier, s.m. <i>custom-house officer</i>	écrire, v.a. <i>to write</i>	encre, s.f. <i>ink</i>
douceâtre, adj. <i>sweetish, insipidly sweet</i>	écrit, s.m. <i>writing</i>	encrier, s.m. <i>inkstand</i>
doux, -ce, adj. <i>sweet, fresh, soft, mild</i>	écriteau, s.m. <i>bill, board</i>	endenté, adj. <i>with teeth</i>
douzaine, s.f. <i>about twelve, a dozen</i>	écrivain, s.m. <i>writer</i>	énergique, adj. <i>energetic</i>
douze, adj. num. <i>twelve</i>	écrivassier, s.m. <i>scribbler</i>	enfant, s.m. <i>infant, baby, child</i>
droit, adj. <i>straight, right</i> ; s.m. <i>duty</i>	écueil, s.m. <i>rock, reef</i>	enfantin, adj. <i>childish</i>
drôle, adj. <i>droll, funny</i>	écuelle, s.f. <i>bowl</i>	enfilade, s.f., <i>suite of rooms, long string</i>
drôlerie, s.f. <i>drollery</i>	écuellée, s.f. <i>bowlful</i>	enfiler, v.a. <i>to thread</i>
du, art. (instead of de le), of the, of; from the, from; some, any	écureuil, s.m. <i>squirrel</i>	enjambée, s.f. <i>stride</i>
dû, s.m. <i>due</i>	édenté, adj. <i>toothless</i>	enjamber, v.a. <i>to stride</i>
ducal, adj. <i>ducal</i>	édifice, s.m. <i>edifice</i>	enjoindre, v.a. <i>to enjoin, to direct</i>
dur, adj. <i>hard</i>	effacer, v.a. <i>to efface</i>	ennemi, s.m. <i>enemy, foe</i>
dureté, s.f. <i>hardness</i>	effet, s.m. <i>effect</i>	ennui, s.m. <i>wearisomeness, care</i>
	égal, adj. <i>equal</i>	énoncer, v.a. <i>to express</i> ; s'énoncer, <i>to express oneself, to be expressed</i>
	égarer (s'), v.r. <i>to lose one's self, to go astray</i>	enorgueillir (s'), v.r. <i>to boast</i>
	église, s.f. <i>church</i>	enquérir (s'), v.r. <i>to inquire</i>
	élargir, v.a. <i>to enlarge, to widen</i>	enrhumer (s'), v.r. <i>to catch a cold</i>
	élargissure, s.f. <i>piece put in to widen</i>	enrichir, v.a. <i>to enrich</i>
	élégant, adj. <i>elegant</i>	entablement, s.m. <i>entablature</i>
	élève, s. m. f. <i>pupil</i>	entendre, v.a.n. <i>to hear, to understand</i>
	élever, v.a. <i>to raise</i>	entêté, adj. <i>obstinate</i>
	élire, v.a. <i>to elect</i>	entrecôte, s.m. <i>meat between the ribs</i>
	élu, s.m. <i>elect</i>	entrée, s.f. <i>entrance</i>
	émail, s.m. <i>enamel</i>	entrelarder, v.a. <i>to interlard</i>
	emballer, v.a. <i>to pack up</i>	entremets, s.m. <i>side-dish</i>
	embarras, s.m. <i>encumbrance, trouble</i>	entremettre (s'), v.r. <i>to interpose</i>
	emboucher, v.a. <i>to put (a wind instrument) to one's mouth</i>	entrepont, s.m. <i>between decks</i>
	embouchure, s.f. <i>mouth of a river</i>	entreprendre, v.a. <i>to undertake</i>
	embrassade, s.f. <i>embrace</i>	
	embrasser, v.a. <i>to embrace</i>	
	émigrant, s.m. <i>emigrant</i>	
	émigrer, v.n. <i>to emigrate</i>	
	émouvoir, v.a. <i>to move</i>	
	empresser (s'), v.r. <i>to hasten</i>	
	en, prep. <i>in, into</i>	
	en, adv. <i>from thence</i>	
	en, pr. pers. (page 57)	

E

Eau, s.f. *water*ébarber, v.a. *to strip (quills)*ébène, s.f. *ebony*ébénier, s.m. *ebony-tree*ébéniste, s.m. *cabinet-maker*ébénisterie, s.f. *cabinet-making*éblouir, v.a. *to dazzle*échafaud, s.m. *scaffold*échafaudage, s.m. *scaffolding*échappée, s.f. *vista, prank*échapper, v.n. *to escape*échoir, v.n. *to fall, to befall, to fall due*éclaircir, va. *to enlighten*éclaircissement, s.m. *explication*

entreprise, s.f. <i>enterprise, undertaking</i>	européen, adj. <i>European</i>	falloir, v. imp. <i>to be necessary</i>
entrer, v.n. <i>to enter</i>	éventail, s.m. <i>fan</i>	famille, s.f. <i>family</i>
entresol, s.m. <i>mezzanine</i>	éviter, v.a. <i>to avoid</i>	fatal, adj. <i>fatal</i>
envahir, v.a. <i>to invade</i>	excellent, adj. <i>excellent</i>	fatiguer (se), v.r. <i>to fatigue or to tire oneself</i>
envers, prep. <i>towards, to</i>	excès, s.m. <i>excess, abuse</i>	faucheur, -euse, s.m.f. <i>mower; (fem.) a mowing machine</i>
envi (à l'), adv. <i>in emulation of each other, vying with each other</i>	excuse, s.f. <i>excuse, apology</i>	faute, s.f. <i>fault, mistake</i>
envie, s.f. <i>envy, wish, longing</i>	exemple, s.m. <i>example</i>	fauteuil, s.m. <i>arm-chair</i>
envoyer, v.a. <i>to send</i>	exhaler, v.a. <i>to exhale, to emit</i>	favorable, adj. <i>favourable</i>
épais, -se, adj. <i>thick</i>	exigeant, adj. <i>particular, unreasonable</i>	favori, -te, adj. <i>favourite</i>
épanchement, s.m. <i>discharge, overflow, (fig.) overflow, outburst</i>	exiger, v.a. <i>to exact, to require</i>	fébrile, adj. <i>febrile</i>
épancher, v.a. <i>to pour out, (fig.) to vent, to discharge</i>	exigu, -üe, adj. <i>small, slender, slight</i>	félon, adj. <i>felonious</i>
épée, s.f. <i>sword</i>	expédient, adj. <i>expedient, advisable</i>	félonie, s.f. <i>treason</i>
épiscopal, adj. <i>episcopal</i>	expédient, s.m. <i>expedient, device</i>	fendre, v.a. <i>to split; fendre la presse, to squeeze through the throng</i>
épître, s.f. <i>epistle</i>	expédient, v.a. <i>from expédier, to despatch</i>	fermage, s.m. <i>rent (of a farm)</i>
équestre, adj. <i>equestrian</i>	exposer, v.a. <i>to dispose</i>	ferme, s.f. <i>farm</i>
équivaloir, v.n. <i>to be equivalent, to be tantamount</i>	exprès, -esse, adj. <i>express</i>	ferme, adj. <i>firm</i>
ermitage, s.m. <i>hermitage</i>	exprès, adv. <i>purposely</i>	fermer, v.a. <i>to close</i>
ermite, s.m. <i>hermit</i>	express, s.m. <i>express, courier</i>	fermeté, s.f. <i>firmness</i>
erreur, s.f. <i>error, mistake</i>	expressément, adv. <i>expressly</i>	fermier, s.m. <i>farmer</i>
esclavage, s.m. <i>slavery</i>	externat, s.m. <i>day-school</i>	fermoir, s.m. <i>clasp</i>
esclave, s.m.f. <i>slave</i>	externe, s.m. <i>day-pupil</i>	féroce, adj. <i>fierce, ferocious</i>
espérance, s.f. <i>hope</i>		ferrer, v.a. <i>to put iron to, to shoe (a horse)</i>
espiègle, adj. <i>frolicsome</i>		ferrure, s.f. <i>iron-work</i>
espièglerie, s.f. <i>frolic</i>		festin, s.m. <i>feast, banquet</i>
esprit, s.m., <i>wit; avoir de l'esprit, to be witty</i>		fête, s.f. <i>feast, festival</i>
esquiver (s'), v.r. <i>to steal away</i>		feu, s.m. <i>fire</i>
essentiel, -le, adj. <i>essential</i>		feuillage, s.m. <i>foliage</i>
estime, s.f. <i>esteem</i>		feuille, s.f. <i>leaf</i>
estimer, v.a. <i>to esteem</i>		feuillelet, s.m. <i>leaflet</i>
établir, v.a. <i>to establish</i>		fidèle, adj. <i>faithful</i>
établissement, s.m. <i>establishment</i>		fier, adj. <i>proud</i>
été, s.m. <i>summer</i>		fier (se), v.r. (à, sur, en) <i>to trust, to confide (in), to rely (on)</i>
éteindre, v.a. <i>to extinguish, to put out</i>		figure, s.f. <i>figure, face</i>
étendre, v.a. <i>to extend</i>		fil, s.m. <i>thread</i>
étendue, s.f. <i>extent</i>		filasse, s.f. <i>tow</i>
étoile, s.f. <i>star</i>		fille, s.f. <i>daughter, child, girl</i>
étranger, -ère, adj. <i>foreign</i>		filuleul, s.m. <i>godson, god-child</i>
étroit, adj. <i>narrow, tight</i>		fil, s.m. <i>son, boy</i>
		fin, adj. <i>fine, sharp, shrewd</i>

finaud, *adj.* *artful, cunning*
 finir, *v.a.* *to finish, to end*
 flâner, *v.n.* *to lounge*
 flâneur, *s.m.* *lounger*
 flatteur, *-se, s.m.f.* *flatterer, adj. flattering*
 flétrir (se), *v.r.* *to wither*
 flétrissure, *s.f.* *withering, disgrace*
 fleur, *s.f.* *flower*
 fleurir, *v.n.* *to blossom, to flourish*
 fleuriste, *s.m.f.* *flower-seller, flower-maker, flower-gardener, florist*
 fonction, *s.f.* *duty, function*
 fondateur, *-trice, s.m.f.* *founder*
 fondement, *s.m.* *foundation*
 fondre, *v.a.* *to melt*
 forêt, *s.f.* *forest*
 format, *s.m.* *size (of a book)*
 forme, *s.f.* *shape, mould*
 fortune, *s.f.* *fortune, wealth*
 fou, fol, folle, *adj.* *mad, foolish; follet, -te, playful, foolish*
 foudre, *s.f.* *lightning, thunder, thunderbolt*
 foudroyant, *adj.* *thundering, thunder-striking*
 fouet, *s.m.* *whip*
 fourbe, *s.m.* *knave, cheat*
 fourberie, *s.f.* *knavery*
 fourche, *s.f.* *pitchfork*
 fourchette, *s.f.* *fork*
 fournir, *v.a.* *to furnish*
 fournisseur, *s.m.* *purveyor*
 frais, fraîche, *adj.* *fresh, cool*
 franc, *-che, adj.* *free, frank*
 Français, *s.m.* *Frenchman*
 franchise, *s.f.* *freedom, frankness, franchise*
 fraude, *s.f.* *fraud, deceit*
 frémir, *v.n.* *to shudder, to quiver*

frémissement, *s.m.* *shudder, thrill*
 fréquenter, *v.a.* *to frequent*
 frère, *s.m.* *brother*
 frivole, *adj.* *frivolous*
 froment, *s.m.* *wheat*
 fruiterie; *s.f.* *fruitery*
 fuir, *v.a.n.* *to flee, to fly*
 fumée, *s.f.* *smoke*
 fumer, *v.a.* *to smoke*
 fusil, *s.m.* *gun*
 fusillade, *s.f.* *firing, volley of musketry*
 fût, *s.m.* *cask*
 futaille, *s.f.* *small cask*
 fuyard, *adj.* *fugitive*

G

Gâcher, *v.a.* *to mix (mortar), to make a mess of*
 gâchis, *s.m.* *mess*
 gagner, *v.a.* *to gain, to win*
 gai, *-e, adj.* *gay*
 galop, *s.m.* *gallop*
 galoper, *v.n.* *to gallop*
 garçon, *s.m.* *boy, servant, waiter, bachelor*
 garde, *s.f.* *guard; se tenir sur ses gardes, to be on one's guard*
 garde, *s.m.* *guard, guardian*
 garder, *v.a.* *to keep, to guard*
 gardien, *s.m.* *keeper, guardian*
 garnir, *v.a.* *to fill, to trim*
 garnison, *s.f.* *garrison*
 Gascogne, *s.f.* *Gascony*
 gascon, *s.m. and adj.* *Gascon*
 gâteau, *s.m.* *cake*
 géant, *s.m.* *giant*
 gémir, *v.n.* *to groan, to lament*
 gendarme, *s.m.* *gendarme*
 gendarmerie, *s.f.* *gendarmerie*
 gêne, *s.f.* *trouble, uneasiness*

général, *s.m.* *general*
 généreux, *-se, adj.* *generous*
 générosité, *s.f.* *generosity*
 gens, *s.m.* *folks, persons, men; les jeunes gens, young people*
 gésir, *v.n.* *to lie*
 gibier, *s.m.* *game*
 glace, *s.f.* *ice*
 glaçon, *s.m.* *icicle*
 glissade, *s.f.* *slip*
 glisser, *v.n.* *to glide, to slip*
 golfe, *s.m.* *gulf*
 gomme, *s.f.* *gum*
 gommier, *s.m.* *gum-tree*
 gorgée, *s.f.* *mouthful (of a liquid), draught*
 gorger, *v.a.* *to gorge, to glut*
 gourmand, *-e, adj.* *greedy*
 goût, *s.m.* *taste*
 goûter, *v.a.* *to taste*
 goûter, *s.m.* *lunch*
 goutte, *s.f.* *drop*
 gouttelette, *s.f.* *little drop*
 gouvernail, *s.m.* *rudder, helm*
 grammaire, *s.f.* *grammar*
 grand, *-e, adj.* *great, large, wide*
 graver, *v.a.* *to engrave*
 gravir, *v.a.* *to ascend, to climb*
 gravure, *s.f.* *engraving*
 grec, *-que, adj.* *Greek*
 grenade, *s.f.* *pomegranate, grenade*
 grenadier, *s.m.* *pomegranate-tree, grenadier*
 griffer, *v.a.* *to claw, to scratch*
 griffonner, *v.n.* *to scribble*
 grillade, *s.f.* *broiled meat*
 grillage, *s.m.* *wire-work*
 grille, *s.f.* *grating, railing*
 griller, *v.a.* *to broil*
 grogner, *v.n.* *to grumble*
 grognon, *s.m.* *grumbler*
 gros, *-se, adj.* *big*
 groseille, *s.f.* *currant*

groseillier, s.m. *currant-tree*
 grossir, v.n. *to become big*
 guérir, v.a. *to cure*
 guérison, s.f. *recovery*
 guerre, s.f. *war*
 guerrier, s.m. *warrior*
 guêtre, s.f. *gaiter*
 guide, s.m. *guide*
 guidon, s.m. *guidon, sight of a gun, flag, cornet*
 Guillaume, s.p.m. *William*

H

Habile, adj. *clever, skilful, able*
 habiller, v.a. *to dress; s'habiller, to dress oneself*
 habit, s.m. *clothes, coat, dress-coat*
 habitant, s.m. *inhabitant*
 habitation, s.f. *habitation, abode*
 habiter, v.a.n. *to inhabit*
 habituer (s'), v.r. *to accustom oneself*
 hache, s.f. *axe, hatchet*
 hacher, v.a. *to mince*
 hachis, s.m. *hash*
 hagard, adj. *haggard, wild*
 haie, s.f. *hedge, row, line*
 haine, s.f. *hatred*
 haïr, v.a. *to hate*
 hardi, adj. *bold*
 hardiesse, s.f. *boldness*
 hasard, s.m. *chance, hazard*
 haut, adj. *high*
 hauteuse, s.f. *highness*
 hélas! int. *alas! ah!*
 hennir, v.n. *to neigh*
 herbage, s.m. *herbage*
 herbe, s.f. *herb*
 héritier, s.m. *heir*
 heur, s.m. *luck*
 heure, s.f. *hour*
 heureux, -se, adj. *happy, lucky, fortunate*
 hibou, s.m. *owl*
 hier, adv. *yesterday*

histoire, s.f. *history*
 hiver, s.m. *winter*
 hommage, s.m. *homage*
 homme, s.m. *man*
 honnête, adj. *honest*
 honnêteté, s.f. *honesty*
 honteux, -se, adj. *ashamed, shameful*
 horloge, s.f. *clock*
 horloger, s.m. *clock-maker*
 hors, prep. *out*
 hospitalier, adj. *hospitable*
 hôte, s.m. *host*
 houille, s.f. *coal*
 houiller, adj. *coal-bearing; bassin houiller, coal-basin*
 huile, s.f. *oil*
 huilier, s.m. *oil-cruet*
 huit, adj.num. *eight*
 huitaine, s.f. *about eight, a week*
 humilier, v.a. *to humble*

I

Ici, adv. *here*
 île, s.f. *island*
 îlot, s.m. *islet*
 imaginer (s'), v.r. *to imagine*
 immense, adj. *immense*
 immensité, s.f. *immensity*
 impatient, adj. *impatient*
 impertinence, s.f. *impertinence*
 importance, s.f. *importance*
 impôt, s.m. *tax*
 imprimer, v.a. *to print*
 imprudemment, adv. *imprudently*
 impunément, adv. *with impunity*
 incendie, s.m. *fire, conflagration*
 inconstant, adj. *inconstant, unsettled*
 indifférent, adj. *indifferent*
 infirme, adj. *infirm*
 infirmerie, s.f. *infirmary*
 inflexible, adj. *inflexible*

ingénieux, -se, adj. *ingenious, clever*
 ingrat, adj. *ungrateful*
 inquiet, -ète, adj. *uneasy*
 insensible, adj. *insensible, unfeeling*
 insignifiant, adj. *insignificant*
 instituteur, s.m. *founder, tutor, schoolmaster*
 institutrice, s.f. *governess, school-mistress*
 insuffisant, adj. *insufficient*
 intendant, s.m. *steward*
 intention, s.f. *intention, design*
 intéressant, adj. *interesting*
 intérêt, s.m. *interest*
 internat, s.m. *boarding-school*
 interne, s.m. *boarder*
 intervalle, s.m. *interval; loc., à de longs intervalles, at long intervals*
 intime, adj. *intimate*
 intimité, s.f. *intimacy*
 invariable, adj. *invariable*
 invité, adj. *invited*
 inviter, v.a. *to invite*
 irai, v.n. *see aller, p. 118*
 Italien, s.m. *Italian*

