A COMPLETE GRAMMAR
OF THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE;
WITH
EXERCISES AND DIALOGUES,
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE STUDENTS.

BY
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TEACHER OF MODERN LANGUAGES IN THE DUNDEE
PUBLIC SEMINARIES.


CAREFULLY REVISED BY F. W. ROSIER.

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U. H. WYNNE, PRINTER, RICHMOND.
A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

There are Twenty-five Letters in the French Alphabet.

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

A, e, i, o, u, and y, are vowels, the rest are consonants.

There are three accents; the acute, (') placed only over the vowel e; the grave, (') placed over e, a, and u; the circumflex, (^) placed over a, e, i, o, and u.

The diaeresis, (") is put over the last of two vowels, to denote that they are to be uttered as two distinct syllables; hair, to hate; Noël, Christmas.

The cedilla (ɔ) is put below the letter c, to give it the sound of s when followed by a, o, or u; limaçon, snail; conçu, conceived.

The apostrophe (’) is used when one vowel has been cut off before another, or before h mute;

* No similar sound in English.
l’auatre, the other, for le auatre; l’honneur, the honour, for le honneur.

The vowel is cut off in je, me, te, se, le, de, ce, que, ne, la, when the following word begins with a vowel, or h mute.

The i of si, if, is cut off before il, he; ils, they

Simple Sounds of the Vowels exemplified as nearly as possible by English Sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sounds.</th>
<th>Sounded as</th>
<th>Examples.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a short</td>
<td>a in mat</td>
<td>patte, paw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>à long</td>
<td>a in far</td>
<td>pâte, paste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e silent</td>
<td>e in over</td>
<td>venir, to come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é acute</td>
<td>a in fate</td>
<td>été, summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>è grave</td>
<td>a in dare</td>
<td>fidèle, faithful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>è broader than è</td>
<td></td>
<td>même, same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ie in field</td>
<td>limite, limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o short</td>
<td>o in rod</td>
<td>mode, fashion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ô long</td>
<td>oa in boat</td>
<td>côte, coast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u no sound in English</td>
<td>o in who</td>
<td>tu, thou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou</td>
<td>o in who</td>
<td>fou, fool.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nasal Vowels.

| an | en in encore | enfant, child. |
| in | ang in rang | butin, booty. |
| on | ang in thong | bon, good. |
| un | ung in rung | brun, brown. |

Sounds equivalent to the above Simple Sounds.

- e { eu | jeune, young. |
- œu | œuf, egg. |
- ai not followed by a consonant | j’ai, I have. |
- è { ez | nez, nose. |
- er ending infinitives, | nager, to swim. |
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

- ai followed by a consonant: faible, weak.
- ei: peine, trouble.
- es: les, the.
- au: auteur, author.
- eau: beau, handsome.
- en: membre, member.
- ean: nageant, swimming.
- aon: paon, peacock.
- ain: pain, bread.
- eau: frein, curb.
- im: impie, impious.
- om: tomber, to fall.
- eon: pigeon, pigeon.
- um: parfum, perfume.
- eun: à jeûn, fasting.

The Diphthongs are as follow:

--- | ---
i, viande, meat  | iou, chiourme, crew
iais, niais, simple  | oi, mois, month
i, amitié, friendship  | oin, loin, far
i, volière, aviary  | ouin, babouin, baboon
ien, bien, well  | oui, fouine, polecat
ieu, lieu, place  | ua, équateur, equator
io, pioche, mattock  | ue, équestre, equestrian
ion, pion, pawn at chess  | ui, minuit, midnight

Y preceded by a vowel is sounded like i i; voy-ant, seeing, pronounced voi-iant; pays, country, pronounced pai-is; otherwise, it sounds like i; as, style, stile.

When the Nasal Sounds are followed by e mute,
they are dropped, and \( m n \) take their natural sound; \( vain, vaine, vain; bon, bonne, good; an, year; âne, ass.\)

\( Ch \) generally sound like \( sh \) in English; \( château, castle; cheval, horse; chapeau, hat.\)

**OF GENDER.**

There are two genders; the Masculine and Feminine.

**Rule I.** French nouns are of the same gender as the English masculines or feminines to which they correspond; as, \( roi, king, mas.; reine, queen, fem.; cheval, horse, mas.; jument, mare, fem.\); except \( Altesse, Highness; Excellence, Excellency; Majesté, Majesty; Sainteté, Holiness; sentinelle, sentinel; which are feminine.\)

2. The names of days, months, seasons, minerals, metals, and colours, are masculine.

3. The names of winds are masculine, except \( bise, the north-east wind; tramontane, the north wind.\)

4. The names of trees and shrubs are masculine, except \( épine, thorn; aubépine, hawthorn; ronce, brier; vigne, vine; yense, holm.\)

5. The names of mountains are masculine, except \( les Alpes, les Cordillières, les Pyrénées, les Vosges.\)

6. States, kingdoms, and empires, are masculine, except those ending in \( e \) mute, which are for the most part feminine.

7. The names of towns are masculine, except those that take the feminine article; as, \( La Rochelle, Rochelle.\)
8. Virtues and vices are feminine, except courage, courage; mérite, merit; orgueil, pride.

9. Adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and prepositions, used substantively, are masculine.

10. Most nouns ending in ai, ail, an, eur, in, con, don, lon, ron, s, t, and u, are masculine.

11. Most nouns ending in ance, anse, ence, ense, ee, cion, gion, nion, sion, tion, and té, are feminine.

Determine the genders of the following nouns according to the above rules:

| Vache, cow      | Violence, violence | Plomb, lead |
| Chien, dog      | Actrice, actress   | Avril, April |
| Action, action  | Or, gold           | Rosier, rose-bush |
| Travail, labour | Altesse, Highness  | Majesté, Majesty |
| Clou, nail      | Chapeau, hat       | Angleterre, England |
| Acteur, actor   | Printemps, spring  | Asie, Asia     |
| Ronce, briar    | Lundi, Monday      | Reine, queen   |
| Balai, broom    | Soin, care         | Division, division |
| Départ, departure | Chant, sing       | Limacou, snail |
| Année, year     | Dépense, expense   | Bonheur, happiness |
| Mésiance, distrust | Beauté, beauty   | Goût, taste |

PLURAL OF NOUNS.

There are two numbers; the Singular and Plural:

Rule I. The plural is generally formed by adding s to the singular; livre, book; livres, books.

2. Nouns ending in s, x, or z, are alike in both numbers; fils, son, fils, sons; voix, voice, voix, voices; nez, nose, nez, noses.

3. Nouns in au, eu, and ou, take x instead of s in the plural; bateau, boat, bateaux, boats; feu, fire, feux, fires; chou, cabbage, choux, cabbages;
but clou, nail; fou, fool; cou, neck; sou, penny; filou, thief; verrou, bolt; trou, hole, take s: as clous, nails, &c.

4. Nouns in al and ail change al and ail into aux for the plural; cheval, horse, chevaux, horses; travail, work, travaux, works; but détail, detail; épongantail, scarecrow; gouvernail, helm; éventail, fan; bal, ball; sérail, seraglio, take s in the plural: as éventails, fans, &c.

5. Æil, eye, makes yeux, eyes; ciel, heaven, makes cieux, heavens; and aïeul, grandfather, makes aïeuls, grandfathers, but aïeux when it means ancestors.

EXERCISE ON THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

Homme, man; château, castle; voix, voice; fou, fool; bal, ball; travail, work; filou, thief; ciel, heaven; mal, evil; œil, eye; verre, glass; verrou, bolt; vertu, virtue; caillou, pebble; fils, son; fille, daughter; sérail, seraglio.

OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE, LE, THE.

There is but one Article in French, which agrees with its noun in gender and number; le, masculine singular; la, feminine singular; and les, plural of both genders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mas. le père, the father</td>
<td>les pères, the fathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem. la mère, the mother</td>
<td>les mères, the mothers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a noun begins with a vowel or h mute, the e of le, and the a of la are cut off, and the apostrophe is put instead of the letter omitted.
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

**Sing.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l'oiseau, the bird</td>
<td>les oiseaux, the birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l'honneur, the honour</td>
<td>les honneurs, the honours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l'âme, the soul</td>
<td>les âmes, the souls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l'héroïne, the heroine</td>
<td>les héroïnes, the heroines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When *le* and *les* are governed by the prepositions *de*, *à*, *à la*, and *à l'*, a contraction is used; *du* for *de le*, *au* for *à le*, *des* for *de les*; and *aux* for *à les*.

**Sing.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>du chat, of the cat</td>
<td>des chats, of the cats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au chat, to the cat</td>
<td>aux chats, to the cats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The contraction does not take place when *le* is before a vowel or *h* mute, nor is *la* ever contracted.

**Sing.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de l' esprit, of the mind</td>
<td>des esprits, of the minds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>à l' esprit, to the mind</td>
<td>aux esprits, to the minds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de la vache, of the cow</td>
<td>des vaches, of the cows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>à la vache, to the cow</td>
<td>aux vaches, to the cows</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE ARTICLE IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.</th>
<th>F.</th>
<th>M. and F.</th>
<th>M. and F.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>le,</td>
<td>la,</td>
<td>l',</td>
<td>les, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du,</td>
<td>de la,</td>
<td>de l',</td>
<td>des, of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au,</td>
<td>à la,</td>
<td>à l',</td>
<td>aux, to the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The article governed by *de* is put before nouns used in a partitive sense, that is, when *some*, *or* any, is expressed or understood before the English noun.

**Sing.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>du vin, some wine</td>
<td>des vins, wines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de l' argent, money</td>
<td>des hommes, some men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de la peine, trouble</td>
<td>des brebis, sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de l' eau, some water</td>
<td>des huîtres, oysters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The English indefinite article a or an, is expressed by the numerical adjective un, mas., une, fem.; un homme, a man; une femme, a woman.

FORMATION OF THE GENDER OF ADJECTIVES.

Rule 1. The feminine of adjectives is formed by adding e mute to the masculine; as, petit, m., petite, f., little; aimé, m., aimée, f., loved.

2. Adjectives ending in e mute are of both genders; as, faible, m., and f., weak.

3. Blanc, white; franc, frank; sec, dry; make in the feminine blanche, franche, sèche.

4. Adjectives ending in f change the f into ve for the feminine; as, neuf, m., neuve, f., new.

5. Adjectives in el, eil, ul, ien, on, ès, and os, double the last consonant, and take e mute after it; as, bon, m., bonne, f., good.

6. Public, public; caduc, decaying; Turc, Turkish; change the c into que for the feminine; as, publique, &c.

7. Adjectives in ais and as, double the s and take e mute after it for the feminine; as, bas, m., basse, f., low; except mauvais, bad; niais, simple; ras, level; which have e mute added to the masculine; as, mauvaise, &c.

8. Adjectives in ot, double the t and take e mute after it for the feminine; as, sot, m., sotte, f., silly; but dévot, devout, makes dévote for the feminine.

9. Adjectives ending in x, change x into se for the feminine; as, jaloux, m., jalouse, f., jealous;
but doux, sweet; rour, red; faux, false; make douce, rousse, fausse, in the feminine.

10. Adjectives ending in eur, change r into se for the feminine; as, flatteur, m., flatteuse, f., flattering; except comparatives, which add e mute to the masculine; meilleur, m., meilleure, f., better; inférieur, m., inférieure, f., inferior.

11. Beau, handsome; nouveau, new; mou, soft; fou, foolish; form their feminine from their other masculines, bel, nouvel, mol, fol, used before a vowel or h mute; as, belle, nouvelle, molle, folle.

The following adjectives form their feminines according to no particular rule:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bénin,</td>
<td>bénigne,</td>
<td>traitre,</td>
<td>traîtr esse, treacherous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malin,</td>
<td>maligne,</td>
<td>favori,</td>
<td>favorite, favourable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentil,</td>
<td>gentille,</td>
<td>frais,</td>
<td>fraîche, fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grec,</td>
<td>Grecque,</td>
<td>tiers,</td>
<td>tierce, third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long,</td>
<td>longue,</td>
<td>vieux,</td>
<td>vieille, old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net,</td>
<td>nette,</td>
<td>cadet,</td>
<td>cadette, junior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muet,</td>
<td>muette,</td>
<td>pécheur,</td>
<td>pêcheresse, sinful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat,</td>
<td>matte,</td>
<td>jumeau,</td>
<td>jumelle, twin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE ON THE FORMATION OF THE FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES.*

| grand,  | gras, fat | exprès, express |
| gros,   | roux, red | prêt, ready |
| sot,    | naïf, artless | aisè, easy |
| jaloux, | beau, handsome | fidèle, faithful |
| complet,| bas, low | supérieur, superior |
| meilleur,| joli, pretty | ancien, ancient |
| vermeil,| sec, dry | nul, none |
| tel,    | heureux, happy | tout, all |

* The above may be used as an exercise on the formation of the plur. of adjectives.
Adjectives form their plural according to the rules for the nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. Petit, petits,</td>
<td>little.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Petite, petites,</td>
<td>belle, belles,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, nasal, théatral, vocal, final, fatal, instead of changing al into aux, add s to the singular; as, nasals, &c.

