

**Tout** means also *quelque, si* [adverb] (=however):

*la valeur, tout héroïque quelle est, ne suffit pas à faire des héros* (=valour, however heroic it may be, is not sufficient to make heroes).

**Tout** is also used adverbially in:

*ces gens sont tout yeux, tout oreilles* (=these people are all [i.e. wholly] eyes and ears).

309. **Quelque** (=some, whatever), used as an adjective, follows the ordinary rules of agreement with its noun:

*quelques hommes* (=some men)

*quelques ennemis que vous ayez, vous triompherez* (=whatever enemies you may have, you will conquer).

But when used as an adverb, it remains invariable:

1. With substantives it means *environ* (=about), *à peu près* (=nearly):

*j'ai rencontré quelque vingt personnes* (=I met about twenty people)

*il vivait quelque cent ans après Jésus-Christ* (=he lived about one hundred years after Christ).

2. Joined to adjectives, it means the same as the adverb *si* (=however):

*quelque puissants que soient vos ennemis, i.e. si puissants que soient vos ennemis* (=however powerful your enemies may be, or powerful as your enemies may be).

310. We must not confound **quelque** (used with its corresponding substantive) with another adjectival locution, **quel que**, which is always followed by a verb in the subjunctive, to express doubt about the person or the thing spoken of:

*quel que soit votre bonheur* (=whatever your happiness may be)

*quelles qu'aient été vos infortunes* (=whatever your misfortunes may have been).

311. **Même** (=the same, self, very) varies when it is an adjective:

*les mêmes hommes* (=the same men, the very men)

*les dieux eux-mêmes sont étonnés* (=the gods themselves are astonished).

**Même** (= besides, also, even) is an adverb, and therefore invariable :

*le citoyen doit obéir aux lois, même injustes* (= the citizen ought to obey laws, even unjust ones)

*les plus sages même sont souvent surpris* (= even the wisest are often taken unawares)

*les vieillards, les femmes, les enfants même furent égorgés* (= the old men, women, and even children were slaughtered).

**312. Chaque** (= each, every) being an *adjective*, must never be used except with its corresponding substantive, whilst **chacun**, **chacune**, being pronouns, are used without a substantive following them :

*chaque pays a ses usages* (= every country has its customs)

*ces villes ont chacune une citadelle* (= each of these towns has a citadel)

*ces fruits valent un franc chacun* (not *un franc chaque*) (= these fruits are worth a franc each).

**313. Maint** (= many a) is used indiscriminately in the singular and in the plural :

*j'ai lu dans maint auteur* (= I have read in many an author)

*il m'a rendu maints services* (= he has rendered me many services).

#### QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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

## EXERCISE 48.

1. Mon frère a laissé tous ses livres dans sa chambre. 2. J'ai rencontré mademoiselle votre sœur au bal. 3. Nourri dans le sérail, j'en connais les détours. 4. Je me suis fait mal à la jambe. 5. Madame votre mère m'a paru toute surprise de me voir. 6. Ces livres sont tout couverts d'encre. 7. Vous ne pouvez manquer de lui trouver quelque mérite. 8. Quelque adroitement que vous vous y preniez, vous ne réussirez pas. 9. Quelles que soient ses protections, il obtiendra difficilement le poste qu'il souhaite. 10. Quelques richesses qu'il ait, son avarice est insatiable. 11. Ils se sont trompés eux-mêmes. 12. Leurs vertus et même leurs noms étaient ignorés. 13. On trouve mainte épine où l'on cherchait des roses.

<sup>1</sup>troublée. <sup>2</sup>fouler. <sup>3</sup>laisser tomber.

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

## CHAPTER V.

## SYNTAX OF THE PRONOUN.

## I.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

## Conjunctive.

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

315. These pronouns are placed BEFORE the verb—

1. When used as SUBJECT in affirmative or negative sentences :

*je parle* (= I speak)  
*je ne parle pas* (= I do not speak).

2. When used as direct or indirect OBJECT to a verb not in the imperative affirmative :

*tu me remercies* (= thou thankest me)  
*il te l'a donné* (= he has given it to thee)  
*ne me le dites pas* (= do not tell it me)  
*l'avez-vous vu ?* (= have you seen him);

the indirect object coming first\* when two pronouns are used, except, however, when both are in the third person :

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

316. They are placed AFTER the verb—

1. When SUBJECT of the verb :

(a) In interrogative sentences :

*est-il heureux ?* (= is he happy?)

In compound tenses after the auxiliary :

*ont-ils trouvé leurs livres ?* (= have they found their books?)

(b) In parenthesis :

*non, a-t-il dit, ne le faisons pas* (= no, he said, let us not do it).

(c) Sometimes after the expressions à peine (= scarcely, hardly), aussi (= and so, accordingly), au moins (= at least), encore (= yet), en vain (= in vain), peut-être (= perhaps) :

*peut-être ne viendra-t-il pas aujourd'hui* (= perhaps he will not come to-day).

---

\* See in § 91 another way of stating this rule.

(d) In elliptical sentences when the subjunctive is used without a conjunction :

*puissé-je de mes yeux y voir tomber la foudre*  
 (= may I, with my own eyes, see it struck  
 by lightning)  
*dût-il m'en coûter la vie* (= even if it were to cost  
 me my life).

2. When OBJECT of the verb, in the imperative mood used affirmatively :

*apportez-le moi demain* (= bring it me to-morrow).

Me and te are then changed from conjunctive to disjunctive, *i.e.* me into **moi**, te into **toi**, unless followed by *en*, *y* (see § 324) :

*donnez-moi cela* (= give me that)  
*assieds-toi donc* (= do sit down)  
*vendez-m'en la moitié* (= sell me half of it).

**Y** and **en** always come after the other pronouns :

*envoyez-lui-en* (= send him some)  
*leur en avez-vous donné?* (= have you given them any?)  
*cherchez-les-y* (= search them in it [there])  
*nous vous les y adresserons* (= we will address them to  
 you at it [there]).

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

*je ne vous donne pas* (= I do not give you)  
*tu ne me connais pas* (= you do not know me)  
*vous ne les avez pas vus* (= you have not seen them).

318. **Nous**, **vous** (= we, you), used for *je*, *tu*, govern the verb in the plural, but the past participle or adjective referring to them remains in the singular :

*nous sommes sûr, dit le roi, de votre fidélité* (= we are  
 assured of your loyalty, said the king)  
*vous êtes enclin à la paresse* (= you are prone to idleness).

319. When the pronoun stands for two or more names of persons grammatically different, it is put in the first

person, if there is one in the sentence ; if not, it is put in the second person (*see* § 182), thus :

*vous, lui et moi, nous sommes fort âgés* (=you, he, and I are very old)

*toi et lui, vous êtes malheureux* (=thou and he are unhappy).

This resuming pronoun is not required after **ni** :

*ni vous ni moi ne l'avons vu* (=neither you nor I have seen it).

320. When the pronoun **le** represents a word which describes a state, such as *malade* (=ill), or a function, as *reine* (=queen), or a quality, as *mère* (=mother), it is invariable :

*Madame, êtes-vous malade?—Je le suis* (=Madam, are you ill?—I am)

*êtes-vous mère?—Je le suis* (=are you a mother?—I am)

*êtes-vous reine?—Je le suis* (=are you a queen?—I am).

But when **le** represents a word which, instead of describing either a *state* or a *function*, stands for the *person* in that state, or exercising that function, or possessing that quality, it varies in gender and number :

*êtes-vous la malade que l'on m'a recommandée?—Je la suis* (=are you the invalid who has been recommended to me?—I am)

*êtes-vous la dame que nous cherchons?—Je la suis* (=are you the lady for whom we are looking?—I am)

*êtes-vous les soldats qui ont battu l'ennemi hier?—Oui, nous les sommes* (=are you the soldiers who beat the enemy yesterday?—We are).

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

321. NOTE that **le**, preceded by the negative **ne**, is used in French after a comparative, although not expressed in English (*see* § 285, 2) :

*vous êtes plus avancé qu'il ne l'est* (=you are more advanced than he is).

Also in sentences like :

*je ferai cela si vous le voulez* (=I will do that if you wish [me to])

*c'est arrivé comme il vous le raconte* (=it happened as he tells you).

322. When speaking of *inanimate objects*, the pronouns **en** and **y** are used for *of it, of them; to it, to them* :

*cet arbre est grandi, on en ferait un mât* (=that tree has grown, one could make a mast of it)

*cette chaise est cassée, j'y ferai mettre un pied* (=this chair is broken, I shall have a leg put on to it).

**En, y** are also used with reference to *persons*, in order to avoid the repetition of the noun or pronoun :

*quoique je parle beaucoup de vous, ma fille, j'y pense encore davantage* (=although I speak much of you, my daughter, I think of you still more)

*parlez-vous des élèves?—Nous en parlons* (=do you speak of the pupils?—We do).

They also refer to a clause :

*êtes-vous content de ce qu'il a fait?—Oui, j'en suis content* (=are you pleased with what he has done?—Yes, I am).

### Disjunctive.

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

323A. The following verbs must always have the preposition and the disjunctive pronoun, if the object is a person or an animal :

(a) Reflexive verbs which take *à* : *s'intéresser à* (=to take interest in), *se fier à* (=to trust to), etc. :

*Il s'intéresse à eux* (=he takes interest in them).

(b) Neuter verbs of motion, as *courir* (=to run), *venir*\* (=to come), *aller* (to go) :

*elle vint à lui* (=she came to him).

\* But in a figurative sense : *Il lui vint à l'esprit* (=it came to his mind).

- (c) The verbs *en appeler à* (=to appeal to), *penser à* (=to think of), *recourir à* (=to have recourse to), *renoncer à* (=to renounce), *songer à* (=to think of), *tenir à* (=to care about):

*Je pense à vous* (=I think of you).

Sometimes *y* is used with *penser* and *songer*, (see § 322).

- (d) Compound verbs like *avoir affaire à* (=to have business with, to have to do with), *faire allusion à* (=to allude to), *prendre garde à* (=to beware of):

*prenez garde à lui* (=beware of him).

324. They are used also—

1. After a comparative:

*elle est meilleure que toi* (=she is better than thou).

2. After the imperative affirmative, to express the object in the first or second person singular (see § 316, 2):

*parlez-moi* (=speak to me)  
*faites-le-moi savoir* (=let me know about it).

But the *conjunctive* pronoun is always used before *en*, *y*: *donnez-m'en* (=give me some), see § 316.

☞ Notice that *lui* is used both as *conjunctive* and *disjunctive* pronoun, but when *disjunctive* is always masculine (see §§ 315, 316).

325. When there are two imperatives in the same sentence, the *conjunctive* pronoun is sometimes used before the second imperative:

*battez-moi et me laissez rire* (=beat me and let me laugh)  
*apportez-moi mes pantoufles et me donnez mon bonnet de nuit* (=bring me my slippers, and give me my night-cap).

### Reflexive.

326. *Se* (=oneself) is used for both genders and both



numbers as direct or indirect object. It is always placed before the verb (*see* §§ 159 and 160) :

*il se fait une loi de lui écrire tous les mois* (= he makes it a duty to write to him every month).

327. **Soi** (=oneself) is used instead of *lui* (=him), *elle* (=her) :

1. After indefinite pronouns : *on* (=one), *chacun* (=every one), *personne* (=nobody), etc. :

*on ne doit jamais parler de soi* (= one should never speak of oneself)

*chacun vit pour soi* (= every one lives for himself).

2. After an impersonal verb, or an infinitive :

*il faut penser à soi* (= one must think of oneself)

*être toujours content de soi est une sottise* (= to be always satisfied with oneself is foolishness).

3. After a noun in the *singular* expressing a thing :

*cette faute entraîne après soi bien des regrets* (= that fault entails [brings after it] many regrets).

But if the noun is in the *plural*, **soi** cannot be used :

*ces fautes entraînent après elles bien des regrets* (= these faults entail [bring after them] many regrets).

REMARK.—**Soi** is even used with a determinate subject, in order to avoid ambiguity :

*l'avare qui a un fils prodigue n'amasse ni pour soi ni pour lui* (= the miser who has a prodigal son accumulates neither for himself nor for him).

The reflexive pronouns of first and second persons call for no observations besides what has been said of **me**, **te**, **moi**, **toi** in §§ 315-325.

### Repetition of the Personal Pronouns.

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

1. Before every verb, if these verbs are not in the same tense :

*j'étudie et j'étudierai toujours* (= I study, and I will always study).

But if the verbs are in the same tense, the repetition of the pronoun is optional :

*je crains Dieu, et n'ai, or je n'ai point d'autre crainte*  
(=I fear God, and have no other fear).

2. After a conjunction :

*il est humble, parce qu'il est pauvre* (=he is humble,  
because he is poor).

329. Personal pronouns, used as OBJECT, must be repeated before each verb :

*il vous estime et vous honore* (=he esteems and honours  
you).

But when the verbs are in a compound tense, the pronoun need not be repeated, if the auxiliary is understood :

*il les a flattés et loués* (=he has flattered and praised  
them).

330. When we wish to express ourselves with emphasis, the disjunctive pronouns are used as well as the conjunctive (*see* §§ 94, 95) :

*moi je l'ai vu* (=I saw it)

*cela nous frappa, mon frère et moi* (=that struck my  
brother and me)

*il me l'a dit à moi-même* (=he said it to myself)

*Ce qui m'est arrivé à moi pourrait aussi vous arriver*  
*à vous* (=what happened to me might also happen  
to you).

#### QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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

## EXERCISE 49.

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

<sup>1</sup> rendre. <sup>2</sup> partir. <sup>3</sup> gronder. <sup>4</sup> supplier. <sup>5</sup> sain et sauf.

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

## II.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

331. The possessive pronouns **le mien** (=mine), **le tien**, etc. (=thine, etc.), only refer to a noun already expressed:

*j'achète votre maison et je vends la mienne* (=I buy your house, and I sell mine).

These pronouns are never used as adjectives, except in a few old expressions: *un mien cousin* (=a cousin of mine), *une sienne tante* (=an aunt of his). (See § 101.)