J

Jalousie, s.f. *jealousy*
 jaloux, -se, adj. *jealous*
 jamais, adv. *ever; ne . . . jamais, never*
 jambage, s.m. *stroke (of a pen), jamb*
 jambe, s.f. *leg*
 jambon, s.m. *ham*
 jardin, s.m. *garden*
 jardinage, s.m. *gardening*
 jardiner, v.n. *to garden*
 jardinier, s.m. *gardener*
 jatte, s.f. *bowl*
 jattée, s.f. *bowlful*
 jaune, adj. *yellow*
 jaunir, v.n. *to become yellow*

je, j', pr. pers. I
 jeune, adj. young
 jeûne, s.m. fast, fasting
 joie, s.f. joy
 joli, -e, adj. pretty
 jouet, s.m. toy, plaything
 joueur, s.m. player (fem. joueuse)
 joujou, s.m. toy
 jour, s.m. day; loc. de jour en jour, from day to day
 journal, s.m. journal, newspaper
 journaliste, s.m. journalist
 joute, s.f. joust, tilt, fight
 joyeux, -se, adj. joyous, joyful
 jugement, s.m. judgment
 juillet, s.m. July
 jumeau, s.m. twin
 jumeau, adj. m. (fem. jumelle), twin
 jupe, s.f. skirt
 jupon, s.m. petticoat
 jurer, v.a.n. to swear
 juron, s.m. oath
 jusque (à), pr. to, as far as
 juste, adj. just, correct; (adv.) chanter juste, to sing in tune
 justesse, s.f. justness, accuracy, propriety
 justice, s.f. justice
 justification, s.f. justification

K

Kilomètre, s.m. kilometer

L

La, l', art. f. the
 la, l', pr. pers. comp. dir. her, it
 là, adv. there, thither; là-bas, yonder
 laborieux, -se, adj. laborious, industrious
 lait, s.m. milk

laite, s.f. soft-roe
 laité, -e, adj. soft-roed
 laiterie, s.f. dairy
 lancer, v.a. to dart, to throw, to cast
 langage, s.m. language
 langue, s.f. tongue
 languette, s.f. tongue
 lard, s.m. bacon
 lardon, s.m. slice of bacon
 latin, s.m. Latin
 latiniste, s.m. Latin scholar
 lavage, s.m. washing
 laver, v.a. to wash
 laveur, s.m. washer; laveuse, s.f. washer-woman
 lavis, s.m. wash (drawing)
 le, l', art. m. the
 ie, l', pr. pers. masc. comp. dir. him, it
 leçon, s.f. lesson
 lecteur, s.m. reader, lecturer
 lectrice, s.f. reader
 lecture, s.f. reading; cabinet de lecture, reading-rooms
 légèreté, s.f. lightness
 les, art. pl. the
 les, pr. pers. comp. dir. pl. them
 lettre, s.f. letter
 lever (se), v.r. to rise
 liaison, s.f. union, joining
 libre, adj. free
 lier, v.a. to tie
 lignage, s.m. lineage
 ligne, s.f. line
 limon, s.m. lemon
 limonade, s.f. lemonade
 limonier, s.m. lemon-tree
 lion, s.m. lion
 liquide, s.m. and adj. liquid
 lire, v.a. to read
 lit, s.m. bed
 livre, s.m. book
 livre, I. pound
 livret, s.m. little book
 loger, v.a.n. to lodge

logis, s.m. dwelling
 loi, s.f. law
 Londres, s.p. London
 louage, s.m. letting out, hire
 Louis, s.p.m. Lewis
 lourd, -e, adj. heavy
 louve, s.f. she-wolf
 loyal, -e, adj. loyal
 loyer, s.m. rent
 lu, past part. of lire, read
 luxe, s.m. luxury

M

Mâcher, v.a. to chew
 machine, s.f. machine
 machiniste, s.m. machinist
 mâchoire, s.f. jaw
 magasin, s.m. shop, warehouse
 magasinage, s.m. warehousing
 magicien, s.m. magician
 magnifique, adj. magnificent
 maigre, adj. thin
 maille, s.f. stitch, mesh, mail
 maillot, s.m. swaddling clothes
 maint, -e, adj. many
 maintenir, v.a. to maintain
 maison, s.f. house
 maître, s.m. master
 mal, s.m. evil
 malade, adj. ill, sick
 malformé, adj. badly made, ill-shaped
 malhabile, adj. awkward
 malheur, s.m. misfortune
 malheureux, -se, adj. unhappy
 malin, maligne, adj. malicious
 malintentionné, adj. evil-minded
 malmener, v.a. to ill-treat
 malsain, adj. unhealthy
 maltraiter, v.a. to ill-treat

malverser, v.n. <i>to be guilty of malversations</i>	médailon, s.m. <i>medallion</i>	mirer, v.n. <i>to aim</i>
mangeoire, s.f. <i>manger</i>	médiocre, adj. <i>middling, indifferent</i>	miroir, s.m. <i>looking-glass</i>
manger, v.a. <i>to eat</i>	médiocre, s.m. <i>mediocrity</i>	mis, past part. of <i>mettre, to put</i>
manger, s.m. <i>eating</i>	médire, v.n. <i>to speak ill</i>	mode, s.f. <i>fashion</i>
manquer, v.n. <i>to fail, to miss; manquer à, to be deficient or wanting (in), to fall short of</i>	médiance, s.f. <i>slander</i>	modéré, -e, adj. <i>moderate</i>
manteau, s.m. <i>mantle</i>	même, adj. (see paragraph 84), <i>same, self</i>	modeste, adj. <i>modest</i>
mantelet, s.m. <i>mantlet</i>	même, adv. <i>even</i>	modiste, s.f. <i>milliner</i>
marbre, s.m. <i>marble</i>	ménage, s.m. <i>household, housekeeping, household furniture</i>	moi, pron. pers. 1. <i>subject I; 2. object (instead of à moi), to me, me</i>
marbrerie, s.f. <i>marble-cutting, marble yard</i>	ménager, v.a. <i>to husband, to take care of</i>	moindre, adj. comp. <i>lesser, less; le moindre, the least</i>
marchand, -e, adj. <i>saleable, trading</i>	mendiant, s.m. <i>beggar</i>	moins, adv. <i>less; le moins, the least</i>
marchand, s.m. <i>dealer, tradesman, merchant</i>	mendier, v.a. <i>to beg</i>	moisir, v.n. <i>to mould</i>
marchandise, s.f. <i>merchandise, goods</i>	mener, v.a. <i>to lead</i>	moisissure, s.f. <i>mouldiness</i>
maréchal, s.m. <i>farrier, marshal</i>	mensonge, s.m. <i>falsehood, story, lie</i>	mollesse, s.f. <i>softness, indolence</i>
mari, s.m. <i>husband</i>	mensonger, -ère, adj. <i>untrue, delusive</i>	mollet, -ette, dim. adj. <i>soft; pain mollet, roll</i>
mariage, s.m. <i>marriage</i>	mentir, v.n. <i>to lie, to tell a falsehood</i>	mon, ma, mes, adj. poss. <i>my</i>
marin, s.m. <i>seaman, sailor</i>	menton, s.m. <i>chin</i>	monarchie, s.f. <i>monarchy</i>
Maroc, s.m. <i>Morocco</i>	mer, s.f. <i>sea</i>	monarchique, adj. <i>monarchical</i>
Marocain, s.m. <i>native of Morocco</i>	mercier, s.m. <i>haberdasher, mercer</i>	monarchiste, s.m. <i>monarchist</i>
marque, s.f. <i>mark</i>	mériter, v.a. <i>to deserve, to merit</i>	mondain, adj. <i>worldly, mundane</i>
marquis, s.m. <i>marquis</i>	message, s.m. <i>message</i>	monde, s.m. <i>world, people, company; tout le monde, pr. ind. everybody</i>
marquisat, s.m. <i>marquisate</i>	messenger, -ère, s.m.f. <i>messenger, courier; adj. pigeon messenger, carrier-pigeon</i>	monotone, adj. <i>monotonous</i>
marteau, s.m. <i>hammer</i>	mesure, s.f. <i>measure</i>	monotonie, s.f. <i>monotony</i>
martelet, s.m. <i>little hammer</i>	mets, s.m. <i>dish</i>	monsieur, s.m. (pl. messieurs) <i>sir, gentleman</i>
martyr, s.m. <i>martyr</i>	meurtrir, v.a. <i>to bruise</i>	montagnard, s.m. <i>mountaineer, highlander</i>
matin, s.m. <i>morning</i>	meurtrissure, s.f. <i>bruise</i>	montagne, s.f. <i>mountain</i>
matinée, s.f. <i>morning, forenoon</i>	merveille, s.f. <i>wonder, marvel; à merveille, wonderfully well</i>	montant, s.m. <i>amount, upright</i>
méchanceté, s.f. <i>wickedness</i>	midi, s.m. <i>noon, midday</i>	montée, s.f. <i>ascent, rise</i>
méchant, adj. <i>wicked, bad, naughty</i>	mie, s.f. <i>crumb</i>	monter, v.n. <i>to mount</i>
méchant, s.m. <i>wicked (person)</i>	miette, s.f. <i>crumb</i>	montre, s.f. <i>watch</i>
médaille, s.f. <i>medal</i>	mieux, adv. <i>better</i>	montrer, v.a. <i>to show</i>
médailleur, v.a. <i>to give a medal to</i>	mi-jambe (à), <i>half-way up the leg</i>	moquer (se), v.r. (de), <i>to laugh (at)</i>
médailleur, s.m. <i>cabinet of medals</i>	mi-juillet, s.f. <i>middle of July</i>	moqueur, -se, adj. <i>sarcastic</i>
médailleur, s.m. <i>cabinet of medals</i>	mince, adj. <i>thin</i>	
médailleur, s.m. <i>medallist</i>	minuit, s.m. <i>midnight</i>	
	mi-partie, s.f. <i>half</i>	

morale, s.f. *morals*
 moraliste, s.m. *moralist*
 morceau, s.m. *bit, piece, morsel, extract, passage*
 mordre, v.a. *to bite*
 mort, s.f. *death*
 mot, s.m. *word*
 moteur, motrice, s.m.f. *motor, moving-power*
 motif, s.m. *motive*
 mou, mol, molle, adj. *soft*
 mouche, s.f. *fly*
 moucher (se), v.r. *to blow one's nose*
 moucheron, s.m. *gnat*
 mouchoir, s.m. *handkerchief*
 mouiller, v.a. *to wet*
 moule, s.m. *shape, mould*
 moulage, s.m. *moulding*
 mourir, v.n. *to die; se mourir (ref.) to be dying*
 moût, s.m. *must, unfermented wine*
 moutarde, s.f. *mustard*
 moutardier, s.m. *mustard-pot*
 mouvoir, v.a. *to move*
 munir, v.a. *to provide*
 mur, s.m. *wall; muraille, thick wall*
 mûr, adj. *ripe*
 musicien, -ne, s.m.f. *musician*

N

Nageoire, s.f. *fin*
 nager, v.n. *to swim*
 nageur, s.m. *swimmer*
 naissance, s.f. *birth*
 naître, v.n. *to be born*
 nation, s.f. *nation, people*
 nature, s.f. *nature*
 navigation, s.f. *navigation*
 navire, s.m. *ship*
 ne, adv. 1. *before or after aucun, rien, jamais, etc.; no, not.* 2. *instead of ne pas; not.* 3. *ne . . . pas, ne . . . point; not, loc. ne . . . que, but, only*

néanmoins, adv. *nevertheless*
 nègre, s.m. *negro*
 négresse, s.f. *negress*
 négryllon, -ne, s.m.f. *negro-boy; negro-girl*
 net, nette, adj. *clean, clear, plain*
 netteté, s.f. *cleanness, plainness*
 nettoyage, nettoyage, s.m. *cleaning, clearing*
 nettoyer, v.a. *to clean*
 neuf, adj. *new; nine*
 neveu, s.m. *nephew*
 ni, conj. *neither, nor*
 niche, s.f. *niche, kennel*
 nichée, s.f. *brood*
 nœud, s.m. *knot*
 noir, adj. *black*
 noirâtre, adj. *blackish*
 noiraud, adj. *dark (complexion), darkish*
 noix, s.f. *walnut, nut*
 nombreux, -se, adj. *numerous*
 non-paiement, s.m. *non-payment*
 non-sens, s.m. *nonsense*
 non-valeur, s.f. *thing without value, loss, bad debt*
 nord, s.m. *north*
 Normand, s.m. *Norman*
 notre, nos, adj. *our*
 nôtre (le, la), pr. poss. *ours*
 nourrir, v.a. *to nourish, to feed*
 se nourrir, v.r. *to feed, to live*
 nouvelle, s.f. *news, tidings, intelligence*
 nuire, v.n. *to injure, to to harm, to do harm*
 nuit, s.f. *night*
 nul, nulle, adj. and pr. ind. *no, none*

O

Obéir, v.n. *to obey*
 obéissance, s.f. *obedience*

obéissant, -e, adj. *obedient*
 obligeance, s.f. *kindness*
 obliger, v.a. *to oblige*
 obstacle, s.m. *obstacle*
 occasion, s.f. *occasion, opportunity*
 occuper (s'), v.r. *to occupy oneself*
 œil, s.m. *eye*
 œillade, s.f. *glance, ogle*
 œuf, s.m. *egg*
 œuvre, s.m.f. *work*
 officier, s.m. *officer*
 offre, s.f. *offer, tender*
 oiseau, s.m. *bird*
 oisif, -ve, adj. *idle*
 ombre, s.f. *shade, shadow*
 ombrelle, s.f. *parasol*
 oncle, s.m. *uncle*
 opiniâtre, adj. *obstinate*
 opinion, s.f. *opinion*
 orange, s.f. *orange*
 orangé, adj. *orange-colour*
 orangeade, s.f. *orangeade*
 orangeat, s.m. *candied orange-peel*
 oranger, s.m. *orange-tree*
 orangerie, s.f. *orange-house*
 oreille, s.f. *ear*
 oreiller, s.m. *pillow*
 orgueil, s.m. *pride*
 orme, s.m. *elm*
 ormeau, s.m. *young elm, elm*
 orphelin, s.m. *orphan (boy)*
 où, adv. *where, whither*
 ou, conj. *or*
 oubli, s.m. *forgetfulness*
 oublier, v.a. *to forget*
 ouïr, v.a. *to hear; ouïr dire, to hear (it said)*
 ours, s.m. *bear*
 ouvrage, s.m. *work*
 ouvrir, v.a. *to work*
 ouvrier, s.m. *workman*

P

Pain, s.m. *bread*
 pair, s.m. *equal, fellow, peer*

- pair, adj. *equal*; *even*
 paire, s.f. *pair*
 palais, s.m. *palace*
 pâle, adj. *pale*
 pâlot, -te adj. *palish*
 paperasse, s.f. *waste paper*
 papier, s.m. *paper*
 parade, s.f. *parade, show*
 pardon, s.m. *pardon*
 parenté, s.f. *relationship*
 parents, s.m.pl. *parents, relations*
 parer, v.a. *to adorn*
 parler, v.a.n. *to speak*
 parloir, s.m. *parlour*
 parole, s.f. *word*
 parti, s.m. *party, decision*
 partie, s.f. *part, portion*
 partir, v.n. *to set out*
 partout, adv. *everywhere*
 pas, adv. *not*; *see ne*
 passage, s.m. *passage*
 passager, -ère, adj. *passing, short-lived, transitory*
 passer, v.n. *to pass*
 passant, s.m. *passer-by*
 pâte, s.f. *paste*
 pâté, s.m. *pie*
 pâtée, s.f. *paste, mess*
 patience, s.f. *patience*
 patin, s.m. *skate*
 pauvre, adj. *poor*; les
 pauvres, *the poor*
 pauvreté, s.f. *poverty*
 paiement, s.m. *payment*
 pays, s.m. *country, birth-place*
 paysage, s.m. *landscape*
 paysagiste, s.m. *landscape painter*
 paysan, s.m. *peasant, countryman*
 péage, s.m. *toll, toll-house*
 péager, s.m. *toll-gatherer*;
 taxe-péagère, *tax, toll*
 pêche, s.f. *peach*
 pêcher, s.m. *peach-tree*
 pêcher, v.a.n. *to fish*
 pécher, v.n. *to sin*
 pêcheur, s.m. *fisherman*
 pécheur, s.m. *sinner*
- peigner, v.a. *to comb*
 peignoir, s.m. *dressing-gown (lady's)*
 pèlerin, s.m. *pilgrim*
 pèlerinage, s.m. *pilgrimage*
 penchant, s.m. *leaning*
 pencher, v.n. *to lean*
 pendant, prep. *during*
 pendre, v.a. *to hang*
 pendu, s.m. *hanged man*
 pensée, s.f. *thought*
 penser, v.a.n. *to think*
 pensif, -ve, adj. *pensive, thoughtful*
 percevoir, v.a. *to gather in, to collect*
 percher, v.n. *to perch*
 perchoir, s.m. *roost*
 perdrix, s.f. *partridge*
 perdu, p.p. of *perdre, to lose*
 père, s.m. *father*
 perfide, adj. *perfidious, treacherous*
 perfidie, s.f. *perfidy, treacherousness*
 péril, s.m. *peril, danger*
 période, s.m.f. *period*
 permettre, v.a. *to allow, to permit, to suffer*
 persévérance, s.f. *perseverance*
 persister, v.n. *to persist*
 personne, s.f. *person, pl. people, persons*; loc.
 une jeune personne, *a young lady*
 personne, pr. ind. page 66
 perte, s.f. *loss*
 petit, adj. *small, little*
 petitesse, s.f. *littleness, meanness*
 peu, adv. *little, few*
 peu, s.m. *a little, a few*
 peuplade, s.f. *tribe*
 peuple, s.m. *people*
 pierraille, s.f. *broken stone*
 pierre, s.f. *stone*
 pierreux, -se, adj. *stony*
 pillage, s.m. *plunder*
- pillard, adj. *plundering*
 piller, v.a. *to plunder*
 pis, adv. comp. *worse*
 pis, sup. *the worst*
 pistolet, s.m. *pistol*
 pitié, s.f. *pity*
 place, s.f. *place*
 plaindre, v.a. *to pity*
 plainte, s.f. *complaint*
 plaire, v.n. *to please*
 se plaire, v.r. *to please oneself or each other, to take delight, to be delighted*
 plaisir, s.m. *pleasure*
 plancher, s.m. *floor, ceiling*
 plat, s.m. *dish*
 plateau, s.m. *tray; table-land*
 plein, -e, adj. *full*
 pleurer, v.a. *to mourn over*
 pleurer, v.n. *to weep, to cry*
 pleuvoir, v. imp. *to rain*
 pli, s.m. *fold*
 pliage, s.m. *folding*
 plier, v.a. *to fold*
 plomb, s.m. *lead*
 plombier, s.m. *plumber*
 plongeon, s.m. *diver (bird)*
 plonger, v.a.n. *to plunge*
 plumage, s.m. *plumage*
 plumasserie, s.f. *feather-trade*
 plumassier, s.m. *feather-seller*
 plume, s.f. *feather, pen*
 plumeau, s.m. *feather-broom*
 plumée, s.f. *penful*
 plumer, v.a. *to pluck the feathers*
 plumet, s.m. *plume*
 plumetis, s.m. *needle-embroidery*
 plus, adv. *more* (p. 42, 43)
 plusieurs, adj. ind. *several*
 plutôt, adv. (que), *rather (than)*