Tout, all, changes t into s for the plural masculine; but makes toutes in the plural feminine.

**OF COMPARISON.**

The comparative is formed by adding the adverbs plus, more, moins, less, to the adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. Plus fin,</td>
<td>more cunning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Plus fine,</td>
<td>less cunning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The superlative is formed by adding the article to the comparative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. le plus fin,</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. la plus fine,</td>
<td>cunning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The three following adjectives are compared thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Posit.</th>
<th>Comp.</th>
<th>Superl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mauvais, bad,</td>
<td>pire,</td>
<td>le pire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petit, little,</td>
<td>moindre,</td>
<td>le moindre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bon, good,</td>
<td>meilleur,</td>
<td>le meilleur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Than after a comparative is expressed by que: il est plus grand que vous, he is taller than you; elle est moins belle que sa sœur, she is less handsome than her sister.
As is expressed by aussi before an adjective, and by que after it: il est aussi adroit que vous, he is as dexterous as you.

**CARDINAL NUMBERS.**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>un, m., une, f.</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>deux</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>trois</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>quatre</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>cinq</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>six (sece)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>sept (sett)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>huit</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>neuf</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>dix (dece)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>onze</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>douze</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>treize</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>quatorze</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>quinze</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>seize</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>dix-sept</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>dix-huit (deez)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>dix-neuf (deez)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>vingt</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>vingt-et-un</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>vingt-deux</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>vingt-trois, &amp;c.</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>trente</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>trente-et-un</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>trente-deux, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>quarante</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In dates, *mil* is used instead of *mille*; as, l'an mil-huit-cent-trente-quatre, the year 1834.

*Cent* takes *s* in the plural, except when followed by another number; *deux cents hommes*, 200 men; *deux-cent-cing hommes*, 205 men.

**ORDINAL NUMBERS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinal</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td><em>le premier</em>, m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td><em>la premiere</em>, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td><em>le second</em>, m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td><em>la second</em>, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td><em>le troisieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td><em>le quatrieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td><em>le quinzieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td><em>le onzieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td><em>le dixieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td><em>le centieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td><em>le treizeieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td><em>le douzieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td><em>le treizeieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td><em>le quarante-temps</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td><em>le quinzieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th</td>
<td><em>le seizieme</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinal</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17th</td>
<td><em>le dix-septieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td><em>le dix-huitieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td><em>le dix-neuvieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th</td>
<td><em>le vingtieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st</td>
<td><em>le vingt-et-unieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22d</td>
<td><em>le vingt-deuxieme</em>, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th</td>
<td><em>le trentieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40th</td>
<td><em>le quarantieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50th</td>
<td><em>le cinquantieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60th</td>
<td><em>le soixantieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70th</td>
<td><em>le soixante-dixieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80th</td>
<td><em>le quatre-vingtieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90th</td>
<td><em>le quatre-vingt-dixieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100th</td>
<td><em>le centieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101st</td>
<td><em>le cent-unieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200th</td>
<td><em>le deux-centieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000th</td>
<td><em>le millieme</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000th</td>
<td><em>le millionieme</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In speaking of sovereigns, *first* is expressed by *premier*, and *second* by *deux* or *second*; *George premier*, George the First; *George second*, George the Second; *Henri deux*, Henry the Second: but the cardinal numbers must be used above *second*; *George quatre*, George the Fourth; *Louis dix-huit*, Louis the Eighteenth.
In dates, first is expressed by *premier*, but the cardinal numbers must be used above first; *le premier mai*, the first of May; *le deux du mois*, the second of the month; *le vingt juin*, the twentieth of June.

## OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns have three cases,—the nominative, dative, and accusative. The pronouns of the first and second persons have the dative and accusative alike in the singular, and in the plural all the three cases are alike.

### 1st Person Masculine and Feminine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>je, moi, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>me, moi, to me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>me, moi, me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2d Person Masculine and Feminine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>tu, toi, thou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>te, toi, to thee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>te, toi, thee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3d Person Masculine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>il, lui, he, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>lui, to him, to it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>le, lui, him, it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3d Person Feminine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>elle, she, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>lui, to her, to it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>la, elle, her, it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Soi, one's self, (no nominative).

D. se, to himself, to herself, to itself se, to themselves
A. se, soi, himself, herself, itself se, themselves

Remark 1. Moi, toi, lui, eux, are used as nominatives only when they are separated from the verb by seul, alone, a participle present, a relative pronoun, or when there are several nominatives to one verb, and after comparatives.

2. Me, te, le, la, les, leur, and se, can only be governed by verbs, and must precede them.

3. Moi, toi, nous, vous, lui, elle, eux, elles, and soi, may be governed by verbs or prepositions; and nous, vous, lui, precede the verb.

En and y are also pronouns of the 3d person, of both genders and numbers; the former corresponding to de lui, d'elle, d'eux, d'elles, and to de là, from that place; the latter corresponding to à lui, à elle, à eux, à elles, and là, there.

Pronouns with verbs.

Je vous parle, I speak to you; tu l'entends, thou hearest him; il nous voit, he sees us; lui et moi, nous viendrons, he and I shall come; toi, qui viens, thou, who art coming; elles lui dirent, they said to him; nous en parlons, we are speaking of it; eux, qui y vont, they, who are going thither; il se tue, he kills himself; elle se dit, she said to herself.

Pronouns governed by prepositions.

Sans moi, without me; avec toi, with thee; pour vous, for you; malgré elles, in spite of them.
**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mon,</td>
<td>ma,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ton,</td>
<td>ta,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son,</td>
<td>sa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notre</td>
<td>notre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>votre</td>
<td>votre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leur,</td>
<td>leur,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RULE.**—The possessive pronouns agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they are joined, and are repeated with each; as, mon père, my father; ma mère, my mother; mes frères et mes sœurs, my brothers and sisters.

**REMARK.**—Mon, ton, son, must be used instead of ma, ta, sa, before feminine nouns singular beginning with a vowel or ë mute; as, mon épée, f., my sword; ton âme, f., thy soul; son amitié, his or her friendship.

**POSSESSIVE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le mien, la mienne,</td>
<td>les miens, les miennes, mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le tien, la tienne,</td>
<td>les tiens, les tiennes, thine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le sien, la sienne,</td>
<td>les siens, les siennes, his, hers, its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le nôtre, la nôtre,</td>
<td>les nôtres, les nôtres, ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le vôtre, la vôtre,</td>
<td>les vôtres, les vôtres, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le leur, la leur,</td>
<td>les leurs, les leurs, theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RULE.**—The possessive relative pronouns agree in gender and number with the thing possessed, never with the possessor, and they are always preceded by the article.
Examples.—*Mon livre et le vôtre,* my book and yours; *ton frère et le leur,* thy brother and theirs; *votre mère et la sienne,* your mother and his or hers; *vos chevaux et les nôtres,* your horses and ours; *son épouse, la vôtre, et la mienne sont venues,* his wife, mine and yours have come.

**DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.**

- **Sing.**
  - M. F.  
  - *ce,* *cet,*  
  - *cette,*  
  - *ces,*  
  - *this or that*  
  - *these or those*

The above pronoun is always used before a noun, with which it agrees in gender and number; *ce* being put before a noun *mas.* beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated, and *cet* before a vowel or *h* mute.

**Examples.**—*Ce chien,* this or that dog; *cet homme* this or that man; *cette fille,* this or that girl; *ces enfants,* these or those children.

- **Ceci**  
  - *this*

- **Cela**  
  - *that*

*Ceci* and *cela* take neither gender nor number; and are used alone; as, *ceci est joli,* this is pretty; *cela est laid,* that is ugly.

*Ci,* here, and *là,* there, are put after nouns qualified by *ce,* the former, to denote the nearer of two objects; the latter to denote the farther.

**Examples.**—*Ce livre-ci,* this book; *ce livre-là,* that book; *ces hommes-ci,* these men; *ces hommes-là,* those men.
DEMONSTRATIVE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th></th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>M.</strong></td>
<td><strong>F.</strong></td>
<td><strong>M.</strong></td>
<td><strong>F.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celui,</td>
<td>celle,</td>
<td>ceux,</td>
<td>celles,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he or that</td>
<td>she or that</td>
<td>they or those</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The demonstrative relative must agree in gender and number with the noun to which it relates, and is followed by de and a noun, or by qui, who.

**Examples.**—Votre chapeau et celui de mon père, your hat and that of my father, or my father’s; sa maison et celle de son ami, his house and that of his friend, or his friend’s; ceux qui l’ont fait, those who did it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th></th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>M.</strong></td>
<td><strong>F.</strong></td>
<td><strong>M.</strong></td>
<td><strong>F.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celui-ci,</td>
<td>celle-ci,</td>
<td>ceux-ci,</td>
<td>celles-ci,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this or the latter.</td>
<td>these or the latter.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celui-là,</td>
<td>celle-là,</td>
<td>ceux-là,</td>
<td>celles-là,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that or the former.</td>
<td>those or the former.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples.**—Prenez ce livre-ci ou celui-là, take this book or that; donnez-le à cette fille-ci, ou à celle-là, give it to this girl or to that; voici des pommes et des abricots, here are apples and apricots; ceux-ci sont mûrs, mais celles-là ne le sont pas, the latter are ripe, but the former are not.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

**Sing. and Plur. Mas. and Fem.**

| **N.** | qui, who, which |
| **A.** | {que, whom, which |
| **{qui, whom**
Remark 1.—Que can only be governed by a verb, and relates to persons and things.

2. Qui, whom, is governed by prepositions, and always relates to persons.

3. Dont, whose, of whom, of which, relates both to persons and things of either gender or number, and must be preferred to de qui, whose, of whom.

Examples—L'homme qui vient, the man who is coming; l'enfant que vous voyez, the child whom you see; la femme à qui vous parliez, the woman to whom you were speaking; le chien qui aboie, the dog that barks; les oiseaux qui volent, the birds that are flying; les livres qu'il lit, the books (which) he is reading; la chose dont il parle, the thing he is speaking of; ceux dont il a dit cela, those of whom he said that.

Sing. Plur.

M. F. M. F.
lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles, who, whom, which
duquel, de laquelle, desquels, desquelles, of whom, &c.
auxquels, auxquelles, to whom, &c.

This pronoun relates to persons and things, and agrees with them in gender and number.

Examples.—Le prince sous la protection duquel, or de qui nous vivons, the prince under whose protection we live; la ville au milieu de laquelle il y a une fontaine, the town in the middle of which there is a fountain; les amis auxquels, or à qui, je me fie, the friends to whom I trust; la fortune à laquelle je m'attends, the fortune which I expect.
INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Sing. and Plur. Mas. and Fem. 
Nom. and Acc. Qui? who? whom?

This pronoun only relates to persons, and may be governed by verbs or prepositions.

Examples.—Qui vient? who comes? de qui parlez-vous? of whom do you speak? qui voyez-vous? whom do you see?

Sing.
Nom. Quoi? what?
Acc. Que? quoi? what?

This pronoun relates only to things, and the accusative que is governed by verbs, and quoi by prepositions.

Examples.—Quoi de plus grand que de pardonner à ses ennemis? what is greater than to pardon one's enemies? de quoi parlez-vous? what are you speaking about? que voyez-vous? what do you see?

Sing. Plur.
M. F. M. F.
N. & A. quel, quelle, quels, quelles, what? which?

Quel is always joined to a noun, and agrees with it in gender and number.

Examples.—Quel homme? which man? quelle folie! what folly! à quels enfants le donneriez-vous? to which children will you give it?

Sing. Plur.
M. F. M. F.
N. & A. lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles, which?
This pronoun is joined to nouns by *de*, and the noun is sometimes understood.

