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VAN LAUN'S  
FRENCH GRAMMAR

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PART II.  
SYNTAX

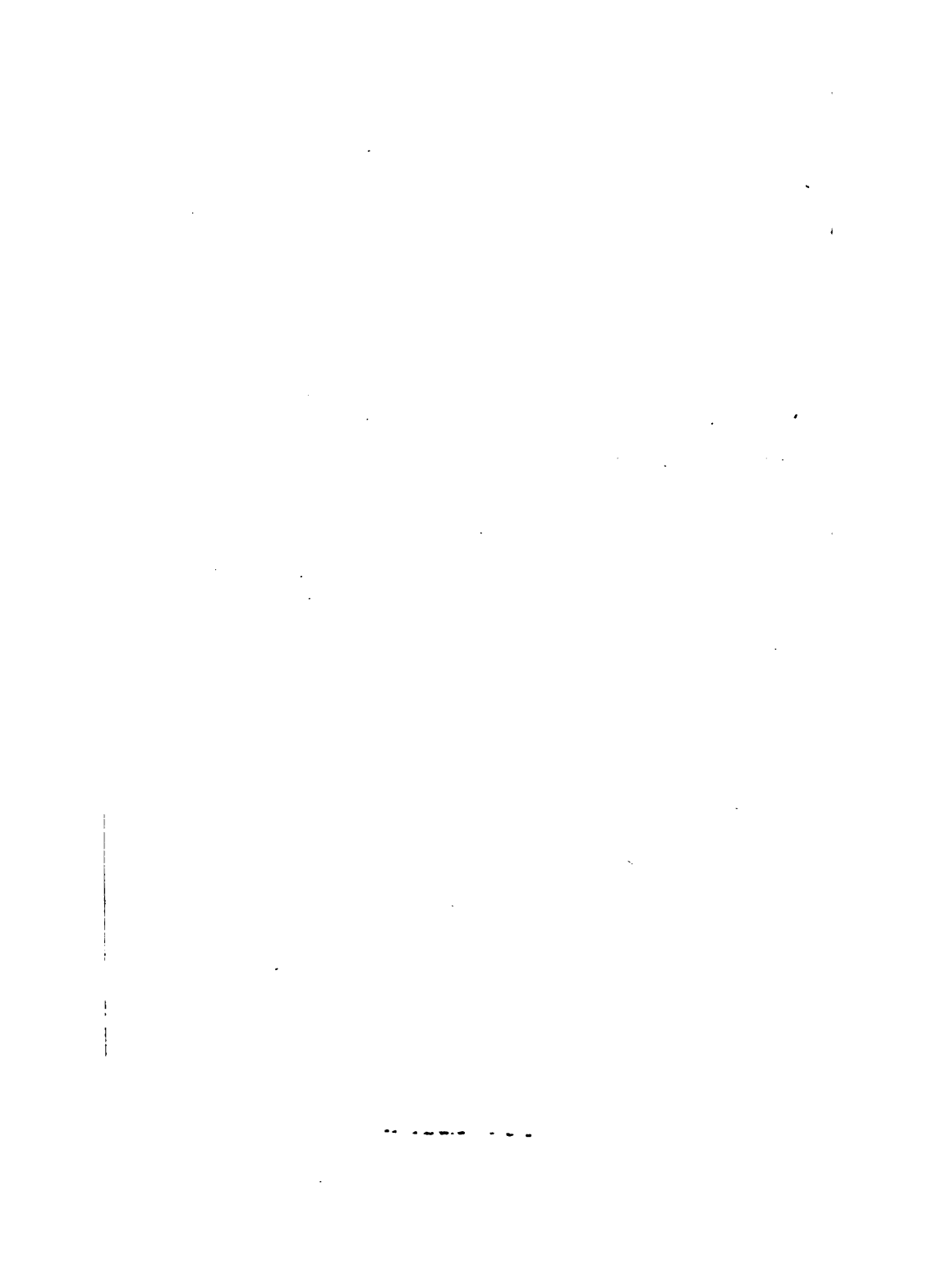
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A  
GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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SECOND PART.  
SYNTAX.

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BY  
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## P R E F A C E.

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THOUGH many excellent French Grammars exist in this country, I believe that this SYNTAX and my ACCIDENCE are the first attempts made in England to establish, whenever possible, a comparison between the Latin and French tongues. That this is necessary in order to acquire a knowledge of the French language, based on scientific and etymological principles, has, I think, been generally admitted. A translation of the Latin examples is always given for those pupils not acquainted with the Roman tongue.

In the Appendix will be found a comparative List of the gender of French and Latin Nouns; a list of words written in French the same and pronounced differently; and an example of Grammatical Analysis.

My most cordial thanks are due to my former colleague, the Rev. Dr. Brette, now Head French Master at Christ's Hospital, London, and to Monsieur A. Leblain, B.A., French Master at the Jews' College, London, for their active and valuable co-operation.

HENRI VAN LAUN.

THE COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM,  
October, 1863.





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# ERRATA.



Page 30 line 14 for *honteux*, happy read *honteux*, shameful  
„ 106 „ 21 „ *craignez-vous qu'il ne lise ?* „ *craignez-vous qu'il*  
*ne lise pas ?*

# SYNTAX.



## CHAPTER I.

### THE ARTICLE.

§ 1. IN the ACCIDENCE (§ 5) we have already mentioned that there are three different sorts of articles, the *definite*, the *indefinite*, and the *partitive*. We will now consider—

- I. When the definite article is used in French.
- II. When the indefinite is used.
- III. When the partitive is used.
- IV. When no article is used.

#### I.—THE DEFINITE ARTICLE USED IN FRENCH.

§ 2. The definite article is used in French before all nouns taken in a general as well as in an individual sense :—

<i>Le vinaigre est utile dans les maladies</i>	Vinegar is useful in illness
<i>L'honneur, la probité, le sens et la raison demandent qu' on s'applique à remplir ses devoirs (Volt.)</i>	Honour, honesty, good sense, and reason require that one should do one's best to fulfil one's duties.

§ 3. The article is used before names of arts, sciences, virtues, vices, and metals :—

*Le vice et la vertu ont des effets contraires* Vice and virtue have opposite effects  
*On u décrié l'or léger (Acad.)* They have called in gold of light weight.

§ 4. The article is used before nouns of dignity, title, or profession (when it is *generally* not used in English) :—

*Le général Yusuf et le docteur Cabrol descendirent à terre* (De Bazancourt) General Yusuf and Doctor Cabrol landed.

§ 5. The definite article is used before the names of countries, provinces, rivers, mountains, winds, and also before the four quarters of the globe :—

*La France, l'Allemagne, la Belgique* France, Germany, Belgium.  
*Les Pyrénées, les Alpes, le Vésuve.* The Pyrenees, the Alps, Vesuvius.

§ 6. REMARK 1.—Some names of islands take the article, as: *la Sardaigne, la Corse, l'Irlande, les Hébrides, les Antilles*, Sardinia, Corsica, Ireland, etc.; others must have the word *île* placed before them, as: *l'île Saint Thomas, l'île Maurice, les îles Philippines*.

§ 7. REMARK 2.—Some names of towns do take the article, as: *l'Orient, la Rochelle, la Ferté, la Haye, la Cologne, la Mecque, le Havre*, etc., but generally nouns of towns do not take the article.

Observe that when countries bear the same name as their capital neither takes the article, as: *j'ai visité Naples, Venice, et Rome*.

§ 8. EXCEPTIONS.—Names of countries governed by *en*, and those used adjectively and preceded by *de*; also those governed by *être, aller, venir, sortir, retourner, arriver, and partir* (with *de*) :—

*Une foule d'objets précieux que je n'ai jamais vus en France* (Vaill.) A great many costly objects which I have never seen in France  
*Vous l'envoyez en Europe* (B. de St. Pierre) You send him to Europe

<i>Il a acheté des fruits d'Espagne et du fer de Suède</i>	He has bought Spanish fruits and Swedish iron
<i>Quand Napoléon revint d'Égypte (Séjour)</i>	When Napoleon returned from Egypt
<i>Le comte d'Artois et ses deux fils sortirent de France</i>	The Count of Artois and his two sons left France.
(Mignet)	

§ 9. REMARK 1.—The article is always placed before the names of certain distant countries, as: *le Canada, le Japon, les Indes, l'Éthiopie*; and observe that then, instead of *en*, the declension of the definite article is used, as: *il vient du Canada, nous allons au Japon*. The definite article is also used with names of countries employed in the plural number.

§ 10. REMARK 2.—In going from one country to another, *en* is used; in speaking of towns *à* is employed, as: *il est allé d'Italie en France*, he is gone from Italy to France; but *il est allé de Londres à Paris*.

Observe that *de* is used in mentioning the setting out from countries as well as from towns.

§ 11. REMARK 3.—In general, the English national adjective is translated in French, when speaking of some commodity, production, or peculiarity, by the name of the country or city itself; thus, in the example given above, he has bought Spanish fruits and Swedish iron, instead of translating *Spanish* by *espagnol*, and *Swedish* by *suédois*, the French national adjective, we say *d'Espagne*, of Spain, and of Sweden, *de Suède*.

Observe that the national adjective never begins, in French, with a capital letter, as in English, except when it commences a sentence.

§ 12. The definite article is used before the names of the days of the week, when specified, or followed by a complement, also before the names of religious festivals, and before the names of ships:—

<i>Il faut sanctifier le dimanche</i> (Acad.)	One must keep holy the Sunday
<i>Le mercredi des Cendres</i>	Ash Wednesday
<i>Le vendredi je partis de bonne heure de Bruxelles (Janin)</i>	Friday I started early for Brussels



<i>Le "Saint Gérân" parut avec son pont chargé de monde (B. de St. Pierre)</i>	The ship "Saint Gérân" made its appearance, its deck covered with people
<i>À midi l'amiral Hamelin envoya le "Primauguet" avec une lettre pour l'amiral Dundas. À trois heures le "Caton" revint (De Ba- zancourt)</i>	At twelve o'clock the Ad- miral Hamelin sent the ship "Primauguet" with a letter for Admiral Dun- das. At three o'clock the "Cato" returned
<i>Entre ci et la Pentecôte (Mad. de Sévigné)</i>	Between this time and Whit- suntide.

§ 13. REMARK 1.—*Noël*, Christmas, and *Pâques*, Easter, generally do not take the article; we say, however, *à la Noël*, at Christmas, and as a proverb: *Quand Noël est vert les Pâques seront blanches* (Acad.), A green Christmas makes a frosty Easter.

REMARK 2.—The names of Saints' days are always preceded by *la*, as: *la St. Michel*, *la St. Jean*, Michaelmas, St. John's day. This *la* is placed there because the word *fête* is understood.

§ 14. The definite article is used before nouns of measure, weight, and number, when mentioning the price or cost of things:—

<i>Ce chocolat se vend trois francs la livre</i>	This chocolate is sold for three francs a pound
<i>J'ai acheté ce drap trois schellings l'aune</i>	I bought this cloth at three shillings a yard.

§ 15. REMARK.—In speaking of what is paid for wages, attendance, admittance to public places, or in reckoning by times, we use in French sometimes the articles *le*, *la*, *les*, but generally in English *a* or *per*, and in French *par*: *cinq schellings par billet*, five shillings a ticket; *dix fois par semaine*, ten times a week. Observe that if the price is not mentioned, the preposition *by* is generally translated by *à*, as: *je les paie à la journée*, *à la piece*, I pay them by the day, by the piece.

§ 16. The definite article is used before all words employed as substantives:—

<i>Les absents</i> (adj.) <i>ont tort</i> (Acad.)	Those who are absent are in the wrong
<i>Dépêchons-nous, c'est le plus sage</i> (superl.) (Scribe)	Let us make haste, that is the wisest thing we can do
<i>Le cinq</i> (numer.) <i>de trèfle</i> (Acad.)	The five of clubs
<i>Il est plein d'égards pour moi et pour les miens</i> (poss. pron.) (Acad.)	He is full of consideration for me and mine
<i>Au doux tomber</i> (pres. inf.) <i>du jour</i> (Lamart.)	At the gentle decline of day
<i>Il a toujours des si, des mais</i> (conjunct.) (Acad.)	He has always "ifs" and "buts."

Observe that all words substantively used are masculine.

## II.—THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE USED IN FRENCH.

§ 17. The indefinite article is properly only a numeral adjective, and is used to denote a noun in the singular, but also often when nouns, in a general sense, are mentioned:—

<i>César prend le premier une coupe à la main</i> (Rac.)	Cæsar takes the first a cup in his hand
<i>On ne saurait nier qu'un homme n'apprenne quand il voyage</i> (Fén.)	One cannot deny that a man learns many things when he travels.

§ 18. Sometimes the indefinite article is used with proper names when one person is mentioned as representing the whole race, or when the names of authors or artists are used in the place of their works:—

<i>On y remarquait le Comte de Dampierre, un Choiseul, un Castellane, un Colbert</i> (Daunou.)	They observed there the Count of Dampierre, a Choiseul, a Castellane, a Colbert
---	--

<i>O'était là qu'on eût pu trouver</i>	It was there one might have
<i>non pas seulement un Longus,</i>	found not only a Longus,
<i>mais un Plutarque, un</i>	but a Plutarchus, a Dio-
<i>Diodore, ou un Polybe</i>	dorus, a Polybius.
(Cuvier)	

§ 19. The indefinite article can also be used with all parts of speech used as substantives :—

<i>Un cinq de carreau</i>	A five of diamonds
<i>Un rien le fâche</i>	A nothing makes him angry
<i>Un tiens vaut mieux que deux</i>	One bird in the hand is better
<i>tu l'auras (La Font.)</i>	than two in the bush ; literally, one <i>hold</i> is worth more than two <i>you shall get it</i> .

### III.—THE PARTITIVE ARTICLE USED IN FRENCH.

§ 20. The partitive articles *du, de la, de l', des*, can be used before any noun or any part of speech substantively employed, and signifying a part or a portion of the whole :—

<i>Vous ferez du bien à vous-même (Fén.)</i>	You will do good to yourself
<i>C'est un père qui a du bon et du mauvais (Acad.)</i>	It is a father who has something good and bad in him.

REMARK.—The partitive article in the plural is often used to denote a large number, as : *vous ne mourrez pas tous sous des bras intrépides* (V. Hugo), you shall not all die through the hands of intrepid men ; *cet homme a des projets sinistres* (Acad.), this man fosters sinister projects.

§ 21. We have already said in the ACCIDENCE (see § 10) that when an adjective preceeds the noun, *de* only was used : as, *proposons-nous de grands exemples à imiter plutôt que de vains systèmes à suivre* (J. J. Rouss.), let us propose to ourselves great examples to imitate rather than vain

systems to follow. Let it, however, be remembered that if the adjective and substantive form a compound noun, or are inseparably united, the partitive article is used, and not *de* :—

<i>Il n'y a dans l'Inde que des grands seigneurs et des misérables</i>	There are in India only great noblemen and starv- ing people
<i>Je veux à la campagne du petit-lait, de bon potage.</i>	I will have in the country whey and good soup.

REMARK.—The compound nouns most generally used are *amour-propre*, self-love; *beaux-arts*, fine arts; *beaux-esprits*, wits; *belle-mère*, stepmother; *blanc-bec*, greenhorn; *bon-mot*, witticism; *grand-seigneur*, great lord; *jeunes-gens*, young men; *petit-lait*, whey; *petit-maitre*, fop; *petite-maitresse*; *petits-pois*, green peas; *plain-chant*, chant; *rouge-gorge*, robin red-breast.

§ 22. In a negative sentence *de* only is used instead of the partitive article :—

<i>Il n'est point de fierté que le sort n'humilie (Crébillon)</i>	There is no pride which fate does not lower
<i>L'ambition, seigneur, n'a guère de limites (Boursault)</i>	Ambition, my lord, has scarcely any limits
<i>Il n'y a d'utile que ce qui est juste (Mirabeau)</i>	Only that which is just is useful.

§ 23. REMARK.—When the sentence is not strictly negative, or very often when the noun is followed by a complement, the partitive article is used, as: *Je ne connais pas des auteurs grecs modernes*, I do not know modern Greek authors.

§ 24. After adverbs of quantity, and collective nouns preceded by *un*, *une*, *de* must be used instead of the partitive article :—

<i>Combien de jours avez-vous mis pour faire ce voyage? (Acad.)</i>	How many days have you taken to make this voyage?
<i>Il y avait une foule de specta- teurs</i>	There was a crowd of spec- tators.

§ 25. Observe that when the noun, preceded by the collective substantive or adverb of quantity, is described by something coming before or after it, the partitive article must be used, as : *un grand nombre des personnes que j'ai vues hier*, a great number of the persons I saw yesterday. *Des* is used here and not *de*, because the noun *personnes* is described by *que j'ai vues hier*.

REMARK.—*Bien*, in the sense of *beaucoup*, *la plupart*, and *le plus grand nombre* takes the partitive article, as : *bien du vin sera bu ce soir* (C. Delav.), much wine will be drunk this evening. *Bien* followed by *autres* does not take the article, as : *bien d'autres vous le diront*, many others will tell it you.

#### IV.—CASES IN WHICH NO ARTICLE IS USED IN FRENCH.

§ 26. No article is used in French before any noun used adjectively, that is, qualifying the noun or pronoun going before (see § 8). A noun so used is generally placed between two commas, or used with *être* :—

<i>Les beaux-arts sont amis et les muses sont sœurs</i> (Delav.)	The fine arts are friends and the muses are sisters
<i>Le Phénicien, sacrificateur homicide de Molok</i> (Voln.)	The Phenician who offers up men as a sacrifice to Molok
<i>Milord Kilbourden, vieilavare hypocondre</i> (Andrieux)	Milord Kilbourden, an old hypocondriacal miser
<i>Il est devenu ministre</i> (Acad.)	He has become a secretary of State.

§ 27. REMARK 1.—But when the noun qualifying the noun going before, is itself qualified, then the article is again used :—

<i>Le paon est le roi des oiseaux</i> (Buff.)	The peacock is the king of birds
<i>Le pain est l'aliment le plus sain</i> (Berquin)	Bread is the healthiest food.

§ 28. REMARK 2.—The article is also used when the verb *être* has for its nominative the word *ce*, as : *C'est la mère des pauvres* (Acad.), she is the mother of the poor.

§ 29. No article is used in proverbial sentences, or in certain old fashioned phrases :—

<i>Abandon fait larron</i>	Opportunity makes the thief
<i>Femme sage est plus que femme belle</i> (Volt.)	A good woman is better than a handsome woman.

§ 30. No article is used in addressing persons, or things personified :—

<i>Paraissez, Navarrois, Maures et Castillans</i> (Corn.)	Appear, Navarrese, Moors and Castilians
<i>Soldats et marins de l'armée d'Orient</i> (Napol.)	Soldiers and sailors of the army in the East.

§ 31. REMARK 1.—Sometimes the article is used to show familiarity or inferiority, as : *L'ami, crois-moi, rentre chez toi* (V. Hugo), Friend, believe me, go home ; *La vieille ! où peut-on se cacher ici ?* (Balzac), Old woman, where can one hide one's-self here ?

REMARK 2.—It is also customary to prefix *monsieur, madame*, etc., to nouns of title or profession, when addressing persons, and then to use the article, as : *monsieur le baron, madame la princesse*.

§ 32. The definite article is generally omitted in enumerations :—

<i>On joue argent, bijoux, maisons, contrats, honneurs</i> (Regnard)	One gambles away money, jewels, houses, title-deeds, honour.
--	--

§ 33. It is also omitted before ordinals qualifying names of sovereigns or books, also before the title of books, their number, chapter, page, and in addresses :—

<i>Charles premier</i>	Charles the First
<i>Tome cinq, chapitre dix</i>	The fifth volume, the tenth chapter
<i>Poésies fugitives de M——</i>	Light poetry of M——
<i>Ce billet au Marquis de Torcy, hôtel de l'ambassade</i> (Scribe)	This note to the Marquis of Torcy, at the embassy.

§ 34. REMARK 1.—Sometimes the article is used when the author wishes to specify in the title the subject particularly, as : “ *Les Misérables*,” “ *La sorcière*.”

**REMARK 2.**—With the names of sovereigns, and such words as *livre*, *chapitre*, *page*, we always use in French *premier*. With names of sovereigns we use *premier* and *second*, but beyond these two, the cardinal numbers *trois*, *quatre*, etc., as : *Charles premier*, *Guillaume quatre*, *Henri cinq*, etc.

§ 35. No article is employed after *quel*, *quelle*, etc., in exclamations or interrogations :—

<i>Quelle heure est-il ?</i>	What o'clock is it ?
<i>Quel air ! quelle disgrâce !</i>	What an air ! what a disgrace !

§ 36. It is also omitted when nouns are repeated and governed by a preposition :—

<i>De larrons à larrons il est bien des degrés</i> (Neuf-château)	There is a great difference between one thief and another
<i>Les voilà aux prises, pieds contre pieds, mains contre mains</i> (Fén.)	Behold them fighting, feet against feet, hands against hands.

§ 37. The noun takes no article when it follows an adjective or participle requiring *de* (see § 89) or *en* (see § 40) :—

<i>Il est jaloux de son frère</i>	He is jealous of his brother
<i>Son sort est digne d'envie</i> (Acad.)	His lot is enviable
<i>Cet homme est riche en vertus</i>	This man is rich in virtues.

§ 38. It is also omitted when the noun is the indirect object of the verbs, *remplir*, to fill ; *entourer*, to surround ; *garnir*, to furnish ; *orner*, to adorn ; *border*, to line ; *combler*, to load ; *couvrir*, to cover ; *peupler*, to people, etc. :—

<i>Cette nouvelle les remplira de joie</i>	That news will fill them with joy
<i>Couvrant ma tête du pan de mon manteau</i> (Voln.)	Covering my head with a corner of my cloak.

§ 39. The article is not used after such words as : *espèce, faute, forme, genre, mélange, sorte*, etc. :—

<i>Une sorte de fruit qui est</i>	A kind of fruit ripe in
<i>mûr en hiver</i>	winter
<i>Une espèce de bois qui est</i>	A sort of wood which is very
<i>fort dur</i>	hard.

§ 40. The article is suppressed after *ni . . . ni, soit . . . soit, ne . . . que, jamais* (standing first in a sentence); after the preposition *en* (as, like a), *entre, avec, pour, par, sur, sans*, and the adverb *comme*, but only when the sense is indeterminate :—

<i>La nature ne fait ni princes,</i>	Nature creates neither
<i>ni riches, ni grands seigneurs</i>	princes, nor moneyed
(see ACCIDENCE,	men, nor great lords

§ 27) (J. J. Rouss.)

<i>Il alla par monts et par vaux</i>	Hewent uphill and down dale.
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§ 41. In French as well as in English, the article is suppressed in such expressions as : *soir et matin*, evening and morning; *jour et nuit*, day and night; *corps et âme*, body and soul, etc.

§ 42. No article is used when the verb and the noun form a phrase which expresses only one idea :—

<i>ajouter foi</i> , to believe	<i>avoir envie</i> , to desire
<i>avoir besoin</i> , to want, to be	<i>avoir faim</i> , to be hungry
in need of	<i>avoir soif</i> , to be thirsty
<i>avoir carte blanche</i> , to have	<i>avoir honte</i> , to be ashamed
full power	<i>avoir patience</i> , to have pa-
<i>avoir chaud</i> , to be warm	tience
<i>avoir froid</i> , to be cold	<i>avoir peur</i> , to be afraid
<i>avoir compassion</i> , to have	<i>avoir pitié</i> , to pity
mercy	<i>avoir raison</i> , to be in the
<i>avoir dessein</i> , to intend	right



<i>avoir tort</i> , to be in the wrong	<i>porter bonheur</i> , to bring good luck
<i>avoir soin</i> , to take care	<i>porter malheur</i> , to bring bad luck
<i>donner carte blanche</i> , to give full power	<i>porter envie</i> , to bear envie
<i>faire attention</i> , to attend, to mind	<i>prendre courage</i> , to take courage
<i>faire peur</i> , to frighten	<i>prendre garde</i> , to take care
<i>faire plaisir</i> , to oblige	<i>prendre jour</i> , to appoint a day
<i>faire semblant</i> , to pretend, to feign	<i>prendre patience</i> , to take patience
<i>faire tort</i> , to wrong	<i>prendre plaisir</i> , to delight
<i>faire voile</i> , to set sail	<i>prendre racine</i> , to take root
<i>mettre fin</i> , to put an end	<i>rendre visite</i> , to pay a visit
<i>parler anglais</i> , to speak English	<i>tenir tête</i> , to cope with one, etc.
<i>parler français</i> , to speak French	

§ 43. Finally, no article is used before the names of deities, towns (for exceptions see § 7), places, and persons, when taken in a general and indeterminate sense:—

<i>Corneille, Racine, et Molière ont illustré la scène française</i>	Corneille, Racine, and Molière have rendered the French stage renowned
<i>Napoléon est parti de Valladolid; le 18 il est arrivé à Burgos et le 19 à Bayonne</i> (A. Dumas)	Napoleon set out from Valladolid; the 18th he arrived at Burgos, and the 19th at Bayonne.

But the names of persons do take the article:—

§ 44. 1st. When used as proper names of families, or when they are in the plural, as: *Buvons à la santé des Henrys* (Bér.), Let us drink the health of the Henrys; *La noble fille des Stuarts*, The noble daughter of the Stuarts.

§ 45. 2nd. To distinguish one individual from others of the same name; also before proper names preceded by an adjective: *le Cromwell de 1650 n'était pas le Cromwell de 1640* (Guizot), The Cromwell of 1650 was not the Cromwell of 1640; *le jeune Edmond*, the young Edmund; *la superbe Gènes*, proud Genoa.

§ 46. If the adjective comes after a proper noun, the article is placed between, as: *Guillaume le Taciturne*, William the Silent; *Philippe le Bel*, Philip the Fair.

§ 47. 3rd. In speaking of the works of artists or authors, as: *l'Apollon du Belvédère*, *le Télémaque de Fénelon*.

§ 48. 4th. Before proper names, taken as specifying a whole class, as: *si tous les hommes étaient des Socrates, la science alors ne leur serait pas nuisible* (J. J. Rouss.), if all men were like Socrates, science would then not do them any harm; *les Bertin, les Lacy, les Girardin, les Chambolle se disputaient l'empire des esprits* (Lam.), The Bertins, the Lacys, the Girardins, the Chambolles vied with each other to rule the mind of the people.

§ 49. 5th. The names of a few poets and painters take the article, as: *le Dante, le Tasse, le Camoëns, le Corrège, le Poussin, la Rachel*.

Observe that the article remains unchanged in such names as: *Lefort, Leroux, Lebrun, le Beau, le Vaillant, le Sage, Lamartine, La Touche, La Bruyère, La Fontaine, La Harpe*, etc.

#### REPETITION OF THE ARTICLE.

§ 50. The articles must be repeated in French before every noun:—

<i>Ils croient que les sorciers et les sorcières ont le pouvoir d'attirer les esprits</i> (La Harpe)	They believe that wizards and witches have the power of evoking fancies
<i>Le cœur, l'esprit, les mœurs tout gagne à la culture</i> (Boil.)	The heart, the mind, the manners, everything gains by culture.

REMARK 1.—The article is not repeated when the same or synonymous objects are mentioned under different names, as: *il en était de même des ministres et grands officiers* (J. J. Rouss.), it was the same with the ministers and grand officers of the Crown.

**REMARK 2.**—In narrations the article is also often omitted, and then the last substantive is followed by such words as *personne, tout, rien*, etc., as: *vieillards, femmes, enfants, tout fut égorgé*, old men, women, children, everyone was killed.

§ 51. When two adjectives, united by *et* or *ou*, relate to more nouns than one, but when only one is expressed, the article has to be repeated :—

<i>La comparaison de quelques scènes de la Phèdre grecque, de la latine, de la fran- çaise, et de l'anglaise (Montesquieu)</i>	The comparison of some scenes of the Greek, the Latin, the French, and the English Phedras.
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§ 52. But if two or more adjectives qualify the same noun, the article is not repeated :—

<i>Les bons auteurs du dix-sep- tième et dix-huitième siècles (Volt.)</i>	The good authors of the seventeenth and eigh- teenth centuries.
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§ 53. The article has to be repeated before superlatives where there are several qualifying one noun ;—

<i>Le plus grande et la plus im- portante chose du monde a pour fondement la faiblesse (Pasc.)</i>	The greatest and most im- portant thing in the world has weakness for its foun- dation.
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**Observe** that this principle of repetition applies also to the words *un, mon, ton, son, notre, votre, leur, aucun, tout, plusieurs*, etc.

## CHAPTER II.

## THE SUBSTANTIVE.

## I.—ON THE DEPENDENCE OF ONE SUBSTANTIVE ON ANOTHER.

§ 54. THE 's, the sign of the possessive case in English, is always expressed in French by *de* (see ACCIDENCE, § 7):—

<i>Les livres de ma sœur</i>	My sister's books
<i>Le palais du roi</i>	The king's palace.

REMARK.—When by the 's the words *house*, *dwelling*, etc., are understood, the French use *chez*, as: I was at Mr. Smith's, *j'étais chez M. Smith*; he is gone to his father's, *il est allé chez son père*.

§ 55. If a compound noun is formed of two nouns, the first of which is used adjectively, whilst the second expresses the matter, quality, contents, or origin of the first, *de* is generally used:—

<i>Des souliers de satin</i>	Satin shoes
<i>Du vin de Champagne</i>	Champagne wine
<i>Un verre d'eau</i>	A glass of water
<i>Un chapeau d'été</i>	A summer hat.

REMARK.—*En* must be used when we wish to draw particular attention to the material of which the object is made. We say therefore, *une table d'acajou*, a mahogany table, to distinguish it from other tables, but *une table en acajou*, to show that it is made of mahogany.

§ 56. When the second noun in English expresses use or purpose, *à* is employed between, and the second noun in English comes first in French:—

<i>Une chambre à coucher</i>	A bed-room
<i>Des armes à feu</i>	Fire-arms
<i>Une boîte à thé</i>	A tea-caddy.