poète, s.m. poet	pourquoi? conj. and adv. why? wherefore? what . . . for?	prise, past part. fem. of prendre, to take
pointe, s.f. point, top	poursuivre, v.a. to pursue	procédé, s.m. proceeding, operation
pointu, adj. pointed, sharp	pourvoir, v.n. to provide	procéder, v.n. to proceed
poire, s.f. pear	poussée, s.f. push	prochain, adj. near, nearest, next
poirier, s.m. pear-tree	pousser, v.a. to push	proche, adj. near, nigh
pois, s.m. pea	pouvoir, v.a.n. to be able (to do)	proches, s.m.pl. kindred
poivrade, s.f. pepper sauce	pouvoir, s.m. power	profiter, v.n. to profit
poivre, s.m. pepper	prairie, s.f. meadow	projet, s.m. project
poivrer, v.a. to pepper	pratiquer, v.a. to practise	promener (se), v.r. to walk
poivrier, s.m. pepper-tree	précipité, s.m. precipitate	promenoir, s.m. place for walking
poivrière, s.f. pepper-box	précipiter (se), v.r. to fling oneself headlong, to run headlong	prompt, -e, adj. prompt, quick
pôle, s.m. pole	précipiter, v.a. to precipitate	prononcer, v.a. to pronounce
polir, v.a. to polish	précoce, adj. precocious	prophète, s.m. prophet
polisseur, s.m. polisher	préférer, v.a. to prefer	propos, s.m. speech, talk, tattle, purpose; à propos, to the purpose
polissage, s.f. polishing	préfet, s.m. prefect	proposer, v.a. to propose
pomme, s.f. apple	prendre, v.a. to take	proposer (se), v.r. to purpose
pommeau, s.m. pommel	près, prep. (de), near	propre, adj. clean, own, proper
pommier, s.m. apple-tree	presbytère, s.m. parsonage, vicarage	propriété, s.f. property
pont, s.m. bridge, deck	présent, s.m. present, gift	protestant, s.m. protestant
porcelaine, s.f. china, porcelain; de or en porcelaine, china (adj.)	présent, adj. present	protester, v.a.n. to protest
port, s.m. port, harbour	présenter, v.a. to present, to offer	prudence, s.f. prudence
porte, s.f. door	président, s.m. president	prudent, -e, adj. prudent
porter, v.a. to bear, to carry, to wear	présider, v.n. to preside	prune, s.f. plum
se porter, v.r. to be, to do; comment vous portez-vous? how do you do? je me porte assez bien, I am pretty well	presque, adv. almost, nearly	pruneau, s.m. small plum, French plum
portier, s.m. door-keeper	prêt, adj. ready	prunelle, s.f. sloe, eyeball
possible, adj. possible	prétendre, v.a.n. to pretend, to pretend to, to claim	public (publique, f.), public
possible, s.m. possibility, what is possible; je ferai tout mon possible, I will do my utmost, all I can	prêter, v.a. to lend	publicain, s.m. publican
poste, s.f. post-house, post, post-office	preuve, s.f. proof	puis, conj. and adv. then, afterwards
poste, s.m. post (situation), guard-house, station	prévaloir, v.n. to prevail	puis, v.a.n., ind. pres. of pouvoir, to be able
potage, s.m. soup	prévenant, adj. prepossessing, obliging, attentive	puisque, conj. since
potager, -ère, adj. jardin-potager, kitchen-garden	prévenir, v.a. to precede, to prevent, to anticipate, to inform	puissant, adj. powerful
poularde, s.f. fat pullet	prévoir, v.a. to foresee	punir, v.a. to punish
poule, s.f. hen	prévôt, s.m. provost	punissable, adj. punishable
poulet, s.m. chicken	prévôté, s.f. provostship	punition, s.f. punishment
pour, prep. for (before an infinitive), to, in order to	prévoyance, s.f. foresight	pureté, s.f. purity
	prince, s.m. prince	
	princesse, s.f. princess	

Q

Quand, adv. *when*
 quand, conj. *though*
 quant (à), adv. *with regard to, as to*
 quarantaine, s.f. *about forty, quarantine*
 quarante, adj. *forty*
 quatrain, s.m. *quatrain*
 quatre, adj. *four*
 que, p.rel. *whom, that, which, (interr.) what?*
 que, conj. *that, than, as*
 que, adv. *how, how much, how many, why*
 quel, quelle, adj. *what (parag. 107)*
 quelconque, adj. ind. *whatever, whatsoever*
 quelquefois, adv. *sometimes*
 question, s.f. *question*
 queue, s.f. *tail, end*
 qui, pr.rel.sub. *who, that; obj. whom, which; interr. who, whom, which*
 quille, s.f. *keel, skittle*
 quinzaine, s.f. *about fifteen, a fortnight*
 quinze, adj. *fifteen*
 quoique, conj. *though, although*

R

Rabat, s.m. *band (for the neck)*
 rabattre, v.a. *to beat down*
 rabot, s.m. *plane*
 raboteux, adj. *uneven, rugged*
 raconter, v.a. *to relate*
 raffinage, s.m. *refining*
 raffiner, v.a. *to refine*
 rafraîchir, v.a. *to cool, to refresh*
 rail, s.m. *rail*
 raisin, s.m. *grapes*

rallonge, s.f. *lengthening piece, leaf (of a table)*
 rallonger, v.a. *to lengthen*
 ramer, v.n. *to row*
 rameur, s.m. *rower*
 rang, s.m. *rank*
 rangée, s.f. *row*
 ranger, v.a. *to put in a row, in order*
 râpe, s.m. *rasp*
 râper, v.a. *to rasp*
 rapidement, adv. *rapidly*
 rayon, s.m. *ray, beam, shelf*
 rebut, s.m. *refuse*
 rebuter, v.a. *to repel, to rebuff*
 recevoir, v.a. *to receive*
 récompenser, v.a. *to reward, to recompense*
 reconnaissance, s.f. *gratitude*
 reconnaître, v.a. *to recognise*
 recul, s.m. *recoil*
 reculade, s.f. *backing, retreat*
 redevoir, v.a. *to owe still*
 réduire, v.a. *to reduce*
 réduit, s.m. *small habitation*
 réformer, v.a. *to reform*
 refus, s.m. *refusal*
 régala, s.m. (pl. régals), *entertainment, feast, treat*
 régir, v.a. *to administer*
 régisseur, s.m. *administrator, steward*
 règle, s.f. *rule*
 règne, s.m. *reign*
 reine, s.f. *queen*
 rejet, s.m. *rejection, shoot*
 rejeter, v.a. *to throw again, to throw back or away, to reject, to set aside*
 rejeton, s.m. *sprout, scion, offspring*
 réjouir, (se), v.r. *to rejoice*
 relancer, v.a. *to start anew*
 relier, v.a. *to bind*
 relieur, s.m. *binder*
 religieux, -se, adj. *religious*
 remarque, s.f. *remark*
 remarquer, v.a. *to remark, to notice*
 remerciement, s.m. *thanks*
 remontrance, s.f. *remonstrance*
 remontrer, v.n. *to remonstrate*
 remplir, v.a. *to fill again, to fill up; remplir un devoir, to fulfil a duty*
 remplumer, v.a. *to feather again*
 renard, s.m. *fox*
 renchérir, v.a. *to raise the price of*
 rencontrer, v.a. *to meet*
 rendre, v.a. *to render, to give back*
 se rendre, v.r. 1. *to repair, to betake oneself; 2. to yield; 3. to give oneself up, to surrender*
 renforcer, v.a. *to strengthen, to reinforce*
 renommée, s.f. *fame*
 renommer, v.a. *to name again*
 renoncer, v.n. *to renounce*
 repaître (se), v.r. (de) *to feed on*
 répandre, v.a. *to pour, to spill, to spread*
 répondre, v.a. *to answer*
 reposer, v.n. *reposer (se), v.r. to rest*
 repousser, v.a. *to repulse*
 repoussoir, s.m. *driving bolt*
 reprendre, v.a. *to resume*
 reprise, s.f. *retaking, renewal; à deux reprises différentes, on two separate occasions*
 républicain, s.m. *republican*
 république, s.f. *republic*

répugnance, s.f. *repugnance*
 répugner, v.n. *to be repugnant*
 réputation, s.f. *reputation, fame*
 requérir, v.a. *to request, to demand, to require*
 requête, s.f. *request, petition*
 réserver, v.a. *to reserve*
 réservoir, s.m. *reservoir, cistern*
 ressemblance, s.f. *likeness*
 ressembler, v.n. *to resemble*
 ressentir, v.a. *to feel, to resent*
 ressort, s.m. *spring*
 ressource, s.f. *resource*
 rester, v.n. *to stay, to remain*
 retirer (se), v.r. *to retire, to withdraw*
 retrancher, v.a. *to retrench*
 réussir, v.n. *to succeed*
 rêvasser, v.n. *to muse*
 revenir, v.n. *to come back*
 revenu, s.m. *income, revenue*
 rêver, v.a.n. *to dream*
 revers, s.m. *back, reverse*
 revêtir, v.a. *to clothe again*
 revoir, v.a. *to see again*
 revue, s.f. *review*
 riche, adj. *rich, wealthy*
 richesse, s.f. *riches, wealth*
 ridicule, adj. *ridiculous*
 rien, s. and pr. (page 67)
 rieur, s.m. *laughter*
 rire, v.n. *to laugh*
 rire, s.m. *laughter*
 rivage, s.m. *shore, bank*
 robe, s.f. *dress*
 roc, s.m. *rock*
 rocaille, s.f. *rock-work*
 rodomont, s.m. *swaggerer, bully*
 rodomontade, s.f. *swaggering*

roi, s.m. *king*
 romain, -e, adj. *Roman*
 Rome, s.f. *Rome*
 rond, -e, adj. *round*
 rondet, adj. *plump*
 rose, s.f. *rose*
 rosier, s.m. *rose-tree*
 roue, s.f. *wheel*
 rouge, adj. *red*
 rougeâtre, adj. *reddish*
 rougeaud, -e, adj. *ruddy, red-faced*
 rougir, v.a.n. *to redden*
 roulade, s.f. *trill*
 rouler, v.a. *to roll*
 roulis, s.m. *rolling (of ships)*
 route, s.f. *road, route, way*
 roux, -sse, adj. *sandy (of the hair)*
 ruade, s.f. *kick*
 rude, adj. *rough, rude*
 rudesse, s.f. *roughness, rudeness*
 rue, s.f. *street*
 ruelle, s.f. *lane, bedside*
 ruer, v.n. *to kick*
 rugir, v.n. *to roar*
 rugissement, s.m. *roaring*
 rumeur, s.f. *rumour*

S

Sable, s.m. *sand*
 sablier, s.m. *hour-glass, sand-box*
 sac, s.m. *sack, bag*
 sachet, s.m. *little bag*
 sacrifier, v.a. *to sacrifice*
 sage, adj. *wise*
 sagesse, s.f. *wisdom*
 saison, s.f. *season*
 salade, s.f. *salad*
 saladier, s.m. *salad-dish*
 salaud, adj. *slovenly*
 sale, adj. *dirty*
 saler, v.a. *to salt*
 salir, v.a. *to soil*
 saloir, s.m. *salting-tub*
 salutaire, adj. *salutary*

sangle, s.f. *strap, band, girth*
 sanglé, p.part. of *sangler, to strap, to give blows*
 sans, prep. *without*
 sans-dent, s.f. *toothless old woman*
 sans-façon, loc. adv. *unceremoniously*
 sans-gêne, s.m. *free manners; adv. unceremoniously*
 satisfait, -e, adj. *satisfied, pleased*
 sauteur, -se, s.m.f. *leaper, jumper*
 sauvage, adj. *wild*
 savant, -e, adj. *learned*
 savoir, v.a. *to know*
 savoir, s.m. *knowledge*
 savonnage, s.m. *washing with soap*
 savonner, v.a. *to lather*
 scie, s.f. *saw*
 science, s.f. *science*
 scier, v.a. *to saw*
 se, soi, pr.pers. (parag. 95, 96)
 secours, s.m. *succour, help, aid*
 Seigneur, s.m. *Lord*
 séjour, s.m. *stay*
 semer, v.a. *to sow*
 semis, s.m. *seed-plot*
 sens, s.m. *sense, meaning*
 sentence, s.f. *sentence*
 sentiment, s.m. *sensation, feeling, sentiment*
 sentir, v.a. *to feel*
 seoir, v.n. *to be becoming*
 séparable, adj. *separable*
 séparer, v.a. *to separate*
 serrure, s.f. *lock*
 serrurier, s.m. *locksmith*
 servir, v.n. *to serve, to be useful*
 si, conj. *if, whether*
 si, adv. *so*
 siècle, s.m. *century, age, time, world*
 siège, s.m. *seat*
 siéger, v.n. *to preside*

signal, s.m. <i>signal</i>	sous-intendant, s.m. <i>under-steward</i>	symbole, s.m. <i>symbol</i>
sincère, adj. <i>sincere</i>	sous-jacent, -e, adj. <i>sub-jacent</i>	syndic, s.m. <i>syndic</i>
sincérité, s.f. <i>sincerity</i>	sous-maitre, s.m. <i>under-master, usher</i>	syndicat, s.m. <i>syndicate</i>
singe, s.m. <i>monkey</i>	sous-marin, adj. <i>sub-marine</i>	
singerie, s.f. <i>apishness, mimicry</i>	sous-officier, s.m. <i>non-commissioned officer</i>	T
situation, s.f. <i>situation</i>	sous-préfet, s.m. <i>sub-prefect</i>	Table, s.f. <i>table</i>
sobre, adj. <i>sober</i>	sous-sol, s.m. <i>basement</i>	tableau, s.m. <i>picture, painting, table, board</i>
sobriété, s.f. <i>sobriety</i>	souvenir s.m. <i>remembrance</i>	tablée, s.f. <i>tableful</i>
social, -e, adj. <i>social</i>	souvenir (se), v.r. <i>to remember</i>	tablette, s.f. <i>tablet</i>
société, s.f. <i>society, company</i>	souvent, adv. <i>often</i>	tablier, s.m. <i>apron</i>
sœur, s.f. <i>sister</i>	stimulant, s.m. <i>stimulant</i>	tache, s.f. <i>spot, stain, blot</i>
soigneux, -se, adj. <i>careful</i>	stimuler, v.a. <i>to stimulate</i>	tâche, s.f. <i>task</i>
soin, s.m. <i>care</i>	studieux, -se, adj. <i>studious</i>	tacher, v.a. <i>to spot</i>
soir, s.m. <i>evening</i>	style, s.m. <i>style</i>	tâcher, v.n. <i>to endeavour</i>
soirée, s.f. <i>evening, evening party</i>	succès, s.m. <i>success</i>	tailler, v.a. <i>to cut</i>
soixantaine, s.f. <i>about sixty</i>	sucré, s.m. <i>sugar</i>	tailleur, s.m. <i>tailor</i>
soixante, adj. <i>sixty</i>	sucrier, s.m. <i>sugar-basin</i>	taillis, s.m. <i>copse</i>
sol, s.m. <i>soil, ground</i>	suffire, v.n. <i>to suffice</i>	tante, s.f. <i>aunt</i>
soldat, s.m. <i>soldier</i>	suffisance, s.f. <i>sufficiency</i>	taper, v.a. <i>to smack, to hit</i>
solde, s.f. <i>pay</i>	Suisse, s.m. <i>Swiss</i>	tapis, s.m. <i>carpet</i>
somme, s.m. <i>nap, sleep</i>	Suisse, s.f. <i>Swiss-woman</i>	tapissier, s.m. <i>upholsterer</i>
somme, s.f. <i>sum</i>	suivre, v.a. <i>to follow</i>	tapoter, v.a. <i>to pat</i>
sommeil, s.m. <i>sleep</i>	sujet, s.m. <i>subject</i>	tard, adv. <i>late</i>
son, sa, ses, adj.poss. <i>his, her, its, one's</i>	suppliant, adj. (pers.) <i>suppliant, (things) beseeching</i>	tarte, s.f. <i>tart</i>
sortir, v.n. <i>to go out</i>	sur, prep. <i>on, upon, over, above</i>	tartelette, s.f. <i>tartlet</i>
sot, sothe, adj. <i>foolish, silly</i>	sûr, -e, adj. <i>sure, certain, safe</i>	teindre, v.a. <i>to dye</i>
sottise, s.f. <i>folly, foolery</i>	sûreté, s.f. <i>safety</i>	tel, telle, adj. and pr. ind. <i>such</i>
souci, s.m. <i>care, anxiety</i>	surface, s.f. <i>surface</i>	télégramme, s.m. <i>telegram</i>
soucier (se), v.r. <i>to care</i>	surmonter, v.a. <i>to overcome, to surmount</i>	témoignage, s.m. <i>testimony</i>
souffrance, s.f. <i>suffering</i>	surmener, v.n. <i>to float (upon the surface), to swim</i>	témoigner, v.a. <i>to testify</i>
souffrir, v.n. <i>to suffer</i>	surpasser, v.a. <i>to surpass</i>	tempérance, s.f. <i>temperance</i>
souhait, s.m. <i>wish</i>	surprendre, v.a. <i>to surprise</i>	température, s.f. <i>temperature</i>
souhaiter, v.a. <i>to wish</i>	surseoir, v.n. <i>to respite</i>	tempérer, v.a. <i>to temper</i>
soulèvement, s.m. <i>hearing, rising, insurrection</i>	surveiller, v.a. <i>to watch</i>	tempête, s.f. <i>tempest, storm</i>
soulier, s.m. <i>shoe</i>	suspendre, v.a. <i>to suspend</i>	tendre, v.a. <i>to stretch</i>
soumis, adj. <i>obedient</i>	syllabe, s.f. <i>syllable</i>	tendre, adj. <i>tender</i>
souper, v.n. <i>to sup</i>		tendresse, s.f. <i>tenderness</i>
souper, s.m. <i>supper</i>		tenir, v.a. <i>to hold</i>
soupir, s.m. <i>sigh</i>		terminaison, s.f. <i>termination</i>
soupirail, s.m. <i>air-hole</i>		terminer, v.a. <i>to end</i>
soupirer, v.n. <i>to sigh</i>		ternir, v.a. <i>to tarnish, to stain</i>
sourire, v.n. <i>to smile</i>		terrain, s.m. <i>ground</i>
sous, prep. <i>under</i>		terrasse, s.f. <i>terrace</i>
sous-axillaire, adj. <i>sub-axillary</i>		