332. When used with the verb *être*, the possessive pronouns

mine	} are translated by	}	à moi
thine			à toi
his			à lui
hers			à elle
ours			à nous
yours			à vous
theirs			à eux, à elles

*ce chapeau est à moi* (= this hat is mine)  
*à qui est ce livre, est-il à vous? Il est à moi* (= whose  
 book is this, is it yours? It is mine).

333. *My own, thy own, etc.*, are sometimes translated by *à moi* :

*j'ai une maison à moi* (= I have a house of my own);

and sometimes by the possessive adjectives *mon, ma, mes*, etc., followed by the adjective *propre* (= own) :

*je l'ai vu de mes propres yeux* (= I have seen it with my own eyes).

334. The possessive pronouns *le mien, le tien, le sien*, etc., when used absolutely, express *property* when they are in the singular :

*j'ai demandé le mien, rien de plus* (= I asked for my own, nothing more)

*le mien et le tien engendrent beaucoup de guerres et de procès* (= mine and thine give rise to many wars and lawsuits).

335. They express *relations, family, tribe, partisans*, when they are used in the plural :

*on n'est jamais trahi que par les siens* (= one is never betrayed but by one's own people)

*il est plein d'égards pour moi et pour les miens* (= he is full of attentions for me and mine).

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

336. Notice how the English possessive pronoun is expressed in

*c'est un de mes amis*  
*c'est un ami à moi* } (= he is a friend of mine)

*j'ai lu un de ses livres* (= I have read a book of his)

*cela ne me regarde pas*  
*je n'ai rien à y voir* } (= it is no concern of mine).

## QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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

## EXERCISE 50.

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

<sup>1</sup> se retirer. <sup>2</sup> magnifique.

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

## III.—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

337. We have seen (§ 99) that *ceci*, *celui-ci*, *celle-ci*, etc., are used when speaking of an object *close to us*, and *cela*, *celui-là*, etc., when we refer to an object *far from us*:

*Cicéron et Démosthène furent deux grands orateurs: celui-ci était Grec, celui-là était Romain* (= Cicero and Demosthenes were two great orators: the latter was a Greek, and the former was a Roman).

We have now to add that *ceci* often refers to what follows:

*n'oubliez pas ceci: aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera* (=do not forget *this*: help thyself, and Heaven will help thee);

whilst *cela* applies to what comes *before it* :

*l'orgueil est un grand défaut, retenez bien cela* (= pride is a great defect, remember *that* well).

The same applies to *voici, voilà*.

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

338. *Celui, celle, ceux, celles* cannot be determined by a simple adjective or participle; thus, in translating: 'I have read your letter and the one intended for my brother,' the relative pronoun and the auxiliary verb must be used :

*j'ai lu votre lettre et celle qui est destinée à mon frère*  
(= I have read your letter, and the one which is intended for my brother).

338A. *Ce qui, ce que* are frequently used for *what*, meaning *that which, the thing which*. Sometimes the demonstrative *ce* refers not to a word but to a clause :

*ce qui arrive* (= what happens)  
*ce que j'aime* (= what I like)  
*ce dont je parle* (= what I speak of)  
*ce à quo. il fait allusion* (= what he alludes to)  
*il vint, ce qui nous surprit beaucoup* (= he came—a thing which surprised us much).

*Celui*, followed by a relative pronoun, often corresponds to an English personal pronoun :

*celui qui travaille* (= he who works)  
*celui dont nous pleurons la mort* (= him whose death we mourn).

339. *Ce* is used with the third person singular or plural of *être, pouvoir, devoir* :

*ce pourrait être lui* (= it might be he)  
*ce doit être touchant* (= it must be affecting).

340. When *ce* is used before those verbs, it refers either to persons or things, and the verb is always in

the singular, unless it is followed by a third person plural :

*ce n'est pas vrai* (=it is not true)  
*si jamais homme en a été capable, ce fut sans doute*  
*Alexandre* (=if ever a man could do it, it was  
doubtless Alexander)  
*ce sont eux* (=it is they)  
*ce furent les Autrichiens qui attaquèrent* (=it was the  
Austrians who attacked).

But we must say :

*c'est nous* (=it is we)  
*c'était vous deux* (=it was you two).

341. **Ce** is used instead of *il, elle, eux, elles*, when the verb *être* is followed by an article, a possessive or a demonstrative adjective :

*c'est un Français* (=he is a Frenchman)  
*c'est sa sœur* (=she is [or it is] his sister)  
*ce sont vos amis* (=they are [or it is] your friends)  
*ce n'étaient pas ces arbres qu'il voulait abattre* (=it was  
not these trees he wished to fell).

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

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

1. By *ce*, when referring to what precedes :

*ils ont peur, c'est clair* (=they are afraid, it is clear).

2. By *il*, when *être* is used as an impersonal verb, and *it* refers to what follows :

*il est clair qu'ils ont peur* (=it is clear that they are  
afraid).

343. **Ce** is used by redundancy—

1. When *être* is placed between two infinitives :

*laisser un crime impuni, c'est s'en rendre complice* (=to  
leave a crime unpunished is to make oneself an  
accomplice of it).

2. When the second part of a sentence begins with the verb *être* followed by a substantive or an infinitive, the pronoun *ce* is repeated if it begins the sentence :

*ce que j'aime, c'est la vérité* (= what I like is truth)  
*ce que je désire, c'est de vous voir réussir* (= what I wish is to see you succeed).

344. When either part of the sentence can be the predicate of the other, the pronoun *ce* may be used or not before the second :

*boire, manger, dormir était* (or *c'était*) *leur seule occupation* (= drinking, eating, sleeping was their only occupation).

345. *Que de*, before an infinitive in the second part of the sentence, when *ce* begins the first part, gives great force to the expression :

*c'est acheter cher un repentir que de se ruiner pour une fantaisie* (= it is buying repentance dear to ruin oneself for a mere fancy).

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

#### QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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

#### EXERCISE 51.

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



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

<sup>1</sup> s'en prendre. <sup>2</sup> ça. <sup>3</sup> devoir. <sup>4</sup> tout à fait.

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

#### IV.—RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

347. Relative pronouns agree in gender, number, and person with their antecedent, even when they themselves do not change :

*nous qui avons lu la lettre* (=we who have read the letter)

*les maisons qui sont dans cette rue sont bien bâties* (=the houses which are in that street are well built).

Although *qui* does not change, it agrees in gender, number, and person with *maisons*, and the verb *sont* which agrees with *qui*, is in the third person plural.


348. *Qui* in the nominative case, and *que* in the objective (or accusative), may be used for *persons* or *things* :

*le livre qui est sur la table* (=the book which is on the table)

*L'homme qui vient* (=the man who comes)

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

*L'homme que vous voyez* (=the man whom you see).

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

*l'ours qui tua le chasseur* (=the bear which killed the hunter)

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

350. *Qui* can be used without an antecedent, either as subject or as complement (or object). In that case, it applies to *persons only* \* and is always *masculine* :

*qui sert bien son pays n'a pas besoin d'aïeux* (=he who serves his country well has no need of ancestors)

*à qui venge son père il n'est rien d'impossible* (=there is nothing impossible for the one who avenges his father)

*choisis qui tu voudras* (=choose whom you like)

*je vois qui vous voulez dire* (=I see whom you mean).

351. *Qui*, repeated, is used sometimes in the sense of *ceux-ci, ceux-là* :

*chacun y est en action, qui à bâtir, qui à l'agriculture* (=every one there is busy, some in building, others in agriculture).

352. *Qui*, preceded by a preposition, applies to *persons* or *things personified* :

*l'enfant à qui* (not *auquel*) *tout le monde cède est le plus malheureux* (=the child to whom everybody yields, is the most unhappy).

*O rochers escarpés ! c'est à vous que je me plains, car je n'ai que vous à qui je puisse me plaindre* (=O steep rocks ! it is to you that I complain, for I have only you to complain to).

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\* There are, however, a few expressions where it does not apply to persons :

*voilà qui me passe* (=that is beyond me)

*qui plus est* (=what is more)

*voilà qui lui plaira* (=there is something that will please him).

353. **Quoi**, as a relative pronoun, is used with a preposition, and is applied to *things only*; it generally refers to an antecedent having an indefinite meaning:

*c'est à quoi l'on pensera* (=that is what we will think about)

*la chose à quoi* (or *à laquelle*) *l'on pense le plus est souvent celle dont on parle le moins* (=the thing about which we think most, is often that of which we speak least).

354. **De quoi** forms an idiomatic expression which means *cause for, enough, the means, money, etc.*:

*il y a de quoi se plaindre* (=there is reason to complain)

*il n'a pas de quoi payer* (=he has not enough to pay)

*il a de quoi vivre* (=he has enough to live upon)

*il n'y a pas de quoi* { (=it is not worth while)  
(=it is not worth mentioning).

355. **Dont** is used for both genders and numbers, and may refer to persons or things, as:

*le commis dont vous parlez* (=the clerk of whom you speak)

*les choses dont vous parlez* (=the things of which you speak)

*la nature dont nous ignorons les secrets* (=Nature, whose secrets are unknown to us).

356. When the antecedent of the pronoun is preceded by a preposition, *dont* cannot be used. It is then replaced by **de qui** for persons, by **duquel**, etc., for persons and things. The noun must then precede the relative:

*c'est un ami à la générosité de qui je puis toujours faire appel* (=he is a friend to whose generosity I can always appeal)

*c'est une entreprise à la réussite de laquelle je ne puis croire* (=it is an undertaking in the success of which I cannot believe).

357. When **dont** denotes the origin, lineage, descent, it applies to *persons only*:

*la famille illustre dont il descend* (=the illustrious family from which he is descended).

With *nouns of things*, *d'où* is employed :

*le pays d'où je viens* (=the country from which I come).

*D'où* is used also instead of *dont*, to announce a conclusion :

*c'est un fait d'où je conclus* (=it is a fact from which I conclude).

In every other case *from whom*, *from which* must be translated by *duquel*, *de laquelle*, etc.

358. *Où* always refers to *inanimate objects* :

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

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

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

*la sœur de ce monsieur, laquelle est très charitable*  
(=that gentleman's sister, who is very charitable)

*le père de la jeune fille, lequel nous écrit qu'il va venir*  
(=the young girl's father, who writes to us that he is coming).

It is better, however, to avoid these forms, and use a different construction.

360. *Lequel* can be used for *persons* and *things* :

*l'homme de qui* (or *duquel*) *vous parlez* (=the man of whom you speak)

*le cheval sur lequel il était monté* (=the horse on which he was mounted).

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

*il y a dans ces manuscrits plusieurs pages qui sont illisibles* (=there are in these manuscripts several pages which are illegible).

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

*le livre que vous voyez* (= the book you see)  
*le leçon qu'il apprend* (= the lesson he learns).

#### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

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

*Qui* refers to *persons only* :

*qui voulez-vous?* (= whom do you want?)  
*qui parle?* (= who speaks?)  
*à qui écrivez-vous?\** (= to whom are you writing?).

*Que* refers to *things only* :

*que voulez-vous?* (= what do you want?)  
*qu'a-t-il fait* (= what has he done?)  
*que lui direz-vous? †* (= what will you say to him?)

*Quoi* is used in exclamations, in a simple question, and after a preposition, instead of *que* :

*quoi?* (= what?)  
*quoi de mieux?* (= what is there better?)  
*avec quoi?* (= with what?)

*Lequel* shows a preference, a choice made of some thing among a number :

*lequel de ces tableaux voulez-vous?* (= which of those pictures will you have?)

*Dont* is never used as an interrogative pronoun; the English *whose* is *à qui* or *de qui* :

*à qui est cette plume?* (= whose pen is this?)  
*de qui êtes-vous l'élève?* (= whose pupil are you?)

\* In these questions the more emphatic forms *qui est-ce qui* (subject) *qui est-ce que* (object) might be used :

*qui est-ce que vous voulez?*  
*qui est-ce qui parle?*  
*qui est-ce que vous écrivez?*

† The emphatic forms *qu'est-ce que*, *qu'est-ce qui*, might also be used :

*qu'est-ce que vous voulez?*  
*qu'est-ce qu'il a fait?*  
*qu'est-ce que vous lui direz?*  
*qu'est-ce qui vous fait croire cela?* (= what makes you believe that?)

364. To these must be added the interrogative adjective or pronoun *quel* (= what, which). It varies in gender and number (*see* § 107):

- quel homme!* (= what a man!)  
*quelles maisons!* (= what houses!)  
*quel sera ton sort, ô pauvre enfant?* (= what shall be thy fate, oh poor child?)

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

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. To what substantives do <i>qui</i> and <i>que</i> apply?</p> <p>2. What is the difference between <i>qui</i> and <i>que</i>?</p> <p>3. How is <i>qui</i> used when it has no antecedent?</p> <p>4. Explain the idiomatic force of <i>qui</i> repeated?</p> <p>5. Explain the use of <i>quoi</i>.</p> <p>6. Remark on <i>dont</i>.—Distinguish between <i>dont</i> and <i>d'où</i>.</p> | <p>7. To what class of substantives does <i>où</i> refer?</p> <p>8. When are <i>lequel, laquelle, etc.</i>, to be used?</p> <p>9. Where are the relative pronouns to be placed?</p> <p>10. What is the difference between <i>qui, que, quoi, lequel</i> used as interrogative pronouns?</p> |
|--|---|

EXERCISE 52.

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

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

1. What has he told you? 2. Which of these two great-coats<sup>1</sup> is mine? 3. What do you complain of<sup>2</sup>? 4. The friend you love so much is downstairs<sup>3</sup>. 5. That is the aim to which he tends. 6. He is a writer *on* (to) whose good taste you can always rely<sup>4</sup>, and whose genius is known throughout the

whole of Europe<sup>5</sup>. 7. With whom did you come? 8. I do not admit the principles from which you derive your system. 9. Death is an evil for which there is no remedy. 10. Where will you go after? 11. On what do you reckon<sup>6</sup>? 12. Which of these books do you like best? 13. What is more unfortunate<sup>7</sup> than his position? 14. I read a story in the book of that author which interests<sup>8</sup> me much.