**Examples.**—Lequel de ces deux livres voulez-vous? which of these two books do you wish? voici deux plumes, laquelle voulez-vous? here are two pens, which do you wish?

**Indefinite Pronouns.**

**Variable.**

*Quelqu'un*, sing., somebody, some one, any one

*Quelques-uns*, plur., some, a few

*Chacun*, each; (joined to its noun by *de*)

*Pas un*, not one

*Aucun*, nobody, none, (no plur.)

*Un tel*, such a one

*Nul*, none, not one

*Certain*, certain

*Quelque*, whatever; (always joined to a noun, and governs the substantive)

*L'un, l'autre*, one another; (the prepositions governing this pronoun are only put before *l'autre)*

*L'un et l'autre*, both,

*L'un ou l'autre*, either,

*Ni l'un ni l'autre*, neither,

*Quel que*, whoever; (used with *être*, to be, only in the 3rd persons singular and plural, and governs the subjunctive)

**Remark.**—*Pas un*, *aucun*, *nul*, and *ni l'un ni l'autre*, require *ne* before their verb.

**Examples.**—*Quelqu'un vient*, somebody is coming; *quelques-uns des soldats*, some or a few of the soldiers; *chacun de vous* each of you; *aucun de vos amis ne viendra*, none of your friends will
come; personne ne le croit, no one believes it; un tel homme, such a man; une telle dame, such a lady; nul de vos amis ne le voit, none of your friends see it; certaine femme y demeurait, a certain woman lived there; quelques amis que vous ayez, whatever friends you may have; l’un de l’autre, from one another; à l’un et à l’autre, to both; aux uns ou aux autres, to either; ni des uns ni des autres, from neither; quelle qu’elle soit, whoever she may be; quels qu’ils fussent, whoever they might be.

INvariably.

On, people, they, we, one; (always a nom. with its verb in the sing.)
Quiconque, whoever, be who
Quelconque, any whatever; (is put after a noun)
Chaque, each, every; (always joined to a noun)
Plusieurs, several, many
Autrui, others, other people; always governed by a preposition
Personne, nobody; (requires ne before its verb)
Quoi que whatever
Quoi que ce soit, whatever
Qui que, whoever; (only used with être, to be, in the 1st and 2d persons singular and plural)
Qui que ce soit, whoever

These last four pronouns govern the subjunctive mood.

Examples.— On dit, they say, it is said; qui-conque est riche est tout, whoever is rich is everything; un livre quelconque, any book whatever; chaque vertu, each, every virtue; plusieurs le croient, many believe it; le bien d’autrui, other people’s property; personne ne le sait, nobody knows it;
A GRAMMAR OF THE

quoi qu'il fasse, or quoi que ce soit qu'il fasse, whatever he may do; qui que tu sois, whoever thou art; qui que vous soyez, whoever you may be; qui que ce soit qui vienne, whoever may come.

OF VERBS.

There are two auxiliary verbs; avoir, to have, and être, to be.

AVOIR, TO HAVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avoir</td>
<td></td>
<td>ayant,</td>
<td>eu,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have</td>
<td></td>
<td>having,</td>
<td>had.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>J'ai, I have</th>
<th>Tu as, thou hast</th>
<th>Il a, he has</th>
<th>Nous avons, we have</th>
<th>Vous avez, you have</th>
<th>Ils ont, they have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPERFECT.</td>
<td>J'avais, I had</td>
<td>Tu avais, thou hadst</td>
<td>Il avait, he had</td>
<td>Nous avions, we had</td>
<td>Vous aviez, you had</td>
<td>Ils avaient, they had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFECT.</td>
<td>J'eus, I had</td>
<td>Nous eûmes, we had</td>
<td>Vous eûtes, you had</td>
<td>Ils eurent, they had</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUTURE.</td>
<td>J'aurai, I shall or will have</td>
<td>Tu auras, thou shalt or will have</td>
<td>Il aura, he shall or will have</td>
<td>Nous aurons, we shall or will have</td>
<td>Vous aurez, you shall or will have</td>
<td>Ils auront, they shall or will have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

* Might, could, would, or should have *

J’aurais, *I might have*
Tu aurais, *thou mightst have*
Il aurait, *he might have*
Nous aurions, *we might have*
Vous auriez, *you might have*
Ils auraient, *they might have*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aie, *have (thou)*
Qu’il ait, *let him have*

Ayons, *let us have*
Ayez, *have (ye)*
Qu’ils aient, *let them have*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Que j’aie, *that I may have*
Que tu aies, *that thou mayst have*
Qu’il ait, *that he may have*
Que nous ayons, *that we may have*
Que vous ayez, *that you may have*
Qu’ils aient, *that they may have*

IMPERFECT.

* Might, could, would, or should have. *

Que j’eusse, *that I might have*
Que tu eusses, *that thou mightst have*
Qu’il eût, *that he might have*
Que nous eussions, *that we might have*
Que vous eussiez, *that you might have*
Qu’ils eussent, *that they might have*
A GRAMMAR OF THE COMPOUND TENSES.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Avoir eu; été; to have had; been
Part. Pres. Ayant eu; été; having had; been

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. J’ai eu; été; I have had; been
Imp. J’avais eu; été; I had had; been
Perf. J’eus eu; été; I had had; been
Fut. J’aurai eu; été; I shall have had; been

CONDITIONAL.

Pres. J’aurais eu; été;
or,
J’eusse eu; été;
I should have had; been

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Que j’ai eu; été; that I may have had; been
Imp. Que j’eusse eu; été; that I might have had; been

ETRE, TO BE.

être, étant, été,
to be, being, been,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Je suis, I am
Tu es, thou art
Il est, he is
Nous sommes, we are
Vous êtes, you are
Ils sont, they are

IMPERFECT.

J’étais, I was
Tu étais, thou wast
Il était, he was
Nous étions, we were
Vous étiez, you were
Ils étaient, they were
**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**

**PERFECT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je fus, I was</td>
<td>Nous fûmes, we were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu fus, thou wast</td>
<td>Vous fûtes, you were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il fut, he was</td>
<td>Ils furent, they were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUTURE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je serai, I shall or will be</td>
<td>Nous serons, we shall or will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu seras, thou shall or wilt be</td>
<td>Vous serez, you shall or will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il sera, he shall or will be</td>
<td>Ils seront, they shall or will be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONDITIONAL PRESENT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je serais, I might &amp;c. be</td>
<td>Nous serions, we might be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu serais, thou might be</td>
<td>Vous seriez, you might be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il serait, he might be</td>
<td>Ils seraient, they might be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sois, be (thou)</td>
<td>Qu’ils soient, let them be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu’il soit, let him be</td>
<td>Soyons, let us be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyez, be (ye)</td>
<td>Qu’ils soient, let them be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

**PRESENT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Que je sois, that I may be</td>
<td>Que je sois, that I may be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que tu sois, that thou mayst be</td>
<td>Que tu sois, that thou mayst be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu’il soit, that he may be</td>
<td>Qu’il soit, that he may be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que nous soyons, that we may be</td>
<td>Que nous soyons, that we may be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que vous soyez, that you may be</td>
<td>Que vous soyez, that you may be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu’ils soient, that they may be</td>
<td>Qu’ils soient, that they may be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A GRAMMAR OF THE

IMPERFECT.

Que je fusse, that I might be
Que tu fusses, that thou might be
Qu’il fût, that he might be
Que nous fussions, that we might be
Que vous fussiez, that you might be
Qu’ils fussent, that they might be

The compound tenses are formed by adding été, been, to the simple tenses of avoir, to have. (See page 26.)

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

There are four conjugations, known by the termination of the infinitive.

First has \{ \text{er} \}
Second \{ \text{ir} \}
Third \{ \text{oir} \}
Fourth \{ \text{re} \}

FIRST CONJUGATION.

PORTER, TO CARRY.

porter, portant, porté,
to carry, carrying, carried,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I carry, do carry, or am carrying.

Je porte Nous portons
Tu portes Vous portez
Il porte Ils portent
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

I was carrying, or did carry.

Je portais           | Nous portions
Tu portais           | Vous portiez
Il portait           | Ils portaient

PERFECT.
I carried.

Je portai            | Je porterai
Tu portas            | Tu porteras
Il porta             | Il portera
Nous portâmes        | Nous porterons
Vous portâtes        | Vous porterez
Ils portèrent        | Ils porterent

CONDITIONAL.
I might, &c. carry.

Je porterais         | Porte, carry thou
Tu porterais         | Qu’il porte, let him carry
Il porteraît         | Portons, let us carry
Nous porterions       | Portez, carry ye
Vous porteriez       | Qu’ils portent, let them carry
Ils porteraient      | 

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.
That I may carry.

Que je porte         | Que je portasse
Que tu portes        | Que tu portasses
Qu’il porte          | Qu’il portât
Que nous portions    | Que nous portassions
Que vous portiez     | Que vous portassiez
Qu’ils portent       | Qu’ils portassent

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Porte, carry thou.
Qu’il porte, let him carry
Portons, let us carry
Portez, carry ye
Qu’ils portent, let them carry

IMPERFECT.
That I might, &c. carry.

Que je portasse
Que tu portasses
Qu’il portât
Que nous portassions
Que vous portassiez
Qu’ils portassent
The compound tenses are formed by adding *porte*, carried, to the simple tenses of *avoir*; and so on with the other verbs.

**Remark 1.**—Verbs in *cer* have a cedilla put to the *c* when followed by *a* or *o*, that it may retain its sound of *s*; as, *commencer*, to begin, *commençant*.

2. Those ending in *ger* take *e* mute after *g* when followed by *a* or *o*, that it may retain the sound it has in the infinitive; as, *manger*, to eat, *mangeant*, &c.

3. Verbs in *yer* change *y* into *i* when followed by *e* mute; as, *payer*, to pay, *je paie*; *employer*, to employ, *j'emploie*.

4. Verbs in *eter* and *eier* double the *t* and *l* when followed by *e* mute; as, *jeter*, to throw, *je jette*; *appeler*, to call, *j'appelle*.

**Second Conjugation.**

**Observation.**—No, and not, with a verb, are expressed by *ne pas* or *ne point*; *ne* is put before the verb, and *pas*, *point*, are put after it, in the simple tenses, but before the participle in the compound tenses.

**Jouir, to enjoy.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ne pas jouir, not to enjoy</em></td>
<td><em>ne jouissant pas, not enjoying</em></td>
<td><em>pas joui, not enjoyed</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE.

_I do not enjoy._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je</td>
<td>ne jouis pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>ne jouis pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il</td>
<td>ne jouit pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nous</td>
<td>ne jouissons pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vous</td>
<td>ne jouissez pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ils</td>
<td>ne jouissent pas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IMPERFECT.

_I did not enjoy, was not enjoying._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je</td>
<td>ne jouissais pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>ne jouissais pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il</td>
<td>ne jouissait pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nous</td>
<td>ne jouissions pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vous</td>
<td>ne jouissiez pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ils</td>
<td>ne jouissaient pas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PERFECT.

_I have not enjoyed._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je</td>
<td>ne jouis pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>ne jouis pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il</td>
<td>ne jouit pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nous</td>
<td>ne jouîmes pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vous</td>
<td>ne jouîtes pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ils</td>
<td>ne jouirent pas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### FUTURE.

_I shall or will not enjoy._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je</td>
<td>ne jouirai pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>ne jouiras pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il</td>
<td>ne jouira pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nous</td>
<td>ne jouirons pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vous</td>
<td>ne jouirez pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ils</td>
<td>ne jouiront pas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CONDITIONAL.

_I might, &c. not enjoy._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je</td>
<td>ne jouirais pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>ne jouirais pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il</td>
<td>ne jouirait pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nous</td>
<td>ne jouirions pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vous</td>
<td>ne jouiriez pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ils</td>
<td>ne jouiraient pas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

_Do not (thou) enjoy._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ne jouis pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu’il ne jouisse pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne jouissons pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne jouissez pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu’ils ne jouissent pas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Grammatical Mood: Subjunctive Mood

#### Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>That I may not enjoy.</td>
<td>Que je ne jouisse pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que je ne jouisse pas</td>
<td>Que je ne jouisse pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que tu ne jouisses pas</td>
<td>Que tu ne jouisses pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu'il ne jouisse pas</td>
<td>Qu'il ne jouit pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que nous ne jouissions pas</td>
<td>Que nous ne jouissions pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que vous ne jouissiez pas</td>
<td>Que vous ne jouissiez pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu'ils ne jouissent pas</td>
<td>Qu'ils ne jouissent pas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remark.** — *Hais*, to hate, does not take the diaeresis in the singular of the Ind. Pres. nor in the 2d person sing. of the Imperative; *je hais, tu hais, il hait; hais*, hate thou; but it retains the diaeresis every where else, *nous haïssons, &c.*

#### Third Conjugation

**Observation 1.** — When a verb is used interrogatively, its pronoun subject is put after it; and if the 3d person sing. end in a vowel, the letter *t* is put between the verb and its pronoun subject; *recevra-t-il*, shall he receive?