terre, s.f. *land, earth*
 texte, s.m. *text*
 thé, s.m. *tea*
 thème, s.m. *exercise*
 tige, s.f. *stalk, stem*
 tigre, s.m. *tiger*
 timide, adj. *timid*
 timidité, s.f. *timidity*
 tirage, s.m. *drawing (of a lottery), pulling (printing)*
 tirer, v.a. *to draw, to pull*
 tiroir, s.m. *drawer*
 tombe, s.f. 1. *tomb, tombstone*; 2. *tomb, grave*
 tombeau, s.m. 1. *tomb (monument)*; 2. *tombstone*
 tonne, s.f. *tun*
 tonneau, s.m. *cask*
 tonnelle, s.f. *arbour*
 tonnerre, s.m. *thunder*
 tordre, v.a. *to wring, to twist*
 tort, s.m. *wrong*; avoir tort, *to be wrong*
 tôt, adv. *soon*; tôt ou tard, *sooner or later*
 touchant, -e, adj. *affecting, touching*
 toucher, v.a. *to touch*
 toucher, s.m. *touch (the sense)*
 touffe, s.f. *tuft*
 toujours, adv. *always*
 Toulousain, s.m. *native of Toulouse*
 Toulouse, s.p. *Toulouse*
 tour, s.m. *turn, trip, tour, trick, lathe*
 tour, s.f. *tower*
 tourelle, s.f. *turret*
 tourmenter, v.a. *to torment*
 tout, adj. and pr.ind. *every, all*; loc. tous les jours, *every day*
 tracer, v.a. *to trace, to draw out*
 trahir, v.a. *to betray*
 trahison, s.f. *treason*
 train, s.m. *train*

trainée, s.f. *trail*
 traire, v.a. *to milk*
 traître, s.m. *traitresse, s.f. traitor, traitress*
 tranchant, s.m. *edge*
 tranchée, s.f. *trench, cutting*
 trancher, v.a. *to cut*
 tranquille, adj. *tranquil*
 tranquillité, s.f. *tranquillity*
 travail, s.m. *work*
 travailler, v.a.n. *to work*
 travailleur, s.m. *labourer, workman, hard worker*
 travailleuse, s.f. *workwoman, painstaking person (woman, girl)*
 trentaine, s.f. *about thirty*
 trente, adj. num. *thirty*
 très, adv. *very, very much*
 triage, s.m. *sorting*
 tribun, s.m. *tribune*
 tribunat, s.m. *tribuneship*
 tribut, s.m. *tribute*
 tricher, v.a. *to cheat*
 tricheur, s.m. *trickster, cheat*
 trier, v.a. *to sort*
 triste, adj. *sad*
 tristesse, s.f. *sadness*
 trivial, adj. *trivial*
 trivialité, s.f. *triviality*
 tromper, v.a. *to deceive*
 se tromper, v.r. *to be mistaken, to make a mistake*
 trop, adv. *too, too much, too many, too far, too long*
 trou, s.m. *hole*
 trouble, s.m. *trouble, confusion*
 trouver, v.a. *to find, to think, to like*
 tuer, v.a. *to kill*
 tuile, s.f. *tile*
 turbulent, adj. *noisy*

U

Ultra-libéral, adj. *ultra-liberal*
 ultra-mondain, adj. *ultra-mundane*
 ultra-royaliste, adj. *ultra-royalist*
 ultra-zodiacal, adj. *ultra-zodiacal*
 un, -e, adj. *one*
 un, -e, art. ind. *a, an*
 unir, v.a. *to unite, to join*
 user, v.a. *to wear out*
 usure, s.f. *wear and tear, usury*
 utile, adj. *useful*

V

Va, 3. p.ind. of aller (p. 118)
 vache, s.f. *cow*
 vacher, s.m. *cow-keeper*
 vagabond, s.m. *vagabond*
 vagabondage, s.m. *vagrancy*
 vain, -e, adj. *vain*; loc. en vain, *in vain, vainly*
 vaincre, v.a. *to conquer*
 vainqueur, s.m. *conqueror*
 vaisseau, s.m. *ship, vessel*
 valeur, s.f. *value, valour*
 valoir, v.n. *to be worth*
 vantard, -e, adj. *boastful*
 vanter, v.a. *to praise*
 vapeur, s.f. *vapour, steam, s.m. steamer*
 varié, adj. *varied*
 variété, s.f. *variety*
 vassal, s.m. *vassal*
 vaut, 3 p.pres. ind. of valoir, *to be worth*
 végétal, s.m. *vegetable*
 veille, s.f. *to watch*
 veiller, v.a. *to watch*; v.n. *to sit up*
 vendange, s.f. *vintage*
 vendanger, v.a. *to gather the grapes*
 vendre, v.a. *to sell*

vendredi, s.m. <i>Friday</i>	vice-président, s.m. <i>vice-president</i>	volée, s.f. <i>flight, volley</i>
vengeance, s.f. <i>vengeance</i>	vice-roi, s.m. <i>viceroi</i>	voler, v.a. <i>to steal, to rob</i>
venger, v.a. <i>to avenge</i>	vieux, vieil, vieille, adj. <i>old</i>	voler, v.n. <i>to fly</i>
vengeur, s.m. <i>avenger</i>	vieillot, -te, adj. <i>oldish</i>	volet, s.m. <i>shutter</i>
vengeur, -eresse, adj. <i>avenging</i>	vigne, s.f. <i>vine</i>	voleur, -euse, s.m.f. <i>thief</i>
venir, v.n. <i>to come</i>	vigneron, s.m. <i>vine-dresser</i>	volume, s.m. <i>volume</i>
venue, s.f. <i>coming</i>	vilain, -e, adj. <i>ugly, nasty, villainous</i>	voter, v.a.n. <i>to vote</i>
verbe, s.m. <i>verb</i>	vin, s.m. <i>wine</i>	votre, (pl. vos.), adj. pos. <i>your, thy</i>
verdir, v.n. <i>to become green</i>	vingt, adj. num. <i>twenty</i>	vôtre (le, la), vôtres (les), pron. pos. <i>yours</i>
véritable, adj. <i>true</i>	vingtaine, s.f. <i>about twenty</i>	vouloir, v.a. <i>will, to be willing</i>
vérité, s.f. <i>truth</i>	violent, -e, adj. <i>violent</i>	vous, pron. pers. <i>you, to you</i>
vermeil, -le, adj. <i>vermilion, ruddy</i>	visite, s.f. <i>visit</i>	voyage, s.m. <i>travel, journey, voyage</i>
vermeil, s.m. <i>silver-gilt</i>	vite, adj. <i>quick, swift</i>	voyageur, s.m. <i>traveller</i>
verre, s.m. <i>glass</i>	vite, adv. <i>quickly, swiftly, fast</i>	
verrou, s.m. <i>bolt</i>	vitrail, s.m. <i>stained glass-window</i>	Y
vers, s.m. <i>verse</i>	vivre, v.n. <i>to live</i>	Y, adv. <i>there, thither, at home, within</i>
verset, s.m. <i>verse (in Scripture)</i>	vœu, s.m. <i>vow, wish</i>	y, pron. (things), <i>it, them, (pers.) him, her, them (with the preposition required by the verb)</i>
vert, adj. <i>green</i>	voici, adv. <i>here is, here are</i>	
vertu, s.f. <i>virtue</i>	voilà, adv. <i>there is, there are</i>	Z
vertueux, adj. <i>virtuous</i>	voiler, v.a. <i>to veil</i>	Zéro, s.m. <i>naught, cipher</i>
vestiaire, s.m. <i>robing-room, cloakroom</i>	voilure, s.f. <i>set of sails</i>	zone, s.f. <i>zone</i>
veux, v.a.n., ind. pres. of vouloir (p. 132)	voir, v.a.n. <i>to see</i>	
vexer, v.a. <i>to vex</i>	voiture, s.f. <i>carriage</i>	
viande, s.f. <i>meat</i>	volable, adj. 1. (persons) <i>to be robbed; 2. (things) easily stolen</i>	
vice, s.m. <i>vice</i>		
vice-amiral, s.m. <i>vice-admiral</i>		

ENGLISH-FRENCH VOCABULARY.

A

A, art. ind., un (m.), une (f.)
 abolish, v.t. *abolir*
 abominable, adj. *abominable*
 above, prep. *au-dessus de, sur*; above all, *surtout*
 absolve, v.t. *absoudre*
 accept, v.t. *accepter*
 accusation, s. *accusation* (f.)
 act, v.t. *agir*
 admire, v.t. *admirer*
 advantage, s. *avantage* (m.)
 advice, s. *avis*
 affair, s. *affaire* (f.)
 afflicted, s. and adj. *affligé*
 again, adv. *de nouveau, encore*
 agreement, s. *convention* (f.)
 aim, v. intr. (at), *tendre (à)*
 alarm, v.t. *alarmer*
 alarming, adj. *alarmant*
 Algeria, s. *Algérie* (f.)
 all, adj. ind. *tout, -e, tous* (m. pl.)
 already, adv. *déjà*
 alter, v.t. *changer*
 although, conj. *quoique*
 always, adv. *toujours*
 amiable, adj. *aimable*
 ancestor, s. *ancêtre* (m.), *aïeul* (pl. *aïeux*)
 and, conj. *et*
 another, adj. ind. *un -e, autre*

answer, v.t. *répondre*
 answer, s. *réponse* (f.)
 anxiety, s. *inquiétude* (f.)
 any, adj. ind. *tout, n'importe lequel*
 applaud, v.t. *applaudir*
 apply, v. int. *s'appliquer*
 apprehend, v.t. *pressentir*
 argument, s. *argument* (m.)
 arm, v.t. *armer*
 army, s. *armée* (f.)
 arrive, v. int. *arriver*
 as, prep. (for), *quant (à)*
 as, adv. *comme, aussi*; as forward as they, *aussi avancé qu'eux*
 assault, v.t. *assaillir*
 assess, v.t. *répartir, évaluer*
 attack, v.t. *attaquer*
 attention, s. *attention* (f.)
 attentive, adj. *attentif*
 aunt, s. *tante* (f.)
 avenging, adj. *vengeur, -eresse* (m. f.)
 avoid, v.t. *éviter*

B

Bad, adj. *mauvais, méchant*
 bank-note, s. *billet de banque* (m.)
 battle, s. *bataille* (f.)
 be, v. aux. *être* (p. 78)
 beautiful, adj. *beau, belle* (m.) *belle* (f.)
 because, conj. *parce que*

become, v. int. *devenir*
seoir (à)
 bed, s. *lit* (m.)
 before, prep. *avant*
 behave, v. int. *se conduire*
 believe, v.t. *croire* (p. 136)
 bell, s. *cloche* (f.)
 belong, v. int. *appartenir*
 bend, v.t. *fléchir*
 benefactor, s. *bienfaiteur* (m.)
 benefactress, s. *bienfaitrice* (f.)
 benevolent, adj. *bienfaisant*
 best, adj. sup. (the, my, le, mon, etc.), *meilleur*
 betray, v.t. *trahir*
 better, adj. comp. *meilleur*
 better, adv. *mieux*
 bill, s. *lettre de change* (f.)
 bird, s. *oiseau* (m.)
 bite, v.t. *mordre*
 blow, s. *coup* (m.)
 boast, v. int. *s'enorgueillir, se vanter*
 boat, s. *bateau* (m.)
 bonnet, s. *chapeau* (m.)
 book, s. *livre* (m.)
 boot, s. *botte* (f.)
 born, adj. *né*; to be born, *naître*
 bottle, s. *bouteille* (f.)
 bow, s. *arc* (m.)
 branch, s. *branche* (f.)
 bread, s. *pain* (m.)
 break, v.t. *casser, rompre*
 breakfast, v. int. *déjeuner*

bring, v.t. *apporter, amener*; to bring to confusion, *confondre*; to bring back, *rappporter*; to bring down, *descendre*

brother, s. *frère* (m.)

bullet, s. *balle* (f.)

burn, v.t. *brûler*

burst, v.int. *éclater*; burst into tears, *fondre en larmes*

but, conj. *mais*

button, s. *bouton* (m.)

buy, v.t. *acheter*

by, prep. *par, de, en*

C

Cake, s. *gâteau* (m.)

call, v.t. *appeler*

calumniate, v.t. *calomnier*

camp, s. *camp* (m.)

can, v.def. *pouvoir*

candlestick, s. *chandelier* (m.)

care, s. *soin* (m.)

cargo, s. *cargaison* (f.)

carriage, s. *voiture* (f.)

castle, s. *château* (m.)

cat, s. *chat* (m.)

catastrophe, s. *catastrophe* (f.)

cautious, adj. *prudent*

cellar, s. *cave* (f.)

ceremony, s. *cérémonie* (f.)

certainly, adv. *certainement*

chair, s. *chaise* (f.)

charming, adj. *charmant*

cherish, v.t. *chérir*

child, s. *enfant* (m.)

choice, s. *choix* (m.)

choose, v.t. *choisir*

church, s. *église* (f.)

circumstance, s. *circonstance* (f.)

citadel, s. *citadelle* (f.)

cloak, s. *manteau* (m.);

cloakroom, *vestiaire* (m.)

close, v.t. *fermer*

cloth, s. *drap* (m.)

clothe, v.t. *vêtir*; oneself, *se vêtir*

coal, s. *charbon* (m.)

coat, s. *habit* (m.)

cold, s. *rhume* (m.); to catch cold, *s'enrhumer*

collar, s. *col* (m.)

collect, v.t. *percevoir*

collection, s. *collection* (f.)

colonel, s. *colonel* (m.)

colour, s. *couleur* (f.)

come, v.int. *venir*; to come down, *descendre*

comfortable, adj. *commode*

commerce, s. *commerce* (m.)

commission, s. *commission* (f.)

company, s. *compagnie* (f.), *société* (f.)

compassionate, adj. *compassissant*

complain, v.int. *se plaindre*

conceited, adj. *suffisant*

conceive, v.t. *concevoir*

concert, s. *concert* (m.)

condemn, v.t. *condamner*

conduct, s. *conduite* (f.)

confess, v.t. *avouer, confesser*

confidence, s. *confiance* (f.)

confound, v.t. *confondre*

confusedly, adv. *confusément*

conquered, p.part. *conquis*

consecrate, v.t. *bénir*

consent, v.int. *consentir*

consent, s. *consentement* (m.)

consequence, s. *conséquence* (f.)

consider, v.t. *considérer, as, regarder comme*

console, s. *consolateur* (m.)

contempt, s. *mépris* (m.)

continual, adj. *continuel, -le*

correspond, v.int. *correspondre*

cost, v.int. *coûter*

country, s. *pays* (m.), *campagne* (f.); country-house, *maison de campagne*; in the country, *à la campagne*

countrywoman, s. *pay-sanne* (f.)

court, s. *cour* (f.)

cousin, s. *cousin* (m.)

cousin, s. *cousine* (f.)

cow, s. *vache* (f.)

criticise, v.t. *critiquer*

cross, v.t. *traverser*

crown, s. *couronne* (f.)

cruel, adj. *cruel, -le*

crystal, s. *cristal* (m.); Crystal Palace, *Palais de Cristal*

cup, s. *tasse* (f.)

curtain, s. *rideau* (m.)

custom, s. *coutume* (f.)

D

Danger, s. *danger* (m)

dangerous, adj. *dangereux, -se*

day, s. *jour* (m.); *journée* (f.)

deal, s. *quantité* (f.); a great deal, *beaucoup*

dear, adj. *cher*, (adv.) *cher*

death, s. *mort* (f.)

deceive, v.t. *tromper*

defeat, v.t. *défaire*

defend, v.t. *défendre*

delicious, adj. *délicieux*

departure, s. *départ* (m.)

depth, s. *profondeur* (f.)

deserve, v.t. *mériter*

design, s. *dessein* (m.)

despair, s. *désespoir* (m.)

detail, s. *détail* (m.)

devote, v.t. *consacrer*

dictionary, s. *dictionnaire* (m.)

die, v.int. *mourir*

difficult, adj. *difficile*

difficulty, s. *difficulté* (f.)

diligent, adj. *appliqué*

dine, v.int. *dîner*

dinner, s. *dîner* (m.)

gentleman, s. *monsieur*
(pl. *messieurs*)
get (up), v.int. *se lever*
give, v.t. *donner*; to give
up, *abandonner*
glass, s. *verre* (m.)
glove, s. *gant* (m.)
go, v.int. *aller*; go out,
sortir
God, s. *Dieu* (m.)
good, adj. *bon, bonne*
goods, s. *marchandises*
(fem. pi.)
goose, s. *oie* (f.)
government, s. *gouverne-
ment* (m.)
grammar, s. *grammaire*
(f.)
grandfather, s. *grand-
père, aïeul* (m.)
grape, s. *raisin* (m.)
grass, s. *herbe* (f.)
grateful, adj. *reconnais-
sant*
great, adj. *grand*
greatness, s. *grandeur* (f.)
Greek, adj. *grec, grecque*
grief, s. *chagrin* (m.)
grind, v.t. *moudre*, (a knife)
émoudre
grow, v.int. *croître*
guilty, s. and adj. *coupable*
guinea, s. *guinée* (f.)
gun, s. *fusil* (m.)