#### V.—INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

365. The pronoun *on* expresses an idea of universality in a vague manner. It only refers to persons, and is only used as subject :

*on mange pour vivre* (=one eats to live).

*On* is generally masculine and singular, but when it clearly designates a woman or several persons, the adjective qualifying it may be either feminine or plural :

*à votre âge, ma fille, on est bien curieuse* (=at your age, my daughter, one is very inquisitive)

*ici on est égaux* (=here people are equal).

NOTE.—Instead of using the passive voice, the French put, whenever it is possible, the verb in the active, giving to it the pronoun *on* as a nominative (see § 149) :

*on a reçu des lettres* (=letters have been received).

366. *L'on* is frequently used instead of *on*, after the conjunctions *et* (=and), *si* (=if), *ou* (=or), and the adverb *où* (=where) :

*si l'on savait tout* (=if one knew all)

*parlez, et l'on écouterà* (=speak, and we shall listen)

*sachez où l'on va* (=know where we are going).

Before the pronoun *le*, *la*, *les*, however, it is better to say *on*, to avoid the repetition of the sound of *l* :

*qu'il parle, et on l'écouterà* (=let him speak, and we will listen to him)

*si on le savait* (=if people knew it)

*sachez où on la conduit* (=know [find out] where she is led).

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

367. **On** is used to avoid naming the persons of whom or to whom one speaks, and, in that case, it generally shows a certain amount of contempt, although not so much as *ça* (see § 337):

*vous, Narcisse, approchez, et vous, qu'on se retire* (= as for you, Narcissus, draw near; and you [*i.e.* the other persons present], withdraw).

**Vous** takes sometimes the place of **on** in colloquial language:

*si vous sortez après dix heures, on vous arrête et on vous mène en prison* (=if you go out after ten o'clock, you are arrested, and taken to prison)

*vous savez bien quand vous y entrez, mais personne ne peut dire quand vous en sortirez* (=you know when you go in, but no one can tell when you will come out).

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

1. When it is the subject of the verb:

*chacun doit parler à son tour* (=each one must speak in his turn).

2. When it is placed *after* the complement of the verb, or when there is no complement:

*remettez ces livres-là chacun à sa place* (=put back these books, each in its place)

*les animaux sont vêtus chacun selon ses besoins* (=the animals are clothed, each according to its wants).

369. **Chacun** takes *leur, leurs*, when it is placed *before* the direct complement:

*les abeilles bâtissent chacune leur cellule* (=the bees construct each its cell)

*les langues ont chacune leurs bizarreries* (=each language has its oddities)

*les juges ont donné chacun leur opinion* (=each judge has given his opinion).

370. If **chacun** is preceded by a verb which cannot have a direct object, the use of *son, sa, ses*, or *leur, leurs* is optional:

*ils sont venus, chacun avec ses, or leurs gens* (=they came each with his servants).



371. *L'un l'autre* (=one another, each other) expresses reciprocity, and takes both genders and both numbers; thus:

*ils s'aimaient les uns les autres* (=they loved one another)

*elles se nuisent les unes aux autres* (=they injure one another).

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

372. *Autrui* (=others, other people) is always used as a substantive, and does not take the plural:

*ne parlez jamais mal d'autrui* (=never speak ill of other people).

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

1. By *quiconque*, when they mean *any one who*:

*quiconque touchera à mon livre sera puni* (=whoever touches my book shall be punished).

2. By *qui que ce soit qui*, or *qui que ce soit que* (followed by the verb in the subjunctive mood), when they mean *whatever the person may be who, or whom*:

*qui que ce soit qui vienne, dites-lui que je rentrerai dans une demi-heure* (=whosoever may come, tell him that I shall be back in half-an-hour).

374. *Quoi que ce soit* (=whatever) is used in like manner for things:

*quoi que ce soit que vous disiez, on vous croira* (=whatever you may say, you will be believed).

375. *Rien* means properly *quelque chose* (=something), and it has still that meaning in interrogative sentences:

*y a-t-il rien de plus beau?* (=is there anything more beautiful?).

376. Used with a negative, it means *nothing* :

*je ne fais rien* (= I do nothing).

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

(1) After a comparative :

*il a moins que rien* (= he has less than nothing);

(2) After a preposition :

*il fait cela avec rien* (= he does that with [almost] nothing);

(3) In answers :

*que faites-vous? rien\** (= what are you doing? nothing)

*que voyez-vous? rien\** (= what do you see? nothing).

378. **Rien** and **tout** are placed *after the verb* in simple tenses, and *between the auxiliary and the participle* in compound tenses :

*il ne voit rien et vous voyez tout* (= he sees nothing, and you see everything)

*il n'a rien vu mais vous avez tout vu* (= he has seen nothing, but you have seen all).

With an infinitive, they generally come first :

*vous ne devez rien faire* = (you must do nothing)

*il faut tout dire* = (you must say all).

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

(1) In interrogative sentences :

*y a-t-il personne de mieux renseigné?* (= is there any one better informed?);

(2) In sentences expressing doubt :

*je doute qu'il vienne personne* (= I doubt whether anybody will come);

(3) In answers :

*qui est là? personne\** (= who is there? no one);

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\* In answers the verb is left out and the negative *ne* also.

(4) After a comparative :

*il le fera mieux que personne* (=he will do it better than any one).

380. *Personne* with a negative sense, is masculine, unless it clearly refers to a woman :

*personne n'est entièrement bon* (=no one is entirely good)

*personne n'est plus jolie* (=no one [lady] is prettier).

When *personne* is used as a noun, *i.e.* when preceded by an article or an adjective (demonstrative or possessive), it is feminine :

*une personne de qualité* (=a man [or woman] of title).

For the other pronouns, *tout*, etc., see *Indefinite Adjectives* (§ 306, § 313).

#### QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain the various idiomatic uses of <i>on</i>.</li> <li>2. When does the pronoun <i>chacun</i> take <i>son</i>, <i>sa</i>, <i>ses</i>, after it?—When does it take <i>leur</i>?</li> <li>3. Distinguish between <i>l'un l'autre</i> and <i>l'un et l'autre</i>.</li> <li>4. When is <i>autrui</i> used?</li> <li>5. How are the pronouns <i>whoever</i>, <i>whosoever</i>, <i>whatever</i> translated?</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. What is the real meaning of <i>rien</i>?</li> <li>7. When are <i>rien</i> and <i>personne</i> followed by <i>ne</i>? when are they not?</li> <li>8. Where are <i>rien</i> and <i>tout</i> placed?</li> <li>9. When is <i>personne</i> masculine?—when is it feminine?</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

#### EXERCISE 53.

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

<sup>1</sup>apporter. <sup>2</sup>s'occuper. <sup>3</sup>place (*f.*). <sup>4</sup>envers. <sup>5</sup>à la maison.

1. News has been brought<sup>1</sup> from Paris. 2. They say that the king is dead. 3. Every one must take care<sup>2</sup> of himself. 4. These two gentlemen have each a good situation<sup>3</sup>. 5. Of whomsoever you speak, avoid calumny. 6. Whosoever is not ashamed of his faults deserves to be punished. 7. You are guilty of great injustice towards<sup>4</sup> each other. 8. Both suspect him, but neither will say why. 9. Mention this fact to nobody. 10. You should never speak evil of others. 11. We wish to see everything. 12. There is nothing to see. 13. There is nobody at home<sup>5</sup>. 14. This person is very good. 15. What is in that box? nothing.

## CHAPTER VI.

### SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

#### I.—AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH ONE SIMPLE SUBJECT.

381. Every verb agrees with its subject in number and person :

*les hommes sont mortels* (=men are mortal)  
*nous avons le livre* (=we have the book)  
*le courage est une vertu* (=courage is a virtue).

382. When the subject is a collective noun, that is to say, a noun which denotes an assemblage, a collection of objects of the same kind, the verb is put in the singular, if the *collective noun* is taken as the subject :

*une nuée de sauterelles obscurcit l'air* (=a swarm of locusts obscured the air).

It is put in the plural, if the *complement* of the collective noun is taken as the subject :

*une nuée de barbares désolèrent le pays* (=a swarm of barbarians desolated the country).

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

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

*la plupart des gens ne font réflexion sur rien* (=most people think of nothing)

*la plupart écrivent ce nom de cette manière* (=most people write this name thus)

*le plus grand nombre étaient de cet avis* (=the greater part were of that opinion);

but *le plus grand nombre n'a pas toujours raison* (=the majority is not always right).

384. After the adverbs of quantity *beaucoup* (=much), *peu* (=little), *moins* (=less), *assez* (=enough), *trop* (=too much), etc., followed by a plural, the verb agrees with the noun :—

*beaucoup de personnes ignorent la gravité de cette affaire* (=many people are ignorant of the gravity of that affair)

*peu de gens supportent la contradiction* (=few people bear contradiction).

If, however, *le peu* expresses *insufficiency*, the verb may be put in the singular :

*le peu d'hommes qu'il avait ne lui permettait pas d'attaquer* (=the number of men he had was too small for him to attack).

385. *Plus d'un* requires the verb in the *singular*, although it calls forth an idea of *plurality* :

*plus d'un brave mord la poussière* (=more than one brave man bites the dust).

But when *reciprocity* is implied, the verb is put in the *plural* :

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

**Moins de deux** requires the plural :

*moins de deux années se sont écoulées* (=less than two years has elapsed).

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

(a) When it is followed by one or more nouns, the first of which is singular :

*c'est la pluie et le brouillard qui attristent l'Angleterre* (=it is the rain and the fog which make England gloomy)

*ce sera le même théâtre et les mêmes décorations* (=it will be the same theatre and the same scenery);

(b) If the pronoun **ce** recalls the idea of a singular substantive expressed before :

*pour lui le bonheur, c'est de grandes richesses* (=as for him, he thinks that happiness consists in being very rich);

(c) When **être** is followed by a pronoun in the *first* or *second* person :

*c'est nous qui sommes les vrais coupables* (=it is we who are the real culprits)

*c'est vous qui auriez dû le faire* (=it is you who should have done it);

(d) When the noun coming after **être** is preceded by *de* :

*c'est de vos parents que nous parlons* (=it is of your relations we speak).

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

(a) When the first noun is in the plural :

*ce sont les mêmes décorations, le même théâtre* (=it is the same scenery, the same theatre)

*ce sont les arbres, le chemin, la maison que j'ai vus autrefois* (=it is the trees, the road, the house, I saw formerly)

*ce sont les rois qui sont les chefs des nations* (=it is the kings who are the chiefs of the peoples);

- (b) When the pronoun **ce** recalls the idea of a plural noun expressed before :

*il y a dix espèces de mots: ce sont l'article, le nom, etc. (=there are ten kinds of words: they are the article, the noun, etc.);*

- (c) When **être** is followed by pronouns in the third person plural :

*ce sont eux qui m'ont accusé (=it is they who have accused me).*

388. The verb **être**, however, although followed by a pronoun in the third person plural, is put in the singular :

- (a) In order to avoid expressions disagreeable to the ear, such as *sont-ce, seront-ce, furent-ce*. Thus we must say :

*sera-ce vos amis qui vous tireront d'affaire?*  
(=will it be your friends who will get you out of difficulty?) \*

- (b) In the locution **si ce n'est** (=unless it be, if it is [or was] not :

*si ce n'est eux, quels hommes eussent osé l'entreprendre?* (=what men, besides them, would have dared to undertake it?).

389. Impersonal verbs (or verbs employed as such) remain invariable, even when they are followed by a plural noun :

*il tomba des milliers de projectiles sur le champ de bataille* (=thousand of projectiles fell on the battle-field)

*il vint plusieurs personnes* (=several persons came).

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

\* *Est-ce que* may also be used in this case, but then the verb becomes plural according to Rule 387(a). See § 139.

## EXERCISE 54.

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

<sup>1</sup> enclin. <sup>2</sup> sortir. <sup>3</sup> impasse (*f.*). <sup>4</sup> assistance (*f.*). <sup>5</sup> échapper à.

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

## II.—AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

390. A verb which has two or more subjects in the same person of the singular is put in the same person of the plural:

*le chien et le chat recherchent le voisinage de l'homme*  
(= the dog and the cat seek the vicinity of men).

But if the subjects are of different persons, the verb follows the same rule as the pronoun (*see* § 319), that is to say, it is put in the first person plural if there is a first person in the sentence:

*vous, lui et moi, nous sommes heureux* (= you, he and I are happy),

and if there is not a first person, it takes the second:

*vous et lui, vous êtes coupables* (= you and he are guilty).



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

1. When the subjects either are synonymous or form a gradation or a kind of climax :

*un regard, une parole, un serrement de main suffit pour relever le courage du malheureux* (= a look, a word, a grasp of the hand is enough to raise the courage of the unhappy man);

2. When the enumeration is summed up by a word, such as *chacun, tout, rien, etc.* :

*un souffle, une ombre, un rien, tout lui donnait la fièvre* (= a breath, a shadow, a trifle, everything gave him a fever).

392. When the subjects are connected together by *comme* (=as), *ainsi que* (=as well as), *de même que* (=as well as), *autant que* (=as much as), *plus que* (=more than), *moins que* (=less than), *aussi bien que* (=as well as), the verb agrees with the first *only* :

*la vérité, comme la lumière, est inaltérable* (=truth, as well as light, is unalterable)

*l'or autant que les honneurs séduit l'homme* (=gold seduces man as much as honours).

In this last example, the verb of the secondary proposition is understood :

*l'or séduit l'homme autant que les honneurs le séduisent.*

393. After *l'un et l'autre* (=both) the verb takes the plural :

*l'un et l'autre sont morts* (=both are dead)

*l'un et l'autre guerrier sont de haute taille* (=both warriors are of tall stature).

But *l'un ou l'autre* (=one or the other), *ni l'un ni l'autre* (=neither one nor the other) require the verb in the singular ;

*l'un ou l'autre a raison, mais lequel des deux?* (=either one or the other is right, but which of the two?)

*ni l'un ni l'autre ne remportera la victoire* (=neither one nor the other will gain the victory).

394. The conjunctions **ou** and **ni** (=or *and* nor) also lead to some violations of the rules on the agreement of verbs.