2. If the subject of the verb used interrogatively in the 3d person sing. or plur. be a noun, the noun is put before the verb, and a pronoun after it, agreeing with the noun in gender and number; *l'homme reçoit-il?* does the man receive? *la femme reçoit-elle?* does the woman receive?
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

RECEVOIR, TO RECEIVE.

---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
recevoir, | recevant, | reçu, | Do I receive? | Did I receive? was I receive? | Should I receive? | Shall I not receive? | Ne reçois pas |

INDICATIVE MOOD.

RECEVOIR, to receive.

---|---|---|
recevoir, | recevant, | reçu, |
to receive, | receiving, | received. |
A GRAMMAR OF THE

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.
That I may not receive.
Que je ne reçoive pas
Que tu ne reçois pas
Qu'il ne reçoive pas
Que nous ne recevions pas
Que vous ne receviez pas
Qu'ils ne reçoivent pas

That I might, &c. not receive.
Que je ne reçusse pas
Que tu ne reçusses pas
Que tu ne reçusses pas
Que nous ne reçussions pas
Que vous ne reçussiez pas
Qu'ils ne reçussent pas

Comp. Pres. Je n'ai pas reçu, &c.
I have not received.

Comp. Imp. Je n'avais pas reçu, &c.
I had not received.

Had I not received?

REMARK.—A cedilla must be put to the ç when followed by o or u.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Obs. 1.—The feminine of participles is generally formed by adding e mute to the masculine, and the plural, by adding s to the singular; vendu, m. s., vendue, f. s., vendus, m. pl., vendues, f. pl.

Obs. 2.—The part. past must always agree in gender and number with its accusative that is placed before it; je l'ai rendu, m.; je l'ai rendue, f.; I have restored it; je les ai rendus, m. pl.; je les ai rendues, f. pl., I have restored them.

VENDRE, TO SELL.

Inf. Pres. vendre, to sell,
Part. Pres. vendant,
Part. Past. vendu,
selling,
sold,
**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT.</th>
<th>IMPERFECT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>I sell it, m.</em></td>
<td><em>I was selling it, f.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je le vends</td>
<td>Je la vendais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu le vends</td>
<td>Tu la vendais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il le vend</td>
<td>Il la vendait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nous le vendons</td>
<td>Nous la vendions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vous le vendez</td>
<td>Vous la vendiez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ils le vendent</td>
<td>Ils la vendaient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERFECT.</th>
<th>FUTURE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Did I sell any?</em></td>
<td><em>I will not sell them.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En vendis-je?</td>
<td>Je ne les vendrai pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En vendis-tu?</td>
<td>Tu ne les vendras pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En vendit-il?</td>
<td>Il ne les vendra pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En vendîmes-nous?</td>
<td>Nous ne les vendrons pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En vendîtes-vous?</td>
<td>Vous ne les vendrez pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En vendirent-ils?</td>
<td>Ils ne les vendront pas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITIONAL.</th>
<th>IMPERATIVE MOOD.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>I should sell it to him.</em></td>
<td><em>Sell it to him.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je le lui vendrais</td>
<td>Vends-le-lui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu le lui vendrais</td>
<td>Qu’il le lui vende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il le lui vendrait</td>
<td>Vendons-le-lui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nous le lui vendrions</td>
<td>Vendez-le-lui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vous le lui vendriez</td>
<td>Qu’ils le lui vendent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ils le lui vendraient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT.</th>
<th>IMPERFECT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>That I may sell it.</em></td>
<td><em>That I might, &amp;c. sell them.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que je le vende</td>
<td>Que je les vendisse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que tu le vendes</td>
<td>Que tu les vendisses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu’il le vende</td>
<td>Qu’il les vendit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que nous le vendions</td>
<td>Que nous les vendissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que vous le vendiez</td>
<td>Que vous les vendissiez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu’ils le vendent</td>
<td>Qu’ils les vendissent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comp. Pres. Je les ai vendus, m. pl.
   I have sold them.

Comp. Imp. Je les avais vendus.
   I had sold them.

Comp. Perf. Je les eus vendus.
   I had sold them.

Comp. Fut. Les aurai-je vendus?
   Shall I have sold them?

Comp. Con. Je les aurais or eusse vendus.
   I might have sold them.

Comp. Pres. Que je les aie vendus.
   That I may have sold them.

Comp. Imp. Que je les eusse vendus.
   That I might have sold them.

PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS.

The passive voice is formed by adding the past part. of a verb to the tenses of être, to be, and the participle must agree with the nominative in gender and number.

ÊTRE PORTE, TO BE CARRIED.

M. F.

Je suis porté, or portée, I am carried, &c.
J’étais porté, or portée, I was carried, &c.; and so on throughout all the tenses of être.

PRONOMINAL OR REFLECTIVE VERBS.

Pronominal or reflective verbs are always conjugated with two pronouns referring to the same person, and they follow their respective conjugations, taking être, and not avoir, in their compound tenses.
SE COUPER, TO CUT ONE'S SELF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>se couper,</td>
<td>se coupant,</td>
<td>coupé,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cut one's self,</td>
<td>cutting one's self,</td>
<td>cut.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

**PRESENT.**

* I cut or am cutting myself.
  - Je me coupe
  - Tu te coupes
  - Il se coupe
  - Nous nous coupons
  - Vous vous coupez
  - Ils se coupent

* Did I cut myself?
  - Me coupai-je?
  - Te coupas-tu?
  - Se coupait-il?
  - Nous coupâmes-nous?
  - Vous coupâtes vous?
  - Se coupèrent ils?

**PERFECT.**

* I was cutting myself.
  - Me coupai-je?
  - Te coupas-tu?
  - Se coupait-il?
  - Nous coupâmes-nous?
  - Vous coupâtes vous?
  - Se coupèrent ils?

**FUTURE.**

* I shall, &c. not cut myself.
  - Je ne me couperai pas
  - Tu ne te couperas pas
  - Il ne se coupera pas
  - Nous ne nous couperons pas
  - Vous ne vous couperez pas
  - Ils ne se couperont pas

**CONDITIONAL.**

* I should, &c. cut myself.
  - Je me couperais
  - Tu te couperais
  - Il se couperait
  - Nous nous couperions
  - Vous vous couperiez
  - Il se couperaient

**IMPERFECT.**

* Coupe-toi, cut thyself, &c.
  - Coupez-vous
  - Qu'ils se coupent
A GRAMMAR OF THE

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

That I may cut myself.
Que je me coupe
Que tu te coupes
Qu'il se coupe
Que nous nous coupions
Que vous vous coupiez
Qu'ils se coupent

IMPERFECT.

That I might cut myself.
Que je me coupasse
Que tu te coupasses
Qu'il se coupât
Que nous nous coupassions
Que vous vous coupassiez
Qu'ils se coupassent

COMPOUND TENSES.

COM. PRES.

I have cut myself.
Je me suis coupé
Tu t'es coupé
Il s'est coupé
Nous nous sommes coupés
Vous vous êtes coupés
Il se sont coupés

I had cut myself.
Je me fus coupé, &c.

COMP. FUT.

I shall have cut myself.
Je me serai coupé, &c.

I should have cut myself.
Je me serais or fusse coupé

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

COMP. PRES.

That I may have cut myself.
Que je me sois coupé, &c.

COMP. IMPERF.

That I might have cut myself.
Que je me fusse coupé, &c.
IRREGULAR VERBS.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Inf. Aller, to go, allant, allé.

Ind. Pr. Je vais, vas, va; allons, allez, vont.


Condit. J’irais

Imperat. Va, aille; allons, allez, aillent

Subj. Pr. Que j’aillle, ailles, aille; allions, alliez, aillent

Imperf. Que j’allasse

It takes être in the compound tenses;—être allé, to have gone.

So, s’en aller, to go away.

Envoyer, to send, and renvoyer, to send back, are regular, except in the Future and Conditional; as, j’enverrai, je renverrai; j’enverrais, je renverrais. (See remark 3, at the end of the 1st conjugation.)

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Inf. Courir, to run, courant, couru.

Ind. Pr. Je cours, cours, court; courons, courez, courent

Imp. Je cour-ais  Perf. Je cour-us

Fut. Je courrai  Condit. Je cour-rais

Imperat. Cours, coure; courons, courez, courent

Subj. Pr. Que je coure, coures, coure; courious, couriez, courent

Imperf. Que je cour-usse
So, accourir, to run to; concourir, to concur;
discourir, to discourse; encourir, to incur; par-
courir, to run over; recourir, to run again; se-
courir, to succour.

Inf. Acquérir, to acquire, acquérant, acquis.
Ind. Pr. J’acqu-iers, -iers, -iert; -érons, -érez, -ièrent
Imp. J’acquér-ais Perf J’acqu-ís
Imp. Acqu-iers, -ière; -érons, -érez, -ièrent
Subj. Pr. Que j’acqu-ière, -ières, -ière; -érons, -érez, -ièrent
Imp. Que j’acqu-isse

So, conquérir, to conquer; s’enquérir, to en-
quire; requérir, to require; quérir, only used in the infinitive with aller, envoyer, and venir, as allez quérerir, go for, or go and fetch; it is nearly obsolete.

Inf. Assaillir, to assault, assaillant, assailli.
Ind. Pr. J’assaill-e, -es, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent
Imp. J’assaill-ais Perf J’assaill-is
Imperat. Assaill-e, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent
Subj. Pr. Que j’assaill-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent
Imp. Que j’assaillisse

So, tressaillir, to start; cueillir, to gather; ac-
cueillir, to welcome; recueillir, to collect; but these three last verbs take e instead of i after ll in the Future and Conditional,—cueillerai, cueillerais, &c. Saillir, to project, is only used in the 3d persons singular and plural, and takes e instead of i after
Il in the Future and Conditional; but 

French Language.

*Inf.* Bouillir, *to boil*, bouillant, bouilli.

*Ind. Pr.* Je bouill, bouis, bouit; bouill-ons, -ez, -ent.

*Imp.* Je bouill-ais  

*Fut.* Je bouill-ais

*Imperat.* Bouis, bouille; bouillons, bouillez, bouillant

*Subj. Pr.* Que je bouill-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

*Imperf.* Que je bouill-isse

So, ébouillir, *to boil away*, seldom used but in the Infinitive and Past Part.; débouillir, *to try colours in dyeing*; parbouillir, *to parboil*; rebouillir, *to boil again.*

*Inf.* Fuir, *to flee*, fuyant, fui.

*Ind. Pr.* Je fu-is, -is, -it; -yons, -yez, -ient

*Imp.* Je fuy-ais  

*Fut.* Je fuy-ais

*Imperat.* Fu-is, -ie, -yons, -yez, -ient

*Subj. Pr.* Que je fu-ie, -ies, -ie; -yions, -yez, -ient

*Imperat.* Que je fu-isse

So, s’enfuir, *to run away.*

*Inf.* Mourir, *to die*, mourant, mort.

*Ind. Pr.* Je meu-rs, -rs, -rt; mour-ons, -ez, meurent

*Imp.* Je mour-ais  

*Fut.* Je mourr-ai

*Imperat.* Meu-rs, -re; mour-ons, -ez, meurent

*Subj. Pr.* Que je meu-re, -res, -re; mour-ions, -iez, meurent

*Imp.* Que je mour-uisse
12 A Grammar of the

**Être in the Compound Tenses**—être mort, to have died; se mourir, to be at the point of death.

**Inf. Offrir, to offer, offrant, offert.**

*Ind. Pr.* J’offre, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent

*Imp. J’offrais*  *Perf.* J’offris

*Fut.* J’offrira  *Condit.* J’offrirais

*Imper.* Offre, -e, -es, -ez, -ent

*Subj. Pr.* Que j’offre, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent

*Imp. Que j’offrisse*

So, couvrir, to cover; découvrir, to discover; re-couvrir, to cover again; ouvrir, to open; rouvrir, to open again; métérer, to underbid; souffrir, to suffer.