H

Hand, s. *main* (f.)
hang, v.t. and int. *pendre*,
(up) *suspendre*
happen, v.int. *arriver*
happiness, s. *bonheur* (m.)
happy, adj. *heureux, -se*
haste, s. *hâte* (f.), to make
haste, *se hâter*
hasty, adj. *emporté*
hat, s. *chapeau* (m.)
hate, v.t. *haïr*
he, pr.pers. *il; lui; celui*
health, s. *santé* (f.)
hear, v.t. *entendre*
heart, s. *cœur* (m.)

BR. FR. GRAM.

heat, s. *chaleur* (f.)
heaven, s. *ciel* (m.)
heavy, adj. *pesant, lourd*
her, pr.pers. *elle, la, lui, à
elle*: (adj.) *son, sa, ses*
here, adv. *ici*
hers, pr.poss. *le sien, la
sienne, les siens, les
siennes*; à *elle, d'elle*
him, pr.pers. *le, lui, celui*;
himself, *se, lui-même,
lui*.
his, adj.poss. *son, sa, ses*
his, pr.poss. *le sien, la
sienne; les siens, les
siennes*; à *lui, de lui*
history, s. *histoire* (f.)
holiday, s. *congé* (m.)
honest, adj. *honnête*
honourably, adv. *honorab-
lement*
hope, s. *espérance* (f.)
horse, s. *cheval* (m.)
house, s. *maison* (f.)
how, adv. *comment*; how
much, *combien*
human, adj. *humain*
hundred, adj.num. *cent*
hungry, adj. *affamé*; to
be—, *avoir faim*
hurt, v.t. *blessé*
hypocrite, s. *hypocrite* (m.)

I

I, pr.pers. *je, moi* (m.f.)
ice, s. *glace* (f.)
idea, s. *idée* (f.)
if, conj. *si*
ill, adj. *malade*
immediately, adv. *immé-
diatement*
importance, s. *importance*
(f.)
impossible, adj. *impossible*
in, pr. *dans, en, à*
inconsiderate, adj. *indis-
cret*
industrious, adj. *laborieux*
infirm, adj. *infirmé*

O

infirmity, s. *infirmité* (f.)
infringe, v.t. *enfreindre*
inhabit, v.t. *habiter*
inkstand, s. *encrier* (m.)
insult, s. *insulte* (f.)
interest, s. *intérêt* (m.)
intrenchment, s. *retran-
chement* (m.)
invade, v.t. *envahir*
it, pr.nom. *il, elle*; (acc.) *le,
la*: (dat.) *lui* (m.f.); (imp.)
il, ce

J

January, s. *janvier* (m.)
jealous, adj. *jaloux, -se*
jewel, s. *bijou* (m.)
join, v.t. *joindre*
journal, s. *journal* (m.)
judge, s. *juge* (m.)
justice, s. *justice* (f.)

K

Keep, v.t. *garder, tenir,
conserver*
kill, v.t. *tuer*
kind, adj. *bon, bonne*
kindness, s. *bonté* (f.)
king, s. *roi* (m.)
knife, s. *couteau* (m.)
know, v.t. *savoir, con-
naître*

L

Ladder, s. *échelle* (f.)
lady, s. *dame* (f.); young
lady, *demoiselle* (f.)
lamp, s. *lampe* (f.)
landscape, s. *paysage* (m.)
large, adj. *grand*
last, adj. *dernier*
late, adj. *en retard*
lately, adv. *dernièrement*
laugh, v.int. *rire*;—at, *se
moquer de*
law, s. *loi* (f.)

learned, *adj. instruit, savant*
 lease, *s. bail (m.), (pl.) baux*
 least, *adj. moindre, plus petit*
 least, *adv. moins; at least, au moins, du moins*
 leave, *v.t. laisser, quitter*
 leg, *s. (of mutton), gigot (m.)*
 legal, *adj. légal*
 leisure, *s. loisir (m.)*
 lemon, *s. citron (m.)*
 less, *adj. moindre, plus petit*
 less, *adv. moins*
 lesson, *s. leçon (f.)*
 letter, *s. lettre (f.)*
 liable, *adj. sujet*
 library, *s. bibliothèque (f.); circulating library, cabinet de lecture (m.)*
 lie, *v.int. gésir*
 like, *v.tr. aimer*
 like, *adj. pareil, semblable, tel; like master, like man, tel maître, tel valet*
 linen, *s. linge (m.)*
 little, *adj. petit (adv.) peu*
 live, *v.int. vivre; demeurer*
 long, *adj. long; all day long, toute la journée*
 lose, *v.t. perdre; to lose oneself, s'égarer*
 loss, *s. perte (f.)*
 love, *v.t. aimer*
 loyal, *adj. loyal*
 luck, *s. bonheur (m.)*

M

Machine, *s. machine (f.)*
 magnificent, *adj. magnifique*
 make, *v.t. faire; to make happy, rendre heureux*
 man, *s. homme (m.)*
 many, *adv. beaucoup (de); bien (des); many a time, maintes fois*

marriage, *s. mariage (m.)*
 master, *s. maître (m.)*
 mayor, *s. maire (m.)*
 means, *s. moyen (m.)*
 meat, *s. viande (f.)*
 meet, *v.t. rencontrer; (ref.) se rencontrer*
 meeting, *s. rencontre (f.), séance (f.)*
 melt, *v.t. fondre*
 mend, *v.t. réformer*
 mention, *v.t. mentionner*
 merchant, *s. marchand (m.)*
 merit, *s. mérite (m.)*
 merry, *adj. gai*
 milú, *adj. doux*
 milk, *v.t. traire*
 mind, *s. esprit; to make up one's mind, se décider*
 mine, *pr.poss. le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes, à moi*
 my, *adj.poss. mon, ma, mes*
 minister, *s. ministre (m.)*
 minute, *s. minute (f.)*
 misfortune, *s. malheur (m.)*
 mistake, *s. faute (f.): erreur (f.); to make a mistake, se tromper*
 moderate, *adj. modéré*
 money, *s. argent (m.)*
 month, *s. mois (m.)*
 moral, *adj. moral*
 more, *adv. plus*
 morning, *s. matin (m.)*
 morrow, *s. demain; le lendemain; (adv.) tomorrow, demain*
 mother, *s. mère (f.)*
 mouse, *s. souris (f.)*
 move, *v.t. mouvoir, émouvoir*
 much, *adv. beaucoup (de), bien (du); too much, trop*
 murder, *v.t. massacrer*
 museum, *s. musée (m.)*
 music, *s. musique (f.)*
 must, *v.n.def. falloir*
 mutton, *s. mouton (m.)*

N

Nation, *s. nation (f.)*
 nature, *s. nature (f.)*
 near, *prep. près de*
 necessary, *adj. nécessaire; to be necessary, falloir*
 needle, *s. aiguille (f.)*
 neglect, *v.t. négliger*
 negotiate, *v.t. négocier*
 neither, *adj. and pr. ni l'un ni l'autre, ni l'une ni l'autre*
 neither, *conj. ni*
 never, *adv. ne . . . jamais*
 new, *adj. neuf, -ve, nouveau, nouvel, -le*
 news, *s. nouvelle (f.)*
 no, *adj. ne pas . . . de, nul, ne . . . aucun, pas un, ne . . . pas or point*
 no, *adv. non, ne . . . pas*
 none, *pr. pers. nul, aucun, pas un, personne ne*
 nor, *conj. ni*
 nosegay, *s. bouquet (m.)*
 not, *adv. ne . . . pas, ne . . . point, non, pas*
 note, *s. billet (m.)*
 nothing, *s. and pr. rien; good-for-nothing, bon à rien*
 notice, *v.t. remarquer*
 nut, *s. noisette (f.)*

O

Oar, *s. rame (f.)*
 obedient, *adj. obéissant*
 obey, *v.int. obéir*
 oblige, *v.t. obliger*
 observe, *v.t. observer*
 obstinate, *adj. obstiné*
 obstinately, *adv. opiniâtrément*
 obtain, *v.t. obtenir*
 of, *pr. de*
 offence, *s. offense (f.)*
 offend, *v.t. offenser; to be offended, s'offenser*

offensive, adj. *offensant*
 offer, s. *offre* (f.)
 office, s. *bureau* (m.)
 officer, s. *officier* (m.)
 often, adv. *souvent*
 old, adj. *vieux, vieil, vieille, ancien, ancienne*; old man, *vieillard*, s.m.
 on, pr. *sur*
 one, adj. and s. *un*, (pr.) *on, se, soi, en*
 open, v.t. *ouvrir*; open again, *rouvrir*; half-open, *entr'ouvrir*
 opinion, s. *opinion* (f.)
 orchard, s. *verger* (m.)
 order, v.t. *commander*
 original, adj. *original*
 other, pr.ind. *autre*, pl. *autres, d'autres, autrui*
 other, adj. *autre*
 our, adj.poss. *notre, nos*
 ours, pr.poss. *le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres, à nous*
 ourselves, pr.pl. *nous-mêmes, nous*
 out, prep. *hors*
 over, prep. *sur*
 owe, v.t. *devoir*; owe again, *redevoir*
 owl, s. *hibou* (m.)
 own, adj. *propre*

P

Pair, s. *paire* (f.)
 palace, s. *palais* (m.)
 paper, s. *papier* (m.)
 pardon, v.t. *pardonner* (à)
 parents, s. *parents* (m.pl.)
 Paris, s.p. *Paris* (m.)
 parish, s. *paroisse* (f.)
 parish, adj. *paroissial, communal*; parish school, *école communale*
 park, s. *parc* (m.)
 party, s. *parti* (m.)

pass, v.int. *passer*
 past, prep. *au delà de*; it is past six, *il est six heures passées*; half-past two, *deux heures et demie*
 path, s. *chemin* (m.)
 patient, s. *malade* (m.f.)
 pear, s. *poire* (f.)
 pen, s. *plume* (f.)
 penknife, s. *canif* (m.)
 perceive, v.t. *apercevoir* (act.), *s'apercevoir de* (ref.)
 perform, v.t. *s'acquitter de*
 perish, v.int. *périr*
 perseverance, s. *persévérance* (f.)
 person, s. *personne* (f.)
 pickle, v.t. *confire*
 picture, s. *tableau* (m.)
 piece, s. *morceau* (m.)
 pistol, s. *pistolet* (m.)
 pity, v.t. *plaindre*
 place, s. *place* (f.)
 plan, s. *plan* (m.)
 play, v.int. *jouer*
 play, s. *comédie* (f.)
 please, v.int. *plaire*
 pleased, adj. *content*
 pleasure, s. *plaisir* (m.)
 plot, s. *complot* (m.)
 poem, s. *poème* (m.)
 poet, s. *poète* (m.)
 polish, v.t. *polir*
 politeness, s. *politesse* (f.)
 pond, s. *étang* (m.)
 poor, adj. *pauvre*; the poor, *les pauvres* (m.)
 pope, s. *pape* (m.); Pope Sixtus the Fifth, *le Pape Sixte-Quint*
 possession, s. *possession* (f.); to take possession, *s'emparer de*
 postpone, v.t. *différer*
 praise, v.t. *louer*
 prefer, v.t. *préférer*
 pretend, v.t. *feindre*
 pretty, adj. *joli*
 prevail v.int. *prévaloir*

priest, s. *prêtre* (m.)
 princess, s. *princesse* (f.)
 principal, adj. *principal*
 print, v.t. *imprimer*
 printer, s. *imprimeur* (m.)
 proposal, s. *proposition* (f.)
 propose, v.t. *proposer*
 protect, v.t. *protéger*
 protest, s. *protestant* (m.)
 provide, v.int. *pourvoir* (for . . . à)
 provided, conj. *pourvu que*
 prudent, adj. *prudent*
 punish, v.t. *punir*
 punishment s. *punition* (f.)
 pupil, s. *élève* (m.)
 put, v.t. *placer, mettre*; put out, *éteindre*

Q

Quality, s. *qualité* (f.)
 queen, s. *reine* (f.)
 question, s. *question* (f.)
 quiet, adj. *tranquille*
 quire, s. *main* (f.)
 quite, adv. *tout à fait, tout, -e*

R

Railway, s. *chemin de fer* (m.)
 rain, v.imp. *pleuvoir*
 read, v.t. *lire* (past part. *lu*)
 ready, adj. *prêt*
 reason, s. *raison* (f.)
 rebel, s. *rebelle* (m.)
 recast, v.t. *refondre*
 receive, v.t. *recevoir*
 recompense, v.t. *récompenser*
 red, adj. *rouge*; red (head of) hair, *chevelure rousse*
 reflect, v.int. (on), *réfléchir* (à)

regularly, adv. <i>régulièrement</i>	school, s. <i>école</i> (f.)	son, s. <i>fil</i> s (m)
reign, s. <i>règne</i> (m.)	schoolmaster, s. <i>maître d'école</i> (m.)	sorrowful, adj. <i>chagrin</i>
rejoice, v.int. <i>se réjouir (de)</i>	scold, v.t. <i>gronder</i>	sound, adj. a sound advice, <i>un avis salutaire</i>
relate, v.t. <i>raconter</i>	scribbler, s. <i>écrivassier</i> (m.)	spacious, adj. <i>spacieux, -se</i>
remain, v.int. <i>rester</i>	seal, v.t. <i>cacheter</i>	Spain, s.p. <i>l'Espagne</i> (f.)
remember, v. <i>se rappeler, se souvenir de</i>	see, v.t. <i>voir</i> (irr.)	speak, v.t. and int. <i>parler</i>
reputation, s. <i>réputation</i> (f.)	seem, v.int. <i>paraître</i> (irr.)	speech, s. <i>discours</i> (m.)
request, v.t. <i>requérir</i>	sell, v.t. <i>vendre</i>	spend, v.t. <i>dépenser</i>
resell, v.t. <i>revendre</i>	send, v.t. <i>envoyer</i>	splendour, s. <i>splendeur</i> (f.)
reserve, v.t. <i>réserver</i>	sense, s. <i>sentiment</i> (m.)	split, v.t. <i>fendre</i>
resolve, v.t. <i>résoudre</i>	servant, s. <i>domestique</i> (m.)	sport, s. <i>jeu</i> (m.)
resound, v.int. <i>retentir</i>	serve, v.t. <i>servir</i> (irr.)	spring, s. <i>ressort</i> (m.)
retract, v.t. <i>se rétracter</i>	several, adj. ind. <i>plusieurs</i>	spur, s. <i>éperon</i> (m.)
return, v.t. <i>rendre</i>	severely, adv. <i>sévèrement</i>	stain, s. <i>tache</i> (f.)
review, s. <i>revue</i> (f.)	sew, v.t. (on), <i>coudre</i> (à)	staircase, s. <i>escalier</i> (m.)
reward, s. <i>récompense</i> (f.)	share, s. <i>part</i> (f.), <i>action</i> (f.)	start, v.int. <i>tressaillir</i> (with . . . <i>de</i>)
rich, adj. <i>riche</i>	she, pr.pers.f. <i>elle</i>	steady, adj. <i>posé</i>
ridiculous, adj. <i>ridicule</i>	shear, v.t. <i>tondre</i>	steal, v.t. <i>voler</i> , — away (v.int.) <i>s'esquiver</i>
right, adj. <i>juste</i>	sheep, s. <i>brebis</i> (f.)	steeple, s. <i>clocher</i> (m.)
ripe, adj. <i>mûr</i>	shilling, s. <i>shilling</i> (m.)	stocking, s. <i>bas</i> (m.)
rise, v.int. (in price), <i>encherir</i>	ship, s. <i>vaisseau</i> (m.)	street, s. <i>rue</i> (f.)
river, s. <i>rivière</i> (f.)	shirt, s. <i>chemise</i> (f.)	strengthen, v.t. <i>affermir, fortifier</i>
roast, v.t. <i>rôtir</i>	shoe, s. <i>soulier</i> (m.)	stretch, v.t. <i>étendre</i>
room, s. <i>salle</i> (f.), <i>chambre</i> (f.)	shore, s. <i>rivage</i> (m.)	strike, v.t. <i>atteindre</i>
root, s. <i>racine</i> (f.)	show, v.t. <i>montrer</i>	studious, adj. <i>studieux, -se</i>
rope, s. <i>corde</i> (f.)	shut, v.t. <i>fermer</i>	stupid, adj. <i>stupide</i>
royal, adj. <i>royal</i>	shutter, s. <i>volet</i> (m.)	subscribe, v.int. <i>s'abonner</i>
ruddy, adj. <i>rouge, vermeil, le</i>	sincere, adj. <i>sincère</i>	succeed, v.int. <i>réussir</i>
rule, s. <i>règle</i> (f.)	sing, v.t. <i>chanter</i>	success, s. <i>succès</i> (m.)
rumour, s. <i>bruit</i> (m.)	sister, s. <i>sœur</i> (f.)	such, adj. <i>tel, telle</i>
rush, v.int. <i>se précipiter</i>	sit, v.int. sit down, <i>s'asseoir</i>	suddenly, adv. <i>soudainement, tout à coup</i>
	situation, s. <i>situation</i> (f.)	suffer, v.t. <i>souffrir</i>
	skate, s. <i>patin</i> (m.)	sully, v.t. <i>ternir</i>
	slave, s. <i>esclave</i> (m.f.)	sum, s. <i>somme</i> (f.)
	sleep, v.int. <i>dormir</i> (irr.)	supply, v.t. <i>fournir</i>
	small, adj. <i>petit</i>	suppose, v.t. <i>supposer</i>
	smile, v.int. <i>sourire</i>	supreme, adj. <i>suprême</i>
	smooth, v.t. <i>aplanir</i>	surprised, pr. and adj. <i>surpris</i> (at . . . <i>de</i>)
	so, adv. <i>aussi; so . . . (as), aussi, si; autant, tant (que)</i>	suspect, v.t. <i>soupçonner</i>
	society, s. <i>société</i> (f.)	suspend, v.t. <i>suspendre</i>
	soften, v.t. <i>adoucir</i>	sweep, v.t. <i>balayer</i>
	soldier, s. <i>soldat</i> (m.)	sweet, adj. <i>doux, douce</i>
	some, art. <i>du, de la, des</i>	sword, s. <i>épée</i> (f.)
	some, adj. <i>quelque</i>	
	some, pr. <i>quelques-uns, quelques-unes, en</i>	