**Ni** and **ou** sometimes take the verb in the plural :

*ni l'or ni la grandeur ne nous rendent heureux* (= neither gold nor greatness make us happy)  
*le courage ou le bonheur ont pu faire des héros* (= courage or happiness have been able to make heroes);

and sometimes they take the verb in the singular :

*ni Jean ni Pierre n'a voulu travailler* (= neither John nor Peter would work)  
*la peur, ou la misère lui a fait commettre une lâcheté* (=fear or misery made him commit a cowardly act).

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

395. When the verb has for its subject the relative pronoun **qui** (=who), it agrees in number and person with that pronoun which in its turn agrees with its antecedent :

*c'est moi qui vous le dis, qui suis votre tuteur* (=it is I who tell you this, I who am your guardian).

#### EXERCISE 55.

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

<sup>1</sup> Sarrasins. <sup>2</sup> Damiette. <sup>3</sup> réussir à.

1. He and I, we shall go into the country. 2. Fear or want cause all his movements. 3. Our peril or safety is not a thing which interests you. 4. The elephant, like the castor, likes society. 5. It is a satire, not a useful book, that he has written. 6. Neither of them will come. 7. Neither you nor I are wrong. 8. It was Themistocles and Miltiades who vanquished the Persians. 9. I am Louis, king of France, who repulsed the Saracens<sup>1</sup> at Damietta<sup>2</sup>. 10. Entreaties, threats, harsh measures, nothing succeeded in<sup>3</sup> making him speak. 11. His courage, his perseverance, his endurance astonish me.

### III.—COMPLEMENT OF THE VERB.

396. Two or more verbs can have a common complement, but only when these verbs do not require complements of a different nature :

*L'enfant doit chérir et respecter ses parents* (=the child must love and respect his parents).

In this sentence, *parents* may serve as a complement to both verbs *chérir* and *respecter*, because we say *chérir quelqu'un*, *respecter quelqu'un* (=to love a person, to respect a person).

But with a verb governing an indirect complement like *obéir* (=to obey), for instance, we could not use *parents* as a common complement; we should then have to say with a pronoun indirect object :

*L'enfant doit respecter ses parents et leur obéir* (=the child must obey and respect his parents).

397. When a verb has two or more complements, these complements ought to be of the same nature; we might say correctly :

*il aime à chanter et à dessiner* (=he likes to sing and to draw);

or *il aime le chant et le dessin* (=he likes singing and drawing);

but we cannot say :

*il aime le chant et à dessiner* (=he likes singing and to draw).

398. A verb cannot have two indirect complements, when the latter is a mere repetition of the former ; thus, we must not say : *c'est à vous à qui je parle, c'est de vous dont il s'agit* ; it should be :

*c'est à vous que je parle*, or *c'est vous à qui je parle* (= it is to you I am speaking)  
*c'est vous dont il s'agit*, or *c'est de vous qu'il s'agit* (= it is you who are in question).

The same remark applies to the adverb *où* ; we must not say : *c'est ici où il demeure, c'est là où je vais*, but—

*c'est ici qu'il demeure* (= it is here that he lives)  
*c'est là que je vais* (= it is there that I am going).

399. Some verbs are both transitive and intransitive ; such as : *aider* (= to help), *présider* (= to preside), *satisfaire* (= to satisfy), *suppléer* (= to supply or fill up). *Aider quelqu'un* and *aider à quelqu'un* both mean to help a person :

*présider une séance* (= to take the chair at a meeting)  
*présider à une solennité* (= to have the management of a solemnity)  
*j'ai satisfait à mes engagements* (= I have met my liabilities)  
*j'ai satisfait mon maître* (= I have satisfied my master)  
*suppléer quelqu'un* (= to supply a person's place)  
*suppléer quelque chose* (= to supply a deficiency in some article which is not complete)  
*suppléer à quelque chose* (= to make up for one thing by another).

400. The passive verbs govern their complement with the preposition *de* or *par*.

*De* must be used when the action expressed results from an operation of the *mind* :

*il est redouté de tout le monde* (= he is dreaded by everybody).

*Par* should be used if the action expressed is *bodily* or *mental* :

*il a été tué par un soldat* (= he has been killed by a soldier)  
*il a été instruit par son frère aîné* (= he has been taught by his eldest brother).

401. *Par*, however, is sometimes used to avoid the repetition of *de* :

*la proposition a été approuvée d'une commune voix par tous les membres présents* (=the proposal was accepted unanimously by all the members present).

402. NOTICE that any preposition used in English in the sense of *in order to* is generally expressed in French by the preposition *pour* :

*il est venu pour faire votre portrait* (=he came to make your portrait).

Sometimes the preposition is not expressed :

*allez le voir* (=go and see him)  
*venez me chercher* (=come and fetch me).

403. The following verbs take no preposition with a noun or pronoun object :

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

*j'aime mieux cette maison* (=I prefer this house)

*il attend sa mère* (=he is waiting for his mother).

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

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

*nous avons répondu à sa lettre* (=we have answered his letter).

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

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

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

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

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

*je ne me suis pas servi de votre dictionnaire* (= I have not used your dictionary).

#### EXERCISE 56.

1. Elle le regrette et s'en repent. 2. Il obéit à son général et le respecte beaucoup. 3. Est-ce à moi que vous parlez? 4. C'est sur le mont Sinai que Dieu donna sa loi à Moïse. 5. C'est à lui que j'écris. 6. M. Bourdet a présidé à la distribution des prix. 7. J'ai satisfait tout le monde. 8. Il touchait au port quand il a fait naufrage. 9. Nous avons loué une salle pour recevoir nos amis ce soir-là. 10. Il a été blessé de votre manière de parler. 11. Son père a été grièvement blessé par la chute d'une poutre.

<sup>1</sup>aller à cheval. <sup>2</sup>aimer. <sup>3</sup>coup de pistolet. <sup>4</sup>malle (*f.*)

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

## IV.—USE OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

406. We have seen (§ 153) that some neuter verbs take **avoir** and others **être** in their compound tenses. **Avoir** is used to mark the *action* :

*il a passé en Australie au mois de mai* (=he went to Australia in the month of May).

The auxiliary **être** expresses a *state* :

*il est passé en Australie depuis vingt ans* (=he has been in Australia these twenty years)—he is a resident in Australia.

407. When these verbs can be used in an *active* sense they naturally take the verb *avoir* :

*il a monté l'escalier* (=he has gone upstairs)  
*nous avons descendu nos livres* (=we have taken down our books)  
*il a passé la rivière* (=he has crossed the river).

408. A few neuter verbs change their auxiliary according to the difference of meaning; thus **convenir**, used instead of *plaire* (=to please), takes **avoir** :

*cet homme ne m'a pas convenu* (=that man has not pleased me).

In the sense of *to make an agreement* it takes *être* :

*nous sommes convenus d'agir ainsi* (=we have agreed to act thus).

Also **demeurer** and **rester** (=to dwell, to live), take *avoir* :

*j'ai demeuré deux ans à Paris* (=I have lived two years in Paris);

but **demeurer**, **rester** (=to remain), take *être* :

*nous sommes demeurés d'accord sur cela* (=we remained of one opinion upon that).

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

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

410. Twelve neuter verbs take the auxiliary **être** only. They are

<i>aller</i>	to go	<i>tomber</i>	to fall (and its compound <i>retomber</i> = to fall again)
<i>arriver</i>	to arrive	<i>venir</i>	to come (and its compounds :
<i>décéder</i>	to die	<i>devenir</i>	to become
<i>échoir</i>	to fall due	<i>intervenir</i>	to interfere
<i>éclore</i>	to be hatched	<i>parvenir</i>	to succeed
<i>entrer</i>	to enter	<i>revenir</i>	to come back
<i>mourir</i>	to die	<i>survenir</i>	to arrive unexpectedly).
<i>naître</i>	to be born		
<i>partir</i>	to go away		
<i>sortir</i>	to go out		

411. French is less elliptical than English, and does not allow of the use of the auxiliary verbs *do, shall, will, have, be*, by themselves.

1. In answers :

*Mr. Smith est-il arrivé? Oui, il est arrivé* (=has Mr. Smith arrived? Yes, he has)

*Est-ce de l'espagnol qu'il lit? Oui, c'est de l'espagnol;* or *Oui, c'en est* (=is it Spanish he is reading? Yes, it is)

*Votre frère viendra-t-il aujourd'hui? Non, il ne viendra pas* (=will your brother come to-day? No, he won't).

2. To question the truth of a statement, or express the surprise caused by that statement :

*Son frère vient d'acheter une maison de campagne. Vraiment!* (=his brother has just bought a country house. Has he?)

NOTICE, therefore, that the auxiliary is not used alone, but that the principal verb and a noun or pronoun must be expressed; and that in exclamative sentences



some suitable exclamation must be used in the shape of an adverb, a verb, or an interjection. (See § 139, and the rules on the position of pronouns.)

#### QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State the rule for the agreement of the verb with its subject.</li> <li>2. How is the rule affected when the subject is a collective noun?</li> <li>3. In what number is the verb put after <i>la plupart</i>?—<i>le plus grand nombre</i>, etc.?</li> <li>4. What number does the verb take after <i>beaucoup</i> followed by a noun in the plural?—after <i>plus d'un</i>?</li> <li>5. When does the verb <i>être</i>, preceded by <i>ce</i>, take the singular? When does it take the plural?</li> <li>6. State the exception to the rule.</li> <li>7. When <i>impersonal</i> verbs are followed by a plural noun, what number do they take?</li> <li>8. When is the verb, following several subjects, put in the singular?</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. In what number should the verb be written after two subjects connected by <i>ni</i>?—by <i>ou</i>?</li> <li>10. When is the verb put in the singular after <i>ou</i> and <i>ni</i>?</li> <li>11. In what number is the verb written after <i>l'un et l'autre</i>?</li> <li>12. State the rule which affects the verb having as its subject the pronoun <i>qui</i>.</li> <li>13. Can a verb have two complements?</li> <li>14. Correct the fault in the expression <i>c'est à vous à qui je parle</i>.</li> <li>15. What auxiliary do neuter verbs take when they express (a) <i>action</i>, (b) <i>state</i>?</li> <li>16. Give a few neuter verbs conjugated (a) with <i>être</i>, (b) with <i>avoir</i>, (c) with either.</li> <li>17. Explain how certain verbs alter their meaning, according to the auxiliary verb with which they are conjugated.</li> </ol> |
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#### EXERCISE 57.

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

<sup>1</sup>revenir. <sup>2</sup>to bring upstairs = monter. <sup>3</sup>descendre. <sup>4</sup>de.

1. You will write to your uncle, will you? Yes, I will.  
2. Your brother has not yet returned<sup>1</sup> from America. 3. We agreed to meet at the station at twelve o'clock. 4. James and

Henry have brought the table and the chairs upstairs<sup>2</sup>.  
 5. These books have not yet been taken down<sup>3</sup>. 6. The lease  
 expired yesterday. 7. He stayed three years in that  
 town. 8. Charles triumphed over<sup>4</sup> all his enemies. 9. Is  
 that your carriage? Yes, it is. 10. Is it an Italian book you  
 are reading? Yes, it is. 11. Do you give these boys transla-  
 tions to do? No, I do not. 12. Should you like to stay  
 there? Yes, indeed, I should. 13. The lease is expired since  
 yesterday.

## CHAPTER VII.

### SYNTAX OF THE PARTICIPLES.

#### SECTION I.

##### AGREEMENT OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

412. The present participle is always invariable :

*cette personne obligeant tous les malheureux est vraiment  
 charitable* (=that person being kind to all the  
 unfortunate is really charitable)

*l'orage, nous effrayant tous, redoubla de violence* (=the  
 storm, frightening us all, redoubled in violence).

413. Taken as an adjective, the present participle is  
 called a *verbal adjective*, and, like all other adjectives,  
 follows the rules of agreement. The verbal adjective  
 expresses a *state* :

*l'obscurité est effrayante* (=the darkness is alarming);

while the present participle expresses an *action* :

*l'orage, en effrayant les animaux, dispersa tout le trou-  
 peau* (=the storm, in frightening the animals,  
 dispersed the whole flock);

we must, therefore, whilst examining a sentence, ascer-  
 tain whether a *state* or an *action* is expressed.

414. There is *action*, and consequently, no agree-  
 ment—

1. When the participle *has a direct complement* :

*on n'entend plus les marteaux frappant l'enclume* (=the  
 hammers are no longer heard striking-the anvil);

2. When the participle is *preceded* by the preposition **en** :

*la mer s'avance en mugissant* (=the sea advances, roaring);

3. When the participle is *followed* by an adverb :

*une fille obéissant bien* (=a girl obeying faithfully)  
*des esprits agissant toujours* (=minds always busy).

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

1. When the verbal adjective is *accompanied by the verb être* :

*cette fleur est charmante* (=this flower is charming);

2. When the verbal adjective is *preceded* by an adverb :

*une fille bien obéissante* (=a very obedient girl).

When the form in *-ant* is followed by an indirect or circumstantial complement, the sense alone can show whether there should be agreement or not. Thus we shall write :

*voyez-vous ces débris flottant vers la côte?* (=do you see those fragments drifting towards the shore?)  
 but *Calypso vit des cordages flottants sur la côte*=(Calypso saw on the shore floating cables).

In the former example, *flottant* is invariable, because it is a participle and implies action; in the latter, *flottants* agrees with the noun, because it is an adjective, and shows the state of the cables which had long been left to the mercy of the waves.

415A. The present participle, so often used in English, must be translated into French by the indicative :

*je la vois qui parle avec votre sœur* (=I see her speaking with your sister);

or by the present infinitive :

*je le vois venir* (=I see him coming);

or by a past participle :

*elle était là assise à la fenêtre* (= there she was, sitting at the window).

This, when we speak of the result of the action rather than of the action itself.

416. We have seen (§ 44) that the French language makes up fresh nouns with the help of the present participle : from

<i>croire</i>	to believe	<i>un croyant</i>	a believer
<i>trancher</i>	to cut	<i>un tranchant</i>	an edge (of a knife)
<i>débiter</i>	to retail	<i>un débitant</i>	a retailer.