**Inf. Servir, to serve, servant, servi.**

*Ind. Pr.* Je sers, -s, -t, -vons, -vez, -vent

*Imp. Je servais*  *Perf.* Je servi

*Fut.* Je servirai  *Condit.* Je servirais

*Imper.* Sers, -ve, -vons, -vez, -vent

*Subj. Pr.* Que je serve, -es, -e, -ions, -iez, -ent

*Imp. Que je servisse*

So, desservir, to clear the table; sentir, to feel; consentir, to consent; pressentir, to foresee; ressentir, to resent; mentir, to lie; démentir, to contradict; se repentir, to repent; partir, to set out; départir, to divide; repartir, to set out again; sortir, to go out; ressortir, to go out again; dormir, to sleep; s’endormir, to fall asleep; endormir, to lull asleep; se réendormir, to fall asleep again.

**Remarque**—Asservir, to subject, and répartir, to share, to divide, are regular.
Inf. Venir, to come, venant, venu.

f. Pr. Je viens, -s, -t; venons, -ez, viennent
p. Je ven-ais
erf. Je vins, vins, vint; vinmes, vintes, vinrent
ut. Je vendrais

Condit. Je viendrais

imp. Que je vienne, -s, -e; venions, -iez, viennent

subj. Pr. Que je vienne, -s, -e; venions, -iez, viennent

Etre in the Compound Tenses,—être venu, to have come.

So, avenir, to happen (only used in the 3d person singular); convenir, to agree, to suit; contravenir, to contravene; devenir, to become; disconvenir, to deny; mésavoir, to succeed ill (only used in the Inf.); parvenir, to attain; provenir, to proceed; prévenir, to prevent, to anticipate; revenir, to return, to come back; se souvenir, to remember; se ressouvenir, to recollect; subvenir, to relieve; survenir, to come unlooked for; revenir, to become again; tenir, to hold; s'abstenir, to abstain; appartenir, to belong; contenir, to contain; détenir, to detain; entretenir, to keep up, to converse; maintenir, to maintain; obtenir, to obtain; retenir, to retain; soutenir, to sustain.

Inf. Vêtir, to clothe, vêtant, vêtu.

Ind. Pr. Je vêts, -vêts, -vêt; -vêtons, -vêtez, -vêtent

Imp. Je vêt-ais

Perf. Je vêt-is

Fut. Je vêtirai

Condit. Je vêtir-ais

Imper. Vêt-s, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent
A GRAMMAR OF THE

Subjects. Que je vêt-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ient

Imper. Que je vêt-isse

So, dévêtir, to divest, revêtir, to confer.

Inf. Faillir, to fail, faillant, failii.

Ind. Perf. Je failli-s, -is, -it; mêmes, mêmes, irent

The other simple tenses are wanting, but all the compound tenses are used.

Défaillir, to faint, défaillant, défailli.

Ind. Pr. Nous défaillons

Imp. Je défaillais

Perf. Je défailli-s

The other tenses are wanting.

Gésir, to lie, gisant.

Ind. Pr. Il git; nous gisons, ils gisent

Imp. Il gisait

Rest wanting.

Third Conjugation.

Asseoir, to seat, asseyant, assis.

Ind. Pr. J’ass-ieds, -ieds, -ied; -eyons, -eyez, -éient

Imp. J’assey-ais

Perf. J’ass-is

Fut. J’assiérai, or J’asseyer-ai

Cond. J’assiérai, or J’asseyer-ais

Imper. Ass-ieds, -éie; -eyons, -eyez, -éient

Subj. Pr. Que j’ass-éie, -éies, -éie; -eyions, -eyiez, -éient

Imp. Que j’ass-isse

So, s’asseoir, to sit down; rasseoir, to settle.

Mouvoir, to move, mouvant, mu.

Ind. Pr. Je meus, meus, meut; mouv-ons, -ez, meuvent

Imp. Je mouv-ais
Perf. Je m-us  Fut. Je mouvr-ai  
Condit. Je mouvr-ais  
Imperat. Meus, meuve; mouv-ons, -ez, meuvent  
Subj. Pr. Que je meuve, -ves, -ve; mouv-ions, -iez, meuvent  
Imp. Que je m-usse  

So, émouvoir, to stir; to move; promouvoir, to promote, promu, has no other simple parts, but is used in all the compound tenses.  

Savoir, to know (by the mind), sachant, su.  
Ind. Pr. Je sais, sais, sait; savons, savez, savent  
Imp. Je sav-ais  Perf. Je s-us  
Fut. Je saur-ai  Condit. Je saur-ais  
Imperat. Sache, sache; sachons, sachez, sachent  
Subj. Pr. Que je sache, saches, sache; sachions, -iez, sachent  
Imp. Que je susse  

Note.—The Condit., je ne saurais, &c., is very frequently used for je ne puis, &c., I cannot.  

Valoir, to be worth, valant, valu.  
Ind. Pr. Je vaux, vaux, vaut; val-ons, -ez, valent  
Imp. Je val-ais  Perf. Je val-us  
Fut. Je vaudrais  Condit. Je vaudrais  
Imperat. Vaux, vaille; val-ons, -ez, vaillent  
Subj. Pr. Que je vaill-e, -es, -e; val-ions, -iez, vaillent  
Imp. Que je val-usse  

So, équivaloir, to be equivalent; revaloir, to return like for like; but prévaloir, to prevail, makes in the Pres. Subj. prévale, prévales, &c.  

Voir, to see, voyant, vu.  
Ind. Pr. Je vois, vois, voit; voy-ons, -ez, voient  
Imp. Je voy-ais  Perf. Je v-is  
Fut. Je verr-ai  Condit. Je verr-ais
Imperat. Vois, voie; voyons, voyez, voient
Subj. Pr. Que je voie, voies, voie; voy-ions, -iez, voient
Imp. Que je v-isse

So, entrevoir, to have a glimpse of; revoir, to see again; but pourvoir, to provide, has in the
Perf. Ind. pourvus, &c., in the Fut. pourvoirai, &c., in the Condit. pourvoirais, &c., and in the
Imp. Subj. pourvusse, &c. Prévoir, to foresee, has prévoirai in the Fut. and prévoirais in the Condit.; surseoir, to suspend, to put off, is conjugated like prévoir, except in the Part. Past, which is sursi; it also drops the e of seoir in all its tenses, except in the Fut. and Condit.; dépourvoir, to leave destitute, has dépourvu. The rest wanting.

Pouvoir, to be able, pouvant, pu.

Ind. Pr. Je puis, or je peux, peux, peut; pourvons, -ez, peuvent
Perf. Je p-us
Condit. Je pourr-ais
Imp. Je pouv-ais

Je puis is preferable to je peux; say puis-je?
can I? and never peux-je?

Vouloir, to be willing, voulant, voulu.

Ind. Pr. Je veux, veux, veut; voul-ons, -ez, veulent
Imp. Je voul-ais
Perf. Je voul-us
Fut. Je voudr-ai
Condit. Je voudr-ais

Imperat. Veuillez, have the goodness. Rest wanting. Subj. Pr. Que je veuill-e, -es, -e; voulions, -iez, veuillent
Imp. Que je voulu-ss
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Falloor (impersonal verb), to be necessary, fallu.

Ind. Pr. Il faut, it is necessary
Imp. Il fallait, it was necessary
Perf. Il fallut
Condit. Il faudrait
Imp. Qu'il fallût
Comp. Prs. Il a fallu, it has been necessary, &c.

Pleuvvoir, to rain, pleuvant, plu.

Ind. Pr. Il pleut, it rains
Imp. Il pleuvait
Perf. Il plut
Condit. Il pleuvrait
Imp. Qu'il plût

Y avoir, there to be, y ayant.

Ind. Pr. Il y a, there is, there are
Imp. Il y avait, there was, there were
Perf. Il y eut
Condit. Il y aurait
Imp. Qu'il y eût

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Battre, to beat, battant, battu.

Ind. Pr. Je bats, bats, bat; batt-ons, -ez, -ent
Imp. Je batt-ais
Perf. Je batt-is
Fut. Je battr-ai
Condit. Je battr-ais
Imperat. Bats, batt-e; -ons, -ez, -ent
Subj. Pr. Que je batt-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent
Imp. Que je battisse

So, abattre, to beat down; combattre, to fight; débattre, to debate; rabattre, to abate; rebattre, to beat again; s'ébattre, to make merry.
Coudre, to sew, cousant, cousu.

Ind. Pr. Je cou-ds, -ds, -d; -sons, -sez, -sent
Imp. Je cous-ais Perf. Je cous-is
Fut. Je coudr-ai Condit. Je coudr-ais
Imperat. Cou-ds, cous-e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Subj. Pr. Que je cous-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent
Imp. Que je cous-isse

So, découdre, to unsew; recoudre, to sew again.

Conduire, to conduct, conduisant, conduit.

Ind. Pr. Je condui-s, -s, -t; -sons, -sez, -sent
Imp. Je conduis-ais Perf. Je conduis-is
Fut. Je conduirai Condit. Je conduir-ais
Imperat Condui-s, -se; -sons, -sez, -sent
Subj. Pr. Que je conduis-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -er
Imp. Que je conduis-isse

So, éconduire, to refuse; reconduire, to reconduct; déduire, to deduct; enduire, to plaster; introduire, to introduce; produire, to produce; réduire, to reduce; reproduire, to reproduce; séduire, to seduce; traduire, to translate; construire, to construct; détruire, to destroy; instruire, to instruct; cuire, to cook; recuire, to cook again; luire, to shine; reluire, to shine, to glitter; nuire, to hurt; but the last three make i the Past. Part. lui, relui, nui.

Boire, to drink, buvant, bu.

Ind. Pr. Je boi-s, -s, -t; buv-ons, -ez, boivent
Imp. Je buv-ais Perf. Je b-us
Fut. Je boir-ai Condit. Je boir-ais
Imperat. Boi-s, -ve; buv-ons, -ez, boivent
Subj. Pr. Que je boi-ve, -ves, -ve; buv-ions, -iez
boivent Imp. Que je b-usse.
Conclure, to conclude, concluant, conclus.

Ind. Pr. Je conclu-s, -s, -t; -ons, -ez, -ent
Imp. Je conclu-ais Perf. Je conclu-s
Fut. Je conclur-ai Condit. Je conclur-ais
Imperat. Conclu-s, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent
Subj. Pr. Que je conclu-e, -es, -e; ions, -iez, -ent
Imp. Que je concl-usse

So, exclure, to exclude, reclure, to cloister up.

Craindre, to fear, craignant, craint.

Ind. Pr. Je crai-ns, -ns, -nt; -gnons, -gnez, -gnent
Imp. Je craign-ais Perf. Je craign-is
Fut. Je craindrai Condit. Je craindrais
Imperat. Crai-ns, -gne; -gnons, -gnez, -gnent
Subj. Pr. Que je crai-gne, -gnes, -gne; -gnions, -gniez, -gnent
Imp. Que je craign-isse

So, atteindre, to reach; astreindre, to restrain; aveindre, to take out; ceindre, to gird on; contraindre, to compel; détéindre, to discolor; empreindre, to imprint; enceindre, to enclose; enfreindre, to infringe; épreindre, to strain; étendre, to extinguish; étendre, to bind; feindre, to feign; peindre, to paint; plaire, to pity; restreindre, to bind; teindre, to dye or tinge; oindre, to anoint; joindre, to join; adjoindre, to associate; déjoindre, to sunder; disjoindre, to separate; enjoindre, to enjoin; poindre, to lay (eggs); rejoindre, to meet again.

Note.—Plaindre, signifies to pity, but, se plaindre (reflected), to complain: il nous plaint, mais il ne se plaint pas de nous, he pities us, but does not complain of us.
Croire, to believe, croyant, cru.

Ind. Pr. Je croi-s, -s, -t; croy-ons, -ez, croient
Imp. Je croy-ais  Perf. Je cr-us
Fut. Je croir-ai  Condit. Je croir-ais
Imperat. Croi-s, -e; croy-ons, -ez, croient

Subj. Pr. Que je croi-e, -es, -e; croy-ions, -ie croient
Imp. Que je cr-usse

Accroire is used only in the Infinitive; faire a croire à quelqu’un, to impose upon some one.

Ecrire, to write, écrivant, écrit.