S

Sail, v.i. *mettre à la voile, appareiller, partir*
 sailor, s. *marin* (m.)
 same, adj. *même*
 sarcastic, adj. *moqueur, -se*
 satisfy, v.t. *satisfaire* (irr.)
 say, v.t. *dire* (p. 137)
 scarf, s. *écharpe* (f.)
 scatter, v.t. *répandre*

T

Table, s. *table* (f.)
 take, v.t. *prendre*; take back, *reprendre*; (somebody in a carriage) *reconduire*
 talent, s. *talent* (m.)
 tax, s. *impôt* (m.)
 tea, s. *thé* (m.)
 tea-pot, s. *théière* (f.)
 tear, v.t. *déchirer*
 tear, s. *larme* (f.)
 tedious, adj. *ennuyeux*, -se
 telegram, s. *télégramme* (m.)
 tell, v.t. *dire*
 temper, s. *caractère* (m.)
 than, conj. *que*, *de*
 thanks, s. *remercement* (m.)
 that, adj. dem. *ce*, *cet*, *cette*, *ces*
 that, pr. dem. *celui-là*, *celle-là*, *cela*, *ça*, *le*
 that, pr. rel. *qui*; *que*; *lequel*, *laquelle*, *lesquels*, *lesquelles*
 that, conj. *que*, *afin que*; in order that, *afin que*
 the, art. *le*, *la*, *les*
 their, adj. poss. *leur*, *leurs*
 theirs, pr. poss. *le leur*, *la leur*, *les leurs*, *à eux*, *à elles*
 themselves, pr. pers. *se*, *eux - mêmes*, *elles - mêmes*, *mêmes*
 there, adv. *là*, *y*
 they, pr. pers. (subj.) *ils*, *elles*; (when alone) *eux*, *elles*; they who, *ceux* (m.) *celles* (f.) *qui*
 thick, adj. *épais*, *épaisse*
 thine, pr. pers. *le tien*, *la tienne*, *les tiens*, *les tiennes*, *à toi*
 thing, s. *chose* (f.): everything, *tout*
 think, v.t. and int. *croire*, *penser*

this, adj. dem. *ce*, *cet* (m.) *cette* (f.)
 thoroughly, adv. *complètement*
 thou, pr. pers. *tu*, *toi*
 thought, s. *pensée* (f); to collect one's thoughts, *se recueillir*
 threaten, v.t. *menacer*
 three, adj. num. *trois*
 through, prep. *à travers*
 thunder, s. *tonnerre* (m.)
 thunderstorm, s. *orage* (m.)
 thy, adj. poss. *ton*, *ta*, *tes*
 ticket, s. *billet* (m.)
 tiger, s. *tigre* (m.)
 time, s. *temps* (m.)
 timid, adj. *timide*
 to, prep. *à*
 together, adv. *ensemble*
 too, adv. *trop*
 torment, v.t. *tourmenter*; torment oneself, *se tourmenter*
 towards, prep. *envers*, *vers*
 town, s. *ville* (f.)
 toy, s. *joujou* (m.)
 train, s. *train* (m.)
 translate, v.t. *traduire*
 treachery, s. *trahison* (f.)
 treatise, s. *traité* (m.)
 tree, s. *arbre* (m.)
 tribute, s. *tribut* (m.)
 trifling, adj. *léger*
 troop, s. *troupe* (f.)
 trunk, s. *malle* (f.), (of a tree), (m.) *tronc*
 trust, v.t. *se fier à*
 truth, s. *vérité* (f.)
 tune (in), loc. *juste*
 Turkish, adj. *turc*, *turque*
 two, adj. num. *deux*

U

Undeceive, v.t. *détromper*; undeceive oneself, *se détromper*
 under, prep. *sous*
 undergo, v.t. *subir*

understand, v.t. *comprendre*
 undertaking, s. *entreprise* (f.)
 unfeeling, adj. *insensible*
 unfurnish, v.t. *dégarnir*
 ungrateful, adj. *ingrat*
 unless, conj. *à moins que*
 unpolite, adj. *impoli*
 unravel, v.t. *débrouiller*
 unwell, adj. *indisposé*, *souffrant*
 use, s. *usage* (m.)
 useful, adj. *utile*
 uselessly, adv. *en vain*, *inutilement*

V

Vegetable, s. *légume* (m.)
 very, adv. *très*
 village, s. *village* (m.)
 vinegar, s. *vinaigre* (m.)
 virtuous, adj. *vertueux*, -se
 visit, v.t. *visiter*
 voice, s. *voix* (f.)

W

Wait, v. *attendre*
 walk, v. int. *marcher*
 walking, s. *marche* (f.) *promenade* (f.); walking-stick, s. *canne* (f.)
 want, s. *besoin* (m.)
 warm (a bed), v.t. *bassiner* (*un lit*)
 warn, v.t. *avertir*
 warrior, s. *guerrier* (m.)
 watch, s. *montre* (f.)
 watch, v. *surveiller*
 water, s. *eau* (f.)
 water, v.t. *arroser*
 way, s. *chemin* (m.)
 we, pr. pers. *nous*
 weak, adj. *faible*
 week, s. *semaine* (f.)
 weep, v.t. *pleurer*
 well, adv. *bien*

what, pr.rel. <i>ce qui, ce que, qui, que</i>	wicked, adj. <i>méchant</i>	worth (to be), <i>valoir</i> (v.i.)
what, pr.adj. <i>quel</i>	wide, adj. <i>large</i>	wound, v.t. <i>blessar</i>
what, pr.int. <i>que, quoi</i>	wilderness, s. <i>désert</i> (m.)	wring, v.t. <i>tordre</i>
what? adj.int. <i>quel, lequel?</i>	win, v.t. <i>gagner</i>	write, v.t. <i>écrire</i>
when, adv. <i>quand</i>	window, s. <i>fenêtre</i> (f.)	
whence, adv. <i>d'où</i>	wine, s. <i>vin</i> (m.)	
whereas, conj. <i>tandis que</i>	wing, s. <i>aile</i> (f.)	Y
whether, conj. <i>si; soit que... ou; que... ou</i>	wise, adj. <i>sage</i>	Year, s. <i>an</i> (m.), <i>année</i> (f.)
which, pr.rel. 1. <i>qui, que, lequel, laquelle;</i> 2. <i>ce qui, ce que;</i> 3. (int.) <i>qui, lequel, laquelle?</i> 4. (adj.) <i>ce, cette, etc.</i>	wish, v.t. <i>désirer</i>	yesterday, adv. <i>hier</i>
whimsical, adj. <i>capricieux, -se</i>	with, prep. <i>avec</i>	yet, adv. <i>encore</i>
whip, s. <i>fouet</i> (m.)	withdraw, v.t. <i>se dédire de, v.int. se retirer</i>	yield, v.int. <i>céder, se rendre</i> (à)
who, pr.pers. 1. <i>qui, lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles;</i> 2. <i>quel;</i> 3. (int.) <i>qui?</i> 4. <i>celui qui</i>	wither v.int. <i>flétrir</i>	you, pr.pers. <i>vous</i>
whoever, pr.ind. <i>quiconque</i>	without, pr. <i>sans</i>	young, adj. <i>jeune</i>
whom, pr.obj. <i>que, qui, (interr.) qui?</i>	woman, s. <i>femme</i> (f.)	your, adj.poss. <i>votre, vos</i>
	wonderful, adj. <i>merveilleux, -se</i>	yours, pr.poss. <i>le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres, à vous</i>
	wonderfully adv. <i>merveilleusement</i>	yourself, pr.pers. <i>vous-même, vous</i>
	wood, s. <i>bois</i> (m.)	
	word, s. <i>parole</i> (f.)	Z
	work, s. <i>ouvrage, travail;</i> work-box, s. <i>boîte</i> (f.) <i>à ouvrage</i>	Zeal, s. <i>zèle</i> (m.)
	work, v.t. <i>travailler</i>	
	worship, v.t. <i>adorer</i>	

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
REV. P. H. E. BRETTE, B.D.
OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON

AND
GUSTAVE MASSON, B.A.
OF HARROW SCHOOL

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NEW EDITION

REVISED BY

ELPHÈGE JANAU

*Assistant French Master, Christ's Hospital, London ;
Examiner to the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland ;
late Assistant Examiner in the University of London*

PART II.—SYNTAX

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

The present volume, composed exactly on the plan of the previous one, is also followed by an alphabetical index, which, we trust, will be found useful for purposes of reference. In accordance with the wishes of many experienced masters, we have also added a complete French-English and English-French Vocabulary. Finally, a supplementary series of Exercises is in active preparation, and will be ready in the course of next August.

P. H. ERNEST BRETTE.
GUSTAVE MASSON.

LONDON, *February* 1877.

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EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

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

BOOK III.

SYNTAX.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST PART.

SYNTAX OF WORDS.

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

Every proposition contains three terms: the *subject*, the *verb*, the *attribute*. When we say, for instance,

le juge est juste (= the judge is just),

we attribute to the person called *judge* the quality of *just*; we affirm that *the judge* possesses that quality. The word *just*, designating the quality which we attribute to the judge, is for that reason called **attribute**; the word *est* (=is), which serves to **affirm** that this quality of just *exists* in the judge, is called **verb**; finally, *the judge*, of whom we have affirmed that he possessed the quality pointed out by the attribute, is called **subject**.

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

In every proposition, the verb and the attribute agree with the subject—that is to say, they take the number, the gender, and the person of the subject to which they refer. When we say

l'herbe est verte (= the grass is green),

est is the third person singular, and *verte* (=green) is the feminine of the same number, because the two words, *est* and *verte*, refer to the same object—*l'herbe* (=the grass)—which is in the feminine gender and singular number.

If we compare the proposition to a little band of soldiers, we can say that the subject is the commander, and that the verb and attribute recognise his authority and wear his uniform.

We ought then to begin syntax with the study of the rules according to which different words *agree* together, when we wish to combine them in order to form a proposition.

When we say *l'herbe est verte* (=the grass is green), the word *grass* as yet only indicates a very vague idea; we know that *that which is green is the grass*, not *water* or *the earth*, but we do not know whether it is this or that grass which is green—if it is the grass of the garden, for instance, or that of the meadow.

If, to particularise this general idea, we say

l'herbe du jardin est verte (=the grass of the garden is green),

the word *garden*, which comes in to *complete*, to explain the word *grass* to which it refers, is called, for this reason, its complement. To express an idea by the help of words joined together in a proposition, we must know how to render that idea clearer by adding to the proposition one or more complements, which explain or determine it.

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

CHAPTER I.

SYNTAX OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

AGREEMENT OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

226. When two substantives following each other point out the same person or the same thing, the second agrees with the first in gender and in number.

<i>le roi chevalier</i>	the king-knight
<i>la reine mère</i>	the queen-mother
<i>les soldats laboureurs</i>	the ploughmen soldiers
<i>Clotilde, reine illustre</i>	Clotilda, an illustrious queen
<i>Turenne était un héros</i>	Turenne was a hero.

SECTION I.

OF GENDER.

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

A. Feminine when they denote the action :

<i>l'aide puissante de Dieu</i> ,	the powerful help of God
<i>la critique est bonne</i> ,	the criticism [review] is good
<i>la garde des frontières</i> ,	the watching over the frontiers
<i>la manœuvre d'un navire</i> ,	the working of a ship
<i>la statuaire des anciens</i> ,	the statuary of the ancients.

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

<i>un critique</i> ,	a critic
<i>un garde*-chasse</i> ,	a gamekeeper
<i>un aide-chirurgien</i> ,	an assistant-surgeon
<i>un manœuvre</i> ,	a workman
<i>un statuaire</i> ,	a sculptor.

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

l'aigle est fier et courageux (=the eagle is proud and courageous)
cet homme est un aigle (=this man is a transcendent genius).

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

une aigle-attaqua un vautour (=an eagle attacked a vulture)
l'aigle romaine (=the Roman eagle).

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

<i>l'amour filial</i> (=filial love)	<i>les premières amours</i> (=first love)
<i>un délice enivrant</i> (=an intoxicating pleasure, delight)	<i>de joyeuses délices</i> (=joyful delights)
<i>un bel orgue</i> (=a fine organ)	<i>de belles orgues</i> (=fine organs).

* We say, however, *une garde-malade* (=a [female] nurse).

230. **Chose** in the locution *quelque chose* (= something), or *quelque chose de* (= something), or in *autre chose* (= something else), used in a vague sense, is masculine:

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

quelque chose est arrivé (= something has happened)

il avait encore quelque chose de plus joli (= he had yet something finer).

In these *quelque chose* and *autre chose* are really indefinite pronouns.

But when *quelque chose* means *quelle que soit la chose* (= no matter what thing), it is feminine.

quelque chose que je lui aie dite, je n'ai pu le convaincre (= whatever I might tell him, I could not convince him).

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

la foudre sillonne les nues (= the lightning flashes through the clouds);

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

un foudre de guerre (= a doughty warrior)

un foudre d'éloquence (= a very eloquent orator).

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

la gent moutonnaire (= the ovine race)

la gent criarde (= the noisy crowd).

In the plural **gens*** means *men, people*, and an adjective placed before it must be *feminine*:

les bonnes gens (= good folks);

but an adjective following must be *masculine*:

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

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

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

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

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

* Compare: *cet, ces; tout, tous; gent, gens.*

Tout, however, becomes *feminine* when it precedes an adjective not having the same termination for both genders. Thus it is right to say :

tous les honnêtes gens (=all honest people);

because *honnête* is spelt alike for the masculine and feminine : but we must say :

toutes les bonnes gens (=all good people).

☞ **Gens de lettres** (=literary men), *gens de mer* (=seafaring men), *gens d'épée* (=swordsmen), *gens de robe* (=lawyers), and other compounds, are always *masculine*.

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

“O combien lors aura de veuves

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

(=Oh, how many widows will there be then among the people that wear turbans!)

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

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

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

but it is *masculine* in all other cases :

chaque peuple a son hymne national (=every nation has its national hymn).

234. Orge (= barley) is *feminine* :

de belle orge (= some fine barley);

but it is *masculine* in the two expressions :

orge perlé (= pearl barley)

orge mondé (= Scotch barley, husked barley).

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

	MASC.	FEM.
<i>couple</i>	couple, pair	brace
<i>crêpe</i>	crape	pancake
<i>enseigne</i>	ensign, midshipman	sign-board, flag
<i>faux</i>	forgery	scythe
<i>greffe</i>	clerk's office (in a court of justice)	graft, grafting
<i>guide</i>	guide	(<i>pl.</i>) reins
<i>livre</i>	book	pound (weight or money)
<i>manche</i>	handle	sleeve
<i>mémoire</i>	memoir, bill, paper	memory
<i>mode</i>	mood	fashion
<i>moule</i>	mould	mussel
<i>mousse</i>	cabin-boy	moss
<i>office</i>	duty, office	larder, pantry
<i>page</i>	page (boy)	page (of a book)
<i>paillasse</i>	clown	straw mattress, paillasse
<i>pantomime</i>	pantomimist	pantomime
<i>parallèle</i>	comparison	parallel line
<i>pendule</i>	pendulum	clock, timepiece
<i>période</i>	highest pitch	period
<i>personne</i>	anybody, nobody	person
<i>physique</i>	physiognomy, physique	physics
<i>pique</i>	spade (at cards)	pike (weapon), bickering
<i>poêle</i>	stove, pall	frying-pan
<i>poste</i>	post, situation	post (for letters)
<i>pourpre</i>	purple (colour)	purple (dignity)
<i>solde</i>	balance (of account)	pay (of soldiers)
<i>somme</i>	nap, slumber	sum, total
<i>souris</i>	smile	mouse
<i>tour</i>	turn, trick, lathe	tower
<i>vase</i>	vase, vessel	slime
<i>vague</i>	void, space, uncertainty	wave
<i>vapeur</i>	steamer*	vapour, steam
<i>voile</i>	veil	sail

* Not yet admitted in this sense by the Academy, but very often used.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What is the rule for the agreement of substantives?
2. What have you to say on the gender of <i>aide</i> , <i>critique</i> , <i>garde</i> , <i>manœuvre</i> ?
3. Give the rules concerning the gender of <i>aigle</i> , <i>amour</i> , <i>délice</i> , <i>orgue</i> , <i>foudre</i> , <i>chose</i> . | 4. State fully the rules relating to the agreement of adjectives accompanying <i>gens</i> .
5. Give six nouns which are masculine in one sense and feminine in another. |
|---|--|

EXERCISE 40.

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

¹ salle (*f.*). ² faisait. ³ garde. ⁴ pour. ⁵ chirurgien (*m.*). ⁶ trompeur. ⁷ cacher. ⁸ frapper. ⁹ foudre. ¹⁰ moine (*m.*).

1. All the eagles taken from the enemy were placed in the hall¹. 2. It is a good help. 3. He kept² a good watch³. 4. All these people have been very kind to⁴ me. 5. This surgeon⁵ has two very good assistants. 6. This manoeuvre was deceptive⁶. 7. If something remains he hides⁷ it. 8. This tree was struck⁸ by lightning⁹. 9. The monks¹⁰ were singing a beautiful hymn. 10. All the good people were surprised.

SECTION II.

OF NUMBER.

236. Aïeul, ciel, œil, travail, *see* § 36.

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

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

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

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

238. Some nouns are used only in the singular :

<i>le boire</i> , drinking	<i>l'adolescence</i> , youth
<i>le manger</i> , eating	<i>la reconnaissance</i> , gratitude
<i>la botanique</i> , botany	<i>le silence</i> , silence

Others are used only in the plural :

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

I.—Plural of Proper Nouns.

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

les deux Corneille sont nés à Rouen (=the two Corneilles were born at Rouen)

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

EXCEPT (1) when they are common to great families or dynasties: *les Macchabées* (=the Maccabees), *les Horaces* (=the Horatii), *les Curiaces* (=the Curiatii), *les Césars* (=the Cæsars), *les Guises* (=the Guises), *les Stuarts* (=the Stuarts);

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

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

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

* *Ciseau* in the singular means "chisel."

(3) sometimes when the name of an author or a painter is used to designate his works, as :

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

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

les deux Guinées (=Upper and Lower Guinea)
les deux Amériques (=North and South America).

II.—Plural of Words taken from Foreign Languages.