All these words naturally form their plural in the usual way :

*des croyants, des tranchants, des débitants.*

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

The following is nearly a complete list of such present participles and adjectives or nouns :—

PRESENT PARTICIPLES.		ADJECTIVES OR NOUNS.	
<i>Adhérant</i>	adhering	<i>Adhérent</i>	adherent
<i>affluent</i>	abounding	<i>affluent</i>	tributar
<i>convainquant</i>	convincing	<i>convaincant</i>	convincing
<i>différant</i>	differing	<i>différent</i>	different
<i>divergeant</i>	diverging	<i>divergent</i>	{ divergent different
<i>équivalant</i>	being equal to	<i>équivalent</i>	equivalent
<i>excédant</i>	exceeding	<i>excédent</i>	surplus, excess
<i>excellant</i>	excelling	<i>excellent</i>	excellent
<i>expédiant</i>	despatching	<i>expédient</i>	expedient
<i>extravagant</i>	rambling	<i>extravagant</i>	extravagant
<i>fabriquant</i>	manufacturing	<i>fabricant</i>	manufacturer

<i>fatigant</i>	fatiguing	<i>fatigant</i>	tiresome
<i>intrigant</i>	plotting	<i>intrigant</i>	{ intriguing, intriguer
<i>négligeant</i>	neglecting	<i>négligent</i>	negligent
<i>précédant</i>	preceding	<i>précédent</i>	{ previous, precedent
<i>présidant</i>	presiding	<i>président</i>	president
<i>résidant</i>	residing	<i>résident</i>	resident
<i>suffoquant</i>	suffocating	<i>suffocant</i>	suffocating
<i>vaquant</i>	{ applying one- self	<i>vacant</i>	vacant
<i>violant</i>	violating	<i>violent</i>	violent

## QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. What is a <i>participle</i> ?                                       | a verbal adjective and a present participle?                                |
| 2. How is the participle connected with the adjective? —with the verb? | 6. When is an <i>action</i> expressed?                                      |
| 3. How many kinds of participles are there?                            | 7. When is a <i>state</i> expressed?  |
| 4. Define a <i>verbal adjective</i> .                                  | 8. What rule does the present participle follow when used as a substantive? |
| 5. What is the difference between                                      | 9. Remark on the spelling of certain adjectives or nouns.                   |

## EXERCISE 58.

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

<sup>1</sup> bêler. <sup>2</sup> convaincre. <sup>3</sup> amener. <sup>4</sup> s'efforcer. <sup>5</sup> attendrir. <sup>6</sup> passant. <sup>7</sup> soieries (*f.*). <sup>8</sup> gâter.

1. This delicious music, charming my senses, produces the desired effect. 2. My sister is more obliging than yours. 3. The effects of electricity are surprising. 4. We hear the bleating<sup>1</sup> sheep. 5. Your arguments, convincing<sup>2</sup> the judges, brought about<sup>3</sup> the prisoner's acquittal. 6. Beggars always endeavour<sup>4</sup> to work on the feelings of<sup>5</sup> the passers-by<sup>6</sup>. 7. It is in making silk goods<sup>7</sup> that the Lyons manufacturers become rich. 8. This is an excellent remedy. 9. The gummed paper adhering to the drawing had entirely spoiled<sup>8</sup> it. 10. He has written to his adherents.

## SECTION II.

## AGREEMENT OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

## 1.—General Principles.

417. When the past participle is joined to the substantive without the help of an auxiliary verb it is treated as an adjective—that is to say, it always agrees with the noun to which it refers in gender and number :

<i>des mérites récompensés</i>	(= merits rewarded)
<i>des bonheurs passés</i>	(= happiness past)
<i>des lettres reçues</i>	(= letters received).

418. When the past participle is preceded by the auxiliary verb *être* (=to be), it always agrees with the subject in gender and number :

<i>il est venu</i>	(= he is come)
<i>elle est venue</i>	(= she is come)
<i>elles sont venues</i>	(= they are come).

419. When the past participle is preceded by the auxiliary verb *avoir* (=to have), and is not accompanied by any complement, it is always invariable :

<i>il a chanté</i>	(= he has sung)
<i>elle a chanté</i>	(= she has sung)
<i>ils ont chanté</i> or <i>elles ont chanté</i>	(= they have sung).

But if preceded by a direct object, it agrees with that object :

*les maisons que j'ai visitées* (= the houses I have visited).

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

420. We have said that the past participle joined to the auxiliary verb *être* (=to be), always agrees with the subject :

<i>la ville est ouverte</i>	(= the town is open)
<i>le port est fermé</i>	(= the port is closed)
<i>ces fleurs sont épanouies</i>	(= these flowers are full-blown).

421. Consequently, **passive verbs**, being all conjugated with the auxiliary verb *être*, always have their past participle agreeing with the subject :

*le roi est aimé* (= the king is loved)  
*la reine est aimée* (= the queen is loved)  
*les princes sont aimés* (= the princes are loved).

422. A few **neuter verbs** are conjugated with *être* (see § 410) and follow the same rule, such as *aller* (= to go), *venir* (= to come), *partir* (= to set out), *arriver* (= to arrive); in accordance with the rule given in § 418, their past participle always agrees with the subject :

*il est venu* (= he has come)  
*elle est venue* (= she has come)  
*ils sont venus* (= they have come)  
*elles sont venues* (= they have come).

423. In the case of **impersonal verbs** conjugated with *être*, the participle agrees with the subject *il* (§ 420), and this pronoun being always invariable (§ 162) it follows that the past participle never changes in verbs of this kind :

*il est survenu un orage* (= a storm came on)  
*il est arrivé des malheurs* (= misfortunes happened).

For **reflexive verbs** see §§ 431-434.

424. We have seen (§ 205) that the French language creates new prepositions with the help of certain past participles, such as :

*excepté* (= except)  
*attendu* (= considering)  
*passé* (= past), etc.  
*excepté sa mère* (= except his mother)  
*attendu l'heure* (= considering the hour)  
*passé l'époque* (= the epoch being past), etc.

In these cases the words *excepté*, *attendu*, etc., are always placed *before* the noun ;

but the same words are participles and agree with the noun when they are put *after* it :

*sa mère exceptée* (=his mother excepted)  
*l'heure attendue* (=the hour expected)  
*l'époque passée* (=the time having elapsed).

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

425. While the past participle with **être** depends upon the subject and agrees with it, the past participle united to **avoir** is always independent of the subject, and only agrees with the complement :

*j'ai vu le roi* (=I have seen the king)  
*ils ont vu le roi* (=they have seen the king)  
*le roi que j'ai vu* (=the king whom I have seen)  
*les rois que j'ai vus* (=the kings whom I have seen).

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

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

But it always remains invariable when the complement which precedes it is indirect :

*de tous ces malheurs j'ai maintes fois gémi* (=I have oftentimes sighed over all these misfortunes);

or when the direct complement follows the participle instead of preceding it :

*j'ai vu la rose* (=I have seen the rose)  
*j'ai vu des roses* (=I have seen some roses).

427. Neuter verbs, never having a direct complement, the past participle of these verbs, conjugated with **avoir**, is always invariable :

*cette mauvaise action nous a nui* (=that bad action has proved injurious to us)  
*elles ont gémi de tous ces malheurs* (=they have bewailed all these misfortunes).



428. We have seen (§ 399) that a few verbs are employed sometimes as active, sometimes as neuter verbs. In the former case they follow the rule of the past participle conjugated with *avoir* :

*cet homme nous a fidèlement servis* (=this man has served us faithfully, *i.e.* *a servi nous*).

But when they are employed as neuter verbs, they have no direct complement, and their participle remains invariable :

*ces livres nous ont beaucoup servi* (=these books have been of much use to us, *i.e.* *ont servi à nous*).

#### 429. REMARKS.

1. The participles *coûté*, *valu* are invariable when employed in their proper sense—that is to say, when they express the idea of price, of value :

*je regrette les dix mille francs que cette maison m'a coûté, parce qu'elle ne les a jamais valu* (=I regret the ten thousand francs which that house has cost me, because it was never worth so much).

These participles vary when employed in a figurative sense with the meaning of *to cause*, *to procure* :

*n'oubliez jamais les peines que vous avez coûtées à votre mère* (=never forget the trouble you have given your mother)

*voilà les chagrins que vous a valu votre paresse* (=such are the sorrows which your idleness has brought upon you).

2. The past participle of the verbs *vivre* (=to live), *dormir* (=to sleep), *régner* (=to reign), is always invariable :

*les jours qu'on a vécu dans l'oisiveté sont perdus* (=the days spent in idleness are lost)

*les heures qu'elle a dormi l'ont reposée* (=the hours she has slept have rested her)

just as if the sentences had stood : *pendant lesquels on a vécu . . .*, *pendant lesquelles elle a dormi*.

430. Impersonal verbs, conjugated with *avoir*, having no direct complement, their past participle is always necessarily invariable :

*il a neigé* (=it has snowed)

*il a plu* (=it has rained).

By analogy, this invariableness has been extended to the participle of active verbs employed as impersonal verbs :

*les grandes chaleurs qu'il a fait* (=the great heat there has been),

although these verbs have a direct complement, exactly like active verbs properly so called.

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

432. In the case of **verbs reflexive by nature**, like *s'écrouler* (=to fall down), *s'évanouir* (=to faint), *se cabrer* (=to rear), etc., the past participle is always variable, and agrees with the pronoun *se*, which represents the subject :

*la jument s'est cabrée* (=the mare has reared)  
*la malade s'est évanouie* (=the invalid lady has fainted)  
*la maison s'est écroulée* (=the house has fallen down).

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

REMARKS.—1. The verb *s'arroger* (=to arrogate to one's self) is the only verb *reflexive by nature* which does not take the preceding pronoun as its direct complement. We must accordingly write :

*elles se sont arrogé certains droits qu'elles n'avaient pas*  
 (=they have arrogated to themselves certain rights to which they had no claim).

*Se* here stands for *à soi*, and is the indirect complement.

But we shall write :

*elles n'avaient pas les droits qu'elles se sont arrogés*  
 (=they had not the rights which they assumed),

because *arrogés* agrees with *que*, standing for *droits*, direct complement, and preceding the verb.

2. Under the category of verbs *reflexive by nature* certain verbs are placed, such as *apercevoir* (=to perceive), *attaquer* (=to attack), *attendre* (=to wait), *douter* (=to doubt), *plaindre* (=to pity), *prévaloir* (=to prevail), *saisir* (=to seize), *taire* (=to keep secret), etc., the meaning of which changes when they become reflexive:

*elles se sont prévaluées de leur faiblesse* (=they have taken advantage of their weakness)

*elles se sont tuées* (=they have remained silent).

433. For the reason given in § 432, the past participle of **active verbs employed reflexively** always agrees:

*je me suis lavée* (=I washed myself)

*ils se sont lavés* (=they have washed themselves);

that is to say:

*ils ont lavé eux*;

and the past participle of **neuter verbs used reflexively** is always invariable, because these verbs cannot have a direct complement:

*elles se sont nuies*, i.e. *elles ont nuies à elles* (=they have injured themselves)

*bien des rois se sont succédés sur le trône* (=many kings have occupied the throne in succession)

*elles se sont riées de nos menaces* (=they have scorned our threats)

*ils se sont plu à mal faire* (=they have delighted in doing evil).

434. When the direct complement follows, the past participle of the reflexive verb naturally remains invariable:

*elle s'est brûlée le doigt* (=she has burnt her finger).

**Se** is here an indirect complement (*elle a brûlé le doigt à elle*). We must not confuse this case with the former one, where we have seen that the past participle agrees, as in *elle s'est brûlée au doigt*—that is to say, *elle a brûlé elle au doigt*—**se** here being a direct complement.

#### 4.—Additional Remarks on the Agreement of the Participles.

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

*ces femmes chantent bien ; je les ai entendues chanter*  
(=those women sing well; I have heard them sing).

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

But the past participle remains invariable when it has the infinitive for its direct complement:

*ces romances sont bien connues ; je les ai entendu chanter à Paris* (=those ballads are well known; I have heard them sung).

In this case, the past participle remains unchanged, as it is followed by its direct complement (see § 426), the infinitive *chanter*, which, moreover, is naturally invariable: \* *j'ai entendu quoi?* (=I have heard what?) *chanter ces ballades* (=those ballads sung in Paris).

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

The past participle *fait*, followed by an infinitive, is always invariable:

*les maisons qu'il a fait construire* (=the houses which he has had built).

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

The participles **dû**, **pu**, **voulu** are invariable when we can supply a verb after them :

*je lui ai rendu tous les services que j'ai pu et que j'ai dû* [*lui rendre* understood] = (I have rendered him all the services which I could, and which it was my duty to render him).

*je lui ai lu tous les livres qu'il a voulu* [*que je lui lusse* understood] = (I have read to him all the books he wished that I should read [to him]).

But we must say :

*j'ai payé les sommes que j'ai dues* (= I have paid the sums I owed);

because the past participle *dues* agrees with its direct object *que*, standing for the substantive feminine plural *sommes*.

436. When *le*, signifying *cela* (= this, that), precedes the past participle, this latter word is always invariable:

*sa tranquillité n'est pas aussi assurée qu'il l'aurait désiré* (= his tranquillity is not so secure as he would have wished),

i.e. *il aurait désiré cela, à savoir, que sa tranquillité fût définitivement assurée* (= he would have wished that, namely, that his tranquillity should have been quite secure).

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

437. The past participle placed between **que**, relative, and **que**, conjunction, is invariable :

*les livres que j'avais présumé que vous liriez* (= the books which I thought you would read);

here the relative *que* is the direct complement, not of the past participle, but of the following proposition. This construction should be avoided.

438. The past participle preceded by **en** is invariable :

*tout le monde m'a offert des services, mais personne ne m'en a rendu* (= every one has offered me services, but no one has rendered me any).

But the agreement takes place when the pronoun **en** is preceded by an adverb of quantity \* :

*plus il a eu de livres, plus il en a lus* (= the more books he has had, the more he has read, *i.e.* *plus de livres il a lus*).