§ 57. *A* is also used when *with* or *having* can be understood :—

<i>Une voiture à quatre roues</i>	A four-wheeled carriage
<i>Un jardin à terrasses</i>	A garden with terraces
<i>Une chaise à bras</i>	A sedan-chair.

§ 58. The article is generally employed with the preposition *à* (contracted in the masculine) before the noun representing some peculiarity of dress or appearance, the use of a certain thing, and also what a person sells, or what is sold in a certain place :—

<i>La dame au manteau rouge</i>	The lady with the red cloak
<i>L'homme aux yeux noirs</i>	The man with black eyes
<i>Le marché aux fleurs</i>	The flower-market
<i>Une bouteille à vin</i>	A wine-bottle.

§ 59. REMARK.—Some words are simple in French and compound in English, as : *briqueterie*, brick-work ; *cahier*, copy-book ; *chandelier*, candle-stick ; *écaillère*, oyster-woman ; *écolier*, school-boy ; *filature*, spinning-mill ; *moutardier*, mustard-pot ; *poirier*, pear-tree (and the names of many other trees) ; *restaurant*, eating-house ; *ruche*, beehive ; *saladier*, salad-bowl ; *salon*, drawing-room ; *sourcil*, eye-brow, etc.

## II.—NOUNS OF MULTITUDE.

§ 60. Those nouns which represent the whole of the persons or things mentioned, as *le peuple*, *la forêt*, *l'armée*, etc., are called *collective general*; such nouns require that the verb which they govern (as also any adjective or pronoun referring to them) should always, in French, be put in the singular.

<i>L'armée des infidèles fut défaite</i>	The army of the infidels was defeated
<i>Le peuple accourait en foule</i>	The people hastened in crowds.

§ 61. Such nouns as *une infinité, une foule, le nombre*, etc., are called *partitive collective*. If preceded by the definite article *le, la, les*, the verb of which they are the nominative, as also any adjective or pronoun having reference to them, must be put in the singular; when preceded by the indefinite *un* or *une*, they usually take the verb in the plural.

<i>La foule des hommes est asservie à ses passions</i>	The generality of men are enslaved by their passions
<i>Un millier d'épées sortiront des fourreaux (Dumas)</i>	A thousand swords will leap out of the scabbard.

### III.—NOUNS DIFFERENT IN GENDER IN THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

§ 62. The rules on the gender, as well as a list of Substantives, masculine in one signification and feminine in another, will be found in the Appendix of the ACCIDENCE. In § 25 of the ACCIDENCE, a list of the nouns has been given which have a different meaning in the singular and plural. We now give those nouns which differ in gender and *not* in meaning, in the singular and plural. A few of these have already been mentioned in the Appendix. They are:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
AMOUR, love, masculine, as: <i>un fol amour, un amour insensé.</i>	Feminine, as: <i>de folles a- mours</i> , except when speak- ing of Cupids.
AUTOMNE, autumn, mascu- line and feminine, though the masculine is generally preferred.	Must always be masculine, as: <i>de beaux automnes, des automnes pluvieux.</i>

## SINGULAR.

DÉLICE, delight, masculine,  
as: *c'est un vrai délice.*

ENFANT, child, masculine  
and feminine, as: *un joli  
enfant, une belle enfant.*

GENT, people, feminine, as:  
*la gent trotte-menu* (La  
Font.), the short-stepping  
race, the mice.

## PLURAL.

Feminine, as: *mes plus  
chères délices*

Masculine in the plural  
always, as: *ces demoiselles  
sont de beaux enfants.*

Feminine with regard to the  
adjective preceding, as:  
*les vieilles gens sont crain-*  
*tifs*, old people are timo-  
rous. **Observe** *vieilles*  
precedes and is made  
feminine, but not *craintifs*.

**Except** when *gens* is preceded by *tous*, or by an adjective which  
does not alter in the feminine form, then *gens* remains masculine, as:  
*tous les habiles gens, tous les gens du pays.* In speaking distinctly of  
men's business *gens* remains also masculine, as: *les gens d'armes*, the  
men-at-arms; *Quels bons gens de lettres!* What good literary men!

ORGUE, organ, masculine,  
as: *un orgue excellent.*

Feminine, as: *les plus belles  
orgues, des orgues expres-*  
*sives.* N.B.—For the  
sake of harmony, the  
French say, *un des plus  
beaux orgues, un des plus  
grands délices* (see *Délice*).

PÂQUE, the Jewish Pass-  
over, feminine, as: *la  
pâque des Juifs.*

In the plural *pâques* means  
the Christian Easter, and  
is very seldom spelt  
without an *s*. If the ad-  
jective which follows it, is  
used in the plural, it must  
always be feminine; if it  
is used in the singular,  
masculine, as: *à Pâques  
prochain*, but *Pâques fleu-*  
*ries*, Palm Sunday.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
VÊPRE, eve, masculine (now obsolete), as: <i>Je donne le bon vêpre à toute la compagnie</i> (Molière), Good eve to all the company.	Feminine, vesper, as: <i>les vêpres sont dites.</i>

## IV.—PLURAL OF PROPER NAMES.

§ 63. Proper names do not take the sign of the plural, as :—

<i>Jamais les deux Caton n'ont autrement voyagé.</i>	Never have the two Catos travelled in any other way.
--	--

Except—

§ 64. (1.) When speaking of an illustrious family, race, or tribe, as :—

<i>La conjuration des Gracques</i>	The conspiracy of the Gracchi
<i>Des Guises cependant le rapide bonheur</i> (Volt.)	However the rapid good fortune of the Guises.

§ 65. (2.) When individuals are mentioned who represent a class, as :—

<i>Les Stentors des salons</i> (De-lille)	The Stentors of the drawing-rooms
<i>Nous n'aurons plus de Suétones</i> (J. J. Rouss.)	We shall have no more historians like Suetonius.

§ 66. (3.) Works of engravers or printers, or collected editions of authors, also take the plural, as :—

<i>Les Elzevirs sont toujours très estimés</i>	The Elzevirs are always very esteemed
<i>J'ai les premiers Plines</i>	I have the first Plinys.

REMARK 1.—Titles of books do not take the plural sign, as: *trois Virgile, dix La Fontaine, vingt Télémaque*; it would be better to say, *trois exemplaires de Virgile*, etc.

REMARK 2.—The gender of towns varies according to their termination, but when the adjective *tout* precedes a feminine name of a town it never changes, as: *tout Marseilles l'a vu*, all Marseilles has seen it.



## CHAPTER III.

## THE ADJECTIVE.

WE have already said in the ACCIDENCE (§ 32) that there are five classes of adjectives—viz., *qualificative*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *indefinite*, and *numeral*. We will now consider them more particularly.

## QUALIFICATIVE ADJECTIVES.

- I. Agreement.
- II. Place.
- III. Government.
- IV. Comparison.

## I.—THE AGREEMENT OF QUALIFICATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 67. Adjectives and past participles, used as adjectives, agree in gender and number with the noun or pronoun to which they relate :

<i>La nature avait fait ce prince</i>	Nature had formed this prince
<i>probe et modéré (Lam.)</i>	honest, and not given to excess
<i>Une fois je (fem.) me serais</i>	For once I should have seen
<i>vue riche et parée (Dum.)</i>	myself rich and adorned.

§ 68. But adjectives used adverbially do not agree.

<i>Ces livres coûtent cher</i>	These books are dear
<i>Ces femmes chantent juste</i>	These women sing in tune
<i>La belle, tu ne peux marcher droit (La Fon.)</i>	Woman, you cannot walk straight.

§ 69. The adjectives *nu*, naked ; *demi*, half ; *supposé*, supposed ; and *excepté*, excepted, when placed before a substantive, and the adjective *feu*, late, when followed by an article or a possessive adjective, remain also invariable. But if *nu*, *demi*, *supposé*, and *excepté* come after the noun, and if *feu* is preceded by an article, etc., they agree :—

<i>Il était nu-tête et nu-jambes,</i>	He was bare-headed and
or <i>Il avait la tête nue et les</i>	with bare legs
<i>jambes nues</i>	
<i>Hier à dix heures et demie</i>	Yesterday at half-past ten
<i>On ne gouverne pas une nation</i>	A nation is not governed by
<i>par des demi-mesures</i>	half measures
<i>Feu ma sœur, or ma feue sœur</i>	My late sister.

REMARK.—If *nu*, when placed before the noun, is accompanied by something describing the noun, it agrees, as : *la nue propriété d'un bien*.

§ 70. *Ci-inclus*, here inclosed, and *ci-joint*, here added, are invariable when they begin a phrase, or when they immediately precede a substantive used without an article or a possessive adjective ; but they agree when the noun has an article. *Franc de port*, prepaid, is also invariable when preceding the noun :—

<i>Vous trouverez ci-joint copie</i>	You will find annexed a copy
<i>de ma lettre et ci-incluse</i>	of my letter, and enclosed
<i>la copie du traité</i>	the copy of the treaty
<i>Vous recevrez franc de port les</i>	You will receive, prepaid,
<i>lettres</i>	the letters
<i>Ces lettres sont franches de</i>	These letters are prepaid.
<i>port</i>	

§ 71. When *possible*, possible, relates to a noun expressed, it agrees ; when it relates to an infinitive understood, it is invariable :—

<i>On peut réduire en trois</i>	One can reduce to three
<i>classes tous les monstres</i>	classes all possible mon-
<i>possibles</i>	sters

*Un conquérant extermine le plus d'hommes possible*      A conqueror destroys as many men as he can.  
(understood, *qu'il soit possible d'exterminer*)

§ 72. An adjective or a past participle qualifying two or more substantives must be in the masculine plural if the nouns are masculine, in the feminine plural if the nouns are feminine, but in the masculine plural only when the substantives are of different genders:—

*Pudeur* (fem.), *sagesse* (fem.),      Bashfulness, wisdom, laws,  
*lois* (fem. plu.), *mœurs*      manners, principles, vir-  
(fem. plu.), *principes*      tues, what has become of  
(masc. plu.), *vertus* (fem.      you ?  
plu.), *qu'êtes-vous devenus?*  
(Chamfort.)

*Paul et Virginie étaient ignorants* (B. de St. Pierre)      Paul and Virginia were ignorant.

#### Exceptions—

§ 73. If the nouns are synonymous the adjective agrees with the last:—

*Ulysse était d'une circonspection, d'une prudence, étonnante*      Ulysses possessed an astonishing caution and prudence.

§ 74. If the nouns are connected with *ou*, or, the adjective agrees with the last:—

*Ils obtinrent l'estime ou la confiance publique*      They obtained the public esteem or confidence.

REMARK.—Sometimes the adjective takes the plural, as : *On demande un homme ou une femme âgés*, wanted an old man or woman. *Quel est le bon père qui ne gémit de voir son fils ou sa fille perdus pour la société* (Volt.), every good father laments to see his son or his daughter lost for society.

§ 75. In poetical or oratorical style, when there is a climax:—

*Le fer, le bandeau, la flamme*      The sword, the bandage, the  
*est toute prête* (Rac.)      fire, are quite ready.

§ 76. Adjectives compounded of two adjectives, or of a noun and adjective, are invariable, as well as all nouns of colour used adjectively :—

*Néron avait les cheveux*      Nero had light chestnut hair  
*châtain-clair*

*Elle porte toujours une robe*      She always wears a flame-  
*ponceau*      coloured dress.

**Except** *cramoisi*, crimson; *écarlate*, scarlet; *mordoré*, reddish-brown and rose-pink, which have become adjectives, and therefore are variable.

## II.—THE PLACE OF QUALIFICATIVE ADJECTIVES.

We will consider the place of adjectives under three heads :—

- (1.) Those that come after the noun.
- (2.) Those that precede the noun.
- (3.) Those that vary in meaning according as they stand before or after the noun they qualify.

### (1.) *Qualificative Adjectives coming after the Noun.*

§ 77. Adjectives of colour, form, taste, and other physical qualities, also those expressing nationality, are placed after the noun :—

*Une table ronde, un habit*      A round table, a blue coat,  
*bleu, une robe noire, un*      a black dress, a gilt stick,  
*bâton doré, un homme*      a blind man, a French  
*aveugle, une dame fran-*      lady.  
*çaise*

§ 78. All participles of verbs used adjectively are placed after the noun :—

*Un enfant instruit*      A well-informed child  
*Une armée vaincue*      A conquered army  
*Une pièce interdite*      A forbidden comedy.

§ 79. Also, adjectives modified by an adverb or by something coming after it :—

<i>Un élève très paresseux</i>	A very idle pupil
<i>Un malheur commun à tous</i>	A misfortune common to all men.

REMARK.—When two or more adjectives relate to the same noun they are usually placed after it, and a conjunction is put before the last, even if there is none in English : as, *un général vaillant, calme et fort*, a brave, calm, and strong general.

§ 80. Adjectives of several syllables qualifying nouns of more than one syllable :—

<i>Des lois sévères</i>	Severe laws
<i>Un chant délicieux</i>	A delightful song
<i>Un ton brusque</i>	An abrupt tone of voice.

§ 81. Adjectives ending in *esque*, *isque*, and *ule*, as well as those polysyllabic adjectives which do not end in *e*, always come after the noun :—

<i>Une vue pittoresque</i>	A picturesque view
<i>Un esprit classique</i>	A classical mind
<i>Une chaise curule</i>	A curule chair
<i>Un homme barbu</i>	A bearded man.

## (2.) Qualificative Adjectives preceding the Noun.

§ 82. Adjectives of one syllable are generally placed before the nouns they qualify :—

<i>Le vif éclat</i>	The brilliant splendour
<i>Un long bâton</i>	A long stick.

REMARK.—They follow when there are two or more monosyllabic adjectives united by the conjunction *et*.

§ 83. Whenever the substantive has an object depending on it, the adjective generally precedes the noun :—

<i>La misérable chaumière de mon domestique</i>	The miserable cottage of my servant
<i>Les différentes formes du gouvernement</i> (Chateaub.)	The different forms of the government.

§ 84. Adjectives of number, and also the following, precede generally the noun :—

<i>beau</i> , fine, handsome	<i>moindre</i> , less, least
<i>commun</i> , general	<i>nouveau</i> , new
<i>fou</i> , foolish	<i>prompt</i> , quick
<i>jeune</i> , young	<i>saint</i> , holy
<i>joli</i> , pretty	<i>sot</i> , silly
<i>malhonnête</i> , dishonest	<i>vieux</i> , old.

§ 85. Adjectives relating to moral qualities or to vices, may be placed before or after the substantives, as :—

<i>Un savoir profond</i> or <i>un profond savoir</i>	A deep knowledge
<i>Un ami fidèle</i> or <i>un fidèle ami</i>	A faithful friend.

(3.) *Qualificative Adjectives which change their meaning according as they stand before or after the noun.* (FROM ANGOVILLE.)

§ 86. <i>un bon homme</i> ,	a man easily persuaded
<i>un homme bon</i> ,	a kind, charitable man
<i>une bonne femme</i> ,	a woman easily persuaded
<i>une femme bonne</i> ,	a kind, charitable woman
<i>un brave homme</i> ,	an honest man
<i>un homme brave</i> ,*	a courageous man
<i>un galant homme</i> ,	a complete gentleman
<i>un homme galant</i> ,	a polite man ( <i>gallant</i> )
<i>un honnête homme</i> ,	an honest man
<i>un homme honnête</i> ,	a civil man

\* *Brave*, courageous, always precedes any noun, except *homme*, *femme*, *garçon*, etc., as : *ce brave général*, *les braves Amazones*.

<i>un grand homme,</i>	a great man
<i>un homme grand,*</i>	a tall man
<i>un malhonnête homme,</i>	a dishonest man
<i>un homme malhonnête,</i>	an uncivil man
<i>d'honnêtes gens,</i>	honest people
<i>des gens honnêtes,</i>	civil and polite people
<i>un méchant homme,</i>	a dishonourable man
<i>un homme méchant,</i>	a wicked man
<i>une méchante épigramme,</i>	an epigram without wit
<i>une épigramme méchante,</i>	a wicked, sharp pointed epigram
<i>une certaine nouvelle,</i>	news requiring confirmation
<i>une nouvelle certaine,</i>	news to be depended upon
<i>une commune voix,</i>	unanimously
<i>une voix commune,</i>	a common voice
<i>un cruel homme,</i>	a tiresome, troublesome man
<i>un homme cruel,</i>	an inhuman man
<i>une cruelle femme,</i>	a tiresome, troublesome woman
<i>une femme cruelle,</i>	an inhuman woman
<i>tableau placé dans un faux jour,</i>	picture placed in a wrong light
<i>voici un jour faux dans ce tableau,</i>	here is a false light in that picture
<i>une fausse clef,</i>	a false key
<i>une clef fausse,</i>	a wrong key
<i>un furieux bavard,</i>	a great talker
<i>un lion furieux,</i>	a furious lion
<i>un furieux animal,</i>	a huge animal
<i>un animal furieux,</i>	a fierce animal

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\* *Grand* always goes before any noun but *homme*; as, *un grand laquais*, a tall footman.

<i>la dernière semaine,</i>	the last week of all
<i>la semaine dernière,</i>	the preceding week
<i>avoir le grand air,</i>	to have a highly polished manner
<i>avoir l'air grand,</i>	to look tall
<i>une grosse femme,</i>	a stout woman
<i>la mer est grosse,</i>	the sea is high
<i>prendre le haut ton,</i>	to assume an arrogant tone
<i>prendre un ton haut,</i>	to speak loud
<i>avoir un mauvais air,</i>	to have an awkward figure
<i>avoir l'air mauvais,</i>	to look wicked, fierce
<i>une fausse porte,</i>	a back door
<i>une porte fausse,</i>	a false door
<i>du mort bois,</i>	wood which cannot be worked
<i>du bois mort,</i>	dead wood
<i>morte eau,</i>	dead water
<i>eau morte,</i>	standing water
<i>de nouveau vin,</i>	newly tapped wine, other wine
<i>du vin nouveau,</i>	newly-made wine
<i>de nouveaux livres,</i>	other books
<i>des livres nouveaux,</i>	newly-printed books
<i>un nouvel habit,</i>	a new or another coat
<i>un habit nouveau,</i>	a coat of a new fashion
<i>un habit neuf,</i>	a coat just made, very little worn
<i>un pauvre homme,</i>	a man without talent
<i>un homme pauvre,</i>	a poor man
<i>une pauvre femme,</i>	a woman without talent
<i>une femme pauvre,</i>	a poor woman
<i>un pauvre auteur,</i>	an author without genius
<i>un auteur pauvre,</i>	a poor author



<i>un plaisant homme,</i>	a ridiculous fellow
<i>un homme plaisant,</i>	a facetious man
<i>un plaisant personnage,</i>	an impertinent, despicable fellow
<i>un personnage plaisant,</i>	an actor with a merry and witty part
<i>un plaisant conte,</i>	a story without probability
<i>un conte plaisant,</i>	an amusing story
<i>un petit homme, une petite femme,</i>	a man or woman of small size
<i>un homme petit, une femme petite,</i>	a mean man or woman
<i>un gentil homme,</i>	a nobleman
<i>un homme gentil,</i>	a well-looking man
<i>une sage-femme,</i>	a midwife
<i>une femme sage,</i>	a virtuous discreet woman
<i>les propres termes,</i>	the very same expressions, words
<i>les termes propres,</i>	the proper expressions, words
<i>un simple homme, (un garçon),</i>	a single man (a bachelor)
<i>un homme simple,</i>	a simpleton
<i>de simples airs,</i>	tunes, without the words
<i>des airs simples,</i>	simple easy tunes
<i>unique tableau,</i>	one single picture
<i>tableau unique,</i>	an incomparable picture
<i>un vilain homme,</i>	an ugly or disagreeable man
<i>un homme vilain,</i>	a niggardly man
<i>une vilaine femme,</i>	un ugly or disagreeable woman
<i>une femme vilaine,</i>	a niggardly woman
<i>beau-père,</i>	father-in-law, step-father
<i>père beau,</i>	handsome father

<i>belle-mère,</i>	mother-in-law, step-mother
<i>mère belle,</i>	handsome mother
<i>beau-frère,</i>	brother-in-law, step-brother
<i>frère beau,</i>	handsome brother
<i>belle-sœur,</i>	sister-in-law, step-sister
<i>sœur belle,</i>	handsome sister
<i>beau-fils,</i>	son-in-law, step-son
<i>fils beau,</i>	handsome son
<i>belle-fille,</i>	daughter-in-law, step-daughter
<i>filles belle,</i>	handsome daughter or girl
<i>petit-fils, petite-fille,</i>	grandson, granddaughter
<i>fils petit, fille petite,</i>	son, daughter or girl of small stature
<i>grandpère, grandmère,</i>	grandfather, grandmother
<i>père grand, mère grande,</i>	tall father or mother.

REMARK.—The above adjectives, when accompanied by others, resume their literal sense, as : *un grand homme sec*, a tall thin man ; except *beau, petit*, and *grand*, prefixed to the last five substantives.

### III.—GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 87. Some adjectives require no government, because they have a distinct meaning by themselves ; others which have a vague meaning require some preposition before the substantive or noun, which follows :—

<i>Il aime les pommes mûres</i>	He loves ripe apples
<i>Nous sommes fâchés contre vous</i>	We are angry against you
<i>Il est toujours pressé d'argent (Acad.)</i>	He is always in want of money.

§ 88. Adjectives expressing aptness, fitness, habit, inclination, disposition, ease, readiness, resemblance, end, or tendency require the preposition *à* before the complement, as :—

*accessible*, accessible  
*agréable*, acceptable  
*âpre*, eager  
*ardent*, eager  
*cher*, dear  
*conforme*, conformable  
*contraire*, contrary  
*enclin*, inclined  
*exact*, exact  
*facile*, easy  
*favorable*, favourable  
*lent*, slow

*nuisible*, hurtful  
*odieux*, odious  
*pareil*, like  
*précieux*, precious  
*préférable*, preferable  
*prêt*, ready  
*prompt*, quick  
*propre*, fit  
*sensible*, sensible  
*sujet*, subject  
*sourd*, deaf  
*utile*, useful.

§ 89. Adjectives expressing plenty or scarcity, want, capability, absence, satisfaction, desire, separation, require the preposition *de* before their complement, as :—

*agréable*, agreeable  
*aisé*, easy  
*affamé*, starved  
*avide*, greedy  
*capable*, fit  
*content*, satisfied  
*coupable*, guilty  
*curieux*, curious  
*digne*, worthy  
*envieux*, envious  
*fier*, proud  
*fou*, mad  
*furieux*, furious  
*gai*, gay  
*glorieux*, glorious  
*gros*, stout  
*heureux*, happy

*honteux*, happy  
*impatient*, impatient  
*indépendant*, independent  
*inconsolable*, inconsolable  
*insatiable*, insatiable  
*ivre*, intoxicated  
*jaloux*, jealous  
*joyeux*, joyful  
*las*, tired  
*libre*, free  
*plein*, full  
*reconnaissant*, grateful  
*soigneux*, careful  
*sûr*, certain  
*vide*, empty  
*voisin*, near.

REMARK.—Whenever the verb *être* used unipersonally is joined to an adjective, followed by an infinitive, that adjective takes generally *de* ; as : *il est agréable de danser*, it is agreeable to dance.

§ 90. Those denoting affection towards a person require *envers*, as :—

<i>affable</i> , affable	<i>généreux</i> , generous
<i>bon</i> , good	<i>indulgent</i> , indulgent
<i>charitable</i> , charitable	<i>ingrat</i> , ungrateful
<i>clément</i> , merciful	<i>juste</i> , just
<i>coupable</i> , guilty	<i>reconnaissant</i> , grateful
<i>dur</i> , harsh	<i>sévère</i> , severe.

§ 91. The following require *en* :—

<i>abondant</i> , abundant	<i>ignorant</i> , ignorant
<i>fécond</i> , fertile	<i>expert</i> , skilful
<i>fort</i> , strong	<i>riche</i> , rich.

**Observe.**—Many adjectives take different prepositions before names of persons and names of things, such are—*redevable*, *responsable*, *prodigue*, *reconnaissant*, *assidu*, etc. Others do not take the same prepositions before nouns and before infinitives, as : *L'air est nécessaire à la vie, pour vivre ; il est nécessaire de travailler* ; but practice alone can enable the student to acquire the right use of these prepositions.

#### IV.—QUALIFICATIVE ADJECTIVES OF DIMENSION.

§ 92. In English adjectives of dimension, such as *long*, long ; *large*, wide or broad ; *épais*, thick ; *haut*, high ; *profond*, deep, come after the word of measure. They come before it in French, and are followed by the preposition *de*, as :—

<i>Une tour haute de sept pieds</i>	A tower seven feet high
<i>Un chemin long de vingt pieds</i>	A road twenty feet long.

We may also let the words remain in French as in English, and put *de* before the number and before the word of measure or dimension. In this case, the substantive of dimension is often used instead of the adjective, as :—

<i>Une tour de sept pieds de haut, or de hauteur</i>	A tower seven feet high
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*Un chemin de vingt pieds de long, or de longueur*      A road twenty feet long.

The French, in general, prefer using the verb *avoir*, the English *to be*, when expressing dimension. *De* is then left out before the number, and the phrase is rendered thus :—

*Cette tour a sept pieds de haut, or de hauteur*      That tower is seven feet high.

REMARK.—When there are two or more dimensions mentioned, the conjunction *and* is elegantly expressed by *sur*, but *de* is then not repeated, as: *une chambre de dix pieds de largeur sur vingt de longueur*, a room ten feet wide and twenty long. In preceding a word of dimension is usually expressed by *de* and not by *dans* or *en*.

#### V.—DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF QUALIFICATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 93. If there are several adjectives in a sentence, and the first stands in the comparative or superlative degree, those that follow must take the same degree, as :—

*Des maux encore plus longs et plus cruels que les siens*      Evils still longer and more cruel than his.  
(Fén.)

§ 94. Adjectives in the comparative or superlative degree generally stand after the noun (except those mentioned § 84), as :—

*L'honneur est plus puissant, plus sacré que la loi* (Volt.)      Honour is more powerful, more sacred than the law.

REMARK.—Sometimes the adjective in the superlative degree stands before the noun; in that case the article precedes it also, as: *la plus heureuse famille du monde*, the happiest family in the world.

§ 95. By whatever preposition an adjective in the comparative or superlative degree is followed in English, it must in French always be followed by *de*, as :—

*Il était plus grand de toute la tête, quoiqu'il fût plus jeune de dix ans* (Villem.)      He was taller by the whole head, though he was younger by ten years.

§ 96. In a comparison, *than* coming before an infinitive is expressed by *que de* or *qu'à*, as :—

<i>Il vaut mieux que vous soyez heureux que de briller à la cour</i>	It is better that you should be happy than to shine at court
<i>Il est plus disposé à vous nuire qu'à vous obliger</i>	He is more inclined to hurt than to oblige you.

§ 97. But after any tense of the indicative *than* is expressed by *que . . . ne*, as :—

<i>Il est plus vertueux que vous ne croyez</i>	He is more virtuous than you think
<i>Il est moins beau que vous ne pensez</i>	He is less beautiful than you believe.

REMARK.—The *ne* is omitted when the first part of the sentence is either interrogative or negative, as : *êtes-vous moins fatigué que vous l'étiez ; il n'est pas moins fatigué que vous l'étiez.* *Ne* is also omitted when there is a conjunction between *que* and the verb, as : *je suis meilleur cavalier que quand j'étais en France ; il est plus vertueux que lorsque vous l'avez connu.*

§ 98. In a comparison, *than* followed by a numeral adjective is always expressed by *de*, as :—

<i>Nous avons reçu plus de dix livres</i>	We have received more than ten pounds.
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§ 99. The article is not used in French in comparatives of proportion when *the more, the less, the sooner, the later, the longer, the shorter*, etc., are employed, as :—

<i>Plus il a bu, plus il veut boire (Arnault)</i>	The more he drinks, the more he wishes to drink
<i>Plus j'y réfléchis, et moins je trouve cette scène naturelle (Volt.)</i>	The more I reflect on it, the less natural I consider this scene.

§ 100. The article is invariable in the superlatives *le plus*, *le moins*, *le mieux*, the most, the least, the best, when it modifies an adjective, a verb, or an adverb, as :—

<i>C'est auprès de ses enfants</i>	She is the most happy when
<i>qu'elle est le plus heureuse</i>	with her children
<i>C'est pour le dessein qu'ils</i>	They are most happily gifted
<i>sont le plus heureusement</i>	for drawing.
<i>doués</i>	

§ 101. But the article is variable if the person or thing is compared to another person or thing, as :—

<i>De toutes les femmes c'est la</i>	She is of all women the
<i>plus heureuse</i>	happiest
<i>Les arts les plus utiles ne</i>	The most useful arts are not
<i>sont pas les plus considérés</i>	the most valued.

#### POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

We have already spoken of the possessive adjectives in the ACCIDENCE, § 62—§ 65; we shall now give a few more particulars about them.

§ 102. In French we generally use the possessive adjective when addressing any one, as :—

<i>Venez, mes enfants</i> (Berquin)	Come, my children
<i>Comment, mon cher comte,</i>	What, dear count, you are
<i>vous êtes marié ?</i> (Scribe)	married ?

§ 103. But when speaking of any one with whom we are not intimate, *monsieur*, *madame*, *mademoiselle* must be used before the possessive adjective, as :—

<i>Monsieur votre frère est-il</i>	Is your brother at home ?
<i>chez lui ?</i>	

§ 104. Whenever the sense clearly points out who is the possessor, or whenever a reflective verb is used, the definite

article is employed instead of the possessive adjective, as:—

<i>Ouvrez les yeux</i>	Open your eyes
<i>Il s'est blessé au bras</i>	He has hurt his arm.

§ 105. REMARK 1.—*À* is generally used when speaking of feeling produced in any part of the body; as in the above example, *il s'est blessé au bras*; also *il a froid aux mains*, he has cold hands. *Couper au doigt*, means to cut the finger slightly; *couper le doigt*, to cut the finger off.