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

<i>un accessit</i> , honourable mention, i.e. <i>proxime accessit</i>	<i>des accessits</i>
<i>un agenda</i> , diary	<i>des agendas</i>
<i>un alinéa</i> , paragraph	<i>des alinéas</i>
<i>un album</i> , album	<i>des albums</i>
<i>un examen</i> , examination	<i>des examens</i>
<i>un opéra</i> , opera	<i>des opéras</i>
<i>un pensum</i> , an imposition, task	<i>des pensums</i>
<i>un spécimen</i> , a specimen	<i>des spécimens</i> , etc.

EXCEPT (1) names of prayers : *des avé*, *des credo* ;

(2) compound nouns : *des in-octavo*, *des ex-voto* ;

(3) terms of music borrowed from the Italian : *des allégro*, *des crescendo*.

Carbonaro, *lazarone*, *dilettante* keep their Italian plural : *carbonari*, *lazaroni*, *dilettanti*.

Alderman, *gentleman*, *sportsman* form their plural as in English.

III.—Plural of Compound Nouns.

242. Compound nouns written in *one* word follow the ordinary rules for the plural of simple nouns :

<i>un portemanteau</i> , portmanteau <i>lit.</i> that carries the cloak	<i>des portemanteaux</i>
<i>un contrevent</i> , shutter, <i>lit.</i> that protects against the wind	<i>des contrevents</i>

But <i>bonhomme</i> ,	goodfellow becomes	<i>bonshommes</i>
<i>monsieur</i> *	Sir, Mr.	<i>messieurs</i>
<i>madame</i> *	Madam, Mrs.	<i>mesdames</i>
<i>mademoiselle</i> *	Miss	<i>mesdemoiselles</i>
<i>gentilhomme</i> ,	nobleman	<i>gentilshommes.</i>

243. When a compound noun is written in two words, as *coffre-fort* (=strong-box, safe), *tire-bouchon* (=cork-screw), the noun and adjective alone can take the sign of the plural; all the other words, whether verb, adverb, or preposition, remain invariable.

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

When a compound noun is formed—

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

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

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

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

When the preposition is understood the same rule must be observed; thus:

<i>un hôtel-Dieu</i> ,	} <i>des hôtels-Dieu</i>
i.e. <i>un hôtel de Dieu</i> , a house of God = a hospital	
<i>un timbre-poste</i> , a postage-stamp	<i>des timbres-poste</i>

* *Monsieur* (=gentleman), *messieurs* (=gentlemen), can be used as ordinary nouns:

<i>ce monsieur</i> ,	that gentleman
<i>ces messieurs</i> ,	those gentlemen
<i>mon bon monsieur</i> ,	my good sir
<i>mon cher monsieur</i> ,	my dear sir.

Not so *madame*, *mademoiselle*. We must say:

<i>cette dame</i> ,	that lady
<i>ces demoiselles</i> ,	those young ladies
<i>ma chère dame</i> ,	my dear lady.

EXCEPT the following, which do not change :

<i>un tête-à-tête</i> , a private interview	<i>des tête-à-tête</i>
<i>un coq-à-l'âne</i> , a rambling discourse	<i>des coq-à-l'âne</i>
<i>un pied-à-terre</i> , temporary lodgings, a country box	} <i>des pied-à-terre.</i>

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

<i>une basse-taille</i> , a bass voice	<i>des basses-tailles</i>
<i>un coffre-fort</i> , a safe	<i>des coffres-forts.</i>

EXCEPT some expressions formed with Old French words :

<i>un terre-plein</i> , a platform, a terre-plein ; from the Old French adjective <i>plein</i> , plain, even, flat	} <i>des terre-pleins</i>
<i>un cheval-léger</i> , a light horseman	

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

<i>un casse-noisette</i> , a nut-cracker	<i>des casse-noisettes</i>
<i>un tire-bouchon</i> , a corkscrew	<i>des tire-bouchons.</i>

EXCEPT the compounds formed of the verb *garder*, in which *garde* takes an s when it means 'a keeper,'

<i>un garde-chasse</i> , a gamekeeper	<i>des gardes-chasse,</i>
---------------------------------------	---------------------------

but remains unchanged when referring to an instrument or object :

<i>un garde-manger</i> , a meat-safe	<i>des garde-manger</i>
<i>un garde-fou</i> , a hand-rail	<i>des garde-fous.</i>

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

<i>un sous-officier</i> , a non-commissioned officer	} <i>des sous-officiers</i>
<i>un avant-coureur</i> , a precursor, harbinger	

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

<i>un ouï-dire</i> , a hearsay	<i>des ouï-dire</i>
<i>un passe-partout</i> , a master-key	<i>des passe-partout.</i>

* *Blanc-seing* (=signature on a blank paper, from the Old French *seing*, for signature), used to be in the plural *des blanc-seings*, but now the *Académie* makes it regular, and spells *des blancs-seings*.

245. REMARKS.—In forming the plural of compound nouns we must first examine what is their exact meaning; thus we write:

des serre-tête (= head-bands) without *s* after *tête*, because the band is fastened round *one head* only,
and *un serre-papiers* (= a set of pigeon-holes, a paper-weight), because it keeps together many *papers*;
again, *des abat-jour* (= shades), because it shades *the light*;
but *un porte-clefs* (= a turnkey), because he carries *many keys*.

Against this analytical principle, however, there is the grammatical tendency to have one form for the singular another for the plural. To this wish for two distinct forms we owe the present spelling:

<i>un cure-dent,</i>	a tooth-pick
<i>un tire-botte,</i>	a boot-jack
<i>un casse-noisette,</i>	a nut-cracker
<i>un garde-fou,</i>	a hand-rail
<i>un essuie-main,</i>	a hand-towel

where according to the above rule and old custom these words ought to have an *s* in the singular as well as in the plural.

EXERCISE 41.

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

¹ essuie-main (*m.*). ² tiré-botte (*m.*). ³ en haut. ⁴ renard (*m.*). ⁵ basse-cour (*f.*). ⁶ porte-plume (*m.*). ⁷ ivoire (*m.*). ⁸ Néron. ⁹ couvre-feu (*m.*).

1. These towels¹ are new. 2. Your boot-jack² is upstairs³. 3. The foxes⁴ visited several poultry-yards⁵. 4. These pen-holders⁶ are of ivory⁷. 5. The rainbows were beautiful. 6. The gamekeepers were in the forest. 7. These kings were as many Neros⁸. 8. *Poets such as* (the *pl.*) Corneille and (the *pl.*) Milton are rare. 9. The sub-lieutenants were speaking with the vice-admirals. 10. I have lost my tooth-pick. 11. The curfew⁹ was introduced into England by William the Conqueror. 12. These master-keys are well made.

SECTION III.

COMPLEMENT OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

246. When one substantive is used as a complement to another, this use is generally marked by the prepositions **de** (=of) or **à** (=to):

<i>un homme d'honneur,</i>	a man of honour
<i>la maison de Paul,</i>	Paul's house
<i>un oiseau de proie,</i>	a bird of prey
<i>un fusil à aiguille,</i>	a needle-gun
<i>un chandelier à branches,</i>	a branch-candlestick
<i>un piano à queue,</i>	a grand piano
<i>un enfant aux cheveux noirs,</i>	a black-haired child
<i>un moulin à vent,</i>	a windmill.

In expressions like the above, which mark possession, **à** (=to) signifies **avec** (=with); *fusil à aiguille*, *piano à queue* are equivalent to *fusil avec aiguille*, *piano avec queue* (*lit.* a piano with a tail).

À and **de** serve to mark the relation between cause and effect, that of a part to the whole, possession, instrument, etc.

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

247. We find also **en**, **sans**, **autour**, etc. (=in, without, round, etc.) equally employed for this purpose:

<i>un homme sans fortune,</i>	a man without fortune
<i>une épée en acier,</i>	a steel sword
<i>un voyage autour du monde,</i>	a voyage round the world
<i>une excursion sur la rivière,</i>	an excursion on the river.

248. Infinitives can also be used as complements to the substantive:

<i>l'art d'écrire,</i>	the art of writing
<i>la façon de marcher,</i>	the way of walking.

249. We must carefully distinguish between the case when the noun and its complement are united by the

article *du* (= of the), and that where they are united by the preposition *de* (= of) :

un palais de roi, a kingly palace
le palais du roi, the palace of the king,

do not by any means express the same idea; the first phrase is general, and qualifies a *palace* of *royal* appearance :

cette maison est un vrai palais de roi (=that house is quite a royal palace).

The second phrase, on the contrary, is very special, and determines to whom the palace belongs :

cette maison est le palais du roi (=that house is the king's palace).

250. When two nouns require after them the same preposition, they may have a complement in common :

son ardeur et son application au travail (=his ardour and his application to work),

because *ardeur* and *application* both require after them the preposition *à*.

But when the nouns require different prepositions, each noun must have a separate complement. Thus we must say :

son dévouement pour son maître et son obéissance envers lui (=his devotedness and his obedience to his master),

because *dévouement* requires *pour* and *obéissance* requires *envers*.

REMARK.—The use of a noun in the singular or plural after a preposition depends entirely on the idea expressed. We must see whether the noun conveys or not an idea of plurality. Thus we must say :

marchand de lait (=a milkman) = *qui vend du lait*
marchand de pommes (=an apple seller) = *qui vend des pommes*
un fruit à noyau (=a fruit with a stone in it—i.e. apricots, peaches, cherries, etc.) = *qui a un noyau*
un fruit à pépins (=a fruit with pips—i.e. apples, pears, etc.) = *qui a des pépins*,

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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

EXERCISE 42.

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

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

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

CHAPTER II.

SYNTAX OF THE ARTICLE.

251. The article is used in French—

1. Before nouns taken in their general as well as in their particular sense :

les livres sont les meilleurs amis de l'homme (= books are man's best friends)

le livre que je lis (= the book which I read).

2. Before nouns of measure, weight, number, etc. :

ce vin coûte six shillings la bouteille (= this wine costs six shillings a bottle).

Instead of the article, the preposition *par* (= by) is placed before nouns expressing a subdivision of time, or the wages, salary, price of entrance paid, etc. :

il jouit d'un revenu de trois cent mille francs par an (= he has an income of three hundred thousand francs a year).

3. Before nouns of kingdoms, countries, provinces,* etc. :

l'Angleterre est un pays libre (= England is a free country).

4. Before adjectives taken substantively :

le rouge est une couleur qui ne vous sied pas (= red is a colour which does not become you).

5. Before titles followed by the name :

le docteur Nélaton (= Doctor Nélaton).

252. Every noun which is either the subject, the attribute, or the object of a verb must have one of the two articles, *definite* or *indefinite* :

le cheval mange du foin (= the horse eats hay)

un ami est un trésor sans prix (= a friend is a priceless treasure).

* But no article is used after the preposition *en*, *en Espagne*, in Spain ; *en France*, in France ; *en Angleterre*, in England.

253. When the article refers to two substantives in the singular, it must be repeated before each of them :

le cousin et la nièce (=the cousin and the niece), not
les cousin et nièce,

(except in the locution *les père et mère* (=the father and mother), which custom has sanctioned.

254. When in a sentence there are two adjectives and one noun, it may happen that one of the adjectives refers to a noun understood. For instance, when we say, 'ancient and modern history,' we mean ancient history and modern history, *i.e.* two distinct things. In such a case, the French article must be repeated :

l'histoire ancienne et la moderne (=ancient and modern history);

but if both adjectives really qualify the same noun, the article is not repeated (see § 300) :

le brave et illustre Turenne (=the brave and illustrious Turenne).

255. No article is used in French—

1. Before the ordinal numbers introduced in quotations :

livre premier, book the first.

2. Before the numbers expressing the succession of popes, kings, etc. :

Charles premier, Charles the First.

3. Before nouns expressing (*a*) the title, profession, country, of the person (or thing) represented by the preceding noun, (*b*) the material of which a thing is made, and generally before a noun which is used like an adjective to complete the meaning of another noun :

<i>une table de marbre</i> ,	a marble table
<i>du vin d'Espagne</i> ,	Spanish wine
<i>un homme d'esprit</i> ,	a witty man
<i>mon père était libraire</i> ,	my father was a bookseller
<i>son frère est baron</i> ,	his brother is a baron,

4. Before substantives placed in apposition :

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

5. In the title of a book :

histoire de France, a history of France.

6. After the pronouns *quel, quelle, quels, quelles* (= which, what), used as exclamations :

quel magnifique coucher de soleil ! what a splendid sunset !

7. After words of quantity, *want, etc.*, except *la plupart* and *bien* :

votre thème contient beaucoup de fautes (= your exercise contains many mistakes)

bien des années après la mort d'Alexandre (= many years after Alexander's death).

8. In proverbs or in sentences of a general kind :

pauvreté n'est pas vice (= poverty is no crime).

9. In enumerations, when we wish to give more rapidity to the phrase :

rois, peuples, ennemis, tout tremblait devant lui (= kings, nations, enemies, all trembled before him).

256. Before the adverbs *plus, moins, and mieux*, the articles *le, la, les* are employed when a comparison is meant :

la rose est la plus belle des fleurs (= the rose is the finest of flowers)

les gazelles sont les plus agiles des quadrupèdes (= gazelles are the nimblest of quadrupeds).

257. *Le*, however, remains invariable when we wish to express a quality carried to the highest degree, without making any comparison :

c'est en Asie que les montagnes sont le plus hautes (= it is in Asia that the mountains are highest).

Le is further invariable before **plus, mieux, moins**, when these words are followed by another adverb, or employed by themselves :

c'est elle qui a répondu le plus adroitement (= it was she who answered the most skilfully)

c'est la rose que j'aime le mieux (= it is the rose which I like best).

258. The **indefinite** article **du, de l', de la, des** is used before all nouns taken in a partitive sense, except when an adjective precedes the noun, or when the sentence is negative (*see* § 48):

nous avons des plumes (= we have pens)
je n'ai pas de couteau (= I have no knife)
vous avez de bonnes plumes (= you have good pens).

Sometimes another preposition comes before *de* :

mettez dans de l'eau chaude (= place in hot water)
Charles est venu avec des amis (= Charles came with some friends).

259. The article remains, however:—

(1) When the adjective follows the noun :

du pain excellent, excellent bread ;

(2) When the noun and adjective form a compound noun :

des petits pois, some green peas ;

(3) When the negative question implies a positive meaning :

n'avez-vous pas des amis? (= have you not friends?)

260. With nouns expressing things which are not capable of enumeration we must not use *un* or *une*, but *du* or *de la*. We must say :

donnez-moi du vin, de la viande (= give me some wine, some meat).

The indefinite article **un, des** must be used after *c'est* and **des** after *ce sont* :

c'est un Français (= he is a Frenchman)
ce sont des Anglais (= they are Englishmen).

But it is not expressed after *il est* (= he is):

il est Anglais (= he is an Englishman).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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

EXERCISE 43.

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

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

1. Good example is a language which anybody¹ can understand. 2. The horse which you have lent me is lame². 3. Eggs are worth³ a shilling a dozen. 4. I have passed through⁴ Greece in coming from India⁵. 5. Blue is one of the primitive colours. 6. When you go out, buy me some pencils⁶ and colours. 7. I found in Spain⁷ wretched⁸ inns and detestable roads. 8. Italy produces oranges and olives. 9. Book the tenth, section the eighteenth. 10. What an accomplished man! 11. My friend is an officer. 12. I have read *Hernani*, a tragedy by Victor Hugo. 13. Charles II., king of England, had much wit⁹ but no prudence. 14. Many¹⁰ years had elapsed¹¹ since.

CHAPTER III.
SYNTAX OF THE ADJECTIVE.

SECTION I.

AGREEMENT OF THE ADJECTIVE.

261. The adjective agrees in gender and number with the noun which it qualifies :

<i>Dieu est clément,</i>	God is merciful
<i>le ciel est bleu,</i>	the sky is blue
<i>les hommes sont mortels,</i>	men are mortal.

262. An adjective which relates to two or more nouns in the singular is put in the plural and agrees in gender with those nouns :

la fouine et la belette sont également dangereuses (=the polecat and the weasel are equally dangerous).

If the nouns are of different genders, the adjective is generally put in the masculine :

le roi et la reine sont généreux (=the king and the queen are generous).

263. After two nouns separated by the conjunction *ou* (=or), the adjective agrees with the latter, if it really qualifies that noun only :

les colonnes se construisent en bois ou en pierre très dure (=the columns are made of wood or of very hard stone).

And with both, if it qualifies both :

ils se nourrissent de chair ou de poisson crus (=they live on raw flesh or fish).

264. When two or more substantives mark a gradation, or form a climax, and we wish to fix the attention particularly upon the last, we give to the adjective the gender and the number of this last substantive :

Condé montra à Rocroy un courage, un sang-froid, une audace étonnante (=Condé showed at Rocroy a wonderful courage, coolness and audacity).

265. Compound adjectives formed of two adjectives or of an adjective and a past participle agree in both their parts, as :

des poires aigres-douces half sweet, half sour pears
des enfants aveugles-nés blind-born children.

The Academy, however, writes *mort-né* (=still-born), with *mort* invariable :

une brebis mort-née a still-born lamb
des enfants mort-nés still-born children.

266. But if the former of the two adjectives is employed adverbially, it does not vary, being then a real adverb :

ces personnages étaient court vêtus, i.e. *courtement vêtus*
 (= those persons wore very short clothes)
une fille nouveau-née, i.e. *nouvellement née* (= a new-born daughter).

Frais (=fresh), however, always agrees with the noun :

des cerises fraîches-cueillies (= newly gathered cherries).

Very frequently the two words really form a compound noun and follow rule in § 244, 3.

les nouveaux venus, the new comers
les nouveaux arrivés, the newly arrived people
les nouveaux mariés, the newly married couple
la nouvelle mariée, the bride.

267. Adjectives employed adverbially can never agree with the substantive, inasmuch as they are really adverbs—that is to say, words which from their nature are invariable :

elle chante faux (= she sings out of tune)
cette fleur sent bon (= this flower smells sweet), etc.

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

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

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

270. Grand remains unchanged in such expressions as :

- la grand' chambre* (=the High Court [in the old Parliament])
faire grand' chère (=to feast, to live high)
ce n'est pas grand' chose (=it is not much)
la grand' croix (=the grand cross [of an Order]); the wearer of *la grand' croix* is called *un grand-croix*.
avoir grand' faim (=to be very hungry)
une grand' garde (=an outpost)
c'est grand' honte (=it is a great shame)
grand' maman (=grandmamma)
grand' mère and *mère grand* (=grandmother, granny)
grand' messe (=High mass)
à grand' peine (=with great difficulty)
avoir grand' peur (=to be very frightened)
c'est grand' pitié (=it is a great pity)
la grand' route (=the high road)
la grand' rue (=the high street)
la grand' salle (=the Great Hall [of the old *Palais de Justice* in Paris])
avoir grand' soif (=to be very thirsty)
grand' tante (=great aunt).