However, there is no agreement if the adverb follows the pronoun **en** instead of preceding it :

*j'en ai beaucoup vu* (= I have seen many of them)  
*j'en ai tant visité* (= I have visited so many of them).

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

When **le peu** signifies *a small quantity*, the participle agrees with the noun :

*le peu de nourriture qu'il a prise l'a sauvé* (= the little nourishment he has taken has saved him, *i.e.* the amount of nourishment, however small, has sufficed to save him).

When **le peu** means *insufficiency, want, lack*, the participle is invariable :

*c'est le peu de nourriture qu'il a pris qui a causé sa mort* (= it is the insufficient amount of food he has taken which has caused his death).

### 5.—Summary.

440. To sum up—

1. The past participle without auxiliary is made to agree like an adjective.

2. The past participle, joined to the auxiliary **être** (= to be), agrees with the subject.

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\* There is, however, a tendency to keep the participle always invariable after **en**.

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

*N.B.*—The past participle of reflexive verbs, although conjugated with *être*, follows this last rule.

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

#### QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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

#### EXERCISE 59.

1. Que de remparts détruits ! Que de villes forcées ! 2. Il a quatre maisons, y compris sa maison de campagne. 3. Vous trouverez mes trois lettres ci-incluses. 4. Dieu nous a distingués des autres animaux, surtout par le don de la parole.

5. Didon a fondé sur la côte d'Afrique la superbe ville de Carthage. 6. Les jours qu'il a conversé avec ses enfants. 7. Bossuet a créé une langue que lui seul a parlée. 8. Elles s'en sont allées sans me voir. 9. Saturne eut trois fils qui se sont partagé le domaine de l'univers. 10. La disette qu'il y a eu pendant l'hiver. 11. Il s'est trouvé dix personnes chez moi. 12. Je l'ai rendue horrible à ses yeux inhumains. 13. Ils se sont percé le corps. 14. Elles se sont tranquillisées peu à peu.

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

## CHAPTER VIII.

### SYNTAX OF THE ADVERB.

442. We may give, as a general rule, that the adverb is placed *after the verb* in the simple tenses:

*il réussira probablement dans cette entreprise* (=he will probably succeed in this undertaking);

and *between the auxiliary and the verb* in the compound tenses:

*il l'a entièrement oublié* (=he has entirely forgotten it).

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

But note that—

1. Adverbs of manner are sometimes placed after the past participle:

*ils se sont vaillamment battus*

or *ils se sont battus vaillamment* (=they fought valiantly);

*il a sagement parlé*

or *il a parlé sagement* (=he has spoken wisely).



2. With a verb in the infinitive **bien, mieux, mal, toujours** are often placed before the verb:

*il fallait mieux faire* (=you should have done better).

3. To attract attention to the adverb, it is often placed at the beginning:

**rarement** *on le voyait dans son jardin* (=he was seldom seen in his garden).

4. An adverb modifying a noun, an adjective, or an adverb must be placed before:

*il a travaillé trop négligemment* (=he has worked too carelessly)

*c'est une aventure extrêmement intéressante* (=it is an extremely interesting adventure)

*le croyez-vous assez fort?* (=do you think he is strong enough?)

5. Adverbial phrases are placed after the past participle:

*il l'a fait par hasard* (=he did it accidentally)

*vous auriez été en retard* (=you would have been late).

6. Adverbs of interrogation, such as **comment** (=how), **combien** (=how much), **où** (=where), **pourquoi** (=why), **que . . . ne** (=why not), **d'où** (=whence), are always placed before the verb:

**comment** *faites-vous?* (=how do you manage?)

**que ne venait-il lui-même?** (=why did he not come himself?)

**pourquoi aller là?** (=why go there?)

443. NOTE that the adverb is never placed in French, as in English, between the conjunctive pronoun subject and the verb:

*il m'écrit souvent* (=he often writes to me).

444. Adverbs of time and place usually follow the verb:

*il est venu me voir hier avec son frère* (=he came yesterday to see me with his brother)

*je l'ai vu aujourd'hui* (=I have seen him to-day);

but they may also be placed at the beginning of the sentence :

*hier il est venu me voir avec son frère  
aujourd'hui je l'ai vu.*

This latter form lays stress on the adverb. A still greater emphasis can be expressed by

*c'est hier qu'il est venu  
c'est aujourd'hui que je l'ai vu.*

NOTE that **matin** (=early), **tôt** (=soon), **tard** (=late), must come after the verb in any tense :

*vous vous êtes levé matin* (=you have got up early)  
*nous serions arrivés tard* (=we should have arrived late).

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

<b>ne . . . pas</b>	(=not)
<b>ne . . . point</b>	(=not at all)
<b>ne . . . personne</b>	(=nobody)
<b>ne . . . rien</b>	(=nothing)
<b>ne . . . jamais</b>	(=never)
<b>ne . . . plus</b>	(=no more)
<b>ne . . . que</b>	(=only).

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

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

447. **Ne** is always placed *before* the verb, and **pas**, **point**, etc., *after the verb* in the simple tenses :

*je ne vois pas* (=I do not see);

and *between the auxiliary and the verb* in the compound tenses :

*je n'ai pas mangé* (=I have not eaten).

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

**ne pas** *se venger* (= not to revenge oneself)  
**ne plus** *écrire* (= to write no more).

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

**ne pas** *avoir dormi* } (= not to have slept).  
**n'avoir pas** *dormi* }

450. When used without a verb, the negative stands without **ne**, as :

**pas** *à la fois* (= not at once)      **pas** *moi* (= not I)  
**pas** *beaucoup* (= not much)      **pas** *trop* (= not too much)  
**pas** *tant* (= not so much)      **pas** *aujourd'hui* (= not to-day).

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

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

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

**ni Charles non plus** (= nor Charles either).

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

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

In an exclamation, the verb being omitted, we should have :

**que deux sœurs !** (= only two sisters !)

Do not mistake this *que* with the *que* used also in exclamations in the place of *combien* or *comme* :

**qu'il les peint bien !** (= how well he paints them !)  
**qu'il est vieilli !** (= how aged he looks !)  
**que de précautions !** (= how many precautions !)

## Use or suppression of NE and PAS or POINT.

454. **Ne** is used before the second verb in an affirmative sentence :

1. After words expressing apprehension or fear, such as the verbs **appréhender** (=to apprehend), **avoir peur** (=to dread), **prendre garde** (=to take care), **empêcher** (=to prevent), etc. :

*empêchez qu'on ne lui parle* (=prevent any one from speaking to him)

*prends garde qu'il ne sorte* (=take care lest he should go out).

2. After the verb **craindre** (=to fear), and the conjunctive locutions **de crainte que**, **de peur que** (=for fear lest...), etc., when the thing expressed by the second proposition is *not* desired (see §§ 510, 512) :

*taisez-vous, de peur qu'on ne vous entende* (=hold your tongue, lest any one should hear you).

3. After a comparative of *inferiority* or *superiority*, and the words **autre**, **autrement** :

*il est plus savant que vous ne pensez* (=he is more learned than you think)

*il est moins riche qu'on ne croit* (=he is less rich than people imagine)

*il pense autrement qu'il ne parle* (=he thinks differently from what he says).

4. When both propositions are negative :

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

5. After **il s'en faut** accompanied by a negative or the negative expressions **peu**, **presque**, **rien** :

*il ne s'en faut pas de beaucoup que la somme n'y soit* (=it wants little to make up the necessary sum)

*peu s'en faut que je n'interrompe mon discours* (=a little more would make me interrupt my speech).

6. After **à moins que** :

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

455. **Ne** is suppressed before the second verb :

## 1. After a verb accompanied by a negative :

*je ne crains pas qu'il vienne* (= I do not dread his coming).

2. After **défendre** (= to prohibit) :

*il défendit qu'aucun étranger entrât dans la ville* (= he prohibited all strangers from entering the town).

3. After the locutions **avant que** (= before), **sans que** (= without) :

*j'irai le voir avant qu'il parte* (= I shall go and see him before his departure)

*je ne puis parler sans qu'il m'interrompe* (= I cannot speak without his interrupting me).

**Ne** may be inserted after **empêcher** (= to hinder), **douter** (= to doubt), **nier** (= to deny), **disconvenir** (= to disagree), **contester** (= to contest), used negatively :

*on ne peut douter que les pôles ne soient couverts de glace* (= we cannot doubt but that the poles are covered with ice).

456. **Pas** and **point** may be suppressed :

1. After the verbs **pouvoir**, **cesser**, **oser**, **importer**, the simple tenses of **savoir**, meaning 'to be uncertain,' and the conjunction **si**, especially in the locutions *si ce n'est* or *si ce n'était* (= if it is not, were it not) :

*il ne cesse de parler* (= he does not leave off speaking)

*je n'ose l'aborder* (= I dare not approach him)

*je ne puis me taire* (= I cannot remain silent)

*si ce n'est toi, c'est donc ton frère* (= if it is not you, it must be your brother)

*si ce n'était la crainte de vous déplaire* (= were it not for the fear of displeasing you)

*je ne sais comment cela se fait* (= I don't know how it is)

*il n'importe* (= no matter).

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

3. When **autre . . . que** is used :

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

If *autre* is understood, **pas** or **point** must be suppressed :

*il n'a de volonté que la mienne* (=he has no other will but mine).

4. After **prendre garde** (=to take care lest) :

*prenez garde qu'on ne vous trompe* (=take care that they do not deceive you)

#### 457. Pas and point must be suppressed—

1. After **savoir** used in the conditional instead of *pouvoir* :

*je ne saurais vous montrer le chemin* (=I cannot show you the way).

2. After **que** meaning *pourquoi* (=why) :

*que n'êtes vous arrivé plus tôt?* (=why did you not come sooner?)

3. When two negatives are joined by **ni** :

*je ne parle ni n'écris* (=I neither speak nor write).

4. In **n'avoir garde de** (=to be careful not to) :

*il n'aura garde de l'oublier* (=he will be sure not to forget it).

#### 458. Point is more emphatic than pas :

*je ne l'aime pas* (=I do not like him, her, or it)  
*je ne l'aime point* (=I do not like him, her, or it at all).

#### Remarks on the use of some Adverbs.

459. **Plus tôt, plutôt.** **Plus tôt**, in two words, means *avant* (=sooner), and is the opposite of **plus tard** (=later) :

*il est arrivé plus tôt que vous* (=he arrived sooner than you).

**Plutôt**, in one word, expresses an idea of choice, preference :

*plutôt la mort que le déshonneur!* (= death rather than dishonour!)

460. **Auparavant, davantage.** These adverbs being taken absolutely, must never be followed by either *de* or *que*. We must use instead **avant, plus** :

*il a plus de livres que moi* (= he has more books than I)

*avant qu'il vienne* (= before he comes)

*j'ai beaucoup de livres, mais il en a davantage* (= I have many books, but he has more)

*je le verrai auparavant* (= I shall see him before).

461. **Si, aussi, tant, autant.** **Aussi** and **autant** are used in affirmative whilst **tant** and **si** are used in negative sentences ;

*j'ai autant de livres que vous* (= I have as many books as you)

*il est aussi savant que son ami* (= he is as learned as his friend)

*je n'ai pas tant d'argent que vous* (= I have not so much money as you)

*il n'est pas si riche que son frère* (= he is not so rich as his brother).

**Aussi** and **autant**, however, are sometimes used in negative sentences.

462. **Mal parler, parler mal.** **Mal parler** means *to slander, to make use of offensive or insulting language*; **parler mal** means *to speak ungrammatically*. But in simple tenses other than the infinitive present, **mal** follows the verb in both senses :

*cet homme parle mal* (= that man speaks badly)

*il parle mal de vous* (= he speaks ill of you, he slanders you).

463. **Oui, si.** **Oui** is used in answer to an affirmative question :

*avez-vous de la monnaie? oui, monsieur* (= have you any change? yes, sir).

**Si** is employed when the question is put negatively :

*n'avez-vous pas perdu votre bourse? si, madame* (= have you not lost your purse? yes, madam).

464. **Aussi, non plus.** These two adverbs, taken in the sense of *likewise, equally*, are used, the former in *affirmative*, the latter in *negative* sentences :

*j'irai le voir. Et moi aussi* (=I shall go and see him. So shall I)

*je n'ai pas lu ce livre. Ni moi non plus* (=I have not read that book. No more have I).

465. **De suite, tout de suite.** **De suite** means *successively, without interruption* :

*il ne travaille pas deux heures de suite* (=he does not work two consecutive hours).

**Tout de suite** means *immediately* :

*je viens tout de suite* (=I am coming immediately).

466. **Partant, pourtant.** **Partant** means *therefore, accordingly* :

*peu courtisan, partant homme de foi* (=little of a courtier, therefore a man to be trusted).

**Pourtant** means *nevertheless* :

*c'est un grand général, et pourtant il a été battu* (=he is a great general, nevertheless he has been defeated).

466A. **Bien** is followed by *de* and the article :

*il a vu bien des pays* (=he has seen many countries);

but the article is omitted before *autre* :

*il a vu bien d'autres pays* (=he has seen many other countries).

For **tout**, adverb, see § 308.

#### QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> arriver à. <sup>2</sup> limité.

1. There are persons who write better than they speak, and others who speak better than they write. 2. He does nothing but play from morning till night. 3. I do not blame him the less for it. 4. My clerk is more punctual than he was. 5. My little girl can scarcely write, and she reads with difficulty. 6. Have you ever been to Paris? 7. He disappeared suddenly. 8. I lost £10,000 at one single stroke. 9. However clever you may be, you should not despise the advice of your friends. 10. Your brother expresses himself incorrectly. 11. Never speak evil of any one. 12. It is now two years since I met with <sup>1</sup> that accident. 13. I tremble lest you should be seen. 14. His wants are small <sup>2</sup>, and therefore he is happy.

## CHAPTER IX.

## SYNTAX OF THE PREPOSITION.

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

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

*Durant* is the only exception, as we can say :

*sa vie durant* (= during his life). (See § 205.)