§ 106. REMARK 2.—When we speak of a part of the body which is used as nominative or subject to the verb, the possessive adjective must generally be used: as, *son pied est enflé*, his foot is swollen.

§ 107. The definite article *le, la, les* is also used in speaking of an action over any part of the body or intellectual faculty and the person on whom the action thus falls is represented by a conjunctive pronoun in the dative case, as:—

<i>Un boulet de canon lui em-</i>	A cannon-ball carried away
<i>porta la jambe</i>	his leg
<i>Je lui ai donné la réplique</i>	I have given him his cue.

§ 108. *Its* and *their*, relating to inanimate things, are always expressed by *en* before the verb, and by placing the article before the noun, as:—

<i>Londres est une grande ville;</i>	London is a large town; its
<i>la situation en est très com-</i>	situation is very conve-
<i>mode pour le commerce</i>	nient for trade.

But when *its* and *their* are preceded in English by a preposition, or are nominative to any verb (except *être*) in a sentence of two or more members, *son, sa, ses, leur, or leurs* must be used, as:—

<i>Londres est une grande ville;</i>	London is a large town; I
<i>j'admire la largeur de ses</i>	admire the size of its
<i>rues; son commerce pro-</i>	streets; its trade produces
<i>duit d'immenses ressources</i>	immense resources.



## DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 109. These adjectives always precede the substantive, and must be repeated before every noun, as :—

*Cet encens, ces honneurs que* This incense, these honours  
*le vulgaire admire* (Soulié) which the plebs admire.

Observe not to mistake *ce*, the demonstrative adjective, for *ce*, the demonstrative pronoun; the first always precedes a noun, the second always a verb, or *qui, que*, as : *ce monsieur ignore ce que je fais*, this gentleman does not know what I do.

## INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

§ 110. *Aucun*, none, forms its feminine regularly; it takes *ne* before the verb, and is used in the plural when relating to a noun that has no singular. (See ACCIDENCE, § 22.) This is also the case with *nul* and *pas un*, which have the same meaning in English, though *nul* means also *null, void*. All these adjectives drop *ne* when used in sentences expressing doubt, in interrogations, or when there is no verb expressed. *Pas un* has no plural, but all three may be used without a substantive.

*Ne lui ferez-vous grâce* Will you not show him any  
*aucune ?* (Mol.) favour ?

*Aucun n'est prophète chez* No one is a prophet in his  
*soi* (La Font.) own country

*Il l'a obtenu sans aucuns* He has obtained it without  
*frais* (Acad.) any expense

*Nulle paix pour l'impie* No peace for the wicked  
 (Rac.)

*Pas un seul petit morceau* Not a single little piece.  
 (La Font.)

§ 111. *Autre*, other, agrees with the noun to which it relates, even when that noun is understood :—

*Connaissez-vous mon autre* Do you know my other  
*sœur ?* (Acad.) sister ?

*C'est un autre moi-même*      He is my alter-ego  
*Un autre cependant a fléchi*      Another has however sub-  
*son audace (Rac.)*      dued his boldness.

It is also sometimes used in opposition, as: *autres sont les temps de Moïse, autres ceux de Josué et des Juges, autres ceux des Rois* (Bossuet).

§ 112. *Chaque*, each, is the same in the masculine and feminine, it has no plural, and is always followed by a substantive :—

*Chaque passion parle un dif-*      Each passion vents itself in  
*férent langage (Boileau)*      a different way.

Observe.—Do not mistake *chaque*, adjective, for *chacun* the indefinite pronoun; the former is always united to a noun, the indefinite pronoun never.

§ 113. *Maint*, many, takes an *e* for the feminine, and is used in the same sense as *plusieurs* :—

*Maint rocher écrase en tom-*      Many a rock crushes whilst  
*bant*      falling  
*Mainte femme qui raisonne*      Many a woman fond of  
    arguing.

§ 114. In French *même* is used as an adjective and as an adverb. It is an adjective :—

(1.) When it precedes the noun, which it then modifies with an idea of identity,\* as :—

*Les peuples se ressemblent*      Nations are everywhere alike,  
*partout, mêmes vices, mêmes*      the same vices, the same  
*vertus (Lemare)*      virtues.

(2.) *Même* is an adjective when it modifies the noun with an idea of similitude and resemblance† :—

\* Compare the Latin *idem*, as: *Semper idem*, Always the same.

† Compare the Latin *similis*, as: *Similis patri*, Like his father.

<i>Voilà les frères Martin, même</i>	There are the brothers
<i>taille, même figure, mêmes</i>	Martin, the same shape,
<i>habitudes de corps</i> (Paul- mier)	the same face, the same habits.

(3.) *Même*,\* when preceded by *moi, toi, lui*, etc., is an adjective:—

<i>Nous ne voyons pas nous-</i> <i>mêmes nos défauts</i> (Béscher)	We ourselves do not see our faults
<i>Il fait cela de lui-même</i>	He does it from his own im- pulse.

(4.) *Même*, adjective, is sometimes used to express emphasis, and is then placed after the noun:—

<i>Cette femme est la franchise</i> <i>même</i> (Acad.)	This woman is frankness itself
<i>Les Romains ne vainquirent</i> <i>les Grecs que par les Grecs</i> <i>mêmes</i> (Acad.)	The Romans only conquered the Greeks by the Greeks themselves.

§ 115. *Même* is an adverb when not preceded by an article and placed after the verb, as: *ils travaillent même la nuit*, they even work at night. It is also an adverb when used after several nouns, as: *les riches, les princes, les rois même ont des peines*, the rich, the princes, the kings even have troubles.

§ 116. *Plusieurs*, several, sometimes used without a noun, has no singular, and is of both genders:—

<i>Il s'est donné plusieurs com-</i> <i>bats</i> (Acad.)	Several battles have been fought
<i>Plusieurs d'entre elles ver-</i> <i>saient des larmes</i> (Florian)	Several of them shed tears.

§ 117. *Quelconque*, whatever, generally employed with a negative, means nobody, no . . . whatever. It is

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\* Compare the Latin *ipse*, as: *Tuto ipse praecepisti*, You yourself ordered it.

always placed after the noun. Without *ne* it is used in the sense of whatever, whatsoever, any, etc. :—

*Il n'y a raison quelconque*      There is no reason whatever  
*qui puisse l'y obliger*      which can oblige him to  
    do it

*Donnez en une raison quel-*      Give any reason for it.  
*conque*

§ 118. (1.) *Quelque*, followed immediately by a noun, or an adjective and noun, takes the sign of the plural. If the noun is followed by *que*, it also governs the subjunctive :—

*Quelques écrivains ont traité*      Some writers have spoken  
*de ce sujet (Acad.)*      about this  
*Adressez-vous à quelques au-*      Address yourself to some  
*tres personnes*      other persons  
*Quelque sujet qu'on traite*      Whatever subject one may  
    treat of.

(2.) But when *quelque* modifies an adjective alone, or an adverb, it remains invariable :—

*Quelque puissants qu'ils*      However powerful they may  
*soient je ne les crains point*      be, I do not fear them  
    (Acad.)  
*Quelque heureusement doués*      However happily gifted we  
*que nous soyons nous ne*      may be, we ought not to  
*devons pas en tirer vanité*      be proud of it.  
    (Bon.)

(3.) Before a verb *quelque* is written as two words, and *quel* agrees then with the subject of the verb :—

*Quel qu'il soit nul rempart*      Whoever he may be, no bul-  
*ne le peut protéger (Ance-*      wark can protect him  
*lot)*  
*Quelles que soient vos vues*      Whatever may be your  
    (Acad.)      views.

§ 119. *Tel*, such, is used as an adjective and substantive :—

*Un homme tel que lui* (Acad.)    A man such as he  
*Tel est pris qui croyait*    Such a one is caught who  
*prendre* (La Font.)    thought to catch others.

REMARK.—*Tel* . . . *tel* (the Latin *talis-qualis*) is also used, as: *tel maître tel valet*, like master like man; it is sometimes even used with *quel*, as: *des gens tels quels*, people only so and so; *je vous rends votre somme d'argent telle quelle*, I return you your money which has not been touched.

§ 120. (1.) *Tout*, any, is used in the sense of every, each, and is immediately followed by the noun,\* as:—

*En toute chose il faut con-*    In every thing we must con-  
*siderer la fin* (La Font.)    sider the end  
*Tout homme est sujet à la*    Every man must die.  
*mort*

(2.) It also means whole, universal,† and then has for the plural masculine *tous*, for the feminine singular *toute*, feminine plural *toutes*:—

*On perd tous ses amis en per-*    One loses all one's friends  
*dant tout son bien* (Des-    in losing all one's wealth  
*touches*)  
*Toute la famille se porte bien*    All the family are well.

(3.) As an adjective in a distributive sense,‡ as:—

*Tous les Romains sont con-*    All the Romans are in a  
*sternés* (Vert.)    state of consternation  
*Il passe tous jours à lire*    He passes all his days read-  
    ing.

REMARK 1.—*Tout*, adjective (except in the sense of every), is always followed by the article or the possessive or demonstrative adjectives.

\* Compare the Latin *quisque*, as: *Pro se quisque*, Every man for himself.

† Compare the Latin *totus, omnis*, as: *Totum oppidum cingit* (Cæsar), He surrounds the whole town; *Tota mente*, With his whole mind.

‡ Compare the Latin *omnes*, as: *Omnibus mensibus*, Every month.

REMARK 2.—*Tout* before the name of a town is always masculine, because *peuple* is understood as : *Tout Rome*.

§ 121. *Tout* is also used as a noun, with or without the article :—\*

*Le tout se monte à tant*                      The whole comes to so much  
*Tous ceux que j'ai vus* (Acad.)      All those I have seen.

Observe there is some difference in the pronunciation of *tous* with the final *s* sounded, and *tous* without the final *s* sounded. For example : *vous êtes tous mes amis*, means, if sounded with the final *s*, you are all my friends, but without that letter sounded, you are all the friends I have.

§ 122. *Tout* as an adverb means quite, entirely, † as :—

*On l'a trouvée tout en pleurs*      They found her all in tears  
 (Bon.)  
*Elle était tout à vous*                      She was wholly yours.

It takes an *e* when immediately followed by a feminine adjective beginning with a consonant, or *h* aspirated :—

*Elle est toute malade*                      She is quite ill  
*La Grèce, toute polie et toute sage qu'elle était*      Greece, though wholly civilized and wise.

#### NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

§ 123. Numeral adjectives are of both genders, and numbers, except *un*, *premier*, and *second*, which take an *e* in the feminine :—

*Un fils, une fille*                      One son, one daughter  
*Le premier roi, la première reine*      The first king, the first queen  
*Le second enfant, la seconde chambre*      The second child, the second room.

§ 124. *Vingt* and *cent* take an *s* when not followed

\* Compare the Latin *totum*, as : *Totum in eo est*, All depends on that.

† Compare the Latin *totus*, as : *Tota sum misera*, I am wholly miserable.

by any other number. They are also invariable, when speaking of dates (see ACCIDENCE, § 70):—

*Le royaume a duré deux cent quarante ans, mais la république environ cinq cents ans*      The kingdom lasted two hundred and forty years, but the republic about five hundred years

*La flotte était composée de quatre vingts voiles*      The fleet consisted of eighty ships

*Charlemagne fut proclamé empereur en huit cent*      Charlemagne was proclaimed emperor in the year 800.

§ 125. The cardinal numbers, except *premier*, are used in French instead of the English ordinal, with the names of sovereigns, and also in dates, when speaking of the days of the month. The dates always precede the noun in French:—

*François premier, Charles neuf, et Henri quatre étaient rois de France*      Francis the First, Charles the Ninth, and Henry the Fourth were kings of France

*Le dix-huit Juin le général Brunet tomba en soldat*      On the eighteenth of June General Brunet died in the battle-field.  
(De Baz.)

§ 126. REMARK 1.—The English word *on* is never translated when speaking of days; *of* may be translated or *not*; therefore: *le 18 de Juin*, or *le 18 Juin*.

REMARK 2.—*Deux* or *second*, may be used indifferently when speaking of kings.

REMARK 3.—In speaking of books we may use either cardinals or ordinals, but *le second tome* means simply the second volume of any book; *le deuxième tome* implies that the work has more than two volumes.

REMARK 4.—Before *huit*, *onze*, etc., the vowel is not dropped in *le* or *la*, as: *le huit de Janvier*, the eight of January.

REMARK 5.—*Un* is sometimes used as a qualificative adjective, as: *la ville en effet était aussi moins une* (V. Hugo), in reality the town was also less compact.

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE PRONOUN.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

IN the ACCIDENCE we have already given a table of the conjunctive and disjunctive personal pronouns (see § 75 and § 80). We will now give some peculiarities of these pronouns. Let it, however, be observed that there is a great dissimilarity in the French and English languages in the use of the pronouns—a dissimilarity not only in respect to place and order, but also with regard to case.

We cannot therefore too strongly recommend to the English student the following rules:—

We will consider—

- I. The place of the Personal Pronouns.
- II. Their order.
- III. Their repetition.

## I.—THEIR PLACE.

A. *Conjunctive Personal Pronouns.*

§ 127. The conjunctive personal pronouns *je, tu, il, elle, nous, vous, ils, elles*, always precede the verb of which they are the subject:—

*Je vous donnerai un conseil  
salutaire; et pour récom-  
pense je ne vous demande  
que le secret*

I will give you wholesome  
advice, and for reward I  
only ask you to keep it  
secret.



**Except—**

§ 128. (1.) In interrogative sentences:—

<i>Trouverai-je partout un rival</i>	Shall I everywhere find a
<i>que j'abhorre (Rac.)</i>	rival whom I detest?
<i>Où suis-je, malheureux?</i>	Where am I, unfortunate
	man?

§ 129. (2.) In elliptic phrases, chiefly in the subjunctive mood, where no conjunction is used:—

<i>Puissé-je de mes yeux y voir</i>	May my eyes behold a
<i>tomber la foudre! (Corn.)</i>	thunderbolt fall thereon!
<i>Que ne puis-je t'exprimer ce</i>	Why cannot I express to
<i>que je sens si bien?</i>	you what I feel so well?

§ 130. (3.) When the verb forms a kind of parenthesis, showing that we repeat the words said by ourselves or by some other person:—

<i>C'est simple comme bonjour,</i>	It is as simple as anything,
<i>a-t-il continué (Soul.)</i>	he continued.

§ 131. (4.) When the verb is preceded by *aussi, au moins, peut-être, toujours, encore, enfin, à peine, du moins*, etc.:—

<i>A peine la saison est-elle</i>	Scarcely is the season over
<i>passée</i>	
<i>Peut-être ai-je eu tort de le</i>	Perhaps I was wrong to say
<i>dire</i>	it.

§ 132. The personal pronoun in the genitive *en*, and in the dative *y*, are seldom conjunctive in speaking of persons; they are, however, conjunctive in speaking of persons, whenever we wish to avoid the repetition of *de lui, de nous, à lui, à nous*, etc., or in answer to a question:—

<i>Les Troglodytes aimaient</i>	The Troglodytes loved their
<i>leurs parents et en étaient</i>	parents and were beloved
<i>aimés (Mont.)</i>	by them

<i>Avez-vous peur de lui ? Oui,</i>	Are you afraid of him? Yes,
<i>j'en ai peur</i>	I am
<i>Quand je parle beaucoup de</i>	When I speak much of you,
<i>vous ma fille, j'y pense</i>	my daughter, I still think
<i>encore davantage jour et</i>	more of you by night and
<i>nuit (Mad. de Sévigné)</i>	by day.

§ 133. But in speaking of things the personal pronouns in the genitive and dative are always conjunctive, as :—

<i>Rien n'est plus dangereux</i>	Nothing is more dangerous
<i>que l'autorité en des mains</i>	than authority in hands
<i>qui ne savent pas en faire</i>	which do not know how
<i>usage</i>	to use it
<i>Quant à vos raisons je m'y</i>	As for your reasons I give
<i>rends</i>	to them.

§ 134. REMARK 1.—*En* is sometimes used in the meaning of *some of it, some of them, thence, from that*, etc., as : *vous avez de l'argent, donnez-en à votre ami*, you have money, give some of it to your friend. It is also used in several idiomatical phrases, as : *en vouloir*, to be angry with ; *en imposer*, to deceive ; *s'en aller*, to go away ; *en venir aux coups*, to come to blows.

REMARK 2.—*Y* is also used for *in it, there, thither, here*, etc., whether expressed or understood in English, as : *j'y vais*, I am going thither.

§ 135. Personal conjunctive pronouns used as objects, either direct or indirect, are generally placed before the verb :—

<i>Je te le dis du fond de mon</i>	I say it to you from the
<i>cœur (J. J. Rouss.)</i>	bottom of my heart
<i>Ils ont quelques défauts, je</i>	They have some faults, I
<i>les leur passe</i>	forgive them to them.

Except—

§ 136. In the imperative mood used affirmatively the pronoun, object to the verb, is placed after it :—

<i>Rends-moi Chrétienne et libre</i>	Make me a Christian and
(Volt.)	set me free
<i>Reposez-vous sur moi</i> (Mol.)	Rely upon me.

§ 137. But if the imperative mood is used negatively, the pronoun comes first:—

<i>Ne me trouble pas par tes indignes pleurs</i> (Boileau.)	Do not disturb me by your unworthy tears.
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§ 138. REMARK 1.—When there are two imperatives affirmatively joined by one of the conjunctions *et* or *ou*, the second pronoun generally precedes the verb to which it belongs :

<i>Polissez-le sans cesse et le repolissez</i> (Boileau)	Polish it continually and repolish it
<i>Battez-moi et me laissez rire</i> (Mol.)	Beat me and let me laugh.

§ 139. REMARK 2.—When a verb in the imperative affirmative governs two pronouns, the one in the accusative comes first, except *y-moi, y-toi, y-les, y-la*:—

<i>Si vos amis commettent des fautes reprochez les leur</i>	If your friends commit faults, reproach them with them
<i>Reste dans le jardin et promènes-y-toi un moment</i>	Remain in the garden and walk there for a minute.

Observe—It is better for the sake of euphony to avoid such phrases as *y-moi, y-toi*, etc.

### B. Disjunctive Personal Pronouns.

§ 140. The disjunctive personal pronouns *moi, toi, lui, elle, nous, vous, eux, elles*, are used:—

(1.) In answering a question or asking one:—

<i>Qui sera chargé de le lui annoncer?</i> <i>Toi</i> (Acad.)	Who will be entrusted with announcing it to him?
	You.
<i>Nous, aller en ville?</i>	We, go to town?

§ 141. (2.) After the verb *être*:—

*C'est toi, qui le premier, ait fait cela* It is you who have done that for the first time  
*C'est lui, c'est mon frère* It is he, it is my brother.

§ 142. (3.) In exclamations, in addressing a person, or when used for emphasis:—

*Moi, faire une lâcheté!* I commit a cowardly action!  
 (Acad.)  
*Toi, Antigone, fille courageuse et magnanime* (Bal- You, Antigone, courageous  
 lance) and lofty-minded daughter.

§ 143. (4.) After a comparative:—

*Chez mon oncle qui s'appelle comme moi* (Picard) At the house of my uncle, who bears the same name as I do  
*Vous valez mieux que lui* (Acad.) You are worth more than he.

§ 144. (5.) When they are followed by *même\** or *seul* (see ACCIDENCE, § 84):—

*Va, mais nous-mêmes, allons* (Rac.) Go, but we ourselves, let us go  
*Vous seul pouvez parler dignement de vous-mêmes* (Volt.) You alone can worthily speak of yourselves.

§ 145. (6.) When followed by a relative pronoun or present participle:—

*Moi, qui vous parle, monsieur* (Courier) I, who am speaking to you, sir  
*Eux, regardant attentivement cet homme* They, looking attentively at this man.

---

\* Compare in Latin— *egomet* I myself    *memet ipsum* me myself    *vobismet ipsos*, etc. to you, yourselves.

§ 146. (7.) After a preposition, and also when they are joined to a noun or pronoun by a conjunction :—

*Il est fort irrité contre toi* He is very angry with you  
(Acad.)

*La fortune nous a persécutés,* Fortune has persecuted us,  
*lui et moi* (Fén.) him and me.

REMARK.—A preposition is always used in French when the verb governs several pronouns in the same case, as : *il parle à vous et à eux*, he speaks to you and to them ; or when the personal pronoun is governed by a pronominal verb, as : *il s'est adressé à moi*, he has spoken to me ; or when the pronoun is used with verbs requiring the preposition *à* after them, as : *aller à*, to go to ; *venir à*, to come ; *voler à*, to fly, etc.

§ 147. (8.) When the verb has several subjects expressed by personal pronouns, that verb is put in the plural and the resuming pronouns, *nous*, *vous*, or *ils* are usually placed before it :—

*Narbal et moi, nous admirions* Narbal and I were admiring  
*la bonté des dieux* (Fén.) the goodness of the gods.

§ 148. (9.) In the imperative affirmatively, the pronoun used is always disjunctive (see § 136), except in the third persons singular and plural :—

*Suivez-moi, mes amis* . Follow me, my friends  
*Portez leur ceci* Take this to them.

## II.—ORDER OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

§ 149. When two or more conjunctive personal pronouns are governed by the same verb, those of the first person precede the second, and the second those of the third.

*Voulez-vous me la montrer ?* Will you show her to me ?  
*Je vous le donnerai* I will give it to you.

§ 150. But when the dative is in the third person singular or plural, the accusative comes first, and if *y*, *there*, *thither*, *in it*, is used conjointly with the pronoun it comes last.

*Je le leur prêterai* I will lend it to them  
*Nous les y porterons* We will bring them there.

§ 151. When two conjunctive personal pronouns, one in the genitive, the other in the dative or accusative, are governed by the same verb, the genitive comes last, and if *y* is used, (which is very seldom) it precedes *en*, as:—

*Ils m'en ont parlé* They have spoken to me  
 about it  
*Nous t'y en enverrons* We will send you some of it  
 there.

**Observe.**—That whether the sentence be interrogative, negative, or affirmative, the personal conjunctive pronouns always precede the verb or its auxiliary, except when the pronoun is the *subject* of an interrogation, or in the imperative affirmatively.

§ 152. Table showing the order in which the personal pronouns appear when there are two or three governed by the same verb, and given to show not only the relative position of the personal conjunctive pronouns with regard to each other, but also with regard to the verb and other words connected with them in a sentence:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Je</i>	<i>ne</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>le</i>	<i>lui</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>en</i>	auxiliary	<i>pas</i>	adverb.	participle.
<i>Tu</i>	—	<i>te</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>leur</i>	—	—	or verb.	—	—	—
<i>Il</i>	—	<i>se</i>	<i>les</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Elle</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Nous</i>	—	<i>nous</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Vous</i>	—	<i>vous</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ils</i>	—	<i>se</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Elles</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### III.—REPETITION OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

§ 153. The personal pronouns in the nominative are repeated in French:—

(1.) Before every verb, if those verbs are in different tenses, but if the verbs are in the same tense, the pronouns may be repeated or not.

*Il s'écoute, il se plaît, il s'admire, il s'aime* (J. B. Rouss.) He indulges himself, he is pleased with himself, he admires himself, he loves himself

*Nous entendons bien, mais nous entendrons encore mieux* We hear well, but we will hear still better.

§ 154. (2.) When two members of a sentence are joined by any conjunction except *et*, and, *mais*, but, and *ni*, nor, neither.

*Il est humble parce qu'il est pauvre* He is humble because he is poor  
*Vous serez estimé si vous êtes sage* You will be esteemed if you are wise.

§ 155. (3.) When we pass from a negative to an affirmative sentence, or from an affirmative to a negative.

*Tu n'as point d'aile et tu veux voler ? rampe (Volt.)* You have no wings and you wish to fly ? creep  
*Vous le dites et vous ne le pensez pas* You say it and do not think it.

§ 156. Personal pronouns used as the government of verbs are always repeated in French before every verb.

*Nous l'aimons et nous le vengerons* We love and will avenge him  
*Voilà un homme, qui me gêne et me vole* There is a man who hinders and robs me.

REMARK.—Taste will more than any given rules tell when the pronoun has to be repeated or not. The pronoun is very often not repeated in compound tenses, except if the verbs require different complements, when it has to be repeated.

§ 157. The pronoun is often doubled to repeat an idea already expressed.

*Voudriez - vous me perdre, moi, votre allié ? (Acad.),* Would you ruin me, I, who am your ally ?

§ 158. Often the pronoun is used as an indirect complement, sometimes showing that an action is done, having

some remote reference to the person represented by the pronoun.\*

*On lui lia les pieds, on vous* They tied his feet, they hung  
*le suspendit* (La Font.) him up  
*Glisse moi sur la superficie* Skim the surface.  
 (Volt.)

## REMARKS ON THE PRONOUNS LE, LA, LES.

§ 159. When the pronouns *le, la, les*, have reference to a substantive, or to an adjective used substantively, they agree with it in gender and number.

*Êtes vous la maitresse du* Are you the mistress of the  
*logis? Oui, je la suis.* house? Yes I am  
*Sont ce-là vos gants? Oui ce* Are these your gloves? Yes  
*les sont* they are.

§ 160. But when the pronouns *le, la, les*, have reference either to an adjective or to a substantive used adjectively, or to a sentence, they are invariable.

*Cette femme est belle et le* This woman is beautiful, and  
*sera longtemps* (Acad.) will be so a long time  
*Il est de grands hommes qui* There are great men who  
*ne le sont que par des* are only so through their  
*vertus* virtues.

## REMARKS ON SE, SOI.

§ 161. *Se*, called the reflective pronoun, is of both genders and numbers, and is used as direct or indirect complement, as:—

*L'état doit se charger de ce* The state ought to undertake  
*soin* (Rollin) this charge  
*Il se fit une loi d'écrire tous* He made it a law to write  
*les jours* every day.

---

\* This dative corresponds to the so-called ethical dative in Latin, as: *Quid mihi Celsus agit?* How is my Celsus? *Haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit*, Here was their two days' campaign for you. It is also not unknown in English, as, "Villain, I say, knock me at this gate and rap me well" (Shakspeare).



REMARK.—The passive voice in French is not so generally used as in English, and is commonly translated by *se* or by *on*, as : *on dit que le roi vient de mourir*, it is said that the king has just died ; or, *cela se dit*, it is said. (See § 182.)

§ 162. *Soi* (except in *être soi*, to be one's self) is always used with a preposition, and comes after the verb. It is chiefly employed when referring to persons, in relation to some indefinite pronoun, as : *on, chacun, personne, quiconque, aucun*, etc. It is also used in referring to things or indefinite sentences.

<i>Chacun travaille pour soi</i> (Acad.)	Each one labours for himself
<i>La poésie porte son excuse avec soi</i> (Boileau)	Poetry carries its excuse with it
<i>Il est beau de triompher de soi</i> (Corn.)	It is beautiful to triumph over one's self
<i>Quand on était assis on avait devant soi la cour verte</i> (Chateaubriand)	When one was sitting down, one had a view of the green court.

REMARK.—*Soi* never loses the final vowel, *se* follows the ordinary rule of elision.

#### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 163. The possessive pronouns *mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, and theirs* are expressed in French by *le mien, le tien, le sien*, etc. (See ACCIDENCE, § 85.) But used with the verb *to be* in the sense of to belong, *mine* is generally expressed by *à moi*, *thine* by *à toi*, and so on.\*

<i>Il n'a rien à lui, tout est à ses amis</i> (Lamennais)	Nothing is his, everything is his friends'
<i>Ces chevaux sont-ils à moi</i>	Are these horses mine ?

---

\* In Latin there is also a dative of possession : *Dives est, cui tanta possessio est, ut nihil optet amplius*, He is a rich man, to whom such a possession belongs, that he desires nothing more.

§ 164. Employed in an absolute sense they become nouns, and express *relations, family, friends, tribe, partisans*, etc.

<i>On n'est jamais trahi que par</i>	One is never betrayed ex-
<i>les siens</i> (Acad.)	cept by one's own people
<i>Les vôtres se sont bien battus</i>	Your friends have fought
	well.

There are some peculiar ways of using the possessive pronoun in English, which cannot be literally translated in French.

§ 165. (1.) When the substantive is preceded by *this, that, these* or *those*, and is followed by *of* and the possessive pronoun we must translate it thus :—

Where is that book of mine?	<i>Où est mon livre?</i>
Take that watch of his	<i>Prenez sa montre.</i>

§ 166. (2.) When the substantive is followed by *of* and the possessive pronoun we have to turn it thus :—

There is a friend of mine and a	<i>Voilà un de mes amis et une de ses</i>
cousin of hers	<i>cousines.</i>

§ 167. (3.) Sometimes *le mien, le tien, le sien*, etc., are used for *my own, thy own, his own*, etc., as :—

<i>Il n'y a rien mis du sien</i>	He has contributed nothing of
	his own
<i>Ce que j'ai perdu du mien</i>	What I have lost of my own.

§ 168. (4.) In some cases *my own, thy own*, etc., have to be translated by *à moi, à toi*, etc., and also sometimes by the adjective *propre*,\* as :—

<i>J'ai une terre à moi</i>	I have an estate of my own
<i>Je l'aime comme mon propre frère</i>	I love him as my own brother.

---

\* In this sense *propre* is also used in Latin, as : *Sua propria facultate*, by his own faculty.

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 169. *Ce* is always used before the verb *être*, when followed by a substantive, an adjective, or one of the personal pronouns, *moi, toi, lui*, etc. (See ACCIDENCE, § 88.)

*C'est folie à eux de croire* It is madness in them to believe  
(Acad.)

*C'est indiscret à moi* (Scribe) It is indiscreet of me.

§ 170. REMARK 1.—When *il* is followed by an adjective used with a complement, that is with something describing the sentence, *il* must be used, as: *il est impossible d'être heureux sans pratiquer la vertu*, it is impossible to be happy without practising virtue.