Ind. Pr. J’écri-s, -s, -t; -vons, -vez, -vent
Imp. J’écriv-ais  Perf. J’écriv-is
Imperat Ecri-s, -ve, -vons, -vez, -vent
Subj. Pr. Que j’écri-ve, -ves, -ve; -vions, -vie -vent
Imp. Que j’écrivisse

So, circonscire, to circumscribe; décrire, to describe; inscrire, to inscribe; prescrire, to prescribe; proscrire, to proscribe; récrire, to write again; souscrire, to subscribe; transcrire, to copy.

Faire, to do or make, faisant, fait.

Ind. Pr. Je fais-s, -s, -t; -sons, faites, font
Imp. Je fais-ais  Perf. Je f-is
Fut. Je fer-ai  Condit. Je fer-ais
Imperat. Fais, fasse; faisons, faites, fassent
Subj. Pr. Que je fass-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent
Imp. Que je fisse

So, contrefaire, to counterfeit; défaire, to undo; forfaire, to forfeit; malfaire, to do harm; méfain to do wrong; parfaire, to perfect; refaire, to again; satisfaire, to satisfy; surfaire, to overcharge to ask too much.
Médir, to slander, médisant, médit.

Ind. Pr. Je médi-s, -s, -t; -sons, -sez, -sent
Imp. Je médis-as Perf. Je méd-is
Fut. Je médir-ai Condit. Je médir-ais
Imperat. Méli-s, -se; -sons, -sez, -sent
Subj. Pr. Que je médi-se, -ses, -se; -sions, -siez, -sent
      Imp. Que je méd-isse

So, confire, to pickle, to preserve; contredire, to contradict; délire, to disown; interdire, to interdict; prédire, to predict; dire, to say; redire, to say again; these two last have dites, redites, in the 2d person plur. Pres. Ind. and Imperative,—suffire, to suffice, suffi in the Past Part.; circoncire, to circumsise, Past. Part. circoncis.

Maudire, to curse, doubles the s between two vowels; as, maudissant.

Lire, to read, Past. Part. lu; Perf. Ind. je lus; Imp. Subj. que je lusse; the rest like médire; like lire conjugate élire, to elect; relire, to read again.

Mettre, to put, mettant, mis.

Ind. Pr. Je me-tsx, -tsx, -t; -ttons, -ttex, -ttent
Imp. Je metts-as Perf. Je m-is
Imperat. Me-ts, -tte; -ttons, -ttex, -ttent
Subj Pr. Que je me-tte, -ttes, -tte; -tions, -ttiez, -ttent
      Imp. Que je m-isse

So, admettre, to admit; commettre, to commit; compromettre, to compromise; démêter, to dislocate; s’entremettre, to interpose; omettre, to omit; permettre, to permit; promettre, to promise; remettre, to delay; soumettre, to subdue; transmettre, to transmit.
Moudre, to grind, moulant, moulu.

Ind. Pr. Je mou-ds, -ds, -d; -lons, -lez, -lent
Imp. Je moul-ais
Perf. Je moul-us
Fut. Je moudr-ai
Condit. Je moudr-ais
Imperat. Mou.ds, -le; -lons, -lez, -lent
Subj. Pr. Que je mou-le, -les, -le; -lions, -liez -lent
Imp. Que je moul-usse

So, émoudre, to grind (knives); rémoudre, to grind again (knives); remoudre, to grind again (grain.)

Connaître, to know (by the senses); connaissant, connu.

Ind. Pr. Je connai-s, -s, -t; -ssons, -ssez, -ssent
Imp. Je connaiss-ais
Perf. Je conn-us
Fut. Je connaîtr-ai
Condit. Je connaîtr-ais
Imperat. Connai-s, -sse; -ssons, -ssez, -ssent
Subj. Pr. Que je connai-sse, -sses, -sse; -ssions -ssiez, -ssent
Imp. Que je conn-usse

So, reconnaître, to know again; méconnaître to forget, not to know; paraître, to appear; apparaître, to appear; comparaître, to appear; disparaître, to disappear; reparaître, to appear again repaître, to feed; croître, to grow; acroître, to increase; décroître, to decrease; recroître, to grow again; surcroître, to grow out; pâtre, to feed; pâtre wants Imp. Ind. and Imp. Subj.; naître, to be born, has né for the Past Part., je naquis for the Perf. Ind., and que je naquisse for the Imp. Subj.; et prendre in the compound tenses; renaissance, to be born again, is like naître.
Résoudre, to resolve, résolvant, résolu, or résous, when it means reduced into.

**Ind. Pr.** Je résous, -ous, -out; -olvons, -olvez, -olvent

**Imp.** Je résolv-ais

**Perf.** Je résol-us

**Fut.** Je résoudr-ai

**Condit.** Je résoudr-ais

**Imperat.** Rés-ous, -olve; -olvons, -olvez, -olvent

**Subj. Pr.** Que je résol-ve, -ves, -ve; -vions, -viez, -vent

**Imp.** Que je résolusse

So, soudre, to solve; but absoudre, to acquit, and dissoudre, to dissolve, want the Perf. Ind and Imperat. Subj., and have in the Past Part. absous, m., absoute, f., dissous, m., dissoute, f.

Plaire, to please, plaisant, plu. (gov. dat.)

**Ind. Pr.** Je plai-s, -s, -t; -sons, -sez, -sent

**Imp.** Je plais-ais

**Perf.** Je pl-us

**Fut.** Je plair-ai

**Condit.** Je plair-ais

**Imperat.** Plai-s, se; -sons, -sez, -sent

**Subj. Pr.** Que je plai-se, -ses, -se; -sions, -siez, -sent

**Imp.** Que je pl-usse

So, complaire, to humour; déplaire, to displease; se taire, to be silent (Past. Pt. tû).

Prendre, to take, prenant, pris.

**Ind. Pr.** Je pren-ds, -ds, -d; -ons, -ez, -nent

**Imp.** Je pren-ais

**Perf.** Je pr-is

**Fut.** Je prendr-ai

**Condit.** Je prendr-ais

**Imperat.** Pren-ds, -ne; -ons, -ez, -nent

**Subj. Pr.** Que je pren-ne, -nes, -ne; -ions, -iez, -nent

**Imp.** Que je prisse
So, apprendre, to learn; comprendre, to comprehend; déprendre, to detach, to loosen; désapprendre, to unlearn, to forget; entreprendre, to undertake; méprendre, to mistake; reprendre, to reprove; surprendre, to surprise.

Rire, to laugh, riant, ri.

Ind. Pr. Je ri-s, -s, -t; -ons, -ez, -ent
Imp. Je ri-aís Perf. Je ri-s
Fut. Je rir-ai Condit. Je rir-aís
Imperat. Ri-s, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent
Subj. Pr. Que je ri-e, -e, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent
Imp. Que je risse

So, sourire, to smile.

Rompre, to break, rampant, rompu.

Ind. Pr. Je romp-s, -s, -t; -ons, -ez, -ent
Imp. Je romp-aís Perf. Je romp-is
Fut. Je rompr-ai Condit. Je rompr-aís
Imperat. Romp-s, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent
Subj. Pr. Que je romp-e, -e, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent
Imp. Que je rompisse

So, corrompre, to corrupt; interrompre, to interrupt; but mordre, to bite, démordre, to desist; tordre, to twist, détordre, to untwist, do not talk in the 3d person sing. Pr. Ind.; as, il mord, he bites.

Suivre, to follow, suivant, suivi.

Ind. Pr. Je sui-s, -s, -t; -vons, -vez, -vent
Imp. Je suiv-aís Perf. Je suiv-is
Fut. Je suivr-ai Condit. Je suivr-aís
Imperat. Sui-s, -ve; -vons, -vez, -vent
Subj. Pr. Que je sui-ve, -ves, -ve; -vions, -viez, -vent

Imp. Que je suivisse

So, poursuivre, to pursue; but s'ensuivre, to ensue, is used only in the 3d persons sing. and plur. of every tense.

Vivre, to live, has vécu in the Past Part., je vécus in the Perf. Ind., que je vécusse in the Imp. Subj.; revivre, to revive, survivre, to survive, are like vivre.

Vaincre, to conquer, vainquant, vaincu.

Ind. Pr. Je vain-ces, -cs, -c; -quons, -quez, -quent

Imp. Je vainquis

Fut. Je vaincr-ai

Condit. Je vaincr-ais

Imperat. Vain-ces, -que; -quons, -ez, -quent

Subj. Pr. Que je vain-que, -ques, -que; -quions, -iez, -quent

Imp. Que je vainquissete

So, convaincre, to convince.

Clore, to close, clos.

Ind. Pr. Je clos, clos, clot; rest wanting

Fut. Je clorai

Condit. Je cloraiss

Imp. Clos; rest wanting

So, enclore, to enclose; déclore, to unclose; for-clore, to preclude.

Eclore, to blow like a flower, éclos.

Ind. Pr. Il éclot; ils éclosent

Fut. Il éclora; ils écloront

Condit. Il éclorait; ils éclorayaient

Subj. Pr. Qu’il éclose; qu’ils éclosent

Etre in the compound tenses.
Frire, to fry, frit.

Ind. Pr. Je fri-s, -s, -t; rest wanting.
Fut. Je frir-ai
Condit. Je frir-ais
Imperat. Fris; rest wanting.

Traire, to milk, trayant, trait.

Ind. Pr. Je trai-s, -is, -t; tr-ayons, -ayez, -aient
Imp. Je tray-ais
Fut Je trairen
Condit. Je trairen
Imperat. Trai-s, -e; tr-ayons, -ayez, -aient
Subj. Pr. Que je trai-e, -es, -e; tr-ayions, -ayiez
-Sous:
So, abstraire, to abstract; attaivre, to attract
distraire, to distract; extraire, to extract; ren
traire, to darn; retraire, to redeem; soustraire, t
subtract.

Remark.—The following verbs take être in th
compound tenses: aller, arriver, accourir, choi
déchoir, décéder, échoir, tomber, entrer, naitre
mourir, partir, rentrer, resiter, retourner, sortir
retomber, venir, devenir, avenir, redevenir, inter
venir, parvenir, provenir, revenir, survenir, and a
reflected verbs.

Of Adverbs.

Adverbs are formed from most adjectives by
adding ment to the masculine, if ending in e, t, u;
or to the feminine, if ending otherwise. Sage
wise, sagement, wisely; attentif, attentive, atten
tivement, attentively.

Adverbs are compared like adjectives, except
that le is invariable.
The following adverbs are compared irregularly:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Posit.</th>
<th>Comp.</th>
<th>Superl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vite,</td>
<td>plus vite,</td>
<td>le plus vite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quickly,</td>
<td>more quickly,</td>
<td>most quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souvent,</td>
<td>moins souvent,</td>
<td>le moins souvent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>often,</td>
<td>less often,</td>
<td>least often.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverbs are generally placed immediately after the verb in the simple tenses, and before the past participle in the compound tenses; but compound adverbs must be put after the participle. *Il parle souvent*, he often speaks; *elle a bien parlé*, she has spoken well; *il l’a dit autrefois*, he said so formerly.

CHIEF ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.

- **A contre cœur**, unwillingly.  
- **A couvert**, sheltered.  
- **A découvert**, openly.  
- **A dessein**, on purpose.  
- **A droite**, on, to the right.
A faux,
wrongly.

A fond,
thoroughly.

A gauche,
on, to the left.

A jamais,
for ever.

Ailleurs,
elsewhere.

Ainsi,
thus.

A la file,
in a row.

A la fois,
at once.

A l’écart,
aside.

A l’envie,
vying,
with one another.

A l’étourdie,
rashly.

A l’improviste,
unawares.

Alors,
then.

A merveille,
exceedingly well.

A peine,
hardly.

A propos,
in time.

Assez,
enough.

A tort,
wrongly.

Vous m’accusez à faux,
you accuse me wrongly.

Le savez-vous à fond?
do you know it thoroughly?

Prenez à gauche,
turn to the left.

Vous êtes à jamais ruiné,
you are ruined for ever.

Je vais ailleurs,
I am going elsewhere.

Je le veux ainsi,
I wish it thus.

Ils sont à la file,
they are in a row.

Vous lisez trop à la fois,
you read too much at once.

Elle lui parle à l’écart,
she speaks to him aside.

Nous étudions à l’envie,
we study, vying with one another.

Vous parlez à l’étourdie,
you speak rashly.

Il est survenu à l’improviste,
he came up unawares.

Nous demeurions alors à Calais
we were then living at Calais.

Elle danse à merveille,
she dances exceedingly well.

A peine sait-elle écrire,
she can hardly write.