468. The preposition *à* is used for *to*,\* *at*, or *in*, before proper names of places, such as towns, villages :

*mon père est à Paris* (= my father is at or in Paris);

and the preposition *en* is used for *to* or *in* before names of countries and provinces, as :

*nous allons en Écosse* (= we are going to Scotland).

There are, however, some names of countries which are always used with the article, and which must be preceded by *à* instead of *en* :

<i>le Bengal</i>	Bengal
<i>le Brésil</i>	Brazil
<i>le Canada</i>	Canada
<i>le Chili</i>	Chili
<i>les États-Unis</i>	The United States
<i>le Guatemala</i>	Guatemala
<i>la Guyane</i>	Guiana
<i>le Japon</i>	Japan
<i>la Jamaïque</i>	Jamaica
<i>la Martinique</i>	Martinique
<i>le Maroc</i>	Morocco
<i>le Nicaragua</i>	Nicaragua
<i>le Pérou</i>	Peru
<i>la Plata</i>	la Plata

*il est allé au Japon* (= he has gone to Japan)  
*son frère est au Maroc* (= his brother is in Morocco).

With the following either *à* or *dans* can be used :

<i>les Indes</i>	India
<i>la Nouvelle-Zélande</i>	New Zealand
<i>les Pays-Bas</i>	the Netherlands

*il est à la* (or *dans la*) *Nouvelle-Zélande* (= he is in New Zealand)

*nous irons aux* (or *dans les*) *Indes* (= we shall go to India).

It would also be correct to say : *nous irons dans l'Inde*.

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\* NOTICE that the preposition *to*, when it is used in English as the sign of the infinitive, is not translated into French :

*manger trop nuit* (= to eat too much is hurtful).

NOTICE the difference between **à terre** and **par terre**. **À terre** is used when speaking of a thing raised above the ground :

*l'oiseau blessé tomba à terre* (=the wounded bird fell to the ground);

whilst **par terre** is used of a thing which already touches, stands on, the ground :

*l'arbre est tombé par terre* (=the tree fell to the ground).

469. **En** is used with nouns taken in a vague and indeterminate sense, and is not generally followed by the article. **Dans**, on the contrary, is used with nouns taken in a more determinate sense, and requires the article :

*je demeure en Angleterre, dans le comté de Middlesex*  
(=I live in England, in the county of Middlesex).

**En** is used before a pronoun :

*mon espoir est en vous* (=my hope is in you).

NOTICE the difference of meaning between **en** and **à** in the following phrases :

*le général est à la campagne* (=the general is in the country)

*le général est en campagne* (=the general has taken the field)

*mon maître est à la ville* (=my master is in town [by opposition to the country])

*je dîne en ville* (=I dine out).

470. *In* is translated by **en** when we speak of the time it takes to do a thing :

*on va de Londres à Paris en dix heures* (=it takes ten hours to go from London to Paris).

*In* is translated by **dans** when we point out the time at which a thing is to be begun ;

*j'irai à Rome dans dix mois* (=I shall go to Rome six months hence).

471. **Avant** means *before*, with reference to time or order; **devant** is used for *before*, with reference to place:

*ne vous tenez pas devant moi* (=don't stand before me)  
*avant la fin du mois* (=before the end of the month).

472. **Parmi** and **entre**. **Parmi** really means 'in the midst of,' whilst **entre** properly means 'between.'

**Parmi** is used of a person or thing referred to as in the midst of others:

*on le trouva parmi les morts* (=he was found among the dead)  
*j'ai trouvé votre lettre parmi mes papiers* (=I found your letter among my papers);  
*au milieu de* might also have been used.

**Entre** is used—

(a) When speaking of two persons or things:

*entre Paris et Rouen* (=between Paris and Rouen)  
*entre nous deux* (=between us two).

(b) When there is some connection between the objects:

*entre amis* (=among friends)  
*entre eux tous ils n'avaient que sept francs* (=among them they only had seven francs)  
*on le trouva entre les morts* (=he was found among the dead).—The connection here is one of state: he was dead also  
*la jalousie entre poètes est chose assez commune* (=jealousy among poets is common enough).—They are all poets that are spoken of  
*entre autres choses* (=among other things).

(c) It is also used to mark distinction:

*il se distingue entre tous ses disciples* (=he distinguishes himself from [among] all his disciples).

(d) It also shows a relation expressed in English by *in*:

*le bâton lui resta entre les mains* (=the stick remained in his hands)  
*il a l'argent entre les mains* (=he has the money in his possession, in hand)  
*on n'en trouverait pas un entre mille* (=you would not find one in a thousand—or among a thousand).

**D'entre** (=from among), is used after words that require the preposition *de* :

*beaucoup d'entre eux se réfugièrent en Angleterre*  
(=many of them fled to England)

*la plupart d'entre vous* (=most of you).

**473. Vers** (=towards) is used with reference to nouns which indicate *place* or *time* :

*vers la porte* (=towards the door)

*vers le quatorzième siècle* (=towards the fourteenth century).

**Envers** means *with regard to*, and is used after words implying *behaviour* :

*charitable envers les pauvres* (=charitable to the poor).

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

**475.** **Dessus** and **dessous** are used as prepositions when both are used together :

*j'ai cherché dessus et dessous le lit* (=I have looked on and under the bed).

**476. Pour** is the word generally used to express *for* :

*faites cela pour moi* (=do this for me).

**Pour**, when used with words expressing time, refers to the future :

*je pars pour une quinzaine* (=I am going for a fortnight)

*il était parti pour un mois, mais il y a déjà trois mois de cela* (=he had gone for a month, but it is now three months since).

Otherwise, the English word *for* must be expressed by **pendant** :

*je me suis absenté pendant une semaine* (=I was away for a week).

**Malgré, nonobstant** mean *for* in the sense of *notwithstanding* :

*malgré tout cela, il n'a pas réussi* (=for all that, he did not succeed).

477. **Pendant, durant** refer to *time* :

*il a été en Turquie pendant un mois* (=he has been in Turkey for a month).

478. **Depuis** corresponds to *since* :

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

479. **Vis-à-vis** (=opposite) is construed with **de** :

*je me plaçai vis-à-vis de lui* (=I placed myself opposite to him).

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

On *vis-à-vis*, see § 206.

480. The prepositive locution **vis-à-vis** is never used figuratively. We must say :

*ingrat envers son bienfaiteur*, and not *vis-à-vis de son bienfaiteur* (=ungrateful towards his benefactor).

481. **Au travers** is always followed by the preposition **de**, whilst **à travers** never takes it :

*il se fit jour au travers des ennemis* (=he fought his way through the enemy)

*il marchait à travers les épines* (=he was walking through the thorns).

482. **Voici** announces what we are about to say; **voilà** recalls what has been said :

*voici ce que je vous apporte : une histoire, une grammaire, un atlas* (=here is what I bring you: a history, a grammar, an atlas)

*la prudence et la sagesse, voilà ce que Salomon demanda à Dieu* (=prudence and wisdom, that is what Solomon asked of God).

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

484. The prepositions **à**, **de**, and **en** are always repeated before every complement:

*il dut la vie à la clémence et à la magnanimité du vainqueur* (=he owed his life to the clemency and the magnanimity of the conqueror).

The other prepositions are repeated, chiefly for emphasis:

*dans la paix et dans la guerre* (=in peace and in war)  
*dans le désordre est l'intempérance* (=in disorder and intemperance).

485. **De** and **à**. In the following sentences the idea of duty is implied:

*c'est à vous de me suivre* (=it is your duty to follow me)  
*c'est à moi d'obéir* (=it is my duty to obey).

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

*est-ce à lui à jouer?* (=is it his turn to play?)  
*c'est à elle à parler* (=it is her turn to speak).

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

*il ne fait que parler* (=he does nothing but speak)  
*il ne fait que de parler* (=he has only just spoken).

**De** is also used in some particular sentences.

1. After *ceci*, *cela*, *ce qu'il y a*, *grand'chose*, *personne*, *qui*, *quoi*, *quelqu'un*, *quelque chose*, *rien*, etc.:

*je n'ai rien vu d'étonnant* (=I have not seen anything astonishing).

2. Before a past participle preceded by a noun of number (in this case the use of *de* is optional):

*il y a eu vingt-cinq hommes tués or de tués* (=there have been twenty-five men killed).

487. **Chez** (=at the house of) can be preceded by **de**:

*je sors de chez vous* (=I come from your house).

The sense of *chez* is often enlarged:

*chez Racine le cas est différent* (=in or with Racine the case is different)

*chez les Romains* (=among the Romans).

**Chez moi, chez soi, etc.**, can also be used as substantives:

*je n'ai pas de chez moi* (=I have no home).

#### QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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

#### EXERCISE 61.

1. Il y a une inscription curieuse sur cette médaille. 2. Ils se sont battus pendant deux jours. 3. Il se place toujours devant moi à table. 4. Le bateau à vapeur de Boulogne est arrivé avant celui de Calais. 5. Les troupes du roi de Prusse sont en campagne. 6. Madame dînera-t-elle en ville aujourd'hui? 7. Le trajet de Paris à Bordeaux se fait en quelques heures. 8. Le général partira dans trois jours. 9. J'ai cinquante volumes à vendre, et il y en a de bien reliés. 10. A qui dois-je m'adresser? 11. La charité ne fait rien sans réflexion ni sans ordre. 12. L'orage a éclaté vers cinq heures. 13. Nous arriverons jeudi prochain. 14. Voici des fleurs que j'ai cueillies pour vous. 15. La droiture du cœur, la vérité, l'innocence, l'empire sur les passions: voilà la véritable grandeur. 16. En essayant de ramasser les livres qui étaient tombés à terre, je suis tombé par terre.



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

## CHAPTER X.

### SYNTAX OF THE CONJUNCTION.

488. Among the simple conjunctions *quoique* (= though or although), with its synonyms *bien que*, *encore que*, is the only one which governs the subjunctive mood (*see* § 494):

*quoique* (or *bien que*, or *encore que*) *je sois malade*  
(=though I am ill).

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

*il n'ira pas, à moins que vous ne lui demandiez* (=he will not go unless you ask him)  
*allez-vous-en bien vite, de peur qu'il ne soit trop tard*  
(=go away quickly, lest it should be too late).

490. *A moins que* (=unless), followed by a verb in the infinitive mood, requires the preposition *de* without the negative:

*je ne pouvais pas lui parler plus fortement à moins que de le quereller* (=I could not speak to him in stronger terms unless I scolded him).

The *que* may be omitted: *à moins de le quereller*.

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

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

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

1. Two negative propositions:

*il ne boit ni ne mange* (=he neither eats nor drinks).

2. Two propositions depending on a negative proposition :

*je ne crois pas qu'il vienne, ni même qu'il pense à venir*  
(=I do not believe that he will come, or that he even thinks of coming).

**Ni** is also used instead of **pas** :

*il n'est ni bon ni mauvais* (=he is neither good nor bad).

493. **Quand** is a conjunction, and expresses the same idea as *quoique* (=although), and *lorsque* (=when):

*je viendrai quand même il pleuvrait* (=I shall come even if it were to rain).

*je partirai quand j'aurai fini* (=I shall go when I have done).

**Quant à** is a prepositive locution, meaning the same thing as *pour*, *à l'égard de* (=as for . . .):

*quant à moi, je n'en ferai rien* (=as for me, I shall do nothing of the kind).

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

1. Instead of the conjunctive locutions *afin que* (=in order that), *sans que* (=without), *depuis que* (=since), etc. :

*venez que je vous le montre* (=come, in order that I may show it you)

*je ne puis parler qu'il ne m'interrompe* (=I cannot speak without his interrupting me).

2. In order to avoid the repetition of the conjunctions *comme*, *quand*, and *si*:

*comme il était tard et qu'on craignait la chute du jour, on battit la retraite* (=as it was late, and they were afraid of the dusk coming on, they sounded a retreat)

*quand on est jeune et qu'on se porte bien, on doit travailler* (=when one is young, and in good health, one must work)

*si vous y allez et qu'il vous rende mon livre, envoyez-le-moi* (=if you go, and if he gives you back my book, send it me).

When *que* is used instead of *si*, it requires the subjunctive, but the conjunction *si* is always followed by the indicative, not by the subjunctive, as in English:

*si j'allais vous voir* (=if I were going to see you)

*s'il venait, le recevriez-vous?* (=if he should come, would you receive him?)

After *à peine* the conjunction *que* is used instead of *quand* or *lorsque* (=when):

*à peine était il sorti que la maison s'écroula* (=he had hardly left when the house collapsed).

*Que*, at the beginning of a sentence, and before the third person of the subjunctive present, points out that the words *il faut*, *je désire*, etc., are understood before it, and *que* is to be translated by *let him*, *let them*, *I wish*, etc.:

*qu'il nous avertisse lorsqu'il sera prêt* (=let him give us notice when he is ready).

495. Care must be taken not to mistake *parce que* and *par ce que*. *Parce que*, in two words, is a conjunctive locution, which is the same as the phrase *par la raison que* (=for the reason that):

*je me tais parce que je crains* (=I am silent, because [for the reason that] I am afraid).

**Par ce que**, in three words, is a locution identical with *par la chose que, d'après la chose que* (=from or by the thing which):

*je suis instruit par ce que mon père m'a dit* (=I am informed in consequence of what my father has told me, *i.e.* *par cela que mon père m'a dit*).

496. **Quoique** should not be mistaken for **quoi que**. **Quoique**, in one word, is a conjunction corresponding to *bien que* (=although):

*quoique paresseux, il réussit assez bien* (=although he is idle, he succeeds tolerably well).

**Quoi que**, in two words, means *quelle que soit la chose que* (=whatever the thing may be) (*see* § 374):

*quoi que vous disiez, il fait la sourde oreille* (=whatever you may say, he turns a deaf ear).