REMARK 2.—If *être* is only followed by an infinitive we may use either *ce* or *il*. *Ce* must be followed by *à, il* by *de*, as: *c'est ridicule à voir*, it is ridiculous to see; but *il est ridicule de voir*.

REMARK 3.—There is often a difference in the use of *ce* and *il*; *ce* points out more distinctly. For example, in the phrases, *quelle heure est-il?* and *quelle heure est-ce?* the first question refers simply to the time in general, the second to an hour just struck.

§ 171. *Ce* is used with the relative pronoun *que* for *what* in the sense of *that which*, if used as object, or if standing before a noun or pronoun with *être*; and *that which* has to be translated by *ce qui* when used as the subject of a sentence.

*Je sais ce que je suis, je sais* I know what I am, I know  
*ce que vous êtes* (Corn.) what you are.

*C'est tout ce qui t'entoure,* It is all what surrounds you,  
*tout ce que tu as aimé* all what you have loved  
(Souvestre)

§ 172. REMARK.—In the second part of a sentence *ce* is generally repeated before *être*, when this verb is followed by another verb, a plural noun or a personal pronoun, as: *ce qui me fait plaisir c'est de n'avoir rien à faire*, what pleases me is that I have nothing to do; *ce que j'aime le plus, ce sont les cerises*, what I love most are cherries. But if followed

by an adjective or past participle, the second *ce* is not used, as: *Ce que nous avons fait, était nécessaire pour l'effrayer*, what we have done was necessary to frighten him.

§ 173. The demonstrative pronouns *celui, celle, ceux, celles*, are generally used with *qui* or *que* when *he, she, they*, are followed in English by *who* or *whom* (See ACCIDENCE, § 90), as:—

<i>Heureux celui qui craint le</i>	Happy he who fears the
<i>Seigneur (Acad.)</i>	Lord
<i>Celui de vous qui sera le plus</i>	He who will be the most dili-
<i>diligent sera récompensé</i>	gent shall be rewarded.
(N. Landais)	

REMARK.—*Celui, celle, etc.*, in reference to things, correspond to the one *which, that which, those which, etc.*, as: *Prêtez-moi un canif, celui que j'ai ne vaut rien*, Lend me a penknife, the one which I have is worth nothing.

#### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

We have already given in the ACCIDENCE (see § 93—§ 104) all the rules about the relative pronouns; we will now give the rules when relative pronouns are used in an absolute manner, and without an antecedent; or in other words, when they are used as interrogative pronouns.

§ 174. *Qui*, relating to persons, can as a relative pronoun only be the subject of the verb, but is used both as subject and object when employed in an absolute manner, *i. e.*, as an interrogative pronoun. In speaking of persons or things in the sense of *what, quel, quelle*, must be used, as:—

<i>Qui sont ces gens en robe?</i>	Who are these lawyers?
(Rac.)	
<i>À qui pensez-vous parler?</i>	To whom do you think you speak?
<i>Quel est son âge? quelle est votre intention?</i>	What is his age? what is your intention?

§ 175. REMARK—*Qui* absolute when repeated more than once in a phrase means *some, some others*, as: *chacun alléguait qui une origine, qui une autre, qui la ressemblance du nom, qui des armes* (Montaigne), each brought forward some one origin, some another, some the resemblance of the name, some arms.

§ 176. *Que*, what, which as a relative pronoun, can only be the object of the verb, is used in interrogative sentences, as subject or object of the verb, and only applies to things:—

<i>Que vous en semble ?</i>	What do you think about it ?
<i>Qu'est-ce. donc qui vous trouble ?</i> (Fén.)	What is it that disturbs you ?

REMARK.—In interrogative sentences, particularly to express surprise, instead of *que* we use *qu'est-ce qui*, when it is the subject, and *qu'est-ce que*, when the object of the verb, as: *Qu'est-ce qui vous trouble ? Qu'est-ce que vous dites ?* What do you say ?

§ 177. *Quoi*, without antecedent, has the same meaning as *que* absolute. It relates to things only, and is always followed or preceded by a preposition:—

<i>À quoi pensez-vous ?</i> (Acad.)	Of what do you think ?
<i>De quoi se plaint-il ?</i>	Of what does he complain ?

§ 178. REMARK 1.—*Quoi* followed by *de*, is also used in exclamations when before adjectives; *que de* when employed before nouns, as: *Que de bonheur il a eu sur la terre !* What happiness has he enjoyed on earth! *Quoi de plus hargneux qu'un critique édenté !* What more snappish than a toothless critic!

If a verb be expressed, *que* alone is used, as: *Que les élèves sont paresseux !* How idle are the pupils!

REMARK 2.—The phrase, *je ne sais quoi*, always denotes an indefinable quality, as: *un certain je ne sais quoi distingue les hommes comme il faut*, an indescribable something distinguishes gentlemen.

§ 179. *Lequel, laquelle*, etc., without antecedent, serve in interrogative sentences, to mark a distinction between two or more persons or things:—

*Lequel des deux est le fripon?* Who is the rogue of the two?  
*Par lequel des deux chemins* Which of the two roads  
*irons-nous ? (Acad.)* shall we take?

§ 180. REMARK.—When things are spoken of *où* (see ACCIDENCE, § 104) may be used instead of *lequel*, etc., preceded by *en*, *dans*, *vers*, etc., as:—

*L'état de violence où* (for *dans* The state of violence in which  
*lequel*) *était alors la société* society was at that time.  
 (Guizot)

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

The indefinite pronouns, as we have already said, are : *on*, *quiconque*, *quelqu'un*, *chacun*, *autrui*, *personne*, *l'un*, *l'autre*, *l'un et l'autre*. (See ACCIDENCE, § 105.)

§ 181. *On*, they, one, people, requires always the verb in French in the third person singular, though it is generally used in English in the plural. It can only be the subject, and has to be repeated before each verb of a sentence:—

*On peut étudier à tout âge,* One can study at every age  
*mais on ne peut à tout âge* but one cannot be a stu-  
*être étudiant* dent at every age

*Si l'on se convenait, on se* If they suited each other,  
*touchait la main et l'on* they shook hands and  
*était amis pour toujours* were friends for ever.

§ 182. REMARK.—*On* is also often used to turn an English passive verb not followed by a substantive and the preposition *by*, into an active verb, as : *on vient de recevoir des nouvelles*, news has just been received. (See REMARK, § 161.)

§ 183. Though generally followed by a masculine singular, it may be followed also by a masculine plural, or by a feminine singular or plural, as:—

*On n'est pas toujours jeune* One is not always young  
*et belle (Acad.)* and beautiful

*Aujourd'hui on est amis et* To-day we are friends and  
*demain rivaux* to-morrow rivals.

§ 184. **REMARK.**—For the sake of euphony, *l'on* is used instead of *on* after the words, *et, si, on, que, qui, quoi*, except when *le, la, les, lui, leur*, follow *on* in the sentence, as: *ceux à qui l'on donne*, those to whom one gives; *si on les laisse seuls*, if they are left alone, not *si l'on les*, etc., because this would sound disagreeable to the ear.

§ 185. *Quiconque*, any one, who, has no plural, and relates only to persons. If speaking distinctly of a woman, it is feminine:—

<i>Le grand jour sert mal qui-</i>	Daylight serves badly any
<i>conque veut mal faire</i>	one who wishes to do
(Boufflers)	evil
<i>Quiconque passe par là doit</i>	Any one who passes that
<i>payer tant (Acad.)</i>	way must pay so much.

§ 186. *Quelqu'un*, any one, some one, takes the gender and number of the noun, in the place of which it stands, thus: *Quelqu'un*, m. s.; *quelqu'une*, f. s.; *quelques uns*, m. p.; *quelques unes*, f. p. Followed by an adjective it requires *de* for its complement, as: *est-il quelqu'un d'assez lâche pour insulter une femme?* Is there any one cowardly enough to insult a woman?

§ 187. *Chacun* (m.), *chacune* (f.), each, every, has no plural. It takes *son, sa, ses* after it, when placed after the direct object, or when there is no object of that nature; it takes *leur, leurs, eux, elles*, when it is before the direct, as:—

<i>Ils apportèrent des offrandes</i>	They brought offerings to
<i>au temple, chacun selon ses</i>	the temple, each accord-
<i>moyens (Acad.)</i>	ing to his means
<i>Les langues ont chacune leurs</i>	Languages have each their
<i>bizarries (Boileau)</i>	eccentricities.

§ 188. *Autrui* (m. s.), others, is generally used with a preposition:—

<i>Il ne faut pas désirer le bien</i>	We must not desire the
<i>d'autrui (Acad.)</i>	good of others

*Pour consumer autrui le monstre se consume* (Boileau)      The monster ruins itself in order to ruin others.

§ 189. *Personne*, nobody, is used as a noun\* and pronoun. As a noun it is feminine, as a pronoun masculine. It is always accompanied by *ne*, which precedes the verb:—

*Je ne connais personne d'aussi heureux que cette femme* (Acad.)      I know nobody so happy as this woman

*Je n'y suis pour personne* (Acad.)      I am at home for no one.

§ 190. *Personne* without *ne* means anybody, and is chiefly used in sentences expressing doubt, or in interrogations. In answer to a question, *personne* is also sometimes used without *ne*:—

*Je doute que personne ait mieux peint la nature* (Restaut)      I doubt if anybody has ever depicted nature better

*Y a-t-il quelqu'un ici?—Personne.*      Is there some one here?—Nobody.

§ 191. *L'un l'autre, l'un et l'autre*, refer to persons and things, and take both genders and numbers. The first relates not alone to plural, but also to reciprocal ideas, the second suggests only plurality; they are thus declined:—

## L'UN L'AUTRE.

## MAS. SING.

## MAS. PLUR.

<i>l'un l'autre</i> , one another	<i>les uns les autres</i>
<i>l'un de l'autre</i> , of one another	<i>les uns des autres</i>
<i>l'un à l'autre</i> , to one another	<i>les uns aux autres.</i>

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\* As a noun it means in Latin, *nemo*, as: *Nemo me impune lacessit*, None touches me with impunity.



## FEM. SING.

*l'une l'autre*, one another  
*l'une de l'autre*, of one another  
*l'une à l'autre*, to one another

## FEM. PLUR.

*les unes les autres*  
*les unes des autres*  
*les unes aux autres.*

*Ils se haïssent les uns les autres*

They hate one another

*Ils médisent l'un de l'autre*

They speak illof one another.

## L'UN ET L'AUTRE.

## MAS. SING.

*l'un et l'autre*, both  
*de l'un et de l'autre*, of both  
*à l'un et à l'autre*, to both

## MAS. PLUR.

*les uns et les autres*  
*des uns et des autres*  
*aux uns et aux autres.*

## FEM. SING.

*l'une et l'autre*, both  
*de l'une et de l'autre*, of both  
*à l'une et à l'autre*, to both

## FEM. PLUR.

*les unes et les autres*  
*des unes et des autres*  
*aux unes et aux autres.*

This pronoun takes the verb in the plural.

*L'un et l'autre sont morts*

Both are dead

*L'un et l'autre consul suiv-  
 aient ses étendards* (Corn.)

Both consuls followed his  
 standards.

## CHAPTER V.

## THE VERB.

IN no part of the syntax has the French language more analogy with the Latin than in that which relates to the verbs. We have therefore given under this head several points of comparison to which we beg to draw the particular attention of the student.

## THE SUBJECT OR NOMINATIVE OF THE VERB.

§ 192. GENERAL RULE.—The verb agrees in number and person with its subject,\* as:—

<i>Il revient, les peuples accourent sur son passage; il rentre en triomphe dans sa ville épiscopale</i> (Chateaub.)	He returns, the nation hastens to meet him; he returns in triumph to his episcopal town
<i>On parle sans cesse du bonheur; tous les hommes le cherchent; aucun ne le trouve; peu le connaissent</i>	People speak continually of happiness; all men look for it; none find it; few are acquainted with it.

§ 193. The verb is put in the plural when there is more than one subject, and agrees with the first person rather than with the second, and with the second rather than with the third.† But in this case one of the resuming pronouns,

\* This is also the case in Latin (see Barry's "Syntaxis," page 5), *Omnia vitia pugnant contra naturam*, All vices fight against nature.

† The same in Latin (see Barry's "Syntaxis," pages 6 and 7). A few examples are given: *Pater et mater mortui sunt*, The father and mother are dead; *Tu et Tullia valetis*; *ego et Cicero valemus*, Thou and Tullia are well; I and Cicero are well.

*nous, vous*, generally precedes the verb, according to the priority of the subject (see § 147) :—

*Vous et moi, nous sommes contents de notre sort* You and I, we are satisfied with our fate  
(Acad.)

*Vous et lui vous savez la chose* You and he you know the thing.

§ 194. But when two or more subjects are joined by *ou*, or, or *ni*, nor, or when the verb is preceded by *qui*, no resuming pronoun can be used. In this case the verb is in the singular when the agent is spoken of as singular, in the plural when there are several agents,\* as :—

*Mon frère ou moi ferons la réponse à cette lettre* (Acad.) My brother or I, we will answer this letter

*Ni son cœur ni le mien ne peut être perfide* (Volt.) Neither his heart nor mine can be treacherous

*Ni l'or ni la grandeur ne nous rendent heureux* (LaFont.) Neither gold nor greatness make us happy

*C'est vous ou lui qui irez* You or he will go.

§ 195. The verb is also used in the singular when the subjects are synonymous,† as :—

*Son courage, son intrépidité étonne les plus braves* (Domergue) His courage, his intrepidity astonish the bravest

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\* In Latin the verb can also be put in the singular or plural, according to the idea predominant in the mind of the writer, as : *Hæc si neque ego neque tu fecimus*, If neither you nor I have done these things. *Sine imperio nec domus ulla, nec civitas, nec gens, nec hominum unicum genus stare, nec rerum natura omnis, nec ipse mundus potest*; Without government, neither any house, nor state, nor nation, nor mankind at large, nor the whole nature of things, nor the world itself, can stand. Observe the repetition of the negation in Latin as well as in French.

† Compare in Latin; *Societas hominum et communitas evertatur necesse est*, It is necessary that the society and community of men should be destroyed.

*Le noir venin, le fiel de leurs écrits, n'excite en moi que le plus froid mépris* (Colardeau)      The black venom, the maliciousness of their writings only produce within me the greatest contempt.

§ 196. The verb is in the singular when the subjects form a climax,\* as:—

*Louis, son fils, l'état, l'Europe est dans vos mains* (Volt.)      Lewis, his son, the state, Europe is in your hands.

§ 197. It is also employed in the singular when the subjects are either followed or preceded by such words as *chacun, nul, aucun, personne, rien, tout*, etc., as:—

*Vous n'êtes point à vous, le temps, les biens, la vie, rien ne vous appartient, tout est à la patrie* (Gresset)      You do not belong to yourself, your time, your wealth, your life, nothing belongs to you, everything belongs to your native country.

§ 198. REMARK.—Sometimes when the verb precedes the subjects, it agrees only with one of them, as: *Tombe Argos et ses murs*, May Argos and its walls fall,† though the plural can also be used: *Vivent la Champagne et la Bourgogne pour les bons vins* (Acad.); Champagne and Burgundy for ever for their good wines.

#### PLACE OF THE SUBJECT.

§ 199. As a general rule, we may say that the subject is always placed before the verb, as:—

*Un Dieu suffit, la nature l'atteste* (Chénier)      We need a God, nature bears witness to it  
*Les tiens* (see § 164) *cesseront de régner* (Fén.)      Thy race will cease to reign.

\* Compare in Latin: *Ætas et forma et super omnia Romanum nomen te ferociorem facit*, Your age and your handsomeness, and above all your being a Roman, make you more ferocious.

† Compare in Latin: *Convicta est Messalina et Silius*, Messalina and Silius were proved guilty.

§ 200. But in interrogations, when the subject is a pronoun ; in exclamations ; in the subjunctive mood, no conjunction being used, and in quotations (see § 128—§ 131) the subject is generally placed after the verb, as :—

<i>Que deviendrais-je ?</i>	What will become of me
<i>Tombe sur moi le ciel, pourvu</i>	Let heaven fall upon me,
<i>que je me venge</i> (Corn.)	provided I have my revenge
<i>Juste, Jérôme, continua le</i>	You are right, Jerome, con-
<i>vieux soldat</i> (Souv.)	tinued the old soldier.

§ 201. REMARK 1.—If in an interrogation the subject is a noun, it must, as a general rule, be placed before the verb, and then repeated after it by means of a pronoun, as : *par où Napoléon avait-il péri ?* (L. Blanc), through what did Napoleon perish ?

§ 202. REMARK 2.—If the subject is preceded by the interrogation *est-ce, est-ce que*, it is placed before the verb : *Est-ce que le roi est mort ?* Is the king dead ?

§ 203. The subject is also generally placed after the verb in a sentence beginning with *aussi, encore, en vain, toujours, peut-être, au moins, à peine*, etc., (see § 131) as :—

<i>Peut-être, Sophie, vous entre-</i>	Perhaps, Sophia, I will speak
<i>tiendrais-je de l'astronomie</i>	to you about astronomy
(Aimé-Martin)	
<i>Ces étoffes sont belles, aussi</i>	These goods are beautiful,
<i>elles coûtent cher</i> (Acad.)	therefore they are dear.

§ 204. REMARK.—Sometimes in poetry the subject is left out altogether, as : *si ne l'ai plus, dit-il, qui m'aimera ?* (Leb.) ; if I have it no more, he said, who'll love me ? The *il* of unipersonal verbs is also sometimes left out, as : *je m'en irai, messieurs, quand bon me semblera* (Cour.), I will go, gentlemen, when I like.

#### THE OBJECT OR GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

§ 205. Some active verbs can have two objects, the one direct, the other indirect, as :—

*Le dernier degré de la perversité est de faire servir les lois à l'injustice* (Volt.)      The last degree of corruption is to make of the laws an instrument of injustice.

Observe here *les lois* is the direct, à *l'injustice* the indirect complement.

§ 206. But one verb cannot govern two genitives, two datives, or two accusatives, as :—

*C'est à vous mon esprit que* (not à qui) *je veux parler* (Boil.)      It is to you, my mind, that I wish to speak

*S'informe-t-il de ce que* (not de que) *je fais ?*      Does he inquire what I do ?

§ 207. When two verbs do not govern the same case, each has its distinct object, as :—

*Je vais à Londres, et j'en reviens en quatre heures*      I am going to London, and I'll return from it within four hours.

Observe.—We would not say here : *je vais et reviens de Londres en quatre heures*, because *aller* requires à after it, whilst *revenir* governs the genitive.

§ 208. The object of passive verbs is expressed by *de* when we want to express a feeling or an operation of the soul, and by *par* when we want to express some physical action, as :—

*L'honnête homme est estimé même de ceux qui n'ont pas de probité*      The honest man is esteemed even by those who are not honest

*Les Gaules furent conquises par César*      Gaul was conquered by Cæsar.

REMARK.—Passive verbs are seldom used in French with inanimate objects. We prefer using an active verb with *on* (see § 182) or a pronominal verb (see REMARK, § 161), as : *ils se sont proménés*, they have been taking a walk ; *on avait appris beaucoup de leçons*, they have been learning many lessons.

§ 209. A preposition is used in French in the complement of neuter verbs transitive, because such verbs have of course no direct government, as :—

<i>Ce travail nuit à sa santé</i>	This labour is injurious to his health
<i>J'ai diné d'un poulet</i>	I have dined of a fowl.

#### THE DIFFERENT PREPOSITIONS WHICH VERBS REQUIRE.

As a general rule, nothing is more difficult than to know what prepositions to place in French after verbs having as their object another verb in the present infinitive, or a noun or pronoun. Lists of the principal verbs are given here below.

#### I.—GOVERNMENT OF VERBS WITH OTHER VERBS.

#### § 210. VERBS REQUIRING NO PREPOSITIONS BEFORE THE FOLLOWING VERB.

N.B.—Some observations are made on page 67 on all verbs in this list marked thus \*.

<i>aimer mieux,</i>	{ to like better, to prefer, etc.	* <i>espérer,</i>	to hope
<i>aller,</i>	to go	* <i>faire,</i>	to make, to cause
<i>apercevoir,</i>	to perceive	<i> falloir,</i>	to be necessary
<i>assurer,</i>	to assure	* <i>s'imaginer,</i>	to fancy
<i>compter,</i>	{ to expect, to in- tend	* <i>se laisser,</i>	to allow one's self
<i>croire,</i>	to believe	<i>laisser,</i>	to let, to allow
<i>daigner,</i>	to deign	<i>nier,</i>	to deny
<i>déclarer,</i>	to declare	<i>oser,</i>	to dare
<i>déposer,</i>	to depose	<i>paraître,</i>	to appear
* <i>désirer,</i>	to wish	* <i>penser,</i>	to think
<i>devoir,</i>	{ to owe, to be obliged	* <i>prétendre,</i>	to pretend
<i>entendre,</i>	to hear	<i>pouvoir,</i>	to be able
<i>envoyer,</i>	to send	<i>reconnaître,</i>	to recognise
		<i>regarder,</i>	to look
		<i>retourner,</i>	to go back
		<i>savoir,</i>	to know

<i>sembler</i> ,	to seem	<i>valoir mieux</i> ,	to be worth more
<i>sentir</i> ,	to feel	<i>*venir</i> ,	to come
<i>*souhaiter</i> ,	to wish for	<i>voir</i> ,	to see
<i>soutenir</i> ,	to maintain	<i>vouloir</i> ,	to be willing.

*Observations on some of the Verbs given above.*

§ 211. *Désirer*, to wish; *espérer*, to hope; and *souhaiter*, to wish for, sometimes take the preposition *de*. *Désirer* takes *de* when the wish expressed is not certain to be realized, as: *il désire de gagner son procès*, he wishes to gain his lawsuit; *espérer*, in the infinitive, takes always *de* before another infinitive, as: *peut on espérer de vous revoir aujourd'hui?* may we hope to see you again to-day? The best French grammarians maintain that *souhaiter* takes *de* before an infinitive; the Academy uses it however without a preposition.

§ 212. *S'imaginer* and *se laisser* are the two only pronominal verbs which require no preposition before an infinitive. *Penser* in the sense of to think of, to intend, requires *à*, as: *je pense à m'y trainer* (Volt.), I intend to drag myself there. *Prétendre*, meaning to aim at, to aspire, takes *à*, as: *ne prétendez jamais à être mon ami*, never aspire to be my friend. (For *venir* taking *à* and *de*, see ACCIDENCE, Observations, page 81.)

§ 213. *Faire*, followed by an infinitive with an accusative, requires the person in the dative, as: *je lui ai fait raconter son histoire*, I have made him tell his history. But if there be no accusative after the infinitive, the pronoun stands in the accusative, as: *mon père les a fait partir*, my father made them depart.

#### § 214. VERBS REQUIRING *à* BEFORE THE FOLLOWING VERB.

N.B.—Some observations are made at the bottom of this list on all verbs marked thus \*.

<i>s'abaisser à</i> ,	to stoop to	<i>s'acharner à</i> ,	{ to be cruelly bent
<i>s'abandonner à</i> ,	{ to abandon one's	<i>admettre à</i> ,	{ against
	self		to admit
<i>aboutir à</i> ,	to end to	<i>s'adonner à</i> ,	to addict one's self
<i>s'abuser à</i> ,	to mistake	<i>*aider à</i> ,	to help
<i>s'accorder à</i> ,	to agree	<i>aimer à</i> ,	to like
<i>accoutumer à</i> ,	to accustom	<i>s'aguerrir à</i> ,	to inure one's self
<i>s'accoutumer à</i> ,	{ to accustom one's	<i>s'amuser à</i> ,	to delight in
	self	<i>animer à</i> ,	to excite



<i>s'animer à,</i>	to excite one's self	<i>déterminer à,</i>	to determine
<i>s'appliquer à,</i>	to apply one's self	<i>se déterminer à,</i>	to resolve upon
<i>apprendre à,</i>	to learn how	<i>se dévouer à,</i>	to devote one's self
<i>apprêter à,</i>	to afford matter	<i>disposer à,</i>	to dispose
<i>s'apprêter à,</i>	to dispose one's self	<i>se disposer à,</i>	{ to prepare one's self
<i>s'arrêter à,</i>	to stop		
<i>aspirer à,</i>	to aspire	<i>se divertir à,</i>	to amuse one's self
<i>assigner à,</i>	to summon	<i>donner à,</i>	to give
<i>s'assujettir à,</i>	to submit one's self	<i>employer à,</i>	to employ
<i>s'attacher à,</i>	to stick to	<i>encourager à,</i>	to encourage
<i>attendre à,</i>	to wait	<i>enhardir à,</i>	to embolden
<i>s'attendre à,</i>	to expect	<i>enseigner à,</i>	to teach
<i>s'augmenter à,</i>	to increase	<i>s'entendre à,</i>	to understand how
<i>autoriser à,</i>	to authorise	<i>s'étudier à,</i>	to study how
<i>s'avilir à,</i>	{ to degrade one's self	<i>s'évertuer à,</i>	to strive
		<i>exceller à,</i>	to excel in
<i>avoir à,</i>	to have	<i>exciter à,</i>	to excite
<i>balancer à,</i>	to hesitate	<i>s'exciter à,</i>	to excite one's self
<i>borner à,</i>	to confine	<i>exercer à,</i>	to exercise
<i>se borner à,</i>	{ to confine one's self	<i>exhorter à,</i>	to exhort
		<i>exposer à,</i>	{ to expose one's self
<i>chercher à,</i>	to endeavour		
<i>se complaire à,</i>	to take pleasure in	<i>se fatiguer à,</i>	to tire one's self in
<i>concourir à,</i>	to concur	<i>gagner à,</i>	to gain by
<i>condamner à,</i>	to condemn	<i>habituer à,</i>	to accustom
<i>se condamner à,</i>	{ to condemn one's self	<i>s'habituer à,</i>	{ to accustom one's self
<i>condescendre à,</i>	to condescend	<i>haïr à,</i>	to hate
<i>consister à,</i>	to consist	<i>se hasarder à,</i>	to hazard
<i>conspirer à,</i>	to conspire	<i>hésiter à,</i>	to hesitate
<i>consumer à,</i>	to consume	<i>incliner à,</i>	to incline
<i>se consumer à,</i>	to decay	<i>instruire à,</i>	to teach how
<i>contribuer à,</i>	to contribute	<i>intéresser à,</i>	to interest
<i>convier à,</i>	to invite	<i>s'intéresser à,</i>	{ to interest one's self in
<i>*côûter à,</i>	to cost		
<i>décider à,</i>	to decide	<i>être intéressé à,</i>	to be interested
<i>se décider à,</i>	to decide	<i>inviter à,</i>	to invite
<i>demeurer à,</i>	to stay	<i>être invité à,</i>	to be invited
<i>dépenser à,</i>	to spend	<i>jouer à,</i>	to play
<i>désapprendre à,</i>	to forget	<i>se laisser à ou de,</i>	to tire one's self in
<i>destiner à,</i>	to design for	<i>mettre à,</i>	to put

<i>se mettre à,</i>	to set about	<i>se préparer à,</i>	{ to prepare one's self
<i>montrer à,</i>	to show		
<i>s'obstiner à,</i>	to be obstinate in	<i>être prêt à,</i>	to be disposed
<i>occuper à,</i>	to employ	<i>prétendre à,</i>	to aspire
<i>s'occuper à,</i>	{ to employ one's self	<i>provoquer à,</i>	to provoke
		<i>réduire à,</i>	to reduce
<i>s'offrir à,</i>	to offer one's self	<i>se réduire à,</i>	to reduce to
<i>s'opiniâtrer à,</i>	to be obstinate in	<i>renoncer à,</i>	to renounce
<i>s'opposer à,</i>	to oppose one's self	<i>*répugner à,</i>	{ to have a reluctance
<i>passer à,</i>	to spend		
<i>avoir peine à,</i>	{ to find difficulty in	<i>se résigner à,</i>	to submit to
		<i>rester à,</i>	to stay
<i>pencher à,</i>	to be inclined to	<i>réussir à,</i>	to succeed
<i>penser à,</i>	to think	<i>*risquer à,</i>	to run the risk
<i>perdre à,</i>	to lose	<i>*servir à,</i>	to serve
<i>persévérer à,</i>	to persevere	<i>songer à,</i>	to think
<i>persister à,</i>	to persist	<i>se soumettre à,</i>	to submit to
<i>*se plaire à,</i>	to take delight in	<i>*suffire à,</i>	to suffice
<i>se plier à,</i>	{ to conform one's self	<i>*tarder à,</i>	to delay, to long
		<i>tendre à,</i>	to aim
<i>porter à,</i>	to induce	<i>tenir à,</i>	to aim at, to wish
<i>pousser à,</i>	to excite	<i>travailler à,</i>	to work
<i>prendre plaisir à,</i>	to delight in	<i>viser à,</i>	to aim.

*Observations on some of the Verbs mentioned above.*

§ 215. With the exception of *s'imaginer* and *se laisser* (see § 212), and the pronominal verbs mentioned above, all other pronominal verbs require *de* before another infinitive.

§ 216. *Coûter*, to cost; *se plaire*, to take delight; *répugner*, to have a reluctance; *servir*, to serve; *suffire*, to suffice; and *tarder*, to delay, to be long, take *de* when used unipersonally, as: *il me coûte, il me plaît, il me répugne, il me sert, il me suffit, il me tarde de venir.* *Risquer*, to run the risk, when only followed by an infinitive, takes *de*, as: *il risque de se noyer*, he runs the risk of being drowned.

§ 217. *Aider à*, *ia* to give personal assistance to another by labour, etc. *Aider une personne*, is to assist any one without sharing personally in his work, as: *je lui ai aidé à porter ce fardeau et je l'ai aidé de mon argent*, I assisted him to carry this burden, and with my money.

§ 218. VERBS REQUIRING *de* BEFORE THE FOLLOWING VERB.

N.B.—Some observations are made at the bottom of this list on all verbs marked thus \*.