Vous êtes venu à propos,
you have come in time.

J’ai assez d’argent,
I have enough of money.

Vous me reprochez à tort,
you reproach me wrongly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auparavant,</td>
<td>I wish to see it first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autant,</td>
<td>En avez-vous autant?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autrefois,</td>
<td>have you as much?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaucoup,</td>
<td>this house was formerly his.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bien,</td>
<td>I see many people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davantage,</td>
<td>you speak well; he has much money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bientôt,</td>
<td>shall we dine soon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cependant,</td>
<td>in the meantime it grows light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment,</td>
<td>how does he live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D'abord,</td>
<td>write your letter first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De front,</td>
<td>do you wish any more?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De bonne foi,</td>
<td>Nous sommes trois de front,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehors,</td>
<td>Parlez-vous de bonne foi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Déjà,</td>
<td>they have gone out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De jour,</td>
<td>he has returned already.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demain,</td>
<td>he travels by day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De nuit,</td>
<td>I shall see you to-morrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I study by night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Word</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devant,</td>
<td>go before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encore,</td>
<td>he still lives there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En haut,</td>
<td>is she up stairs?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensemble,</td>
<td>we were together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuite,</td>
<td>I will go there afterwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exprès,</td>
<td>I did it purposely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort,</td>
<td>this is very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guère,</td>
<td>there are but few true friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ici,</td>
<td>come here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jadis, long ago,</td>
<td>that was the fashion long ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamais, ever, (with ne)</td>
<td>I will never speak to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jusqu’où,</td>
<td>how far shall we go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loin,</td>
<td>don’t go far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenant, now,</td>
<td>do you see it now?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mal,</td>
<td>you have done it badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mieux,</td>
<td>so much the better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Où, where,</td>
<td>where is she?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Par mégarde, inadvertently,</td>
<td>he fell into it inadvertently.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Partout, everywhere, Je vous ai cherché partout, I have been seeking you everywhere.
Peu, little, few. Je m’en soucie peu, I care little about it.
Peut-être, perhaps. Peut-être qu’elle viendra, perhaps she will come.
Quand, when. Quand partirez-vous? when will you set out?
Souvent, often. Je le vois souvent, I often see him.
Sur-le-champ, immediately. Il le tua sur-le-champ, he immediately slew him.
Tant, so much, so many. Il a tant vu, he has seen so much.
Tôt ou tard, soon or late. Elle s’en repentira tôt ou tard, she will repent it soon or late.
Tout à fait, quite. Il est tout à fait sourd, he is quite deaf.
Tout de suite, immediately. Je reviens tout de suite, I am coming back immediately.
Tout à coup, suddenly. Elle entra tout à coup, she came in suddenly.
Très, very. Cette poire est très mauvaise, this pear is very bad.
Trop, too much, too many. Vous en mangez trop, you are eating too much of it.
Vite, quickly. Allez vite, go quickly.
Volontiers, willingly. Le fera-t-il volontiers? will he do it willingly?

OF PREPOSITIONS.

THE CHIEF PREPOSITIONS ARE AS FOLLOW:

A, to, at. Il va à Paris, he is going to Paris.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avant,</td>
<td>before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Après,</td>
<td>after.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Après de,</td>
<td>near.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avec,</td>
<td>with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autour,</td>
<td>round.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chez,</td>
<td>to, at one's house,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contre,</td>
<td>against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dans,</td>
<td>in, into.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De,</td>
<td>of, from, by.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deçà,</td>
<td>on this side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delà,</td>
<td>on that side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depuis,</td>
<td>since.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devant,</td>
<td>in the presence of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derrière,</td>
<td>behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dès,</td>
<td>very, from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durant,</td>
<td>during.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En,</td>
<td>in, into.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entre,</td>
<td>between.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French Sentence</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venez avant trois heures,</td>
<td>come before three o'clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J'irai après vous,</td>
<td>I will go after you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il est après du feu,</td>
<td>he is near the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allez-vous avec nous?</td>
<td>are you going with us?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ils sont autour de lui,</td>
<td>they are round him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elle va chez son frère,</td>
<td>she is going to her brother's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il s'appuie contre l'arbre,</td>
<td>he leans against the tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ils sont autour de lui,</td>
<td>they are round him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elle va chez son frère,</td>
<td>she is going to her brother's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On parle de vous,</td>
<td>they speak of you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'armée est en deçà les Pyrénées,</td>
<td>the army is on this side of the Pyrenees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le voilà au delà de la Tamise,</td>
<td>there it is on that side of the Thames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je l'ai vu depuis son retour,</td>
<td>I have seen him since his return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'accusé est devant le juge,</td>
<td>the accused is before the judge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regardez derrière la porte,</td>
<td>look behind the door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punissez-le dès ce moment,</td>
<td>punish him this very moment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il y demeura durant l'hiver dernier,</td>
<td>he lived there during last winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elle est en Écosse,</td>
<td>she is in Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il se met entre nous,</td>
<td>he puts himself between us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Expression</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envers,</td>
<td>towards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faute de,</td>
<td>for want of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hors de,</td>
<td>out of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jusqu'à,</td>
<td>as for as.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loin,</td>
<td>far.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malgré,</td>
<td>in spite of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outre,</td>
<td>beyond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Par,</td>
<td>by.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parmi,</td>
<td>among.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendant,</td>
<td>during.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour,</td>
<td>for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Près de,</td>
<td>near.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quant à,</td>
<td>as for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sans,</td>
<td>without.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sous,</td>
<td>under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selon,</td>
<td>according to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sur,</td>
<td>on, upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vers,</td>
<td>towards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Il est ingrat envers moi**, he is ungrateful towards me.
- **Faute d’argent.**, for want of money.
- **Nous sommes hors du champ,** we are out of the field.
- **J’irai jusqu’à, Londres,** I will go as far as London.
- **Sommes-nous loin de Paris?** are we far from Paris?
- **Il le fera malgré nous,** he will do it in spite of us.
- **Il est outre mer,** he is beyond seas.
- **Rome fut bâti par Romulus,** Rome was built by Romulus.
- **Est-il parmi eux?** is he among them?
- **Il y sera pendant le printemps,** he will be there during spring.
- **Ceci est pour vous,** this is for you.
- **Il est près de minuit,** it is near midnight.
- **Quant à moi, je n’y irai pas,** as for me, I will not go there.
- **S’en est-il allé sans moi?** has he gone away without me?
- **Il est sous la table,** it is under the table.
- **Je vous écrirai selon les circonstances,** I will write to you according to circumstances.
- **Le livre est sur la chaise,** the book is on the chair.
- **Regardez vers l’occident,** look towards the west.
REMARK.—Prepositions of one syllable are generally repeated; J’irai à Londres et à Paris, I will go to London and Paris; il est en France ou en Espagne, he is in France or Spain.

A, de, pour, sans, après, par, govern the infinitive, and en governs the present participle. Sans parler, without speaking; après avoir dîné, after having dined; en y allant, in going there.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE CHIEF CONJUNCTIONS ARE AS FOLLOW:—

Car, for.
Et, and.
Si, if.
Ou, or.
Que, that.
Ni, neither.
Comme, as.
Comment, how.

Donc, then.
Puisque, since.
Sinon, else.
Enfin, at last.
Mais, but.
Tandis que, whilst that.
Toutefois, however.
Cependant, however.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

Bon! well!
Ah! ah!
Hélas! alas!
Hé! oh!
Fi! fie!
Fi donc! fie upon!

Vive la joie! huzza!
Allons! come on!
Courage! cheer up!
Beau! softly!
Hola! hold!
Gare! out of the way!

A SHORT TREATISE ON SYNTAX.

Rule 1.—The article is used with nouns taken in the full extent of their meaning, and must be
2. The article is used with countries and provinces: L'Angleterre est un pays riche, England is a rich country; l'étendue de la France, the extent of France; je viens de la Chine, I come from China; la Jamaïque est une île, Jamaica is an island.

Exceptions.—The article is not used with countries in Europe when preceded by verbs of residence or motion, nor when they qualify a noun: Il vient de France, he comes from France; elle va en Italie, she is going to Italy; nous demeurens en Angleterre, we live in England; le roi d'Angleterre, the king of England.

3. The article is used instead of a or an, signifying per before nouns of weight, measure, and number; but par is used instead of a or an before time: Dix sous la livre, tenpence a pound; quatre francs la bouteille, four francs a bottle; tant par an, par mois, &c., so much a-year, a-month, &c.

4. Nouns used partitively are preceded by du, de la, de l', des, according to their gender and number; Achetez du papier et des plumes, buy some paper and pens; apportez de la viande, bring some meat; buvez de l'eau, drink some water.

Exception.—De alone is used when words of quantity or an adjective precedes the noun, but bien always requires du, de la, de l', des, after it: Une livre de beurre, a pound of butter; trop de peine, too much trouble; il y a beaucoup d'hom-
ones, or bien des hommes, there are many men; voilà de beaux arbres, there are some fine trees.

5. The article is not used in the enumeration of princes, nor with nouns used in apposition: George quatrième, George the Fourth; Pierre, fils de mon ami, Peter, the son of my friend.

6. A and an are not expressed when we indicate a person's country, title, profession, or trade: Il est Anglais et médecin, he is an Englishman and a physician; elle est comtesse, she is a countess.

7. A and an are not expressed before a noun explaining one that precedes it: J'ai lu Athalie, tragédie, I have read Athalia, a tragedy; il est à Calais, ville de France, he is at Calais, a town of France.

OF NOUNS.

8. Nouns having a dependence on each other are united by de: L'héritier du trône, the heir to the throne; la route de Londres, the road to London; il est libraire du roi, he is bookseller to the king.

9. English compound nouns have the principal noun placed last, but it is placed first in French, and is joined to the qualifying noun by au, à la, à l', aux, when the latter expresses food or liquids, or to make a distinction, and by à to denote use or purpose: Le pot au lait, the milk pot; la femme aux huîtres, the oyster woman; ce monsieur au chapeau blanc, that gentleman with the white hat; une chambre à coucher, a bed-room; un moulin à café, a coffee mill.

10. The qualifying noun is united to the principal noun by de, when the latter is made of the
former: Une montre d’or, a gold watch; ma robe de soie, my silk gown.

11. The English possessive case, the man’s, the men’s, Peter’s, must be turned thus, of the man, of the men, of Peter: Le chapeau de l’homme, the man’s hat; les maisons des hommes, the men’s houses; le chien de Pierre, Peter’s dog.

OF ADJECTIVES.

12. An adjective agrees with its noun in gender and number: Un bon homme, a good man; une bonne femme, a good woman; de bons hommes, good men; de bonnes femmes, good women.

13. An adjective qualifying two or more nouns is put in the masculine plural, if they are all masculine, or of different genders, and in the feminine plural, if all feminine: Le fils et le père sont hardis, the son and father are bold; le frère et la sœur sont petits, the brother and sister are little; la mère et la fille sont belles, the mother and daughter are handsome.

14. An adjective agrees with the last of several nouns, if no verb intervene: Il a une intrépidité et un courage étonnant, he has astonishing intrepidity and courage; il a un courage et une intrépidité étonnante, he has astonishing courage and intrepidity.

15. Beau, fine; joli, pretty; grand, great; petit, little; jeune, young; vieux, old; bon, good; mauvais, bad; gros, thick; méchant, wicked; brave, brave; premier, first, and dernier, last, precede the noun they qualify, unless joined to another.
adjective, which follows its noun, and then they are both to be put after it: Une petite femme, a little woman; la meilleure raison, the best reason; une fille jolie et délicate, a pretty delicate girl.

16. Adjectives denoting shape, colour, taste, matter, country, habit, accident, race or kind, state or situation, are placed after the nouns they qualify: Une table ronde, a round table; un habit vert, a green coat; un livre anglais, an English book; une vie tranquille, a tranquil life; un homme aveugle, a blind man; un arbre fruitier, a fruit tree.

17. With, of, from, and by, following adjectives and participles in English, are generally translated by de: La vie est pleine de misères, life is full of miseries; un homme favorisé des dons de la fortune, a man blessed with the gifts of fortune; je suis fatigué de courrier, I am tired with running.

18. Adjectives signifying aptness, fitness, ease, readiness, usefulness, necessity, or any habit, require à after them: Il est enclin à la paresse, he is inclined to idleness; je suis prêt à partir, I am ready to set off.