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

#### QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which French conjunctions require the subjunctive?</li> <li>2. After what conjunction is <i>ne</i> used with the verb in the subjunctive?</li> <li>3. Explain the rule for <i>à moins que</i>.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Enumerate the various idiomatic uses of the conjunction <i>que</i>.</li> <li>5. How is <i>ni</i> used?</li> <li>6. Distinguish between <i>quand</i> and <i>quant</i>—<i>parce que</i> and <i>par ce que</i>—<i>quoique</i> and <i>quoi que</i>.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

#### EXERCISE 62.

1. Dieu existe, car ce qui pense en moi, je ne le dois point à moi-même.
2. Venez, que je vous dise un fait qui vous intéressera.
3. Il y a un siècle que je ne vous ai vu.
4. Que ne me disiez-vous que vous avez besoin d'argent?
5. Qu'il le veuille ou non, il prendra sa médecine.
6. Si vous rencontrez un sage, et que vous deveniez son ami, estimez-vous heureux.
7. Il ne sait ni le latin ni le grec.
8. Je vois, par ce que vous me dites, que j'étais mal informé.
9. Je crois que j'étais mal informé, parce que vous me le dites.
10. Quoi que vous écriviez, évitez la bassesse.
11. Le mérite

est souvent négligé parce qu'il est trop modeste. 12. De crainte qu'ils n'entrassent dans le port, il ordonna à ses guerriers de les poursuivre.

<sup>1</sup>il est inutile que je. <sup>2</sup>d'après. <sup>3</sup>à la fois. <sup>4</sup>tandis que. <sup>5</sup>d'une manière profitable.

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

## SECOND PART.

## SYNTAX OF PROPOSITIONS.

## I.—Definitions.

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

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

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

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

3. Or if we take simple propositions, the one depends upon the other, is subject to it, is its *subordinate*, and we then obtain a compound proposition composed of two simple propositions, the one *principal*, the other *dependent*. Thus :

*l'homme sait que l'âme est immortelle* (= man knows that the soul is immortal)

is a proposition composed of two simple propositions : *l'homme sait* and *l'âme est immortelle*; but the second *depends* upon the first, which is called the *principal* proposition.

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

498. Generally speaking there are in a sentence as many propositions as there are verbs :

*quand il arriva son fils se jeta dans ses bras en pleurant* (= when he arrived, his son fell into his arms, weeping).

There are in this sentence three verbs, and, therefore, three propositions.

499. But in certain sentences containing only one verb in the subjunctive :

*que Dieu vous assiste* (= may God help you) ;

or in the imperative :

*allez-y!* (= go there !);

or, lastly, in an interrogative form :

*qui a dit cela?* (= who has said that?),

there is always an indicative understood :

*je désire que Dieu vous assiste* (= I wish that God may help you)

*je veux que vous y alliez* (= I insist on your going there)

*je demande qui a dit cela* (= I ask who has said that);

because in such cases the mind really discovers two propositions.

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

500. The same thing occurs when, in order to impart greater rapidity to the speech, we suppress one of the verbs of the compound proposition :

*je l'aime comme mon frère, i.e. comme j'aime mon frère* (= I love him as my brother);

or even both verbs : thus,

*au feu!* (= fire !),

really means *venez au feu!* (= come to the fire), i.e. *il est nécessaire que vous veniez au feu* (= it is necessary that you should come to the fire).

In this sentence, although no verb is expressed, there are nevertheless two propositions.

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

501. The verb of the principal proposition is always in the indicative mood,\* because the indicative is the *affirming* mood, and every principal proposition conveys some *affirmation* :

*je doute que vous veniez* (=I doubt your coming).

*Je doute*, being in the indicative, is the principal proposition.

Every verb in another mood than the indicative belongs to a *dependent* or *subordinate* proposition. In the sentence : *je doute que vous veniez*—*que vous veniez*, being in the subjunctive mood, constitutes the *dependent* proposition.

## II.—Of the Subordinate Proposition.

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

1. By the help of a **participle** :

*je lis en marchant* (=I read whilst walking)

*l'homme, poussé par la faim, devient criminel* (=man, driven by hunger, becomes criminal).

2. By the help of an **infinitive** :

*j'aime à travailler* (=I like to work).

3. By the aid of a **conjunction** :

*je sais que Dieu est bon* (=I know that God is good).

4. By the help of a **relative pronoun** :

*aimez Dieu, qui vous protège* (=love God who protects you).

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

---

\* *Je ne sache* is the only instance of a verb in the subjunctive appearing in the principal proposition :

*des enfants étourdis deviennent des hommes vulgaires ; je ne sache point d'observation plus générale et plus certaine que celle-là* (=heedless children become vulgar men ; I do not know any observation more general and more certain than that).



504. A **participial** proposition is one of which the verb is in the participle, either present :

*je lis en marchant* (=I read whilst walking);

or past :

*l'homme, poussé par la faim, devient criminel* (=man, driven by hunger, becomes criminal).

*En marchant, poussé par la faim,* are participial propositions.

505. When the participial proposition refers to the subject, and that subject precedes it, the subject must not be repeated before the verb :

*l'enfant, ayant mangé des mets empoisonnés, mourut sur-le-champ* (=the child, having eaten some poisoned food, died at once).

It would be wrong to say : *l'enfant, ayant mangé des mets empoisonnés, il mourut sur-le-champ.*

506. Every dependent proposition, of which the verb is in the infinitive, is called an **infinitive proposition** :

*il aspire à régner* (=he aspires to reign)  
*il aime à travailler* (=he likes to work).

507. Every dependent proposition, united to the principal one by a conjunction, is called a **conjunctive proposition** :

*j'espère que vous viendrez* (=I hope you will come).

*Que vous viendrez* is a conjunctive proposition.

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

#### QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

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

## EXERCISE 63.

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

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

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

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

<i>ainsi que</i>	(= even as)	<i>durant que</i>	(= whilst)
<i>a mesure que</i>	{ (= in propor- tion as)	<i>non plus que</i>	(= no more than)
<i>après que</i>		<i>outré que</i>	(= besides)
<i>attendu que</i>	(= after that)	<i>parce que</i>	(= because)
<i>au lieu que</i>	(= whereas)	<i>pendant que</i>	{ (= whilst, during)
<i>aussi bien que</i>	(= whilst)	<i>peut-être que</i>	
<i>aussitôt que</i>	(= as well as)	<i>tandis que</i>	{ (= whilst, whereas)
<i>autant que</i>	(= as soon as)	<i>tant que</i>	
<i>de même que</i>	{ (= as much as)	<i>vu que</i>	{ (= considering that)
<i>depuis que</i>		(= the same as)	
<i>dès que</i>	(= since)		
	{ (= since, as soon as)		

*il avance à mesure que vous reculez* (= he advances as you retreat)

*je quitterai aussitôt qu'il sera parti* (= I shall leave directly he is gone)

*elle écrivait pendant qu'ils lui parlaient* (= she was writing while they were speaking to her)

*ils travaillent tandis que vous ne faites rien* (= they work whereas you do nothing).

509. The *six* conjunctive locutions ;

<i>de manière que</i>	(= so that)	<i>ci ce n'est que</i>	(= were it not)
<i>de sorte que,</i>	{ (= in such a manner that)	<i>sinon que</i>	(= except that)
<i>en sorte que</i>		<i>tellement que</i>	(= so much that)

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

1. They are followed by the **indicative** when the sentence expresses a fact *positive, certain, absolute*:

*cet enfant s'est conduit de telle sorte que tous ses parents ont été contents* (= that child conducted himself in such a manner, that all his relations were pleased with him).

2. They are followed by the **subjunctive** when the sentence expresses something *future, and which may not take place at all*:

*faites en sorte qu'il vienne* (= act so that he may come)  
*conduisez-vous de telle sorte que tout le monde soit content de vous* (= conduct yourself in such a manner that every one may be pleased with you).

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

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

so do also

<i>quoique</i>	(= although)	<i>quoi que</i>	(= whatever)
<i>quelque</i>	(= however)	<i>qui que</i>	(= whoever)
<i>quel que</i>	(= whoever, whichever)		

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

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

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

511. When the sentence includes two dependent propositions beginning with *si* (=if), both verbs are in the indicative :

*ma tristesse serait grande, si Charles venait en France, et s'il passait par Paris sans me voir* (= my sorrow would be great if Charles came to France, and if he passed through Paris without seeing me);

but if the second *si* be replaced by *que*, the verb preceded by *que* is put in the subjunctive :

*ma tristesse serait grande si Charles venait en France et qu'il passât par Paris sans me voir.*

512. The subjunctive is used—

1. After verbs expressing *will* or *an emotion or feeling* such as *doubt, desire, fear, delight, surprise, supposition*:

*je doute qu'il sache sa leçon* (= I doubt whether he knows his lesson)

*je crains qu'il ne parte* (= I fear lest he should go)

*je désire qu'il vienne* (= I wish he may come)

*je suppose qu'il lise ce livre, le comprendra-t-il?* (= supposing he reads this book, will he be able to understand it?)

*je veux qu'il sorte* (= I insist upon his going out).

Also after the verb *être* followed by an adjective expressing these feelings or emotions :

*je suis surpris que vous soyez arrivé* (= I am surprised at your having arrived)

*je suis fâché que vous vous soyez dérangé* (= I am sorry you have disturbed yourself)

*nous sommes contents que vous ayez réussi* (= we are pleased that you have succeeded).

2. After verbs used *interrogatively* or accompanied by a *negative* when there is doubt :

*croyez-vous qu'il parte?* (= do you think he will start?)

*pensez-vous qu'il vienne?* (= do you suppose he will come?)

*je ne présume pas qu'il soit arrivé* (= I do not presume he has arrived).

3. After the *impersonal verbs* :

<i>il faut</i>	(=it is necessary)
<i>il importe</i>	(=it is of consequence)
<i>il convient</i>	(=it is proper)
<i>il est possible</i>	(=it is possible)

and, generally speaking, after all those which express *will, supposition, or doubt* :

<i>il faut qu'il vienne</i>	(=he must come)
<i>il importe qu'il soit ici</i>	(=it is of consequence that he should be here)
<i>il convient qu'il sorte</i>	(=it is proper that he should go out)
<i>il est possible qu'il dorme</i>	(=it is possible that he is asleep), etc.

513. But the **indicative** is used—

1. Even after verbs expressing *supposition*, when the thing in question is considered as very probable :

<i>je suppose qu'il lit maintenant le livre que vous lui avez prêté</i>	(=I suppose that he is now reading the book you have lent him)
<i>je prétends qu'il est là</i>	(=I maintain that he is there);

and also after *espérer* (=to hope), used affirmatively :

<i>j'espère qu'il viendra</i>	(=I hope he will come).
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2. In the case of a verb conjugated *interrogatively* or accompanied by a *negative*, when the thing alluded to is considered as certain or extremely probable. Thus, we shall say :

<i>croyez-vous que l'âme est immortelle?</i>	(=do you believe that the soul is immortal?),
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because we consider the immortality of the soul as a *certain fact* :

<i>vous ne dites pas que Paul est mon ami</i>	(=you do not say that Paul is my friend),
---	---

because, by these words, I *affirm* that Paul is my friend.

3. After *impersonal verbs* such as :

<i>il est clair</i>	(=it is clear)
<i>il est certain</i>	(=it is certain)
<i>il est probable</i>	(=it is probable)
<i>il paraît</i>	(=it appears)
<i>il est vrai</i>	(=it is true)
<i>il s'ensuit</i>	(=it follows), etc.,

which express *certainty* or *probability* when they are used affirmatively :

- il est certain que la terre se meut dans l'espace* (=it is certain that the earth moves in space)  
*il est clair que deux et deux font quatre* (=it is clear that two and two make four)  
*il est probable que le ciel s'éclaircira* (=the sky will probably clear up).

But as a negative destroys certainty or probability, the same verbs conjugated negatively require the subjunctive after them :

- il n'est pas probable que le ciel s'éclaircisse* (=it is not likely that the sky will clear up).

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

*les soldats criaient qu'on les menât au combat ; qu'ils voulaient venger la mort de leur père, de leur général, de leur protecteur, de leur défenseur ; qu'avec lui ils ne craignaient rien, mais qu'ils vengeraient bien sa mort ; qu'on les laissât faire ; qu'ils étaient furieux et qu'on les menât au combat* (=the soldiers were clamouring that they might be led to battle ; that they wished to avenge the death of their father, of their general, of their protector, of their defender ; that with him they were afraid of nothing, but that they would surely avenge his death ; that they might be allowed to ; that they were furious and that they might be led to battle).—(SÉVIGNÉ.)

See also §§ 519-522.

## QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which are the <i>conjunctive</i> propositions which require the <i>indicative</i> after them?</li> <li>2. Enumerate those which require sometimes the <i>indicative</i>, sometimes the <i>subjunctive</i>, and state when.</li> <li>3. Which are those which always take the <i>subjunctive</i>?</li> <li>4. When does <i>que</i> require the <i>subjunctive</i>?</li> <li>5. In what mood is the verb of the subordinate preposition</li> </ol> | <p>put (<i>a</i>) after verbs expressing <i>doubt</i>, <i>desire</i>, etc.?—(<i>b</i>) after verbs employed <i>interrogatively</i> or <i>negatively</i>?—(<i>c</i>) after the verbs <i>il faut</i>, <i>il convient</i>, etc.?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. When is the <i>indicative</i> used (<i>a</i>) after verbs expressing <i>supposition</i>?—(<i>b</i>) after verbs employed <i>interrogatively</i> or <i>negatively</i>?</li> <li>7. When do <i>impersonal</i> verbs require (<i>a</i>) the <i>indicative</i>?—(<i>b</i>) the <i>subjunctive</i>?</li> </ol> |
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## EXERCISE 64.

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

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

## IV.—Use of the Tenses of the Subjunctive.

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

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

REMEMBER while applying this rule that

the SUBJUNCTIVE		the INDICATIVE
PRESENT	} corresponds to	{ present
		{ future
IMPERFECT		{ imperfect
		{ also to the
		{ <i>conditional present</i>
PERFECT		{ past definite
		{ „ indefinite
		{ future anterior
PLUPERFECT		{ pluperfect
		{ also to the
		{ <i>conditional past</i>

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

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

(a) In the **present subjunctive**, when the action is present or future:

*je ne crois pas qu'il soit à apprendre sa leçon*  
 (=I do not think he is learning his lesson)  
*je défends qu'il vienne* (=I forbid him to come)  
*je défendrai qu'il vienne* (=I shall forbid his coming).