<i>s'abstenir de,</i>	to abstain	<i>avoir permission</i>	{ to have permis-
<i>accuser de,</i>	to accuse	<i>de,</i>	sion
<i>s'accuser de,</i>	to accuse one'sself	<i>avoir peur de,</i>	to be afraid
<i>achever de,</i>	{ to complete, to	<i>avoir raison de,</i>	to be in the right
	finish	<i>avoir soin de,</i>	to take care
<i>affecter de,</i>	to affect	<i>avoir tort de,</i>	to be in the wrong
<i>affliger de,</i>	to afflict	<i>blâmer de,</i>	to hurt
<i>s'affliger de,</i>	to grieve	<i>briguer de,</i>	to be ambitious
<i>s'agir de (unip.),</i>	to be question of	<i>brûler de,</i>	{ to burn, to be
<i>ambitionner de,</i>	{ to have the ambi-		anxious
	tion	<i>censurer de,</i>	to censure
<i>appartenir de</i>	{ to belong	<i>cesser de,</i>	to cease
(unip.),		<i>chagriner de,</i>	to grieve
<i>s'apercevoir de,</i>	to be aware [fear	<i>charger de,</i>	to charge, etc.
<i>appréhender de,</i>	to apprehend, to	<i>se charger de,</i>	{ to take upon one's
<i>arrêter de,</i>	to stop, to fix		self
<i>attendrir de,</i>	to move	<i>choisir de,</i>	to select
<i>attrister de,</i>	to sadden	<i>commander de,</i>	to command
<i>avertir de,</i>	to warn	<i>conjurér de,</i>	to beseech
<i>s'aviser de,</i>	to think of	<i>conseiller de,</i>	to advise
<i>avoir l'ambition</i>	to have the am-	<i>se consoler de,</i>	{ to console one's
<i>de,</i>	bition to		self
<i>avoir l'art de,</i>	to have the art	<i>se contenter de,</i>	to be satisfied
<i>avoir l'avantage</i>	to have the advan-	<i>convaincre de,</i>	to convince
<i>de,</i>	{ tage	<i>convenir de,</i>	to agree
<i>avoir l'audace</i>	to have the auda-	<i>conclure de,</i>	to conclude
<i>de,</i>	{ city	<i>craindre de,</i>	to fear
<i>avoir le bonheur</i>	to have the good	<i>décourager de,</i>	to dishearten
<i>de,</i>	{ luck	<i>dédaigner de,</i>	to disdain
<i>avoir le malheur</i>	to have the mis-	<i>se dédire de,</i>	to retract
<i>de,</i>	{ fortune	<i>*défendre de,</i>	to forbid
<i>avoir coutume de,</i>	to be in the habit	<i>se défier de,</i>	to distrust
<i>avoir garde de,</i>	to mind lest	<i>dégoûter de,</i>	to give a dislike
<i>avoir honte de,</i>	to be ashamed of	<i>délibérer de,</i>	to deliberate
<i>avoir occasion</i>	to have an oppor-	<i>demander en</i>	{ to beg as a fa-
<i>de,</i>	tunity	<i>grâce de,</i>	vour

<i>se dépêcher de,</i>	to make haste	<i>finir de,</i>	to finish
<i>désaccoutumer de,</i>	to disaccustom	<i>se flatter de,</i>	to flatter one's self
<i>désespérer de,</i>	to despair	<i>frémir de,</i>	to shudder
<i>déshabituer de,</i>	to disaccustom	<i>*gager de,</i>	to wager
<i>se désister de,</i>	to give over	<i>se garder de,</i>	to forbear
<i>déterminer de,</i>	to determine	<i>gémir de,</i>	to groan
<i>détester de,</i>	to detest	<i>gêner de,</i>	to incommode
<i>détourner de,</i>	to turn from	<i>se glorifier de,</i>	to glory
<i>différer de,</i>	to put off	<i>gronder de,</i>	to scold
<i>dire de,</i>	to say, to tell	<i>se hâter de,</i>	to hasten
<i>discontinuer de,</i>	to leave off	<i>*hériter de,</i>	to inherit
<i>disconvenir de,</i>	to disown	<i>hésiter de,</i>	to hesitate
<i>se disculper de,</i>	{ to exculpate one's self	<i>s'impatienter de,</i>	to grow impatient
<i>dispenser de,</i>	to dispense	<i>importer de (unip.),</i>	to matter
<i>dissuader de,</i>	to dissuade	<i>imputer de,</i>	to impute
<i>se douter de,</i>	{ to surmise, to suspect	<i>s'indigner de,</i>	to feel indignant
<i>écrire de,</i>	to write	<i>s'ingérer de,</i>	to interfere
<i>s'effrayer de,</i>	to be afraid	<i>inspirer de,</i>	to inspire
<i>empêcher de,</i>	to prevent	<i>interdire de,</i>	to interdict
<i>enjoindre de,</i>	to enjoin	<i>juger à propos de,</i>	to judge proper
<i>s'enorgueillir de,</i>	to be proud of	<i>jurer de,</i>	to swear
<i>enrager de,</i>	to be in a rage	<i>justifier de,</i>	to justify
<i>entreprendre de,</i>	to undertake	<i>se laisser de,</i>	to grow tired
<i>épargner de,</i>	to spare	<i>louer de,</i>	to praise
<i>essayer de,</i>	to try	<i>mander de,</i>	to inform
<i>s'étonner de,</i>	to be astonished	<i>méditer de,</i>	to meditate
<i>être accusé de,</i>	to be accused	<i>se mêler de,</i>	to interfere
<i>être bien-aise de,</i>	to be glad	<i>menacer de,</i>	to threaten
<i>être étonné de,</i>	to be astonished	<i>mériter de,</i>	to deserve
<i>être rassasié de,</i>	to be satiated	<i>mourir de,</i>	to die
<i>être ravi de,</i>	to be delighted	<i>négliger de,</i>	to neglect
<i>être rebuté de,</i>	to be discouraged	<i>nier de,</i>	to deny
<i>être tenté de,</i>	to be tempted	<i>notifier de,</i>	to notify
<i>éviter de,</i>	to avoid	<i>obliger de,</i>	{ to oblige, doing a service
<i>excuser de,</i>	to excuse	<i>obtenir de,</i>	to obtain
<i>exempter de,</i>	to free	<i>*offrir de,</i>	to offer
<i>s'empreser de,</i>	to hasten	<i>omettre de,</i>	to omit
<i>feindre de,</i>	to feign	<i>ordonner de,</i>	to order
<i>féliciter de,</i>	to congratulate	<i>oublier de,</i>	to forget
		<i>pardonner de,</i>	to forgive

<i>*parier de,</i>	to bet	<i>se réjouir de,</i>	to rejoice
<i>parler de,</i>	to speak	<i>remercier de,</i>	to thank
<i>permettre de,</i>	to allow	<i>se repentir de,</i>	to repent
<i>persuader de,</i>	to persuade	<i>reprendre de,</i>	to reprove
<i>pétiller de,</i>	to be full, to boil	<i>réprimander de,</i>	to reprimand
<i>se piquer de,</i>	to pride	<i>reprocher de,</i>	to reproach
<i>plaindre de,</i>	to pity	<i>se souvenir de,</i>	to remember
<i>se plaindre de,</i>	to complain	<i>rire de,</i>	to laugh
<i>*prendre garde de,</i>	to take care	<i>risquer de,</i>	to risk
<i>prescrire de,</i>	to prescribe	<i>rougir de,</i>	to blush
<i>*préférer de,</i>	to prefer	<i>scandaliser de,</i>	to scandalize
<i>presser de,</i>	to urge	<i>seoir de (unip.),</i>	to suit
<i>présumer de,</i>	to presume	<i>se servir de,</i>	to use
<i>priver de,</i>	to deprive	<i>sommer de,</i>	to summons
<i>projeter de,</i>	to intend	<i>se soucier de,</i>	to care
<i>promettre de,</i>	to promise	<i>souffrir de,</i>	to allow
<i>proposer de,</i>	to propose	<i>soupçonner de,</i>	to suspect
<i>se proposer de,</i>	to intend	<i>sourire de,</i>	to smile
<i>protester de,</i>	to protest	<i>se souvenir de,</i>	to recollect
<i>punir de,</i>	to punish	<i>suggérer de,</i>	to suggest
<i>*se rappeler de,</i>	to remember	<i>supplier de,</i>	to beseech
<i>recommander de,</i>	to recommend	<i>tenter de,</i>	to attempt
<i>*refuser de,</i>	to refuse	<i>trembler de,</i>	to tremble
<i>regretter de,</i>	to regret	<i>se vanter de,</i>	to boast.

*Observations on some of the Verbs mentioned above.*

§ 219. *Défendre*, to forbid, takes *que* and the subjunctive when it is not followed by a noun or pronoun, as: *je défends qu'on prenne les armes*, I forbid them to take up arms. *Gager* and *parier* both mean to bet, but when we use the first we attach to our bet a greater amount of probability in gaining it, than when we use the second. *Offrir*, to offer; and *refuser*, to refuse, take *à* when used reflectively. *Prendre garde*, to take care, takes *à* when followed by an infinitive and a negation, as: *prenez garde à ne pas danser*, take care not to dance; but: *prenez garde de danser*.

§ 220. *Hériter*, to inherit, when having two governments, one of persons, another of things, takes only *de* before the person, as: *vous avez hérité ce nom de vos aïeux* (Corn.), you have inherited this name from your ancestors. *Préférer*, to prefer, is used without a preposition when only followed by an infinitive, as: *je préfère mourir*. *Se rappeler*,

to remember, takes no preposition before a noun, as : *je me rappelle cet homme*. *Refuser* takes *à* when used with a noun, *il a refusé à son père*, he refused his father ; we may also say, *il lui a refusé à dîner*, etc., because *dîner* is used here substantively.

§ 221. VERBS REQUIRING SOMETIMES *de* AND SOMETIMES *à* BEFORE THE FOLLOWING VERB.

*Commencer à*, to begin, when the action continues, as : *cet enfant commence à marcher*

*Commencer de*, when the action is over, as : *cet orateur commença de parler à quatre heures et finit à dix*

*Consentir* may take *à* or *de*

*Continuer à*, to go on without interruption, as : *continuez à bien vivre*

*Continuer de*, to go on with interruption, as : *continuez d'agir*

*Contraindre à*, to compel when there is a purpose, as : *on le contraignit à marcher*

*Contraindre de*, in the passive voice, as : *il a été contraint de venir*

*Demander*, to ask, may take *à* or *de*

*S'efforcer à*, to exert our strength, as : *ne vous efforcez point à parler*

*S'efforcer de*, to exert our mind, as : *on s'efforce en vain de me faire taire*

*S'empresse*, to hasten, may take *à* or *de*

*Engager*, to advise, may take *à* or *de*

*S'ennuyer*, to be tired of, takes *à* or *de*

*Essayer*, or *tâcher*, to try, when wishing to show purpose, takes *à*, as : *essayez à le faire parler*

*Essayer de*, or *tâcher de*, in the sense of to endeavour, when wishing to show the action, as : *cet homme a essayé de marcher*

*Forcer*, to compel, takes *à* or *de*

*Manquer*, to fail, takes *à* or *de* when affirmatively ; *de* when negatively, as : *qui cherche Dieu de bonne foi ne manque jamais de le trouver*

*Manquer*, in the sense of to be near, takes *de*, as : *il a manqué de tomber*

**Obliger à**, to force, to compel, supposes some outward cause, as: *les soldats nous obligeaient à fuir*; it takes also *à* as a pronominal verb, as: *il s'oblige à nous servir*

**Oublier à**, to forget how to do a thing, as: *on oublie à danser*

**Prier à**, to invite formally, as: *je vous prie à dîner Mardi prochain*; also always with *à* in the passive voice, as: *nous sommes priés à dîner*

**Résoudre**, to resolve, takes *à* or *de* in the passive; *à* only as a pronominal verb, as: *je suis résolu*, or *je me suis résolu à écrire*

**Se tuer**, to kill one's self, takes *à*, as: *mon père se tue à voyager*. Meaning to be tired of, it takes *à* or *de*.

**Obliger de**, to force, to compel when the obligation exists within ourselves, as: *m'étant cassé le bras, je fus obligé de m'arrêter*. **Obliger**, in the sense of to render a service, to do a favour, takes *de*, as: *vous m'obligerez beaucoup de me recommander*; in the passive voice this verb takes also *de*, as: *ils sont obligés de vivre*

**Oublier de**, to forget to do a thing, as: *on oublie d'aller dans un endroit*

**Prier de**, when there is no formal invitation, as: *il est venu me voir à l'heure de dîner, et je l'ai prié de dîner*

**Résoudre de**, as an active verb, as: *J'ai résolu d'écrire*.

## II.—GOVERNMENT OF VERBS WITH NOUNS OR PRONOUNS.

### § 222. VERBS GOVERNING A DIRECT OBJECT IN FRENCH THOUGH NOT IN ENGLISH.

<i>accepter</i> ,	to accept of	<i>demander</i> ,	to ask for
<i>admettre</i> ,	to admit of	<i>désirer</i> ,	to wish for
<i>approuver</i> ,	to approve of	<i>écouter</i> ,	to listen to
<i>attendre</i> ,	to wait for	<i>envoyer chercher</i> ,	to send for
<i>chercher</i> ,	to look for	<i>*espérer</i> ,	to hope for
<i>connaître</i> ,	{ to be acquainted with	<i>expier</i> ,	to atone for
<i>considérer</i> ,		<i>fournir</i> ,	to supply with
	to look upon	<i>payer</i> ,	to pay for

<i>posséder,</i>	to be possessed of	<i>rencontrer,</i>	to meet with
<i>prier Dieu,</i>	to pray to God	<i>*résoudre,</i>	to resolve upon
<i>*regarder,</i>	to look at or upon	<i>*souhaiter,</i>	to wish for.
<i>remettre,</i>	to put off		

**Observe.**—*Regarder* takes no preposition before a verb; *espérer* and *souhaiter* require a preposition before a verb in the infinitive. (See § 210 and § 211.) For *résoudre* followed by a verb see § 221.

**§ 223. VERBS REQUIRING IN FRENCH THE PREPOSITION *de* BEFORE A NOUN OR PRONOUN.**

N.B.—All the verbs marked thus \* take also *de* before another verb following them. (See § 218.)

<i>accabler de,</i>	to overwhelm	<i>se démettre de,</i>	to give up
<i>s'acquitter de,</i>	to discharge	<i>*disconvenir de,</i>	to disown
<i>*s'affliger de,</i>	to grieve at	<i>douter de,</i>	to doubt
<i>*s'apercevoir de,†</i>	to be aware of	<i>envelopper de,</i>	to wrap up in
<i>approcher de,†</i>	to approach	<i>faire de,</i>	to make use of
<i>s'approcher de,</i>	to draw near	<i>faire cadeau de,</i>	to present with
<i>s'armer de,</i>	{ to arm one's self with	<i>*féliciter de</i>	{ to congratulate (with things) } on
<i>avoir besoin de,</i>	to want, to require	<i>fourmiller de,</i>	to swarm with
<i>avoir pitié de,</i>	to pity	<i>*gémir de,</i>	to lament
<i>*avoir, or pren-</i>	{ to take care of	<i>honorer de,</i>	to honour with
<i>dre soin de,</i>		<i>jouir de,</i>	to enjoy
<i>*brûler de,</i>	to burn with	<i>médire de,</i>	{ to traduce, to slander
<i>changer de,</i>	to change	<i>*se mêler de,</i>	to meddle with
<i>*charger de, }</i>	to load with	<i>se moquer de,</i>	to laugh at
<i>combler de, }</i>		<i>*mourir de,</i>	to die
<i>*se contenter de,</i>	to be satisfied with	<i>*munir de,</i>	{ to furnish, to provide with
<i>couvrir de,</i>	to cover with	<i>se passer de,</i>	to do without
<i>*se défier de }</i>	to distrust	<i>périr de,</i>	to perish with
<i>se méfier de, }</i>	{ to be dependent upon	<i>profiter de,</i>	to profit by
<i>dépendre de,</i>			

† *Apercevoir* not used as a pronominal verb, governs the accusative and applies to visible objects, as: *j'aperçus l'arc-en-ciel*, I perceived the rainbow. *Approcher*, as an active verb, can also be used without *de*, above all in the sense of to advance, to push near.



<i>pouvoir de,</i>	to provide with	<i>remplir de,</i>	to fill with
<i>*punir de (with things)</i>	} to punish for	<i>*se repentir de,</i>	to repent
<i>récompenser de,</i>		<i>*rire de,</i>	to laugh at
<i>regarder de,</i>	to regard with	<i>*se souvenir de,</i>	to remember
<i>*se réjouir de,</i>	to rejoice at	<i>*sourire de,</i>	to smile at
<i>*remercier de (with things)</i>	} to thank for	<i>triompher de,</i>	to triumph over
		<i>se tromper de,</i>	to mistake.

Observe.—Besides the here-above given list nearly all verbs which in English require the preposition *of* or *from* take *de* before a noun.

§ 224. VERBS REQUIRING IN FRENCH THE PREPOSITION *à* BEFORE A NOUN OR PRONOUN, AND HAVING THE DIRECT OBJECT IN ENGLISH.

<i>*apprendre à,</i>	to teach something	<i>persuader à,</i>	to persuade
<i>attenter à,</i>	to attempt	<i>plaire à,</i>	to please
<i>conseiller à,</i>	to advise	<i>remédier à,</i>	to remedy
<i>convenir à,</i>	to suit	<i>*renoncer à,</i>	{ to renounce something
<i>défendre à,</i>	to forbid	<i>reprocher à,</i>	
<i>déplaire à,</i>	to displease	<i>résigner à,</i>	{ to resign something
<i>désobéir à,</i>	to disobey	<i>résister à,</i>	
<i>dire à,</i>	to tell	<i>ressembler à,</i>	to resemble
<i>faire tort à,</i>	to wrong	<i>subvenir à,</i>	to relieve
<i>se fier à,</i>	to trust	<i>succéder à,</i>	to succeed
<i>importer à,</i>	to concern	<i>se soustraire à,</i>	{ to keep out of the way
<i>nuire à,</i>	to hurt, to injure	<i>survivre à,</i>	
<i>obéir à,</i>	to obey	<i>toucher à,</i>	{ to touch something
<i>ordonner à,</i>	to order		
<i>pardonner à,</i>	to forgive		
<i>parvenir à,</i>	to attain		
<i>permettre à,</i>	to allow		

Observe.—*Apprendre* and *renoncer* take also the preposition *à* before another verb following them. (See § 214.)

§ 225. VERBS REQUIRING IN FRENCH THE PREPOSITION *à* BEFORE A NOUN OR PRONOUN, AND REQUIRING ALSO A PREPOSITION IN ENGLISH.

<i>*emprunter à,</i>	{ to borrow of or from	<i>pouvoir à,</i>	to provide for
<i>frapper à,</i>		<i>présider à,</i>	to preside over
<i>*penser à,</i>	{ to think of	<i>reprocher à</i>	{ to reproach some one with.
<i>*songer à,</i>		<i>quelqu'un,</i>	

**Observe.**—*Emprunter*, when used with a personal pronoun, requires *à*, or rather governs the dative, as : *je lui emprunte cet argent*, I borrow this money from him. But when used with a noun *à* or *de* can be employed, as : *il emprunte à*, or *de mon frère*. *Penser à* and *songer à* can also be followed by a verb.

**226. VERBS WHICH GOVERN A NOUN OR PRONOUN WITH OR WITHOUT A PREPOSITION, ACCORDING TO THEIR DIFFERENT MEANINGS.**

<i>abuser quelqu'un,</i>	to deceive some one
<i>abuser de quelque chose,</i>	to abuse something
<i>applaudir quelque chose,</i>	to applaud something
<i>applaudir à quelqu'un,</i>	to applaud some one
<i>assister quelqu'un,</i>	to assist some one
<i>assister à quelque chose,</i>	to be present at
<i>changer quelque chose,</i>	to change, to alter
<i>changer de quelque chose,</i>	to choose one thing for another
<i>changer en,</i>	to be turned into
<i>convenir de quelque chose,</i>	to agree (with <i>être</i> )
<i>convenir à quelqu'un,</i>	to suit
<i>croire quelqu'un ou quelque chose,</i>	to believe some one or something
<i>croire à quelque chose</i>	to believe in something
<i>croire en quelqu'un,</i>	to believe in some one
<i>demander quelqu'un ou quelque chose,</i>	to ask for some one or something
<i>demander à quelqu'un,</i>	to ask a person
<i>échapper and s'échapper de,</i>	to escape from
<i>échapper à,</i>	to avoid, to be preserved from
<i>insulter quelqu'un ou quelque chose,</i>	to insult some one or something
<i>insulter à quelqu'un,</i>	to deride, to scorn
<i>jouer à quelque jeu,</i>	to play at a game
<i>jouer de l'argent,</i>	to play for money
<i>jouer d'un instrument,</i>	to play on an instrument
<i>se jouer de quelqu'un,</i>	to laugh at, to deceive
<i>persuader quelqu'un de quelque chose,</i>	to convince a person of the truth of a thing
<i>persuader quelque chose à quelqu'un,</i>	to persuade one to something
<i>répondre à quelqu'un,</i>	to answer
<i>répondre de quelqu'un,</i>	to answer for

*satisfaire quelqu'un,*  
*satisfaire à quelque chose,*  
*servir quelqu'un,*  
*servir de quelque chose,*  
*souscrire quelque chose,*  
*souscrire à quelque chose,*  
*user quelque chose,*  
*user de quelque chose,*

to satisfy  
 to fulfil duties to  
 to serve some one  
 to serve as something  
 to subscribe, to sign  
 to approve of, to subscribe to  
 to use, to wear out  
 to make use of.

## THE USE OF TENSES, SIMPLE AND COMPOUND.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT.

§ 227. This tense expresses generally an actual state,\*

as:—

<i>Notre siècle est fécond en</i>	Our age is fertile in foolish
<i>sots admirateurs (Boil.)</i>	admirers
<i>La superstition cause mille</i>	Superstition causes a thou-
<i>accidents (La Font.)</i>	sand accidents.

§ 228. REMARK 1.—Sometimes the present is used for an action not yet finished, as: *Tout, fiefs, châteaux, vassalages, pour ce coup à frapper je te les donne, ami* (V. Hugo); Everything, fiefs, castles, vassalage, I'll give them to you, friend, if you strike this blow.

REMARK 2.—The present is also used when speaking of past events connected with present actions,† as: *Depuis que tu es avec moi, je ne suis plus reine* (Scribe); Since you have been with me I am no longer queen.

§ 229. It is also used, in French as well as in English, in mentioning events which are past. This is chiefly done to give more animation to the narrative; this tense is then called the *Historical present*.‡

\* Compare in Latin: *Omne animal sensus habet*, Every animal has senses.

† Compare in Latin: *Veniunt, ut dico, ad Chelidonem*, They come, as I say, to Chelidon.

‡ Compare in Latin: *Tum discedunt; postridie revertuntur*, Then they depart; the next day they return.

<i>César s'écrie, scélérat, que fais-tu? Casca appelle son frère à son secours. Dès que César voit Brutus lever le poignard sur lui il quitte la main de Casca (Michelet)</i>	Cæsar cries out, Villain, what are you doing? Casca calls his brother to his assistance. As soon as Cæsar sees Brutus raise his dagger against him, he let go Casca's hand.
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§ 230. REMARK.—The present can be followed or preceded by an imperfect or preterite,\* as : *Phaon arrête Neron et lui offre un asile; il l'accepte et fuit. L'infame Sporus et trois esclaves composaient sa seule escorte* (Ségur), Phaon stops Nero, and offers to give him shelter; he accepts it, and flees. The infamous Sporus and three slaves formed his only escort.

§ 231. The present is also sometimes used instead of the future, when the period of time referred to, is short, as :—

<i>Demain l'Europe entière attend cette poursuite (Ponsard)</i>	To-morrow the whole of Europe will await this pursuit
<i>Dès que je le pourrai je reviens sur vos traces (Rac.)</i>	As soon as I am able I will return on your steps.

Observe that after such expressions as *as soon as, when, etc.*, the French use the future, the English the present. (See § 246.)

## IMPERFECT.

§ 232. This tense is used when two actions are taking place at the same time,† as :—

<i>Lorsqu'il était laquais, il n'était pas si sage (Quinault)</i>	When he was a lackey he was not so wise
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\* This alteration of tenses takes also place in Latin, as : *Quum diu anceps fuisset certamen hostem expellunt*. After the contest had been for a long time doubtful, they expelled the enemy.

† Compare in Latin : *Catilina erat unus timendus tam diu, dum manibus urbis continebatur*, Catilina was alone to be feared as long as he was contained within the walls of the city.

*Les vaisseaux restaient à sec*    The ships remained ashore  
*tant que durait l'hiver*        as long as the winter  
 (Le Bas.)                            lasted.

§ 233. This tense is also used to describe two actions, one of which may or may not be finished. But in the latter case, the verb expressing the action going on, must be in the imperfect, whilst the second verb is generally in the preterite definite or indefinite. Observe that the imperfect can never be used in describing an action which is ended at the moment we are speaking, as:—

*Je dormais lorsqu'il entra*        I slept when he came in  
*Je le surpris pendant qu'il*    I surprised him whilst he  
*écrivait*                                was writing.

§ 234. The imperfect is employed when actions are performed, habitually or frequently. In this case it can always be translated by the English words *used to*, or *was in the habit of*:—\*

*Roland avait des manières*    Roland had very simple  
*simples, il aimait la liberté*    manners, he loved liberty  
 (Michelet)

*Augustin disait à ceux qui*    Augustine said to those who  
*allaient pieds-nus.* (Cha-        were going barefooted.  
 teaubriand)

§ 235. It is also used in describing the qualities or the character of persons and things, as:—

*Charles avait le titre d'invincible*    Charles had the name of in-  
 (Volt.)                                vincible

*Jérusalem était entourée d'une*    Jerusalem was surrounded  
*triple muraille* (Capefigue)        by a triple wall.

§ 236. The imperfect is also used in the descriptive style, as:—

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\* Compare in Latin: *Maiores nostri libertis non multo secus, ac servis imperabant*, Our ancestors used to command their freedmen very much the same as they did their slaves.

<i>Ils se quittaient, ils revenaient s'embrasser encore. Gonzalve demandait à Lara de ne point chercher les périls; Lara suppliait Gonzalve de modérer sa fierté naturelle (Florian)</i>	They left each other, they returned to embrace each other. Gonzalvo begged of Lara not to run into dangers; Lara entreated Gonzalvo to moderate his inborn haughtiness.
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§ 237. After the conjunction *si*, when meaning *if*, the French employ the imperfect; after *si*, when meaning *whether*, the conditional, as:—

<i>Si le bras du Turc n'avait fait un mouvement, le roi était mort (Volt.)</i>	If the arm of the Turk had not moved the king would have been killed
<i>Si j'avais dit un mot on vous donnait la mort</i>	If I had said one word they would have killed you
<i>J'ignore si mon frère viendra cette année à Paris</i>	I do not know whether my brother will come this year to Paris.

#### PRETERITE DEFINITE.

§ 238. This tense is generally used in the historical style, and expresses actions or past facts completely finished, but the day in which we speak cannot form a part of the time in which the action took place, as:—

<i>Il vint ici l'an dernier</i>	He came here last year
<i>Il se rendit le soir à la société populaire, il lut le discours (Mignet)</i>	He went in the evening to the club, he read his speech
<i>Je le priai de me prendre sur son cheval, il y consentit (Florian)</i>	I begged of him to take me on his horse, he consented to do it.

Observe that the imperfect is used when speaking of persons or things as they were, the preterite definite in speaking of actions or facts past.

## PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

§ 239. This tense refers to a past action, without specifying the time when it happened, and which generally is not far distant, as:—

<i>J'ai eu une longue conversation avec Firmin. J'ai commencé par l'assurer que son mariage était certain; il s'est obstiné à me dire que non (Florian)</i>	I have had a long conversation with Firmin. I began by assuring him that his marriage was certain; he persisted in denying it.
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§ 240. The preterite indefinite must also be used when speaking of an action that happened at a time extending up to or beyond the moment of speaking. In such a case the expressions *ce matin, aujourd'hui, cette semaine*, etc., are generally used,\* as:—

<i>Le roi m'a nommé aujourd'hui archevêque (Fén.)</i>	The king has to-day appointed me archbishop
<i>J'ai tenu hier ma seconde séance, j'ai été comblé d'applaudissements (B. de St. Pierre)</i>	I gave yesterday my second lecture, I was much applauded.

## PRETERITE ANTERIOR.

§ 241. This tense is generally preceded by a conjunction or an adverb of time, such as *dès que, aussitôt que, lorsque*, etc.:—

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\* "The limitation of particular past or future inflections, or even auxiliary combinations, to specific portions of time, is a source of constant embarrassment in the use of words without any corresponding logical or rhetorical benefit. Thus the French rule, strict conformity to which requires us to say: *elle chanta hier au lever du soleil*, she sang yesterday at sunrise, but *elle a chanté ce matin, au lever du soleil*, she has sung this morning at sunrise, is a blemish in the syntax not an advantage. In these, and other like phrases, the time is really fixed, not by the form of the verb, but by the words *yesterday* and *this morning*; and the distinction between the tenses has, in their present use, no solid foundation; whereas in English the difference between the preterite and the compound, *he sang* and *he has sung*, is a logical one. The consequence is, that in French practice the grammatical has been found too subtle to be observed, and the compound is very frequently employed where the preterite should be."—GEORGE P. MARSH, *The Origin and History of the English Language*.

<i>Lorsqu'il eut fini il s'en alla</i>	When he had done he went away
<i>Dès que le parlement se fut assemblé l'émeute cessa</i>	As soon as the parliament was assembled the riot ceased.

## PLUPERFECT.

§ 242. The pluperfect is used like the imperfect for descriptions, for a continuation of events, and for frequently repeated actions,\* as:—

<i>Malesherbes avait hérité des vertus parlementaires (Mignet)</i>	Malesherbes had inherited parliamentary virtues.
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§ 243. This tense is also used after the conjunction *si*, *if*, instead of the conditional past, as:—

<i>Si vous étiez venu plus tôt vous m'auriez trouvé à la maison</i>	If you had come sooner you would have found me at home.
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## FUTURE.