But we must say: *une grande chambre* (=a large room), *une grande chose* (=a great thing), *une grande croix* (=a large cross), *une grande faim* (=a great hunger), *une grande garde* (=a numerous guard), *une grande honte* (=a great shame), *une grande peine* (=a great trouble), *une grande peur* (=a great fright), *une grande pitié* (=a great pity), *une grande route* (=a wide road), *une grande rue* (=a wide street), *une grande salle* (=a large hall), *une grande tante* (=a tall aunt).

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

271. Substantives, employed as adjectives to express certain colours, are invariable :

- des étoffes noisette*, nut-brown stuffs
des robes olive, olive-coloured dresses.

Rose (=pink), *cramoisi* (=crimson), *pourpre* (=purple), *écarlate* (=scarlet), are treated as adjectives.

Two adjectives combined for the purpose of expressing a colour remain invariable :

des cheveux châtain-clair, light-brown hair
des yeux bleu-foncé, dark-blue eyes.

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

EXERCISE 44.

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

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

1. Charles and Emily are attentive. 2. He wore¹ black silk stockings. 3. These nests² are built³ with an admirable art and skill. 4. Blue cotton stockings. 5. I do not see very distinctly. 6. Light blue dresses⁴. 7. These oranges have a good smell (translate: smell good). 8. Colbert had⁵ profound judgment, indefatigable industry⁶, and a very extensive knowledge of foreign commerce. 9. Robespierre acquired in Paris an absolute power and authority.

SECTION II.

OF THE POSITION OF ADJECTIVES.

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

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

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

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

N.B.—Past participles used as adjectives follow the noun :

un homme instruit, a learned man
un livre reçu, a book (which has been) received.

274. Several adjectives take a different signification according as they are placed before or after the noun, as in the following expressions :

<i>une certaine nouvelle</i> (Lat. <i>quidam</i>) = certain news)	<i>un mal certain</i> [(Lat. <i>certum</i>] = a positive evil)
<i>mon cher frère</i> (= my dear brother)	<i>un livre cher</i> (= an expensive book)
<i>différentes</i> } <i>choses</i> (= sundry things)	<i>des objets</i> { <i>différents</i> } { <i>divers</i> }
<i>diverses</i> }	(= different, various objects)
<i>un nouvel habit</i> (= a fresh coat)	<i>un habit nouveau</i> (= a new-fashioned coat)
<i>un pauvre poète</i> (= an indifferent poet)	<i>un poète pauvre</i> (= a needy poet)
<i>un plaisant conte</i> (= an absurd tale)	<i>un conte plaisant</i> (= an amusing tale)
<i>son propre habit</i> (= his own coat)	<i>un habit propre</i> (= a clean coat)
<i>son seul enfant</i> (= his only child)	<i>un enfant seul</i> (= a child alone)
<i>un vrai coquin</i> (= an arrant [notorious] rogue)	<i>une nouvelle vraie</i> (= true intelligence)

<i>un brave homme</i> (=an honest man)	<i>un homme brave</i> (=a brave man)
<i>un grand homme</i> (=a man of genius)	<i>un homme grand</i> (=a tall man)
<i>de méchants vers</i> (=poor verses)	<i>des vers méchants</i> (=malicious, spiteful verses)
<i>la dernière année</i> (=the last year [of any period])	<i>l'année dernière</i> (=last year).

275. The two adjectives, **nu** (=naked) and **demi** (=half) placed before the noun, are invariable, and are united to the substantive by a hyphen :

<i>nu-pieds,</i>	bare-footed
<i>nu-tête,</i>	bare-headed
<i>une demi-livre,</i>	half-a-pound
<i>une demi-heure,</i>	half-an-hour ;

placed after the noun, they agree with it—the former in gender and number :

les pieds nus, la tête nue ;

and the latter in gender *only* :

<i>une livre et demie,</i>	a pound and a half
<i>deux heures et demie,</i>	two hours and a half.

REMARK.—When *demi* is used as a substantive, it is masculine if it means *a half* in arithmetic :

deux demis font un entier (=two halves make a whole) ;

but it is feminine when it applies to *hours* :

cette pendule sonne les demies (=this clock strikes the half-hours).

276. The adjective **feu** (=late, deceased) is invariable when placed before the article :

feu la reine (=the late queen) ;

but when placed after it, it agrees with the noun in gender and in number :

la feue reine.

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

1. At the beginning of a sentence :

ci-joint *la lettre de votre père* (=annexed is your father's letter)

ci-inclus *les pièces du contrat* (=enclosed are the documents referring to the deed).

2. In the body of a sentence, when the following noun is used without an article or a determinative adjective :

vous trouverez ci-joint copie de sa lettre (= you will find a copy of his letter annexed).

In every other case the agreement takes place :

les pièces ci-jointes sont précieuses (= the annexed documents are valuable)

vous trouverez ci-jointe la copie du traité (= you will find herewith a copy of the treaty).

278. **Franc**, in the expression *franc de port* (= carriage, or postage paid), is invariable when it precedes the substantive :

je vous envoie, franc de port, les marchandises détaillées ci-dessous (= I am sending you, carriage paid, the goods detailed below).

Placed after the substantive, it agrees with it :

cette lettre est franche de port (= this letter is prepaid).

EXERCISE 45.

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

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

1. The Highlanders¹ of Scotland² have their legs bare in³ all seasons. 2. I send you herewith the documents (which) you require. 3. I shall call again⁴ in an hour and a half. 4. Behind the house there was a large garden, but the front⁵ garden was small. 5. It is an expensive hotel. 6. This war began in the last year of Henry's reign⁶. 7. I have bought a new book (*i.e.* lately published).

SECTION III.

COMPLEMENT OF THE ADJECTIVE.

279. Two adjectives requiring the same preposition can have a complement in common. Thus we can say :

ce fils est utile et cher à sa mère (= that son is useful and dear to his mother),

because *être utile à quelqu'un* (= to be useful to some one), *être cher à quelqu'un* (= to be dear to some one) are grammatically correct ; but we could not say : *ce fils est utile et chéri de sa mère*, because *être utile de quelqu'un* is wrong ; in this case we must lengthen the proposition, and say :

ce fils est utile à sa mère et il en est chéri (= that son is useful to his mother, and he is beloved by her).

280. Adjectives, used absolutely, take no complement ; thus **inviolable** in the following sentence :

les droits de la conscience sont inviolables (= the rights of conscience are inviolable).

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

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

284. When a numeral adjective or a substantive comes after the comparative, *que* is changed into **de** :

avez-vous plus de vingt francs dans votre bourse? (= have you more than twenty francs in your purse?)

285. When a verb comes after a comparative of superiority, or of inferiority, or after the words *autre* (= different), *autrement* (=much more), it is either,

(1) In the infinitive with the preposition *à* or *de* and this preposition is repeated after *que* :

il est plus grand de vaincre ses passions que de conquérir des royaumes (=it is greater to overcome one's passions than to conquer kingdoms)

il est plus disposé à vous plaindre qu'à vous punir (=he is more inclined to pity than to punish you).

- (2) In the indicative or conditional with **ne** before it, if the preceding verb is not accompanied by a negative :

vous vous flattez plus que vous ne devriez (=you flatter yourself more than you ought)

vous me donnez plus que je ne vous demande (=you give me more than I ask you)

il n'est pas plus heureux qu'il l'était (=he is not happier than he was);

son caractère est autre qu'il ne paraît (=his disposition is different from what it looks).

Sometimes a conjunction comes between *que* and the verb following, in that case *ne* is not required :

vous êtes plus enclin à travailler que quand vous étiez au collège (=you are more inclined to work than when you were at college).

286. When a comparative is repeated, no article should be used in French :

plus on lit, plus on aime à lire (=the more one reads, the more one likes to read);

plus une chose est difficile, plus il y a de mérite à l'accomplir (=the more difficult a thing is, the greater merit there is in accomplishing it).

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

287. The article **le**, which precedes a superlative, agrees generally with the noun before an adjective, but not before an adverb (see §§ 256, 257) :

les plus belles roses (=the finest roses)

c'est elle qui agit le plus adroitement (=it is she who acts with the greatest skill).

288. The verb which follows a superlative with *que* is generally in the subjunctive mood :

cet ouvrage est le meilleur que je connaisse (=this work is the best I know).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State the rule and exceptions for the agreement of one adjective with several substantives. 2. What is the rule for the agreement of compound adjectives? 3. How do adjectives agree with the substantive <i>gens</i>? 4. State the rule of agreement (1) for adjectives employed adverbially; (2) for substantives employed as adjectives. 5. Where are adjectives generally placed in French? 6. Write a list of the adjectives which precede the substantive. 7. Name a few adjectives which take a different meaning according as they are placed <i>before</i> or <i>after</i> the noun. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Explain the rule of agreement, so far as it affects the adjectives <i>nu, demi, feu, franc.</i> 9. What are the ideas expressed by adjectives which govern their complement with (1) the preposition <i>de</i>; (2) the preposition <i>à</i>? 10. How is <i>than</i> expressed in comparative sentences? 11. State the rule for the comparative repeated. 12. How is the verb put in sentences with the superlative? 13. State the rules for the agreement of <i>le</i> in sentences where the superlative occurs. 14. When can two adjectives have the same complement? |
|--|---|

EXERCISE 46.

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

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

1. The public good is preferable to private interest. 2. Why are you dissatisfied with your condition? 3. He is not fit to discharge his duty. 4. I do not like people who are cruel to animals. 5. The Thames is not so rapid as the Rhine. 6. I am older than you by two years. 7. We flatter ourselves more than we should. 8. The more I examine this question, the more difficult I find it. 9. The less money he gets¹, the less expense² he runs into³. 10. It is the best work which that author has written. 11. These three young ladies sing well, but Miss Martin is the best singer. 12. It is she who sings most tastefully (translate. with the most of taste⁴).

CHAPTER IV.

SYNTAX OF NUMERAL, POSSESSIVE, AND INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

SECTION I.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

289. Cardinal numbers are invariable :

trois hommes, three men ; *quatre femmes*, four women.
EXCEPT *un* (=one), *vingt* (=twenty), *cent* (=one hundred).

290. *Un* (=one) makes *une* in the feminine :

deux coffrets et une boîte (=two coffers and one box).

291. *Vingt* and *cent* do not vary as to gender, but they take *s* when they are preceded by a multiple :

quatre-vingts hommes (=eighty men)
deux cents soldats (=two hundred soldiers).

EXCEPT (1) when they are themselves followed by another number :

quatre-vingt-trois (=eighty-three)
deux cent trente (=two hundred and thirty);

(2) when they are used instead of the ordinal numbers :

page quatre-vingt (=page eighty, *i.e.* eightieth);
l'an huit cent (=the year eight hundred, *i.e.* eight hundredth).

292. *Mille* (=thousand), invariable in gender and number, becomes *mil* in dates of the Christian era subsequent to the year 1000 A.D. :

après l'an mille on commence partout à construire des églises, des abbayes (=after 1000 A.D. churches, abbeys are erected everywhere)

l'an mil huit cent soixante-seize (=the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six)

ce fait arriva chez les Hébreux l'an du monde mille deux cent quarante (=this happened among the Hebrews in the year of the world one thousand two hundred and forty).

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

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

nous avons fait dix milles à pied (=we have walked ten miles).

293. Ordinal adjectives agree in gender and in number with the noun which they determine:

les premières maisons (=the first houses)

la seconde ville (=the second town)

la trentième année du règne de Louis XIV. (=the thirtieth year of the reign of Louis XIV).

294. We have seen (§ 80) that the ordinal adjectives indicate order and rank:

le dixième siècle (=the tenth century)

la vingtième année (=the twentieth year);

but the cardinal numbers are employed exceptionally to point out:

1. The order of a sovereign in a dynasty:

Charles douze (=Charles the Twelfth)

Napoléon trois (=Napoleon the Third).

2. The days of the month:

le deux avril (=the second of April)

le trois juillet (=the third of July).

Notice that the preposition *of* is not translated into French, and that the months do not take a capital letter.

3. In quoting paragraphs, pages, cantos, etc.:

livre dix (=book ten)

page deux-cent (=page two hundred.) See § 291.

verset vingt et un (=verse twenty-one).

The ordinal *premier* (=first), however, must be used:

Napoléon premier (=Napoleon the First)

le premier juillet (=the first of July).

295. Adjectives expressing the dimensions or the size of objects can be translated into French in several ways. Thus :

la nef de cette église a soixante pieds de long
la nef de cette église a soixante pieds de longueur
la nef de cette église est longue de soixante pieds
la nef de cette église a une longueur de soixante pieds
 (= the nave of this church is 60 feet long).

Large (= broad), and *largeur* (= breadth); *haut* (= high), and *hauteur* (= height), can be expressed in the same manner, but for *thickness* and *depth* only the last three ways can be used.

By or *and*, used when defining length and breadth, is translated by *sur* :

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

296. *More*, *less*, after a numeral, are expressed in French by *de plus*, *de moins* :

il a deux ans de plus que moi (= he is two years older than I, *lit.* he has two years more than I).

EXERCISE 47.

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

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

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

SECTION II.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

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

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

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

mon *frère* et **ma** *sœur* (= my brother and sister)
sa *sagesse* et **sa** *prudence* (= his wisdom and his prudence),

but *ses père et mère* is a phrase sanctioned by custom.

299. To avoid ambiguity resulting from the use of *son*, *sa*, the redundant forms *à lui*, *à elle* are sometimes added :

je parle de sa mère à lui, pas de sa mère à elle (= I speak of his mother, not of hers);

or for emphasis :

c'est mon opinion à moi (= it is my opinion).

300. When we have two adjectives and only one noun, it may happen that the adjectives refer each to a particular thing, e.g. 'our good or bad fortune,' i.e. our good fortune or our bad fortune; in such a case the possessive adjective is repeated :

notre *bonne* ou **notre** *mauvaise* *fortune* (= our good or bad fortune)
ses *vieux* et **ses** *nouveaux* *habits* (= his old and new clothes).

But when the adjectives are of *similar meaning*, and the same things are signified by the noun, the possessive adjective is only placed before the first (cf. § 254) :

nos *belles* et *fertiles* *plaines* (= our beautiful and fertile plains).

301. The name of the object possessed (when it belongs to several persons) is put in the singular, if the object is possessed in common :

le père et la mère attendaient leur voiture (=the father and the mother were waiting for their carriage).

It is put in the plural when there are as many objects possessed as there are possessors :

les ambassadeurs attendaient leurs voitures (=the ambassadors were waiting for their carriages).

EXCEPT when we wish to call attention to every one in particular rather than to all at the same time :

les fourmis portent de lourdes charges malgré la petitesse de leur corps (=ants carry heavy loads although their bodies are so small)

les soldats auraient donné leur vie pour sauver celle de leur général (=the soldiers would have given their lives to save their general's).

302. When the object possessed belongs to a person (and not to a thing), *son, sa, ses, leur, leurs*, are used :

j'aime Henri, mais je connais ses défauts (=I love Henry, but I know his faults).

When the possessor is neither a person nor a thing personified, the adjectives *son, sa, ses, leur, leurs*, are replaced by *en* and the definite article :

si je vous parle de ces fruits c'est que j'en connais la saveur (=if I speak to you of those fruits, it is because I know their flavour) ;

unless the possessor and thing possessed are mentioned in the same clause :

le Rhin a sa source dans le St. Gothard (=the Rhine rises in the St. Gothard) ;

or in such sentences as :

Paris est une ville magnifique, tous les voyageurs admirent la beauté de ses monuments (=Paris is a splendid city, all those who visit it admire the beauty of its buildings).

303. The possessive adjectives *mon, ton, son, leur, leurs*, are replaced by the article when they refer to

something inseparable from the person, and when the sense of the phrase clearly indicates the possessor :

il leva la tête (= he raised his head)

il avait la bouche toute grande ouverte (= he had his mouth wide open)

cela vous coûterait la vie (= that would cost you your life);

or if the possessor is shown by a reflexive pronoun :

il s'est cassé le bras (= he has broken his arm)

Prenez garde ! Vous vous cognerez la tête (= Mind ! you will hurt your head).

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

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

monsieur votre père, your father

mademoiselle votre sœur, your sister

messieurs vos frères, your brothers.

305. **Mon, ma, mes** are used in speaking to relatives or friends :

venez, mon enfant (= come, my child)

bonjour, ma tante (= good-morning, aunt).

In the same way soldiers say to their officers :

mon capitaine, captain

mon colonel, colonel,

instead of :

monsieur le capitaine, monsieur le colonel, or simply
capitaine, colonel,

which would be used in society.

SECTION III.

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

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

307. The adjective **tout** (=all, every) does not present any difficulty when it is used as an adjective, as it follows the ordinary rules bearing on that part of speech:

tout *homme* (=any, every man)
toute *femme* (=any, every woman)
j'ai vu tous les hommes (=I have seen all the men)
je ne puis vous accorder ceci, mais demandez-moi toute autre chose et vous l'obtiendrez [that is to say, **toute chose autre que celle que vous me demandez**] (=I cannot grant you this, but ask me for anything else, and you will obtain it [that is to say, anything else but what you have asked me for]).

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

308. Like other adjectives (§§ 266, 267) *tout* is sometimes used as an adverb; it then means *tout à fait* (=altogether, quite):

je suis tout surpris [*je suis tout à fait surpris*] (=I am quite surprised).

When used as an adverb *tout* is naturally invariable:

elle est tout heureuse du succès de son fils (=she is quite happy in the success of her son)
ces mères sont tout heureuses des succès de leurs fils (i.e. *tout à fait heureuses* (=those mothers are quite happy in the successes of their sons))
Londres est tout autre chose que Paris, i.e. une chose tout à fait autre (=London is quite another thing from Paris).

But before *feminine* adjectives, or past participles, beginning with a consonant, or an *h* aspirate, the adverb *tout* is made to agree with the subject, like a simple adjective:

elle est toute surprise (=she is quite surprised)
elle est toute honteuse (=she is quite ashamed).