§ 244. This tense denotes, in general, future events,† as:—

<i>Je le dis et je le soutiendrai (Regnard)</i>	I say it and maintain it
<i>Vous serez mon ami quand vous me quitterez (Volt.)</i>	You will be my friend when (see § 246) you leave me.

§ 245. It is sometimes used as a softened form of the

\* Compare in Latin: *Si modum orationi posuisset, misericordia sui animos audientium impleverat*, If he had been moderate in his speech he would have (*lit.* had) filled the minds of his hearers with pity for himself.

† Compare in Latin: *Naturam si sequemur duces, nunquam aberrabimus*, If we follow (*lit.* shall follow), nature as our guide, we shall never go astray.



imperative, implying the expectation of fulfilment,\* as :—

*Ces demoiselles voudront bien* Will these young ladies be  
*m'excuser* (Berquin) kind enough to excuse me?

§ 246. In English the present tense is generally used after *when*, *as soon as*, *do as*, *it will be as*, but in French the future is required, as :—

*Vous pouvez venir quand vous* You can come when you  
*voudrez* like  
*Ce sera comme bon vous sem-* It will be as you like.  
*blera*

§ 247. REMARK 1.—When *shall* and *will* denote determination, they are to be translated by *vouloir*, as : *Je veux le faire*, I will do it; *Je veux que vous le fassiez*, You shall do it.

§ 248. REMARK 2.—When we can use in English, instead of the future, the verb *to be going to*, we have to render that tense in French by *aller*, as : *Napoléon dit à ses soldats : nous allons entreprendre la conquête de l'Égypte. Les peuples avec lesquels nous allons vivre sont Mahométans*, Napoleon said to his soldiers : We (shall) are going to undertake the conquest of Egypt. The people amongst whom we (shall) are going to live are Mahometans.

#### FUTURE ANTERIOR.

§ 249. This tense corresponds to the English,† but the preterite definite is sometimes used after *when*, etc. (see § 246); this cannot be done in French, as : *Quand vous aurez dit vos leçons vous pourrez vous en aller*, When you have said your lessons you may go.

§ 250. REMARK.—Sometimes this tense is replaced by the preterite subjunctive, as : *J'attends pour l'épouser que j'aie fait fortune*, I wait to marry her until I have made my fortune.‡

\* Compare in Latin : *Ibi tribunos plebis creabitis*, You will appoint (or appoint) tribunes of the plebs. See also "Barry's Syntax," p. 29 c.

† Compare in Latin : *In una urbe universam cepertis Hispaniam*, In one city you will have taken the whole of Spain.

‡ Compare in Latin : *Brutus si conservatus erit, vicinus*, If Brutus shall have been saved we shall have conquered.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT.

§ 251. This tense is employed in the same way as in English, as:—

<i>Eugène resterait avec ce monarque; son âge, son rang inférieur répondraient de sa soumission. Il en donnerait l'exemple aux autres maréchaux (Ségur)</i>	Eugène would remain with this king; his age, his inferior rank would answer for his submission. He would give the example of it to the other marshals.
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§ 252. The conditional is generally used in dependent clauses, as:—

<i>Les Janissaires jurèrent sur leurs barbes qu'ils n'attaqueraient point le roi (Volt.)</i>	The Janissaries swore by their beards that they would not attack the king.
<i>Nous convînmes que nous partirions le lendemain (Chat.)</i>	We agreed that we should set out the next day.

§ 253. REMARK.—The English *I wish*, when it does not relate to something past, must be translated by the conditional of *vouloir*, to be willing, as: *je voudrais qu'il vint bientôt*, I wish he would come soon.

§ 254. In elegant style the pluperfect subjunctive is often used for the conditional past,\* and this in simple as well as in dependent clauses, as:—

<i>Il n'eût point de son livre illustré l'Italie</i>	He would not have illustrated Italy by his book
<i>Je me serais consolé si monsieur le comte eût succombé (Boileau)</i>	I should have consoled myself, if the count had fallen.

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\* Compare the Latin, as: *Si Neptuneus, quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, Theseus filio non esset orbatus*, If Neptune had not done what he had promised Theseus, Theseus would not have been deprived of his son.

§ 255. REMARK.—The auxiliaries *should, ought, could, and might*, when used in a past conditional, are followed in English by a compound infinitive, in French by the infinitive present only, as: *vous auriez dû écrire une lettre*, you ought to have written a letter; *j'aurais pu lui donner de l'argent*, I could have given him some money.

#### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

§ 256. In most cases the subjunctive is dependent, and is chiefly used in subordinate sentences. Therefore, whenever in French a subordinate sentence depends on another which contains the idea of something not yet having *actual existence* for the speaker, consequently of something possible or *uncertain*, the verb of the subordinate clause must be in the subjunctive mood. This unreality can apply to *external* actions and events, as well as to *internal* conceptions and emotions. This is the general ground of distinction in the application of the subjunctive.

Observe that there is a great difference between the use of the subjunctive mood in French and in English. In English many verbs are placed in the future, conditional, and present indicative, which, in French, must be used in the subjunctive: *il ne pense pas que je sois si malade*, he does not think I am so ill; *je ne suis pas sûr qu'il le fasse*, I am not certain that he will do it.

§ 257. The verbs which govern the verb of the subordinate clause in the subjunctive mood can be divided into five classes:—

- I. Verbs that express a wish, a will, a command, or a permission.
- II. Verbs of thinking, believing, etc.
- III. Verbs expressing fear, doubt, sorrow, astonishment, denial, joy, or delight.
- IV. Unipersonal verbs which do not express certainty or probability.
- V. Particular cases.

I.—VERBS THAT EXPRESS A WISH, A WILL, A COMMAND, OR  
A PERMISSION.

§ 258. Such as *aimer*, to like; *aimer mieux*, to prefer; *défendre*, to forbid; *demander*, to ask; *désirer*, to wish for; *exiger*, to demand; *ordonner*, to order; *permettre*, to allow; *prier*, to entreat; *recommander*, to recommend; *souhaiter*, to wish; *souffrir*, to suffer; *supplier*, to request; *vouloir*, to be willing, etc., govern the subjunctive, as:—

<i>Il exige que ce monarque</i>	He demands that this king
<i>n'entretienne que cinquante</i>	should only keep fifty in-
<i>invalides (Ségur)</i>	valided soldiers
<i>Souffrez que Bajazet voie</i>	Suffer Bajazet at last to see
<i>enfin la lumière (Volt.)</i>	light
<i>Que voulez-vous que je sache ?</i>	What do you wish me to
<i>(Dumas)</i>	know ?

REMARK.—But when such verbs do not express a wish, a will, etc., the dependent verb is placed in the indicative mood, as: *Oedipe ordonna que chacun régnerait son année* (Rac.), Oedipus ordered that each should reign his year.

II.—VERBS OF THINKING, BELIEVING, ETC.

§ 259. In general such verbs and all those which express the intellectual faculties of the mind, only govern the subjunctive when they are used negatively, interrogatively, or are preceded by the conjunction *si* (see § 237). But if used affirmatively they usually govern the indicative, as:—

<i>Ne vous souvenez plus qu'il</i>	Do you no longer remember
<i>vous ait offensé? (Rac.)</i>	that he has offended you ?
<i>Crois-tu que dans son cœur il</i>	Do you believe that he swore
<i>ait juré sa mort ? (Rac.)</i>	in his heart to kill him ?
<i>Si tu t'aperçois que quelque</i>	If you perceive that some

<i>parent de Don Gonzale ait</i>	relation of Don Gonzales
<i>de grandes assiduités auprès</i>	is very attentive to him.
<i>de lui (Le Sage)</i>	

III.—VERBS OF FEAR, DOUBT, SORROW, ASTONISHMENT,  
DENIAL, JOY OR DELIGHT.

§ 260. Such verbs as *avoir peur*, *craindre*, to fear; *douter*, to doubt; *s'étonner*, to wonder; *empêcher*, to hinder; *nier*, to deny; *se rejouir*, to rejoice; *trembler*, to tremble; *regretter*, to regret; *se plaindre*, to complain, etc., govern the subjunctive:—

<i>Je m'étonne qu'il ne voie pas</i>	I am astonished that he does
<i>le danger où il est (Acad.)</i>	not see the danger which
	he is in
<i>J'ai peur qu'il en ait trop dit</i>	I am afraid he has said too
<i>(Bourienne)</i>	much.

§ 261. The following verbs, formed with *être*, take also the subjunctive after them: *être bien aise*, to be glad; *être charmé*, *être enchanté*, to be delighted; *être content*, to be satisfied; *être affligé*, to be afflicted; *être fâché*, to be sorry; *être étonné*, to be astonished; *être surpris*, to be surprised; *être heureux*, to be happy, etc.:—

<i>Je suis charmé que vous ayez</i>	I am delighted that you
<i>de moi cette idée (Berg.)</i>	have this opinion of me
<i>Nous sommes heureux qu'il</i>	We are happy that he has
<i>n'en ait rien su (Acad.)</i>	known nothing about it.

§ 262. REMARK 1.—The verbs *avoir peur*, *craindre*, and *trembler*, take *ne* before them only when used affirmatively or interrogative-negatively, as: *je crains qu'il ne vienne*; *ne trembles-vous pas qu'il ne vienne*. But when these verbs are used negatively or simply interrogatively, *ne* is not required.

§ 263. REMARK 2.—When after the verbs mentioned in §§ 260 and

261, we wish to express ourselves more definitely, we use the indicative,\* preceded by *de ce que*, instead of the simple *de*, as: *Claire se plaignait de ce qu'on l'avait appelé par son nom* (Flor.), Clara complained that they had called her by her name.

#### IV.—THE SUBJUNCTIVE AFTER UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

§ 264. After the following unipersonal verbs, the verb in the subordinate sentence is always put in the subjunctive, as:—

<i>il convient</i> , it is proper	<i>il est fâcheux</i> , it is sad
<i>il faut</i> , it must	<i>il est juste</i> , it is just, right
<i>il importe</i> , it is important, it matters, it concerns	<i>il est difficile</i> , it is difficult
<i>il suffit</i> , it is sufficient	<i>il est possible</i> , it is possible
<i>il vaut mieux</i> , it is better	<i>il est naturel</i> , it is a matter of fact
	<i>il se peut</i> , it may be, etc.

And likewise after: *c'est un malheur*, it is a misfortune; *il est temps*, it is time; *c'est dommage*, it is a pity, etc., as:—

<i>Il suffit qu'on me craigne</i> (Bac.)	It is sufficient that they fear me
<i>Il faut que justement je fasse une méprise</i> (Regnard)	I must precisely commit a mistake
<i>Il était naturel que le pouvoir se concentrât</i> (Mignet)	It was natural that the government should concentrate itself.

§ 265. The subjunctive is used after *il y a* and all unipersonal verbs with an adjective, denoting *evidence*, *certainty*, or *probability*, when they are used in a negative, interrogative, or conditional manner:—

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\* Compare in Latin: *Quod spiratis* . . . *indignantur*, They are indignant that you breathe.

<i>Il ne me parut point qu'elle</i>	It did not appear to me that
<i>me remit (Le Sage)</i>	she remembered me
<i>Est-il vrai que nous débutions</i>	Is it true that we begin with
<i>par une négation?</i>	a negation?
(Cousin)	

§ 266. REMARK 1.—After *il semble* the indicative mood is used when employed affirmatively and with a person for its indirect object, as: *il me semble que j'ai dîné quand je le vois* (Mol.), it seems to me that I have dined when I see him; but, *il sembla que ma vue excitât son audace* (Rac.), it seemed that my view excited his boldness.

§ 267. REMARK 2.—*Il y a* or *il est*, takes the subjunctive mood after expressions like these—*pas un, aucun, nul, personne, guère, rien*, etc., as: *parmi ces cent mille hommes il n'en était pas un qui ne doutât de vaincre*, among these hundred thousand men there was not one who was not sure of conquering.

#### V.—PARTICULAR CASES.

§ 268. After *qui, que, dont*, and *où*, the subjunctive mood is used, to express that which is uncertain, the indicative that which is certain, as:—

<i>Je m'étonne (see § 260) qu'il</i>	I am astonished he does not
<i>ne voie pas le danger où il</i>	see the danger in which
<i>est (Acad.)</i>	he is
<i>Elle ne prendra jamais pour</i>	She will never take any
<i>époux qu'un homme qui</i>	other husband but a man
<i>craigne les dieux (Fén.)</i>	who fears the gods
<i>Nous ne pouvons jouer que</i>	We can only play pieces in
<i>des pièces où il y a peu</i>	which there are but few
<i>d'acteurs (Volt.)]</i>	actors.

§ 269. After the superlative relative and such expressions as, *le seul, l'unique, le dernier, le plus, le moins, le peu, le meilleur*, when used in connection with relative pronouns, the subjunctive is used, as:—

<i>L'homme est le seul animal qui sache qu'il doit mourir (B. de St. Pierre)</i>	Man is the only animal who knows that he must die
<i>Le meilleur usage que l'on puisse faire de son esprit c'est de s'en défier (Fén.)</i>	The best use one can make of one's wit is to mistrust it.

§ 270. REMARK 1.—But if a fact is represented as certain, the indicative follows the above-mentioned words, as : *Néron est le premier empereur qui a persécuté l'église*, Nero is the first emperor who persecuted the church.

§ 271. REMARK 2.—*Qui* and *que* never govern the subjunctive when preceded by a genitive case to which they refer, as : *ne dites rien de ce que je vous ai confié*, say nothing about what I have entrusted to you.

§ 272. The subjunctive is used after ordinal numbers and after *quelque*, *quel que*, *qui que*, *qui que ce soit* *qui*, *quoi que*, *quoi que ce soit* *que*, *à quoi que*, *de quoi*, *si . . . que*, etc. :—

<i>Ce maître nous comble de ses biens quoique nous l'offen- sions tous les jours (Cha- teaubriand)</i>	This master heaps kind- nesses on us though we offend him every day
<i>Quelque péril qui me puisse accabler (Rac.)</i>	Whatever danger may over- whelm me.

§ 273. After the conjunctions mentioned in the ACCIDENCE, § 239, the subjunctive is used, and also when *que* is used in place of one of these conjunctions, as :—

<i>Reviens que je te revoie (Dumas)</i>	Return that I may see you again
<i>Son esprit est toujours actif, quoiqu'il soit malade et qu'il ne puisse travailler</i>	His mind is always active, though he is ill and can- not work.



§ 274. REMARK.—The indicative is sometimes used after *avant que*, *jusqu'à ce que*, *si non que*, *de sorte que*, and *de manière que*, when no doubt or uncertainty is expressed, as:—

<i>Il s'est occupé de cette affaire de manière qu'on n'a pu le blâmer</i>	He has busied himself with this affair, so that they could not blame him
<i>Je gardai mon sangfroid jusqu'à ce que je l'entendis calomnier son frère</i>	I kept my temper till I heard him slander his brother.

§ 275. The subjunctive is also used when the conjunction *que* is employed to avoid the repetition of *si*, as:—

<i>Si je ne suis pas rentré à quatre heures et qu'on vienne me demander</i>	If I have not returned at four o'clock, and if some one comes and asks for me.
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§ 276. REMARK.—The subjunctive is used after *attendre*, to wait; and observe that *till* is translated by *que*, and not by *jusqu'à ce que*, as: *attendez qu'il revienne*, wait till he comes back.

§ 277. The subjunctive mood occurs also sometimes in principal sentences, chiefly in exclamations or expressions of a wish, as:—

<i>Puissiez-vous réussir dans vos projets! (Acad.)</i>	May you succeed in your projects!
<i>Dieu garde leurs états!</i>	May heaven preserve their states!
<i>Vive le roi!</i>	Long live the king!
<i>Vienne qui voudra!</i>	Let come who may!

§ 278. REMARK.—*Je ne sache* is the only true subjunctive expression at the beginning of a sentence, as: *je ne sache pas qu'il y ait eu d'hommes blancs devenus noirs* (Buffon), I do not know that white men ever became black.

CONCORD OF THE TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE WITH  
THOSE OF THE INDICATIVE AND CONDITIONAL.

§ 279. The *Present Subjunctive* corresponds to the—

Pres. Indic.	<i>je désire</i>	} <i>que tu chantes.</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>je désirerai</i>	
Fut. Ant.	<i>j'aurai désiré</i>	

§ 280. The *Imperfect Subjunctive* corresponds to the—

Imperf. Indic.	<i>je désirais</i>	} <i>que tu chantasses.</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>je désirai</i>	
Pret. Indef.	<i>j'ai désiré</i>	
Pluperf.	<i>j'avais désiré</i>	
Pres. Cond.	<i>je désirerais</i>	
Past Cond.	<i>j'aurais désiré</i>	

§ 281. The *Preterite Subjunctive* corresponds to the—

Pres. Indic.	<i>je désire</i>	} <i>que tu aies chanté.</i>
Pret. Indef.	<i>j'ai désiré</i>	
Fut. Abs.	<i>je désirerai</i>	
Fut. Ant.	<i>j'aurai désiré</i>	

§ 282. The *Pluperfect Subjunctive* corresponds to the—

Imperf. Indic.	<i>je désirais</i>	} <i>que tu eusses chanté.</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>je désirai</i>	
Pret. Indef.	<i>j'ai désiré</i>	
Pret. Ant.	<i>j'eus désiré</i>	
Pluperf.	<i>j'avais désiré</i>	
Pres. Cond.	<i>je désirerais</i>	
Past Cond.	<i>j'aurais désiré</i>	

§ 283. After the present indicative, or future, the present subjunctive is used to express a thing present or future; but the preterite subjunctive to express a thing past, as:—

<i>Je défends qu'on prenne les armes</i> (Volt.)	I forbid them to take up arms
<i>Ils croiront en effet mériter qu'on les craigne</i> (Rac.)	In reality they will think that they deserve to be feared
<i>Il se plaint qu'on l'ait calomnié</i> (Acad.)	He complains they have slandered him
<i>Nous sommes heureux qu'il n'en ait rien su</i> (Acad.)	We are happy that he has known nothing at all about it.

§ 284. But the imperfect subjunctive is used instead of the present subjunctive, and the pluperfect subjunctive instead of the imperfect subjunctive when some conditional expression qualifies the sentence:—

<i>Donnez-moi un lit ou une botte de paille que je puisse dormir</i> (Mérimée)	Give me a bed or a truss of straw so that I may sleep
<i>Je ne pense pas que cette affaire eût réussi sans votre intervention</i> (Poit.)	I do not think this affair would have succeeded if you had not interfered.

§ 285. After a past tense or a conditional mood, it depends on the idea predominant in the mind of the writer what tense of the subjunctive has to be used, as:—

<i>Mieux vaudrait que le soleil perdît ses rayons que Bouche-d'or ses paroles</i> (Chateaubriand)	Better that the sun should lose its rays than Golden-mouth (Chrysostomus) his words
<i>Ils auraient résisté n'eût été le canon</i> (Ponsard)	They would have resisted, if it had not been for the cannon.

## PECULIAR LAWS OF THE PARTICIPLE.

## PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

As there are two classes of words in French ending in *ant*—namely, the present participle and the verbal adjective, the following rules are given to distinguish the one from the other :—

§ 286. The present participle is always invariable, expresses an action, and can be replaced by the present or imperfect indicative with *qui*, *comme*, *parce que*, *puisque*, or *quand*, before it, as :—

<i>Mais étant sans pilote et ne</i>	But being without a pilot
<i>pouvant voir les bancs</i>	and not being able to see
(Ségur)	the banks
<i>Les animaux vivant d'une</i>	The animals living in a man-
<i>manière plus conforme à</i>	ner more conformable to
<i>leur nature</i> (J. J. Rouss.)	their nature.

§ 287. REMARK 1.—The present participle when preceded by the preposition *en*, is called the gerund, as : *il riait en me regardant* (Fén.), he laughed whilst looking at me ; *on se forme l'esprit en lisant de bons livres*, we form our mind by reading good books.

§ 288. REMARK 2. When the English participle present is preceded by any preposition but *by* and *on*, such as *from*, *of*, *before*, *after*, *for*, etc., it must be rendered in French by the infinitive, with *de*, *à*, *avant*, *après*, *pour*, etc. :—

<i>Je l'ai rencontré avant de partir</i>	I met him before setting out
<i>Il a été chassé pour avoir trop</i>	He has been sent away for having
<i>parlé</i> (Acad.)	spoken too much.

§ 289. REMARK 3.—Preceded by a possessive pronoun, the present participle is translated by the conjunctions *que*, *de ce que*, *à ce que*, *par ce que*, followed by the indicative or subjunctive mood, as : *nous avons appris qu'il s'est fait soldat*, we have heard of his becoming a soldier.

§ 290. REMARK 4.—The English preposition *by*, followed by the present participle, is translated in French by *par*, and the infinitive mood, only when preceded by *commencer* or *finir*, as : *je veux commencer par réciter ma leçon*, I will begin by saying my lesson ; *il finit par me demander pardon*, He ended by asking my pardon.

§ 291. The verbal adjective expresses a quality of a noun, a state or manner of being. It is often in English placed before the noun, as :—

<i>Des muses la troupe dansante</i>	The dancing troop of the muses
<i>Il m'offrait une main fumante de sang</i> (Volt.)	He offered me a blood- stained hand
<i>Laissez-là les mousquets trop pesants pour vos bras</i> (Volt.)	Leave alone those muskets, too heavy for your arm.

§ 292. REMARK 1.—Though as a general rule the verbal adjective precedes the substantive in English, they are separated in both languages when used with *être* or *paraître*, as : *la preuve est convainquante*, the proof was convincing ; *nos paroles étaient fort consolantes*, our words were very consoling.

§ 293. REMARK 2.—Some present participles when used as adjectives are spelt differently, as, *fatigant*, *intrigant*, *extravagant*, which lose the *u* and become *fatigant*, *intrigant*, etc. Some lose the *u* and change the *q* into *c*, as, *convainquant*, *fabriquant*, etc., which become *convaincant*, *fabricant*, etc. Several change *a* into *e*, as, *affluent*, *excellent*, etc., which alter into *affluent*, *excellent*, etc.

#### THE PAST PARTICIPLE WITH AVOIR.

§ 294. The past participle with *avoir* agrees with its direct object or accusative, if that direct object precedes the verb ; but if it follows it, or if there is no direct object, it remains unaltered :—

<i>Quelle guerre intestine</i> (acc. preceding)	<i>avons - nous</i>	What a domestic war have we kindled !
<i>allumée !</i> (Cor.)		

- Que de miracles* (acc. preceding) *les historiens ont prodigués !* (Volt.)      What miracles have historians lavished !
- L'évêque de Meaux a créé une langue que* (acc. preceding) *lui seul a parlée* (Chateaubriand.)      The Bishop of Meaux has created a language which he alone has spoken
- Le bruit de nos trésors les* (acc. preceding) *a tous attirés* (Rac.)      The report of our treasures has attracted them all
- Vous riez ? écrivez qu'elle a ri* (Rac.)      You laugh ? write that she has laughed.

§ 295. The past participle used with *en* does not change, whenever *en* is not preceded by a direct object, as :—

- Ces cerises sont-elles bonnes ?*      Are these cherries good ?  
*Je n'en ai pas mangé*      I have not eaten any.

§ 296. Whenever the past participle, accompanied by *en*, is preceded by an adverb of quantity, it becomes variable when it relates to a plural noun ; it remains unaltered when relating to a noun in the singular, or to a noun with no plural idea, as :—

- Son supplice fit plus de prosélytes que les prédications n'en avaient faits* (Volt.)      His punishment made more proselytes than preaching had done
- Autant ses parents lui ont laissé de fortune, autant il en a dissipé* (Poit.)      As much money as his parents have left him, so much he has spent.

§ 297. The past participle of unipersonal verbs and of all verbs used unipersonally, is invariable, as :—

- Toutes les humiliations qu'il vous en a coûté* (Volt.)      All the humiliations you have suffered

*Une des idées les plus utiles à la morale qu'il y ait jamais eu* (Thomas)      One of the most useful ideas for morality which has ever existed.

§ 298. The participle past of a verb coming between *que* used twice, is also invariable, as :—

*Les affaires que j'ai prévu que vous auriez*      The business which I have foreseen that you should have.

§ 299. The past participle preceded by a direct object and followed by an infinitive, is only variable when the noun which precedes it, is the object of the verb *avoir*. This is the case whenever the infinitive may be turned into a present participle or into an imperfect with *qui* :—

*Oh Julie, si le destin t'eût laissée vivre !* (J.J.Rouss.)      Oh Julia, if fate had allowed you to live !  
*À peine l'avons nous entendue parler* (Volt.)      Scarcely have we heard her speak.

§ 300. The participles of the verbs *pouvoir*, *vouloir*, *devoir*, *falloir*, *faire*, and *laisser*, remain unaltered before an infinitive expressed or understood as :—

*Les poires que j'ai voulu acheter*      The pears I have wished to buy  
*D'où viennent ces fleurs ? Je les ai fait planter*      Whence come these flowers ? I ordered them to be planted  
*Il a fait les excuses qu'il a dû* (*faire* understood)      He made the excuses which he should have made.

§ 301. If there is an ellipsis of the sentence, which forms the complement of the past participle, it remains unaltered, as :—

<i>Je lui aurais fait tous les</i>	I should have made for
<i>vers qu'il aurait désiré</i>	him all the verses which
(understood <i>que je lui</i>	he would have desired me
<i>fisse</i> )	to make.

§ 302. The past participle used with *avoir*, followed by another verb in the infinitive, remains invariable, when the accusative which precedes, is not the direct object of the past participle but of the infinitive following, as :—

<i>L'alliance que Judas avait</i>	The alliance which Judas
<i>envoyé demander (Boss.)</i>	had asked for
<i>Asservie à des lois que j'ai su</i>	Subjected to laws which I
<i>respecter (Rac.)</i>	have known to respect.

Observe in the first sentence *que* is the accusative of *demande* not of *envoyé*; in the second sentence *que* is the accusative of *respecter* and not of *su*.

§ 303. The past participle is variable when it has for its direct complement the pronoun *l'* standing in the place of a noun or pronoun. If *l'* stands for a whole sentence it is invariable as :—

<i>Cette chose est telle que vous</i>	This affair is like you have
<i>l'avez annoncée (Poit.)</i>	foretold it
<i>Cette femme est plus instruite</i>	This woman is better in-
<i>que je ne l'avais cru (l'</i>	formed then I thought
<i>stands here for qu'elle</i>	her to be.
<i>était instruite)</i>	

§ 304. When a noun, preceded by *le peu*, is used before a past participle, the participle agrees with the noun, if *le peu* denotes a small quantity; if it means *want*, it agrees with *le peu*, as :—

<i>Le peu d'instruction qu'il</i>	The little (want of) instruc-
<i>a eu</i>	tion which he has had
<i>Le peu de viande que j'ai</i>	The little meat I have eaten,
<i>mangée, m'a fait mal</i>	has made me ill.



### THE PAST PARTICIPLE WITH ETRE.

§ 305. The past participle with *être* is a verbal adjective, and therefore agrees in gender and number with the noun to which it relates, as:—

*Le fer est émoussé, les bûchers  
sont éteints (Volt.)*      The sword is blunted, the  
funeral piles are extin-  
guished

*Nos arts semblent bornés* Our arts seem limited.  
(Delille)

§ 306. A pronominal verb, with a noun in the accusative after it, remains invariable as:—

*Cleopâtre s'est donné (not  
donnée) la mort* Cleopatra has killed her-  
self.

§ 307. A few pronominal verbs formed from neuter verbs remain invariable; they are: *se plaire, se complaire, se déplaire, se rire, se sourire, se parler, se succéder, se nuire, se convenir* (to suit one another), and *se ressembler* :—

*Elles se sont déplu* (but not *déplues*)      They have displeased each other

*Nous nous sommes nuis* (not nuis)  
We have hurt each other.

**Observe** the past participles of pronominal verbs agree with the subject when any of the words, *me, te, se, nous, vous*, is used as a direct object, as :—

*La haine s'est emparée de son* Hatred has got hold of his  
*âme* mind

*Ces dames se sont rencontrées*      These ladies have met.

## CHAPTER VI.

## THE ADVERB.

## PLACE OF THE ADVERB.

§ 308. An adverb, whether simple or compound, is generally placed after a verb in simple tenses, and after the auxiliary verb in compound tenses, but *never* between the subject and the verb :—

<i>Il réussira probablement dans</i>	He will probably succeed in
<i>son entreprise (Acad.)</i>	his undertaking
<i>Ma mère ne lui a jamais</i>	My mother has never spoken
<i>parlé</i>	to him.

Observe.—When *bien, jamais, trop, mal, and mieux* are used with a verb in the present of the infinitive, they generally precede it, as : *se bien porter, trop boire, mal parler.*

§ 309. In compound tenses the adverb may be placed either before or after the past participle, according as taste directs :—

<i>Peut-être viendra-t-il (Acad.)</i>	Perhaps he will come
<i>Cela est arrivé effectivement</i>	That has really happened.
(Acad.)	

§ 310. This is also the case with many adverbs of order or place, and those denoting time :—

<i>Il a été partout</i>	He has been everywhere
<i>Aujourd'hui il fait chaud, il</i>	To-day it is warm, it will
<i>geler peut-être demain</i>	freeze perhaps to-morrow.

§ 311. Adverbs relating to a phrase, following or preceding, and also adverbs of interrogation, affirmation, or denial, begin the sentence :—

<i>Certainement les hommes sont bien aveugles !</i> (Acad.)	Men are certainly very blind!
<i>Non, jamais les vertus ne sont assez nombreuses</i> (Chénier)	No, never are virtues numerous enough
<i>D'où vient-il ?</i>	Whence comes he ?

#### ON THE NEGATIVE.

§ 312. A negative is generally composed of two words *ne* always precedes the verb, but the place of the second word is variable. *Ne . . . pas*, or *ne . . . point* are the negatives most commonly used, as :—

<i>Il n'est pas toujours bon d'être trop politique</i> (Rotrou)	It is not always good to be too cunning
<i>Non, non, le consulat n'est point fait pour son âge</i> (Volt.)	No, no, the consulship is not made for his age.

§ 313. *Ne . . . point* is a stronger negative than *ne . . . pas*; therefore, *je n'ai pas d'argent*, means, I have no money about me just now; but, *je n'ai point d'argent*, I have no money at all. *Point* is generally used in answer to a question; above all, when there is a doubt about the answer, as: *n'avez-vous point pris ma montre ?* did you not take my watch? *Point* may also be used alone in answer to an interrogation; *pas* never, as: *êtes-vous fâché ? Point* (Acad.), Are you angry? Not at all.

§ 314. REMARK.—Sometimes *pas* or *point* are used without *ne*, either in poetry or in very familiar phraseology, as: *He bien ! l'ai-je pas dit ?* (Rac.), Well! have I not said so? *C'est pas toi que me feras peur, entends-tu ?* (Dumas) You won't frighten me, do you hear?

§ 315. *Ne . . . pas* or *ne . . . point* usually precede a verb in the present infinitive :—

*Ne pas apprendre ses leçons* Not to learn one's lessons is  
*c'est être paresseux* to be idle.

## OBSERVATIONS ON SOME NEGATIONS.

§ 316. *Not*, used in answer to a question, is translated by *pas*, but when coming in the second part of a sentence by *non*. *No* is always translated by *non* in answer to interrogations :—

*Vous étiez au concert lorsque* You were at the concert  
*le prince y était, l'avez-vous* when the prince was  
*vu ? Pas très bien* there, have you seen  
him? Not very well

*Saluez la loi, non les individus* Bow before the law, not  
(Ponsard) before individuals

*Avez-vous fait votre thème ?* Have you written your exer-  
*Non, monsieur* cise? No, sir.

§ 317. *Not that*, in the sense of *because that*, is translated in French by *non que, non pas que, or ce n'est pas que*, as :—

*Je m'avançais vers Athènes* I went towards Athens  
*avec une espèce de plaisir* with a kind of pleasure,  
*. . . non pas que j'éprou-* not that I felt some-  
*vasse quelque chose de sem-* thing like what I had  
*blable à ce que j'avais senti* felt on seeing Sparta.  
*à la vue de Lacédémone*  
(Chateaubriand)

§ 318. *No more, not any more*, is translated by *ne . . . plus*, as :—

*Il ne dort non plus que votre* He does not sleep any more  
*père (Rac.)* than your father

*Il n'en fut non plus ému que* He was not more moved by  
*s'il était innocent (Acad.)* it than if he were innocent.

§ 319. *Neither, nor*, is expressed by *ne* . . . *ni*,\* except at the end of a sentence, when *neither* is translated by *non plus* :—

<i>Je ne veux, ni ne dois, ni ne puis vous obéir</i> (Bonif.)	I neither will, nor ought, nor can obey you
<i>Ni vous ni moi ne le pouvons</i> (Acad.)	Neither you nor I can do it
<i>Vous ne saurez le dire ni moi non plus</i>	You cannot say it nor I neither.

§ 320. *Nothing* in French is *rien* . . . *ne*, as :—

<i>Les animaux n'inventent et ne perfectionnent rien</i> (Buffon)	The animals invent and finish nothing.
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Sometimes *rien* is also used without *ne*, as : *Dieu a créé le monde de rien*, God has created the world out of nothing.

§ 321. But *rien* used without *ne*, and employed as a noun, that is with an article, means a *trifling thing* ;† used without the negation and without the article, it means *anything*,‡ as :—

<i>Il vaut mieux faire cela que de faire des riens</i>	It is better to do that than to do trifling things
<i>Y-a-t-il rien de si beau que la vertu ?</i>	Is there anything so beautiful as virtue ?

#### CASES IN WHICH *ne* STANDS ALONE.

§ 322. *Pas* or *point* are not used after the verbs *savoir*, *pouvoir*, *oser*, *cesser*, *bouger*, and *avoir garde*, as :—

\* Compare the Latin: *Themistocles non vidit nec quomodo Lacedaemoniorum nec quomodo suorum civium invidiam effugeret*, Themistocles did not see (neither) how he should escape the envy of the Lacedaemonians nor that of his own citizens.

† It is here the accusative *rem* of the Latin *res*, a thing.

‡ The Latin *quicquam*.

<i>Je ne saurais me taire</i> (Gramm. Nat.)	I cannot be silent
<i>La liberté ne cesse d'être aimable</i> (Corn.)	Liberty does not cease to be loveable
<i>Je ne bougerai de là</i> (Acad.)	I will not stir from thence
<i>Je n'aurai garde d'y manquer</i> (Delav.)	I shall take very good care not to fail in it.

§ 323. When *que* is used in the sense of *pourquoi*, we omit *pas* or *point*, as :—

<i>Jusqu'au bout que ne m'écoutez-elle ?</i> (Rac.)	Why does she not listen to me till I have done ?
<i>Que n'ai-je interrogé les ministres de Dieu</i> (Delav.)	Why did I not question the ministers of heaven ?

§ 324. *Ne* alone is used after *si*, as : *mais si vous ne réglez, vous vous plaignez toujours* (Rac.), but if you do not reign you always complain. *Ne* is also employed alone in such phrases as : *je n'ai que faire à cela*, I have nothing to do with that ; *n'importe*, no matter ; *à Dieu ne plaise*, heaven forbid ; *ne vous en déplaie*, if it pleases you ; *qu'à cela ne tienne*, let that not prevent you, etc.

#### CASES IN WHICH NE IS OMITTED.

§ 325. In exclamations, commands, answers, and sentences where no verb is expressed, *ne* is nearly always omitted, as :—

<i>Est ce que cela s'est jamais vu ? Jamais !</i>	Has that ever been seen ? Never !
<i>Rien de plus facile</i>	Nothing is easier
<i>Eh, pas si près, mon honnête Asturien</i> (Dumas)	Not so near my honest Asturian
<i>Point d'argent point de suisse</i>	No money no soldiers
<i>Point de travail qui le rebute</i>	No labour repells him.

CASES IN WHICH NE IS USED IN FRENCH AND NO CORRESPONDING  
NEGATIVE IN ENGLISH.

§ 326. After *craindre*, *avoir peur*, *appréhender*, *redouter*, *trembler*, *éviter*,\* etc. ; after substantives like *peur*, *crainte*, *appréhension*, *inquiétude*, or after such adjectives as *il est dangereux*, *ne* is placed before the verb in the dependent clause, if an affirmation takes place, and the speaker wishes the action spoken of not to happen. But in case the speaker desires that action to take place, *ne* . . . *pas* must be used. If these verbs are used interrogatively or negatively they follow the general rules :—

<i>Il doit appréhender que cette occasion ne lui échappe</i> (La Bruyère)	He must fear lest this opportunity escapes him
<i>J'ai bien peur qu'ils ne réussissent à le cloîtrer</i> (Vitet.)	I am afraid they will not succeed to get hold of him
<i>Il est dangereux que la vanité n'étouffe une partie de la reconnaissance</i> (Fléchier)	It is dangerous that vanity should partly stifle gratitude.

Observe, therefore, the great difference between *Je crains qu'il ne lise pas*, I fear he will not read ; *je ne crains pas qu'il lise*, I do not fear he will read ; *craignez-vous qu'il lise*, do you fear he will read ? *craignez-vous qu'il ne lise* ? do you fear he will not read ?

§ 327. REMARK.—*Ne* is not used when any of the above-mentioned verbs is followed by an infinitive, as : *Il craint d'être importun*, He fears to be troublesome.†

§ 328. After *nier*, *douter*, *désespérer*, *disconvenir*, *tenir* (used unipersonally), and *s'en falloir*, the verb of the de-

\* In Latin *ne* is also used after *timere*, *metuere*, *est periculum*, etc., as : *Timeo ne veniat*, I fear lest he come. This *ne* is not a negation, but the dubitative *ne*.

† Compare in Latin : *Sylla timens posse accidere*, Sylla fearing that it might happen.

pendent clause takes *ne*, if the governing verb is used interrogatively or negatively :—\*

*Ne désespérez pas que ce moyen ne vous réussisse* Do not despair that this way should succeed  
(Nap. Landais)

*Point de doute que cela ne soit* (Acad.) No doubt it is so

*Il ne s'en faut pas de beaucoup que la somme n'y soit* (Gramm. Nation) There is little wanting or the whole sum is there

*A quoi tient-il que cela ne se fasse?* (Acad.) On what does it depend that it should happen?

Observe.—There is a difference between *s'en falloir* and *s'en falloir de*; the first relates to quality, the second to quantity.

§ 329. *Ne* is always used before a verb, after *empêcher*, *éviter*, *prendre garde* (in the sense of taking care), and *se garder*,† when followed by *que*, as :—

*Prends garde qu'on ne te voie* (Acad.) Take care lest they should see you

*Évitez qu'il ne vous parle* (Acad.) Do not let him speak to you.

Observe.—*Défendre*, though synonymous with *empêcher*, never takes *ne*.

§ 330. *Ne* is also used after *à moins que*, *de crainte que*, *de peur que* (see ACCIDENCE, § 239); after *depuis que* or *il y a . . . que*, followed by a preterite indefinite, and after *que* used instead of *avant que* or *sans que* :—

\* Compare in Latin: *Negari non potest quin rectius sit*, It cannot be denied but that it is better; *Non dubitabamus quin ei crederemus*, We did not doubt but that we should believe him.

† *Ne* is also used in Latin after such verbs as *cavere*, *considerare*, *videre*, *defendere*, *prohibere*, *impedire*, *obstare*, *recusare*, etc.



<i>À moins qu'il ne soit malade</i>	Unless he is ill
<i>Il s'est passé de bien grandes choses depuis que je ne vous ai vu (Acad.)</i>	Many great things have happened since I have seen you
<i>Il y a longtemps que tu ne t'es occupé de dessein (Dumas)</i>	It is a long time since you have occupied yourself with drawing.
<i>Elle ne voyait aucun être souffrant, que son visage n'exprimât la peine</i>	She saw no suffering being, without that her face showed her emotion.

Observe.—That after *avant que* and *sans que* the negation *ne* is generally not used.

§ 331. *Ne* is used after a comparative of superiority or inferiority, if the sentence is affirmative; but the *ne* is dropped when there is a comparison of equality, when the verb is not used affirmatively, or when *quand* or *lorsque* precede the second verb:—

<i>Je le souhaite plus que je ne l'espère (Corn.)</i>	I wish it more than I hope it
<i>On se voit d'un autre œil qu'on ne voit son prochain (Rac.)</i>	One looks on one's-self with another eye than one looks on one's neighbour.

But—

<i>Il est aussi aveugle que son frère (comp. of equality)</i>	He is as blind as his brother
<i>Nous n'étions pas plus avancés qu'il l'était</i>	We were not more advanced than he was
<i>Il est meilleur que lorsque vous l'avez acheté (Lévi-Alvarès)</i>	It is better than when you bought it.

#### REMARKS ON SOME ADVERBS.

§ 332. *Plus* and *davantage* both mean *more*, but *plus* is used before adjectives and verbs, *davantage* at the end of a sentence:—

<i>Il faut aimer sa patrie plus que sa famille</i>	One must love one's country more than one's family
<i>La vanité est dangereuse, la paresse l'est davantage</i>	Vanity is dangerous, idleness is more so.

§ 333. Still *plus* is used when there is an antithesis or when it is modified by one of the adverbs *encore*, *bien*, *beaucoup*, etc.:—

<i>Ses vers me plaisent mais sa prose me charme encore plus</i>	His verses please me, but his prose delights me still more
<i>N'ai-je pas fait plus que je ne devais, et bien plus ?</i>	Have I not done more than I ought, and much more ?

§ 334. *Si* and *aussi* are used in comparisons before adjectives, participles, and adverbs, *tant* and *autant* before nouns and verbs, but *si* and *tant* are used in a negative, *aussi* and *autant* in an affirmative or negative sense, as:—

<i>Il n'est pas si brave que César</i>	He is not so brave as Cæsar
<i>Il est aussi brave que César</i>	He is as brave as Cæsar
(Poit.)	
<i>J'aime Horace autant que je l'admire (Buffon)</i>	I like Horace as much as I admire him.

In answer to a negative question we use *si* instead of *oui*, as:—

<i>Ne l'avez-vous pas vu ? Si</i>	Have you not seen him ? Yes.
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§ 335. In English we can say *very much*, but in French the adverb *beaucoup*, much, cannot be modified by any adverb. *Bien*, used before another adverb, means *very*, *much*, *quite*, as: *bien bon*, very good; *bien moins*, much less; *bien assez*, quite enough. Used after another adverb it means *well*, as: *assez bien*, pretty well, etc.

## CHAPTER VII.

## THE PREPOSITION.

## OBSERVATIONS ON SOME PREPOSITIONS.

§ 336. *À travers*, through, is used in a literal and figurative sense, as :—

<i>Aller à travers le bois</i>	To go through the wood
<i>Un roi ne voit le peuple qu'à travers le prisme brillant de la cour (Malesherbes)</i>	A king only sees the nation through the brilliant prism of the court.

§ 337. *Avant* and *devant* are both translated by *before*; the first is opposed to *après*, the second to *derrière*; the first relates to time and order,\* the second to place:—

<i>Il faudrait mettre les histoires générales avant les histoires particulières (Acad.)</i>	One should place general histories before private histories
<i>Avant le canon, c'était une ville de guerre (Picard)</i>	It was a fortified town before cannon was used
<i>Mettez cela devant le feu</i>	Place that before the fire.

§ 338. *Chez* is used in the sense of *at the house of*, *amongst*,† etc.:—

<i>J'ai été chez vous</i>	I have been at your house
<i>Le théâtre respecté chez les</i>	The theatre respected

\* Compare in Latin: *Ante Christum*, Before Christ; *Dulces ante omnia musæ*, The muses sweet before all things.

† Compare in Latin: *Neoptolemus apud Lycomedem erat educatus*, Neoptolemus had been educated at the house of Lycomedes; *Apud patres nostros*, Amongst our fathers.

*Grecs, avili chez les Romains* (Chamfort) amongst the Greeks, debased among the Romans.

Sometimes *chez* is used with another preposition, as: *Je viens de chez vous* (Acad.), I come from your house.

§ 339. *Dans*, means *in*, *into*, and is used with nouns preceded by an article, a possessive, demonstrative, or indefinite adjective, as: *il est dans ma chambre; il était dans la ville; en* is used generally before personal pronouns, dates, or nouns, used indeterminately:—

*La nouvelle se répandit bientôt dans le château et dans la ville* (Barante) The news soon spread in the castle and in the town

*La vertu des humains n'est pas dans leur croyance* (Chénier) The virtue of human beings does not consist in their belief

*Il n'est pas en moi de le faire* (Acad.) It is not in me to do it

*Son père fut nommé en 1745, jardinier en chef* (Cuvier) His father was named in 1745 chief-gardener

*Il est tourneur en bois* (Acad.) He is a wood-turner.

*Dans* and *en*, relating to time, are differently used. *Dans* denotes the point of time, *en* the duration:—

*Mon père arrivera dans deux mois* My father will arrive in two months

*J'ai appris le français en dix mois* I learned French in ten months.

§ 340. *Envers*, towards, *to*, is used in a moral sense, whilst *vers*, towards, expresses motion, and is put before names of places and persons:—

*La royauté est un ministère de religion envers Dieu, de justice envers les peuples* (Fléchier) Royalty is a ministry of religion towards God, of justice towards the people

*Levez les yeux vers le ciel* Lift your eyes up to heaven.  
(Acad.)

§ 341. *Près* and *proche* both mean *near*; the second only relates to space:—

*Il est bien près de midi* It is very near twelve o'clock  
*Il s'est allé loger proche du palais* He has gone to live near the palace.

§ 342. *Entre*, *between*; *parmi*, *among*; the first is generally only used of two objects, the latter (a contraction of *par le milieu*) is said of several:—

*Il y a procès entre ces deux hommes* There is a lawsuit between these two men  
*Il se mêla parmi eux* He mixed among them.

Still *entre* is very often used with nouns in the plural in the sense of *among*, as: *entre toutes les merveilles de la nature il n'en est pas de plus admirables* (Acad.), among all the wonders of nature there are none more admirable.

§ 343. *Selon*, *suivant*, *according to*; the first is generally said of opinion, the second of practice:—

*Chacun sera récompensé selon ses œuvres* Each one shall be rewarded according to his works  
*Il juge suivant les lois* He judges according to law.

§ 344. *Sur*, *on*, has a great many meanings in French (see § 126 REMARKS), as:—

*Passer la main sur une étoffe* To pass one's hand over a certain stuff  
*Ecrire sur du papier* To write on paper  
*Avoir une arme sur soi* To have arms about you or upon you  
*Je m'en repose sur vous* I trust to you  
*Il a un grand avantage sur vous* He has a great advantage over you

*J'interrogeais le prophète sur l'avenir\** I asked the prophet about the future.

§ 345. *From* preceding the name of a person or possessive adjective, or a personal or interrogative pronoun, is generally rendered by *de la part de*, or *de ma part*, *de ta part*, *de sa part*, *de notre part*, *de votre part*, *de leur part*, as:—

*Bien des compliments de la part de notre médecin* Many compliments from our physician  
*Je viens de leur part* I come in their name (from them).

§ 346. *To* is not expressed where an infinitive is the subject, as: *manger trop nuit à la santé*, to eat too much is injurious to health. But if, instead of the present infinitive, we can use the English *of* with the present participle, we must employ *de* in French: *il a refusé de faire cela*, he has refused to do (of doing) this (see § 288). When *to* shows aim or purpose, and can generally be rendered by *in order to*, it must be translated by *pour*, as: *il étudie bien pour passer ses examens*, he studies hard to pass his examination.

§ 347. Nearly all prepositions are placed before nouns, but *à*, *après*, *de*, *entre*, *par*, and *pour* can be used before an infinitive; *en* is the only one which takes the present participle after it (see § 287).

§ 348. Prepositions in French are placed before the words they govern; in English they are sometimes placed after, as:—

*Que cherchez-vous ?* What are you looking for?  
*L'homme pour qui vous vous intéressez* The man whom you are interested for.

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\* Compare in Latin: *Multa super Priamo rogatus*, asking many things about Priam.

§ 349. As a general rule, prepositions have to be repeated before each noun in a sentence,\* as :—

<p>• <i>Quand ceux-ci les virent sans chefs, sans ordre, presque sans armes, gravir des rochers à pic</i> (V. Hugo)</p>	<p>When these saw them without chiefs, without order, almost without arms, climb steep rocks.</p>
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§ 350. Two prepositions may have one complement, but then they must both govern the same case, as :—

<p><i>Il agissait d'être pour ou contre le pape</i> (V. Hugo)</p>	<p>There was question of being for or against the Pope</p>
<p><i>Dans ce siècle, où l'on respecte le mérite avec ou sans nom</i> (Scribe)</p>	<p>In this century, when one respects merit with or without name.</p>

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\* Compare in Latin: *Convenit dimicare pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria*, It is meet to fight for our laws, for our liberty, for our country; *Videte quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter majorum nostrorum consilia, et inter istorum hominum dementiam*, You see what a difference there is between the counsels of our ancestors and (between) the madness of those men.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## THE CONJUNCTION.

§ 351. The conjunction *et* is in general only used before the last noun of a sentence, though it is sometimes repeated before every noun, as :—

*L'airain, le marbre, et l'or,* Brass, marble, and gold met  
*frappaient Rome éblouie* everywhere the dazzled  
(Delille) Romans

*Le beau temps et la pluie, et* Fine weather and rain, and  
*le froid et le chaud* (Mol.) cold and heat.

§ 352. The conjunction *ni* (see § 319) is used in negative phrases to connect one or more dependent clauses, as :—

*Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne,* I do not think that he will  
*ni même qu'il pense à venir* come, nor even that he  
(Acad.) thinks of coming

*L'Évangile ne connaît ni* The gospel knows neither  
*pauvre ni riche, ni noble,* poor nor rich, nor noble,  
*ni roturier, ni maître, ni* nor plebeian, nor master,  
*esclave* (Mass.) nor slave.

*Ni* is sometimes used affirmatively, as : *Je serais bien fâché que ce fût à refaire, ni (for et) qu'elle m'envoyât assigner la première* (Rac.)

§ 353. The conjunction *que* is used to connect two parts of a sentence or of a comparison, as :—

*C'est dommage que vous n'ayez* It is a pity that you did not  
*point appris cela plus tôt* learn that sooner  
(Acad.)

*Il y a plus de voitures à* There are more carriages in  
*Londres qu'à Venise* London than in Venice.



§ 354. *Que* is also used to avoid the repetition of a conjunction in a sentence :—

*Lorsque une grande nation est* When a great nation is as-  
*assemblée et qu'elle exa-* ssembled and when it  
*mine une question (Mira-* examines a question  
*beau)*

*Quoiqu'un peuple l'adore et* Though a nation adores  
*qu'un roi le caresse (Corn.)* him and though a king  
 flatters him.

§ 355. In the middle of a sentence *que* is employed for a great many other conjunctions :—

(1.) For *afin que*, in order that, as: *Reviens que je te revoie* (Dumas), Come back, in order that I may see you again.

(2.) For *puisque*, since, as: *Puisqu'on plaide, qu'on meurt et qu'on devient malade* (La Font.), Since people go to law, since they die, and become ill.

(3.) For *aussitôt que*, as soon as, as: *Aussitôt que le Samien m'avait porté un faux coup et que son bras s'allongeait en vain* (Fén.), As soon as the Samian had missed, and as soon as his arm was extended in vain.

(4.) For *parce que*, because, as: *Il agissait avec d'autant plus de chaleur qu'il était animé par la reconnaissance*, He acted with so much the more warmth because he was animated by gratitude.

(5.) For *quand, lorsque*, when, as: *Je n'étais pas sorti de Londres que j'ai entendu galoper sur mes traces* (Scribe), I had scarcely left London when I heard some one trotting behind me.

(6.) For *comme*, as: *Riche qu'il est*, Rich as he is.

(7.) For *avant que*, before, as: *Ne lui payez pas cette somme qu'il ne parte*, Do not pay him this sum before he goes.

(8.) For *cependant*, yet, as: *On lui donnerait beaucoup d'argent qu'il en souhaiterait davantage*, They might give him much money, yet he would wish for more.

(9.) For *de peur que*, *de crainte que*, for fear that, lest: *Tremblez qu'ils ne réussissent*, Tremble lest they should succeed. *Il doit se hâter que cette occasion ne lui échappe*, He must make haste for fear this opportunity fails him.

(10.) For *jusqu'à ce que*, until, till: *Attendez que le concert soit fini*, Wait until the concert is over.

(11.) For *depuis que*, since, as: *X-a-t-il longtemps que vous n'êtes plus avec votre frère?* How long is it since you have left your brother?

§ 356. *Que* is also used for other conjunctions in the beginning of a sentence in exclamations, interrogations, etc. :—

<i>Que j'aïlle à son secours ou</i>	Let me go to his assistance
<i>que je meure</i> (B. de St. Pierre)	or die

<i>Que n'ai-je interrogé les ministres de Dieu?</i> (Delavigne)	Why did I not ask the ministers of heaven?
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## APPENDIX.

### COMPARISON BETWEEN THE GENDER OF FRENCH AND LATIN NOUNS.

AS A GENERAL RULE ALL LATIN MASCULINE NOUNS REMAIN  
MASCULINE IN FRENCH.

1.—In the *first* Latin declension a few nouns change their genders,  
as:—

FEM. IN FRENCH.		MAS. IN LATIN.
<i>la comète</i>	the comet	<i>cometes</i>
<i>la Maine</i>	the river Maine	<i>Matrona.</i>

2.—Masculine nouns of the *second* and *fourth* Latin declensions be-  
come sometimes feminine in French, and generally end in *e* mute, as:—

FEM. IN FRENCH.		MAS. IN LATIN.
<i>l'arche</i>	the arch	<i>arcus</i> (sometimes fem.)
<i>l'asperge</i>	the asparagus	<i>asparagus</i>
<i>l'auge</i>	the trough	<i>alveus</i>
<i>l'émeraude</i>	the emerald	{ <i>smaragdus</i> (some- times fem.)
<i>la figue</i>	the fig	<i>ficus</i> (fem. as the tree)
<i>la grenouille</i>	the frog	{ <i>ramunculus</i> (m.), or <i>ranula</i> (f.)
<i>l'hièble</i>	the dwarf-elder	{ <i>ebulus</i> (m.), and <i>ebu- lum</i> (n.)
<i>la merluche</i>	the hake	<i>maris lucius</i>
<i>la mousse</i>	the moss	<i>muscus</i>
<i>l'obole</i>	the obolus	<i>obolus</i>
<i>l'opale</i>	the opal	<i>opalus</i>
<i>la rame</i>	the oar, the ream	<i>ramus.</i>

3.—Masculine nouns of the *third* Latin declension become often feminine in French, and generally end then in *e* mute, as :—

## FEM. IN FRENCH.

*la cendre**la chartre**l'écorce**la herse**la Loire**la panse**la ponce**la poudre**la puce*

the ashes

{ the charter, the  
prison (antiqu.) }

the bark

the harrow

the river Loire

the stomach

the pumice

the powder

the flea

## MAS. IN LATIN.

*cinis* (seldom fem.)*carcer**cortex* (sometimes fem.)*irpex**Liger**pantes**pumex* (fem. by Catullus)*pulvis* (seldom fem.)*pulex.*

4.—Some masculine nouns of the *third* Latin declension ending in *or*, and a few others ending in *x* or *s*, become feminine in French, but do not end in *e* mute, as :—

## FEM. IN FRENCH.

*les annales**la brebis**la couleur**la dent**la douleur**la faveur**la fleur**la font* (antiqu.)*la fureur**les mœurs**la paroi**la souris*

the annals

the sheep

the colour

the tooth

the grief

the favour

the flower

the fountain

the anger

the manners

the wall

the mouse

## MAS. IN LATIN.

*annales**vervex**color**dens**dolor**favor**flos**font**furor**mores**paries**sorex.*

LATIN NOUNS OF THE FEMININE GENDER BECOME OFTEN MASCULINE  
IN FRENCH.

1.—In the *first* Latin declension the following feminine nouns change their gender :—

FEM. IN LATIN.	MAS. IN FRENCH.	
<i>bona hora</i>	<i>le bonheur</i>	the happiness
<i>dama</i> (mas. by Virgil)	<i>le daim</i>	the deer
<i>festuca</i>	<i>le fétu</i>	a bit of straw
<i>hedera</i>	<i>le lierre</i>	the ivy
<i>lacerta</i>	<i>le lézard</i>	the lizard
<i>lusciniola</i>	<i>le rossignol</i>	the nightingale
<i>mala hora</i>	<i>le malheur</i>	the misfortune
<i>orchestra</i>	<i>l'orchestre</i>	the orchestra
<i>pedica</i>	<i>le piège</i>	the snare
<i>spica</i>	<i>l'épi</i>	the ear of corn
<i>thermae</i>	<i>les thermes</i>	the baths
<i>tiliolaria</i>	<i>le tilleul</i>	the willow
<i>ungula</i>	<i>l'ongle</i>	the nail.

2.—Many feminine nouns of the *second* and *fourth* Latin declensions become masculine in French.

(a.) Many names of trees, as:—

FEM. IN LATIN.	MAS. IN FRENCH.	
<i>alnus</i>	<i>l'aune</i>	the alder-tree
<i>buxus</i>	<i>le buis</i>	the box-tree
<i>myrtus</i>	<i>le myrte</i>	the myrtle-tree
<i>pinus</i>	<i>le pin</i>	the pine-tree
<i>platanus</i>	<i>le platane</i>	the plane-tree.

(b.) Several nouns derived from the Greek, as:—

FEM. IN LATIN.	MAS. IN FRENCH.	
<i>atomus</i>	<i>l'atôme</i>	the atom
<i>dialectus</i>	<i>le dialecte</i>	the dialect
<i>diametrus</i>	<i>le diamètre</i>	the diameter
<i>paragrapheus</i>	<i>le paragraphe</i>	the paragraph
<i>perimetrus</i>	<i>le périmètre</i>	the perimeter (geom.)

(c.) A few Latin nouns formed from the Greek *ὅδος*, as:—

FEM. IN LATIN.	MAS. IN FRENCH.	
<i>exodus</i>	<i>l'exode</i>	the exodus
<i>synodus</i>	<i>le synode</i>	the synod.

(d.) And some others, as :—

FEM. IN LATIN.	MAS. IN FRENCH.	
<i>abyssus</i>	<i>l'abîme</i>	the abyss
<i>pharus</i>	<i>le phare</i>	the beacon
<i>porticus</i>	<i>le portique, le porche</i>	the portico.

3.—Of the feminine nouns of the *third* Latin declension some become masculine in French, as :—

FEM. IN LATIN.	MAS. IN FRENCH.	
<i>appendix</i>	<i>l'appendix</i>	the appendix
<i>arbor</i>	<i>l'arbre</i>	the tree
<i>ars</i>	<i>l'art</i>	the art
<i>cartilago</i>	<i>le cartilage</i>	the cartilage
<i>diocesis</i>	<i>le diocèse</i>	the diocese
<i>iaspis</i>	<i>le jaspé</i>	the jasper
<i>iris</i>	<i>l'iris</i>	the iris
<i>potio</i>	<i>le poison</i>	the poison
<i>retis</i>	<i>le rets</i>	the net
<i>salus</i>	<i>le salut</i>	the salvation
<i>sors</i>	<i>le sort</i>	the fate
<i>sphinx</i>	<i>le sphinx</i>	the sphinx
<i>suspicio</i>	<i>le soupçon</i>	the suspicion
<i>vertigo</i>	<i>le vertige</i>	the giddiness.

THE LATIN COMMUNIA BECOME GENERALLY MASCULINE IN FRENCH.

1.—Names of stones often become masculine, as :—

COMMUNIA IN LATIN.	MAS. IN FRENCH.	
<i>beryllus</i>	<i>le béril</i>	the beryl
<i>crystallus</i> (some- times <i>crystallum</i> ) }	<i>le cristal</i>	the crystal.

2.—Often names of animals become masculine, as :—

COMMUNIA IN LATIN.	MAS. IN FRENCH.	
<i>bos</i>	<i>le bœuf</i>	the ox
<i>canis</i>	<i>le chien</i>	the dog
<i>lynx</i>	<i>le lynx</i>	the lynx
<i>quadrupes</i>	<i>le quadrupède</i>	the quadruped
<i>serpens</i>	<i>le serpent</i>	the serpent
<i>tigris</i>	<i>le tigre</i>	the tiger.

3.—Some of the *communia* become feminine in French, as :—

COMMUNIA IN LATIN.      MAS. IN FRENCH.

<i>achates</i>	<i>l'agate</i>	the agate
<i>epodus</i>	<i>l'épode</i>	the epode (versif)
<i>grus</i>	<i>la grue</i>	the crane
<i>perdix</i>	<i>la perdrix</i>	the partridge.

SUBSTANTIVES OF THE LATIN NEUTER GENDER TAKE IN FRENCH THE GENDER ACCORDING TO THEIR ENDING ; AS A GENERAL RULE THOSE THAT CHANGE THEIR ENDING INTO *é* MUTE BECOME FEMININE, THOSE THAT CHANGE THE TERMINATION INTO A CONSONANT BECOME MASCULINE.

1.—Neuter nouns of the *second* Latin declension which become masculine in French :—

NEUTER IN LATIN.      MAS. IN FRENCH.

<i>allium</i>	<i>ail</i>	garlic
<i>arbustum</i>	<i>arbuste</i>	the shrub
<i>argentum</i>	<i>argent</i>	silver
<i>armistitium</i>	<i>armistice</i>	the armistice
<i>aurum</i>	<i>or</i>	gold
<i>bracchium</i>	<i>bras</i>	the arm
<i>cælum</i>	<i>ciel</i>	heaven
<i>decretum</i>	<i>décret</i>	the decree
<i>factum</i>	<i>fait</i>	the fact
<i>manuscriptum</i>	<i>manuscrit</i>	the manuscript
<i>navigium</i>	<i>navire</i>	the ship
<i>ostium</i>	<i>huis</i>	the door
<i>ovum</i>	<i>œuf</i>	the egg
<i>plumbum</i>	<i>plomb</i>	lead
<i>pratium</i>	<i>prés</i>	the meadow
<i>pretium</i>	<i>prix</i>	the price
<i>prodigium</i>	<i>prodige</i>	the wonder
<i>regnum</i>	<i>règne</i>	the reign
<i>sæculum</i>	<i>siècle</i>	the age
<i>scutum</i>	<i>écu</i>	the shield
<i>signum</i>	<i>signe</i>	the sign
<i>vinum</i>	<i>vin</i>	wine
<i>vitium</i>	<i>vice</i>	the vice
<i>votum</i>	<i>vœu</i>	the vow.

Observe.—*Arbuste*, *armistice*, *prodige*, *règne*, *siècle*, *signe*, and *vice*, though ending in *e* mute, are masculine in French.



2.—Neuter nouns of the *second* Latin declension which become feminine in French, and end in *e* mute:—

NEUTER IN LATIN.	FEM. IN FRENCH.	
<i>apium</i>	<i>ache</i>	a kind of parsley
<i>cymbalum</i>	<i>cymbale</i>	the cymbal
<i>folium</i>	<i>feuille</i>	the leaf
<i>gaudium</i>	<i>joie</i>	the joy
<i>granum</i>	<i>graine</i>	the grain
<i>horologium</i>	<i>horloge</i>	the clock
<i>labium</i>	<i>lèvre</i>	the lip
<i>morum</i>	<i>mûre</i>	the mulberry
<i>oleum</i>	<i>huile</i>	the oil
<i>pirum</i>	<i>poire</i>	the pear
<i>pomum</i>	<i>pomme</i>	the apple
<i>prunum</i>	<i>prune</i>	the plum
<i>punctum</i>	<i>pointe</i>	the point
<i>responsum</i>	<i>réponse</i>	the answer
<i>spolium</i>	<i>dépouille</i>	the spoil
<i>stabulum</i>	<i>étable</i>	the cow-house
<i>studium</i>	<i>étude</i>	the study
<i>tormentum</i>	<i>tourmente</i>	the storm
<i>velum</i>	<i>voile</i>	the sail
<i>viburnum</i>	<i>viorne</i>	viburnum (botan.)

*Mare* and *cochlear* change into *la mer*, *la cuiller*, though they do not end in *e* mute. A good many words in *etum*, change in French into *aie*, and become feminine, as: *saussaie*, a plantation of willows, from *salicetum*; *roseraie*, a plantation of roses, from *rosetum*, etc. Some become feminine without having a feminine termination, as: *la jument*, the mare, from *jumentum*, etc.

3.—Neuter nouns of the *third* Latin declension which become feminine in French:—

NEUTER IN LATIN.	FEM. IN FRENCH.	
<i>mirabile</i>	<i>merveille</i>	the wonder
<i>murale</i>	<i>muraille</i>	the wall
<i>par</i>	<i>paire</i>	the couple
<i>pecus</i>	<i>pécure</i>	the fool
<i>stamen</i>	<i>étamine</i>	the stamen (botan.)
<i>volatile</i>	<i>volaille</i>	the poultry.

4.—Neuter nouns of the *third* Latin declension which become masculine in French :—

NEUTER IN LATIN.	MAS. IN FRENCH.	
<i>altare, altar, some- times altarium</i>	} <i>autel</i>	altar
<i>cadaver</i>		the corpse
<i>carmen</i>	<i>chant</i>	the song
<i>cor</i>	<i>cœur</i>	the heart
<i>diploma</i>	<i>diplôme</i>	the diploma
<i>marmor</i>	<i>marbre</i>	the marble
<i>nomen</i>	<i>nom</i>	name
<i>tempus</i>	<i>temps</i>	time
<i>vas (vasa plur.)</i>	<i>vase</i>	the vase
<i>volumen</i>	<i>volume</i>	the volume.

Observe.—*Cadavre, diplôme, marbre, vase, and volume*, though ending in *e* mute, are masculine in French.

5.—In the *fourth* declension only one neuter noun, *cornu*, becomes feminine in French, as : *la corne*, the horn.

6.—Some of the neuter Latin nouns have two genders in French, as : *foudre*, thunder, from *fulgur* ; *œuvre*, work, from *opus* ; *orgue*, organ, from *organum* ; *orge*, barley, from *hordeum*. See the APPENDIX of the ACCIDENCE, p. 133.

#### WORDS WRITTEN IN FRENCH THE SAME AND PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY.

1.—The following list, which we believe to be unique, shows a great many examples of words written in French in the same way, but pronounced differently in the last syllable. Some of them differ also in accents. The master will, of course, have to give the pronunciation.

<i>Dans la médecine on se sert d'un</i>	<i>Les chirurgiens</i>
ABSTERGENT	malades
In medicine we make use of an	The surgeons
abstergent	absterge their patients

*Nous* ACOEPTIONS *ces jolis cadeaux*  
We accepted these pretty presents

*Un mot a bien des* ACOEPTIONS  
One word can be used in several meanings

*Les avocats* ADHÈRENT *à ce qu'ils ont dit*

The lawyers adhere to what they have said

*Ce goût est* ADHÉRENT *à la nature humaine*

This taste is ingrained in human nature

*Que d'ADOPTIONS il y a eu aujourd'hui !*

How many children have been adopted to-day !

*Nous* ADOPTIONS *ces opinions indépendantes*

We did adopt these independent opinions

*Ma femme et mes enfants sont mes plus chères* AFFECTIONS

My wife and my children are what I love the most

*Nous* AFFECTIONS *une somme pour payer cette dette*

We appropriated a sum to pay this debt

*Le fleuve est* AFFLUENT  
The brook is tributary

*Les rivières* AFFLUENT *dans la mer*  
The rivers fall into the sea

*AGIS si tu le peux*  
Act if you can

*AGIS, roi de Sparte*  
Agis, king of Sparta

*L'abeille a un* AIGUILLON

The bee has a sting

*Le duc d'AIGUILLON était ministre sous Louis XV.*

The duke of Aiguillon was secretary of State under Louis XV.

*J'ai l'AS de pique en main*  
I have the ace of clubs in hand

*As-tu reçu cet argent ?*  
Have you received that money ?

*Ce jeune homme est rempli d'ATTENTIONS*

This young man is very polite

*Nous* ATTENTIONS *ce complot*

We attempted that conspiracy

*Trois fois le parterre a crié BIS*  
Three times the pit shouted encore

*Je ne mange que du pain BIS*  
I only eat brown bread

*Les soldats ont vidé deux BROCS de vin*

The soldiers drank two jugs of wine

*De bric et de broc il s'est fait une jolie fortune*

By hook and by crook he has amassed a pretty sum of money

*Le CHRIST est venu pour sauver les pécheurs*

Our Saviour came to save sinners

*Notre seigneur Jésus-CHRIST*

Our Lord Jesus Christ

*J'ai CINQ pommes*

I have five apples

*En géométrie on parle de COÏNCIDENT*

In geometry we speak of coïncident

*Hier j'ai mangé deux COLLATIONS*

Yesterday I did twice eat lunch

*Voilà le CONFLUENT de ces eaux*

Behold the confluence of these waters

*Le mot CONNIVENT est une terme de botanique*

The word *connivent* is a botanical term

*Je suis CONTENT de cette nouvelle*

I am glad about this news

*Dans ce monde il n'y a que CONTENTIONS*

In this world there are nothing but quarrels

*Ce rayon est CONVERGENT*

This ray is convergent

*Votre livre me CONVIENT assez bien*

Your book suits me pretty well

*Le COQ du poulailler est très querelleur*

The cock of the poultry-yard is very quarrelsome

*Les poules COUVENT pendant la saison*

The hens sit in season

*Les ouvriers ont travaillé avec un CRIC*

The workmen have used a screw-jack

*Le professeur a CINQ élèves*

The teacher has five pupils

*Ces affaires COÏNCIDENT d'une manière merveilleuse*

These affairs coïncide in a wonderful manner

*Il ne fait que des COLLATIONS de livres*

He only collates books

*Ces fleuves CONFLUENT dans la mer*

These streams run together into the sea

*Ils CONNIVENT à cette faute*

They connive at that fault

*Ils CONTENT de jolies histoires*

They tell pretty tales

*Nous nous CONTENTIONS de cette somme*

We were satisfied with this sum

*Les lignes CONVERGENT*

The lines converge

*Ils nous CONVIENT à ce banquet*

They invite us at this feast

*On mange toujours un COQ d'Inde à Noël*

We eat always a turkey at Christmas

*Il y a un joli COUVENT tout près de Paris*

There is a pretty convent quite near Paris

*Cette étoffe en se déchirant a fait CRIC-crac*

This stuff in tearing made a peculiar noise

<i>La princesse a une robe de DAMAS</i> The princess has a damask dress	<i>Les Français sont à DAMAS</i> The French are at Damascus
<i>Dans l'oreille on trouve un conduit DÉFÉRENT</i> In the ear is a deferent tube	<i>Les corps de l'état DÉFÈRENT des honneurs à ce général</i> The bodies of the state confer honours on this general
<i>On punit sévèrement les DÉSER-TIONS</i> Desertions are severely punished	<i>Nous DÉSERTEURS de cette ville</i> We fled from this town
<i>Que de DÉTRACTIONS parmi les hommes!</i> What backbiting among men!	<i>Nous ne DÉTRACTIONS pas ces mal-heureux</i> We did not slander those unfor-tunate men
<i>C'est tout à fait DIFFÉRENT</i> That is quite different	<i>Ils DIFFÈRENT de partir</i> They delay leaving
<i>Un de ces rayons est DIVERGENT</i> One of these rays diverges	<i>Ces lignes DIVERGENT</i> These lines diverge
<i>J'ai perdu mes ÉCHECS</i> I have lost my chessmen	<i>Cet amiral tient la flotte en ÉCHEC</i> This admiral prevents the fleet from acting
<i>Six ÉDITIONS de ce livre ont paru</i> Six editions of this book appeared	<i>On a dit que nous ÉDITIONS cette grammaire</i> They said that we revised that grammar
<i>Grégoire parla d'un système ÉQUI-POLLENT</i> Gregory spoke of an equivalent system	<i>Ces systèmes ÉQUIPOLLENT</i> These systems are equivalent
<i>J'ai vu que c'était ÉQUIVALENT à un refus</i> I saw this was tantamount to a refusal	<i>Ses chevaux s'ÉQUIVALENT</i> His horses are all of the same value
<i>Il est français</i> He is French	<i>Le vent d'EST souffle bien fort</i> The east-wind blows very strong
<i>Nous avons EU de grands mal-heurs</i> We have had great misfortunes	<i>Le château d'EU est près de Dieppe</i> The castle of Eu is not far from Dieppe

*Il parait ÉVIDENT qu'on le punira*  
It seems obvious he will be punished

*Voilà un EXCELLENT écolier*

There is an excellent scholar

*Il y a beaucoup d'EXCEPTIONS à cette loi*

There are many exceptions to that law

*Que d'EXÉCUTIONS militaires il y a eu en Amérique !*

How many military executions took place in America !

*Ce prêtre a reçu des EXEMPTIONS de son curé*

This priest has received exemptions from his vicar

*C'est un EXPÉDIENT tout à fait nouveau*

This is quite a new experiment

*Les boulangers se servent de FERMENT*

The bakers use yeast

*A qui peut on se FIER maintenant ?*  
To whom can one trust one's self now-a-days ?

*Mon FILS est bien diligent*  
My son is very diligent

*FOREZ ce tonneau*

Pierce this cask

*Le premier qui FUT roi FUT un soldat heureux*

The first who became king was a fortunate soldier

*Ces ouvriers ÉVIDENT ce fossé*  
These workmen hollow out that ditch

*Mes classes EXCELLENT en Français*

My classes excel in French

*Nous EXCEPTIONS l'enfant de cette punition*

We did except the child from this punishment

*En étudiant beaucoup nous EXÉCUTIONS nos devoirs*

In studying much we did fulfil our duties

*On a dit que nous EXEMPTIONS les élèves de leurs thèmes*

It has been said that we dispensed with the exercises of these pupils

*Les commis EXPÉDIENT ces marchandises*

The clerks forward these goods

*Ils FERMENT leur boutique de bonne heure*

They shut their shop early

*Il est FIER comme un Castillan*  
He is as proud as a Spaniard

*Dévidez ces FILS*

Unravel these threads

*Le FOREZ est une ancienne province française*

Forez is a former French province

*Mettez ce FÛT en magasin*

Put this cask in the storehouse.

<i>Il est le GUIDE de ces enfants</i>	<i>Le GUIDE est un grand peintre italien</i>
He is the guide of these children	Guido is a great Italian painter
<i>Il fait tout à sa GUISE</i>	<i>Le portrait du fameux duc de GUISE</i>
He does everything according to his fancy	The portrait of the renowned duke of Guise
<i>Ces machines ne font que HIER</i>	<i>HIER j'étais en voiture</i>
These machines do nothing but creak	Yesterday I was out riding
<i>La HOLLANDE est un royaume</i>	<i>J'ai acheté du fromage d'HOLLANDE</i>
Holland is a kingdom	I have bought Dutch cheese
<i>Il vient de HONGRIE</i>	<i>Cette femme vend de l'eau de la reine d'HONGRIE</i>
He comes from Hungary	This woman sells Hungary-water
<i>Mon libraire a vendu HUIT livres</i>	<i>HUIT enfants</i>
My bookseller has sold eight books	Eight children
<i>Les odeurs ne valent rien contre les INFECTIONS</i>	<i>On dit que nous INFECTIONS l'air</i>
Perfumes are of no good against infections	They say we tainted the air
<i>Ce ministre est très INFLUENT</i>	<i>Ils INFLUENT beaucoup sur ce vieillard</i>
This secretary of State has much influence	They have much influence over that old man
<i>Les INJECTIONS se font avec de la cire</i>	<i>Nous INJECTIONS ces veines nous-mêmes</i>
Wax is used for injections	We injected ourselves these veins
<i>De toutes parts j'entends que nous aurons de nouvelles INSPECTIONS</i>	<i>Les seuls pays que nous INSPECTIONS avec plaisir</i>
On all sides I hear we are going to have new inspections	The only countries we visited with pleasure
<i>L'homme barbu a l'air d'un INSURGENT</i>	<i>Les Polonais s'INSURGENT à la première occasion</i>
The bearded man looks like an insurgent	The Poles revolt at the first opportunity

<i>Un certain endroit est pavé de bonnes INTENTIONS</i>	<i>Il faut que nous INTENTIONS un procès à ces fripons</i>
A certain place is paved with good intentions	We must enter an action against these rogues
<i>Que d'INTERCEPTIONS dans son discours !</i>	<i>On craint que nous n'INTERCEP- TIONS l'air</i>
What many interruptions in his speech !	They fear we shut out the air
<i>Chaque jour il y a d'autres IN- VENTIONS</i>	<i>Les premières choses que nous INVENTIONS</i>
Every day produces other inven- tions	The first things we did invent
<i>Le malheureux pigeon traînant les morceaux du LACS</i>	<i>En Suisse il y a plusieurs LACS</i>
The wretched pigeon dragging the pieces of the net after him	In Switzerland are several lakes
<i>Il est LAPS et relaps</i>	<i>Un certain LAPS de temps</i>
He has fallen back to heresy	A certain lapse of time
<i>Cette demoiselle aime le LIS</i>	<i>Dans les armoiries de la France on trouve des fleurs-de-LIS</i>
This young lady is fond of the lily	In the arms of France are fleurs- de-lis
<i>J'ai gagné le gros LOT</i>	<i>La ville est dans le département de LOT et Garonne</i>
I have drawn the highest prize	The town is in the department Lot et Garonne
<i>MAIS il ne dit rien</i>	<i>En puis-je MAIS ?</i>
But he says nothing	Can I help it ?
<i>Le MARC d'argent a une valeur d'environ 50 francs</i>	<i>MARC-Antoine était un des tri- umvirs</i>
The silver marc is worth about 50 francs	Marc-Antony was one of the tri- umvirs
<i>On vient de trouver le MÂT d'un navire</i>	<i>Il l'a fait échec et MAT</i>
They have just found the mast of a vessel	He has check-mated him
<i>Les inspecteurs ont donné beaucoup de MENTIONS honorables</i>	<i>Il ne faut pas que nous MENTIONN</i>
The inspectors have favourably mentioned many	We must not tell falsehoods



<i>Un élève qui oublie ses livres est</i>	<i>Les paresseux NÉGLIGENT leur</i>
NÉGLIGENT	<i>ouvrage</i>
A pupil who forgets his books is	Idle boys neglect their work
negligent	
<i>Les NEUF muses</i>	<i>J'ai mangé NEUF oranges</i>
The nine muses	I have eaten nine oranges
<i>Vos OBJECTIONS sont de rigueur</i>	<i>Il est nécessaire que nous OBJEC-</i>
	<i>TIONS à cela</i>
Your objections are necessary	We must object to that
<i>Dans ce musée on n'a que des OS</i>	<i>J'ai donné un OS à ronger à ce</i>
<i>fossiles</i>	<i>chien</i>
In this museum are only fossil	I have given this dog a bone to
bones	gnaw
<i>Ce monsieur est mon PARENT</i>	<i>Elles se PARENT pour le bal</i>
This gentleman is one of my re-	They adorn themselves for the ball
lations	
<i>PARIS est la capitale de la France</i>	<i>Le berger PARIS était fils de</i>
	<i>Priam, roi de Troie</i>
Paris is the capital of France	The shepherd Paris was the son
	of Priam, king of Troy
<i>Les Chrétiens ont bien souffert des</i>	<i>Nous PERSÉCUTIONS ces malfai-</i>
PERSÉCUTIONS	<i>teurs</i>
The Christians have suffered	We persecuted those evil-doers
much through persecutions	
<i>Le PIED droit me fait mal</i>	<i>La chambre n'est qu'un PIED-à-</i>
	<i>terre</i>
The right foot hurts me	The room is only a temporary
	lodging
<i>Le vieillard a PLUS de soixante</i>	<i>PLUS ou moins</i>
<i>ans</i>	
The old man is more than sixty	More or less
years old	
<i>Mon cousin a mangé toutes nos</i>	<i>Il faut que nous PORTIONS ces</i>
PORTIONS	<i>paquets</i>
My cousin has eaten all our	We must carry these parcels
allowance	
<i>Il n'y a pas de PRÉCÉDENT pour</i>	<i>Les musiciens PRÉCÈDENT la pro-</i>
<i>la règle</i>	<i>cession</i>
There is no precedent for the rule	The musicians precede the pro-
	cession

<i>Monsieur est le PRÉSIDENT de la cour</i>	<i>Les généraux PRÉSIDENT à cette assemblée</i>
This gentleman is the chief-justice in that court	The generals preside over this assembly
<i>Le tyran PRÉSENT le danger</i>	<i>Ils se PRÉSENT en foule pour voir le spectacle</i>
The tyrant has a presentiment of the danger	They throng to see the sight
<i>Ce mathématicien a étudié la QUADRATURE</i>	<i>Dans les montres on trouve une QUADRATURE</i>
This mathematician has studied quadrature	In watches there is a motion-work
<i>Les soldats ont de doubles RATIONS en campagne</i>	<i>Il ne faut pas que nous RATIONS à la chasse</i>
The soldiers have double rations when in the field	We must not miss fire whilst shooting
<i>Mon père a des RELATIONS avec ces personnes</i>	<i>Il est nécessaire que nous RELATIONS de par la loi</i>
My father is connected with these persons	We must state things in the name of the law
<i>Mon oncle est RÉSIDENT à la cour du roi de . . .</i>	<i>J'ai deux cousins qui RÉSIDENT au Japon</i>
My uncle is the minister at the court of the king of . . .	I have two cousins living in Japan
<i>Il RIT, le voilà désarmé</i>	<i>On prêche dans cette église écossaise selon le RIT des anciens temps</i>
He laughs, now he is no longer angry	The service is performed in this Scotch church according to the old manner
<i>RÔDEZ, chiens, n'aboyez pas</i>	<i>L'abbé Raynal naquit près de RODEZ</i>
Prowl about, dogs, do not bark	The Abbé Raynal was born near Rodez
<i>Cet homme n'a pas le SENS commun</i>	<i>Mon cheval court en SENS inverse</i>
This man has no common sense	My horse runs in an opposite direction
<i>SIX pains seront bien assez</i>	<i>Je joue le double SIX</i>
Six leaves will be quite enough	I play double six

<i>Il</i> SUBIT <i>outrages sur outrages</i>	<i>Un changement</i> SUBIT
He suffered many outrages	A sudden change
SUEZ, <i>leur</i> dit-il	<i>L'isthme de</i> SUEZ
Perspire, he said to them	The Isthmus of Suez
<i>L'ouvrier a gagné cette somme en</i> SUS <i>de son salaire</i>	SUS, <i>mes enfants, ayez courage</i>
The workman has gained this sum over and above his salary	Cheer up, my children, be of good heart
TOUS <i>ces enfants doivent être</i> <i>punis</i>	<i>Je les punirai</i> TOUS
All these children ought to be punished	I will punish them all
<i>L'homme le plus</i> VIOLENT <i>de la ville</i>	<i>Ils</i> VIOLENT <i>leurs promesses</i>
The most violent man in the town	They break their promises
VIS <i>si tu peux</i>	<i>Il y a une</i> VIS <i>de cassée</i>
Live, if you can	There is a screw broken

2.—The words given below, though spelt the same, differ in pronunciation, but in such a manner that the middle vowel only is pronounced short or long.

VOWEL PRONOUNCED LONG.	VOWEL PRONOUNCED SHORT.
<i>Le vin de</i> Suremes <i>est</i> ACRE	<i>Il n'a planté qu'un</i> ACRE <i>de terre</i>
The wine of Suremes is tart	He has only planted an acre of land
<i>Un lourdaud</i> BAILLE <i>en public</i>	<i>Mon professeur me l'a</i> BAILLÉ <i>belle</i>
A lout gapes before every one	My teacher has given it me well
<i>L'âne n'est pas le seul animal qui</i> <i>porte un</i> RÂT	<i>Un soldat français se</i> BAT <i>bien</i>
The ass is not the only animal that wears a saddle	A French soldier fights well
<i>Je déteste une</i> BOÎTE <i>à musique</i>	<i>Le malheureux</i> BOITE
I hate a musical box	The unfortunate man walks lame
<i>En tombant il s'est cassé une</i> CÔTE	<i>Voilà ma</i> COTE
In falling he broke a rib	There is my share
<i>Le</i> FAÎTE <i>de l'édifice</i>	<i>La poupée qu'elle a</i> FAITE
The summit of the building	The doll she made

<i>Nous traversons une sombre FORÊT</i>	<i>On a fait un trou avec un FORÊT</i>
We went through a gloomy forest	They made a hole with a drill
<i>Un homme à l'air GRAVE</i>	<i>Ma tante GRAVE sur cuivre</i>
A serious looking man	My aunt engraves on copper
<i>Je n'aime pas le JEÛNE</i>	<i>Quel aimable JEUNE homme !</i>
I don't like fasting	What an amiable young man !
<i>Il le LAISSE tranquille</i>	<i>Le garde-chasse mène ses chiens en LAISSE</i>
He leaves him quiet	The game-keeper leashes his dogs
<i>Mon ami joue toujours pour la MASSE</i>	<i>Quelle MASSE confuse de livres !</i>
My friend plays always for the stake	What a confused heap of books !
<i>Les enfants ont peur d'un MATIN</i>	<i>Pour avoir les joues vermeilles on doit se lever MATIN</i>
The children are afraid of a mas-tiff	In order to have rosy cheeks one ought to get up early
<i>Le fruit est MÛR</i>	<i>Les soldats ont détruit le MUR</i>
The fruit is ripe	The soldiers have destroyed the wall
<i>Notre frère aime à PÊCHER</i>	<i>Malheur à l'homme qui ne fait que PÊCHER !</i>
Our brother likes fishing	Woe to the man who does nothing but sin !
<i>On me ROGNE mes appointements</i>	<i>Le chien est atteint de la ROGNE</i>
They diminish my salary	The dog has the mange
<i>Un élève doit toujours faire sa TÂCHE</i>	<i>Une TACHE dans un cahier</i>
A pupil ought always to do his task	A blot in a copybook
<i>Il y a des hommes qui VOLENT</i>	<i>Les oiseaux VOLENT en l'air.</i>
There are men who steal	The birds fly in the air.

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#### MODEL OF GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

THERE are two ways of analyzing a sentence—namely, *logically* and *grammatically*. The first refers to the *meaning*, the second to the *words* and *form* of the sentence. We cannot enter into the logical analysis, which ought to be acquired elsewhere, but we give

here below an example of grammatical analysis taken from POITEVIN'S  
*Cours Théorique et Pratique de Langue Française.*

L'onde approche, se brise, et vomit à nos yeux  
Parmi des flots d'écume, un monstre furieux (Rao.)

- L'* (pour *La*) Article simple fém. sing., détermine *onde*.  
*onde* Nom commun, fém. sing., sujet des verbes *approcher, se briser, vomir*.  
*approche,* Verbe intransitif à l'ind. prés., 3<sup>e</sup> pers. du sing., 1<sup>re</sup> conj.  
 Temps primitifs : *approcher, approchant, approché, j'approche, j'approchai*.  
*se brise,* Verbe réfléchi accidentel à l'ind. prés., 3<sup>e</sup> pers. du sing.  
 1<sup>re</sup> conj. Temps primitifs : *se briser, se brisant, s'étant brisé, je me brise, je me brisai*.  
*et* Conjonction, qui unit ces deux propositions : *L'onde se brise—L'onde vomit*.  
*vomit* Verbe transitif à l'ind. prés., 3<sup>e</sup> pers. du sing., 2<sup>e</sup> conj.  
 Temps primitifs : *vomir, vomissant, vomi, je vomis, je vomis*.  
*à* Préposition, qui établit un rapport entre le verbe *vomir* et le nom commun *yeux*.  
*nos* Adjectif possessif masc. plur., détermine *yeux*.  
*yeux* Nom commun, masc. plur., complément indirect du verbe *vomir*.  
*Parmi* Préposition, qui établit un rapport entre le verbe *vomir* et le nom commun *flots*.  
*des* (pour *de les*) Article contracté, masc. plur., détermine *flots*.  
*flots* Nom commun, masc. plur., complément de la préposition *parmi*.  
*d'* (pour *de*) Préposition, qui établit un rapport entre le nom commun *flots* et le nom commun *écume*.  
*écume,* Nom commun, fém. sing., complément de la préposition *de*.  
*un* Adj. numéral, masc. sing., déter. *monstre*.  
*monstre* Nom commun, masc. sing., complément direct du verbe *vomir*.  
*furieux.* Adjectif qualificatif, masc. sing., qualifie le nom commun *monstre*.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the topics that were discussed at the meeting. The topics are listed in alphabetical order.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the actions that were taken at the meeting. The actions are listed in alphabetical order.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the decisions that were made at the meeting. The decisions are listed in alphabetical order.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the recommendations that were made at the meeting. The recommendations are listed in alphabetical order.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of the conclusions that were reached at the meeting. The conclusions are listed in alphabetical order.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of the actions that are to be taken in the future. The actions are listed in alphabetical order.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of the recommendations that are to be made in the future. The recommendations are listed in alphabetical order.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of the conclusions that are to be reached in the future. The conclusions are listed in alphabetical order.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of the actions that are to be taken in the future. The actions are listed in alphabetical order.

11. The eleventh part of the document is a list of the recommendations that are to be made in the future. The recommendations are listed in alphabetical order.

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