19. In, after a superlative, is translated by de: Le plus savant homme de la ville, the most learned man in the town.

20. Than, after a comparative, is translated by que de before the infinitive, and by que ne before the indicative: Il vaut mieux travailler que d'être oisif, it is better to work than to be idle; je suis plus grand que je ne l'étais, I am taller than I was.
PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

21. Personal pronouns governed by verbs must be placed immediately before the verb in the simple tenses, and before the auxiliary in the compound tenses, and must be repeated with each verb: *Je vous vois, I see you; elle lui a parlé, she has spoken to him; ne les voyez-vous pas? do you not see them? il le craint et le hait, he fears and hates him.*

22. The personal pronouns governed by the imperative affirmative, are placed after the verb in the second person singular, and in the first and second persons plural, and *moi, toi,* are used instead of *me, te:* *Sauve-toi, save thyself; parlons-lui, let us speak to him, or to her; dites-moi, tell me.*

23. *Aller, courir, accourir, venir, penser, songer, viser, boire, être,* (signifying possession,) and reflected verbs, require the personal pronouns to be placed after them, governed by *à:* *Il vient à nous, he is coming to us; ce livre est à vous, this book is yours; je me fie à toi, I trust to thee.*

24. When several pronouns are governed by the same verb, *me, te, se, nous, vous,* precede *le, la, les, y, en; le, la, les, precede moi, toi, lui, leur, y, en; lui, leur, precede y, en; and y precedes moi, toi, en:* *Je vous le donne, I give it to you; elle les lui rend, she returns them to him; donnez-le lui, give it to him, or to her; montrez-le-moi, shew it me.*

**Note.—** *Le, la, les,* also precede *nous vous in* the imperative affirmative: *vendez-le-nous, sell it to us.*
25. *It,* and *so,* sometimes expressed and often understood in English, referring to a noun, are translated by *le,* *la,* *les,* according to the gender and number of the noun; but if *it,* and *so,* refer to an adjective, or to a part of a sentence, they are expressed by *le* for both genders and numbers. 

Etes-vous sa fille? are you his daughter? oui, je la suis, yes; I am; vos enfants sont-ils fatigués? are your children tired? ils le sont, they are; sont-ils contents de ce que j'ai fait? are they pleased with what I have done? ils le sont, they are.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

26. If a possessive pronoun precede a noun expressive of a part of the body, governed by a verb, it is expressed by the dative of the corresponding personal pronoun: Je me suis coupé le doigt, I have cut my finger; la voiture lui meurtrit la jambe, the carriage bruised his leg.

27. Possessive relative pronouns in English coming after the verb, to be, signifying to belong, are expressed by the corresponding personal pronouns preceded by *à:* Ce cheval est à lui, this horse is his; la maison était à nous, the house was ours.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

28. The relative pronouns must be expressed in French, though understood in English: L'homme que nous voyons, the man (whom) we see; la femme à qui vous parliez, the woman you were speaking to.

29. Whose, of whom, of which, must be expressed by *dont,* for both genders and numbers. L'enfant dont le père était ici, the child whose
father was here; la fille dont vous parlez, the girl
whom you are speaking of; les malheurs dont il se
plaint, the misfortunes of which he complains.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

30. We, you, people, they, used indefinitely, are
expressed by on, with the verb in the 3d person
singular, and on must be repeated with each verb:
On dit et l’on pense que la nouvelle est vraie, peo-
ple say and think that the news is true; qu’en
pense-t on? what do they think of it?

REMARK.—For the sake of euphony, l’ is put
before on when it is preceded by et, si, où, qui, que,
and quoi, but not when on is immediately followed
by le, la, les, lui, or leur; et l’on dit; et on le dit.

31. The English passive voice is very generally
rendered by the French active voice, with on as the
nominative: On a reçu les lettres, the letters have
been received; on dit et l’on croit, it is said and
believed; on m’a dit, I have been told; on a réso-
lu, it has been determined.

32. The participle past agrees with its accusa-
tive, when the accusative precedes it, but never
when it follows it: Les lettres que vous avez écrites,
the letters which you have written; je les ai vus
ce matin, I saw them this morning; avez-vous écrit
des lettres? have you written any letters?

33. Verbs used interrogatively or negatively,
those expressing doubt, fear, surprise, desire, com-
mand, govern the subjunctive present, if they are
in the present or future of the indicative, but they
govern the subjunctive past if they are in any of
the past tenses of the indicative, or in the condi-
tional: Croyez-vous qu’il vienne? do you think he will come? je ne crois pas qu’il vienne, I do not think he will come; je ne crus pas qu’il vint, I did not think he would come; voudriez-vous qu’elles y allassent, should you wish them to go there? je m’étonne qu’il ne soit pas arrivé, I am astonished he has not arrived.

34. The impersonal verbs, il faut, il suffit, il convient, il importe, il vaut mieux, govern the subjunctive with que: Il faut que j’y aille, I must go there; il vaut mieux que je le fasse, it is better that I should do it.

35. Qui, que, dont, où, after a superlative, require the verb following in the subjunctive: Le meilleur ami que j’aie, the best friend I have; le plus grand avantage dont on puisse jouir, the greatest advantage one can enjoy.

PREPOSITIONS.

36. At home, and to one’s house, are expressed by chez, followed by a personal pronoun or a noun. Chez moi, at my house; chez votre père, at your father’s; chez le libraire, at the bookseller’s; je vais chez vous, I am going to your house; je viens de chez lui, I come from his house.

37. Time how long, is expressed by en; time when, by dans: On peut aller à Londres en trois jours, one may go to London in three days; je partirai dans trois jours, I will set off in three days.

38. In is expressed by dans, before the article, the demonstrative and possessive pronouns, and proper names of persons; in other cases it is expressed by en: Il est dans la maison, he is in the
house; dans ce jardin, in this garden; dans ma chambre, in my room; vous trouverez ce passage dans Racine, you will find that passage in Racine; en vous, in you; en Italie, in Italy.

39. In and on are not translated before nouns expressing a part of the month, nor before the days of the week; Je partirai le dix de ce mois, I will set out on the tenth of this month; venez lundi, come on Monday; je me promênerai le soir, I will walk in the evening.

40. Prepositions must always precede the words they govern: Les hommes à qui vous parliez, the men whom you were speaking to; la dame avec qui vous vous promeniez, the lady whom you were walking with.

CONJUNCTIONS.

41. The following conjunctions govern the subjunctive:—

Afin que, } that, in order that.
pour que, }
à moins que,* unless.
avant que, before.
bien que,
quoique, } although, though.
encore que,
de crainte que,* } for fear, lest.
de peur que,*

*A moins que, de peur que, de crainte que, require ne before the verb they govern.

A moins que vous ne veniez, unless you should come. De crainte qu’il ne meure, for fear he should die. De peur qu’il ne vienne, lest he should come.
pourvu que, *provided that.*
non que, \{ *not that.*
non pas que, \{ *not that.*
sans que, *without.*
soit que, *whether.*
au cas que, *in case that.*
jusqu'à ce que, *till, until.*
supposé que, *supposing that.*
pour peu que, \{ \*if, ever so little.*
si peu que, \{ \*if, ever so little.*
EXERCISES.

EXPLANATION OF MARKS.

The Caret (') put below an English word, denotes that it is not to be translated into French.

A black line (-----) put below an English word, denotes that the French is the same as the English.

1. WINE is dear in this country. We study

vin m. cher dans pays m. étudier

history and geography. Lions are not so

historie f. h mute géographie f. lion m. si

ferocious as tigers. Iron and steel are more

féroces que tigre m. fer m. acier m. plus

useful than gold and silver. Drunkenness is a

utiles que or m. argent m. ivresse f.

great vice. Virtue is amiable. Printers ought

grand — m. vertu f. aimable imprimeur devoir
to know well the rules of orthography. Interest,
savoir bien règle f. orthographe f. intérêt m.
glory, and ambition, are commonly the motives of
gloire f. — f. communément motif m.

the actions of men. I like spring and summer.

— f. aimer printemps m. été m.

Patience and perseverance are necessary. (Let us

— f. nécessaires prefer) virtue to interest. Death is a single

préférer mort f. seul

moment between time and eternity.

— m. entre temps m. éternité f.
2. England is more populous than France.

Angleterre f. plus peuplée que —

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, are the four quarters of the world. The Pyrenees separate France from Spain. I will go to China and Japan.

Espagne f. aller Chine f. Japon n

Has he returned from Brazil and Jamaica?

Etre revenir Brésil m. Jamaïque f.

have seen the emperor of China. Provence is very fertile. Great Britain contains England and Scotland. Denmark and Norway are in Europe.

vu empereur — f. trè fertile. Grande Bretagne f. contenir Écosse f. Danemark m. Norwège f. dans

France is separated from Italy by the Alps.

séparée Italie f. par Alpes f. plu.

We (are going) to Virginia and Newfoundland.

aller Virginie f. Terre-Neuve f.

Germany is of great extent.

Allemagne f. d'une grande étendue

EXCEPTIONS.—Does he live in Italy? She (Demeurer en going) to France and Spain. The young queen (aller en jeune reine

Spain succeeded Ferdinand the Seventh. The king of England is older than the king of France.

succeeder à Ferdinande sept.

roi plus âgé que

Do you come from Scotland? My brother (venir frère

travelling) in Germany. They (were going)
Portugal. Has your brother returned from Russia? The king of Prussia is at Berlin. Wine is dear in England. My cousin is in Ireland. We come from Languedoc.

3. Butter sells at ten pence a pound, wine at four francs a bottle, and eggs at eight pence a dozen. This stuff costs ten francs an ell. Tea is sold at seven shillings a pound. How much a pint? Our (French master) comes three times a week, and he receives 24 guineas a year. I give to the bookseller two louis d’or a month. He gains six pence a day. Oysters are sold at 4 shillings a hundred. How much a score?

4. I have bought cloth and linen. Give some wine to your brother. Do you wish some water or some beer? Have you any money? That boy gave some apples to each of his companions.
EXERCISES.

Bring me butter, bread, cheese, and meat.

Apporter moi pain m. fromage m. viande.

I see men and women in the field. Have you any oranges? Put oil and vinegar into the salad. Have you eaten any fish? Give him some mutton and carrots. We have wine.

lui mouton m. carotte

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EXCEPTIONS.—I have no bread. Have you any fine cloth? Show me some good quills. Buy three pounds of (brown sugar.) I see many men. You give me (too much) wine and little water. You have much trouble.

peu bien peine f.

want to buy some large mirrors. Don’t give him any bread. That (young lady) has fine eyes. He has fine peaches in his garden. You have bought (very bad) paper. The ambassador has received great presents.

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5. Charles the Second, son of Philip the Great.
Fourth, left his kingdom to Philip the Fifth. He has gone to London, the capital of England, and the residence of the sovereign. I am Télémachus, the son of Ulysses, the king of Ithaca. William the Fourth, son of George the Third, succeeded his brother, George the Fourth. George the First, succeeded Queen Anne. Do you know Mrs. M., the daughter of Mr. T.? I know these (young ladies), the daughters of Mr. F. The city of Madrid, the capital of Spain, contains many fine buildings.

6. My brother is a Scotchman, and a wine merchant. Is your father a Frenchman? No; he is an Italian. She is a marchioness. His father is not a bookseller. Sir, are you an Englishman or an Irishman? His mother was a Portuguese. That (young lady) is an Italian.
The foreigner is a philosopher. My cousin is a captain of artillery. The father of that young man is a physician. She is a Russian.

démener à
demeurer à
capitaine
captain d'artillerie
capitaine d'artillerie
démener à

7. My friend, a captain of cavalry, is dead. He lives at Tours, a town of France. I am reading Andromache, a tragedy by Voltaire. My uncle has arrived from Oporto, a town of Portugal. Languedoc, a province of France, is fertile. They reside in Florence, a town of Italy. That gentleman comes from Hamburgh, a town of Germany. His son, a colonel, is gone to Brussels, a town of the Netherlands.

promiscuous examples.

(What country-man) are you? I am an American. I shall go (next year) to China and Japan. Shall we go to Russia and Norway? The brother is a Chinese. Ireland is more populous.
than Scotland. Send some walnuts to your brother. (We must shun) gaming. We saw (a great many) men. Wheat sells at six shillings a bushel. Take some wine. Paris is the capital of France. You have given (a great deal) of money to that man. That grocer sells sugar at four guineas a (hundred weight.) James the Second, king of England, was dethroned. Do you sell stockings? (How much) a pair? Birds are scarce in this country. That merchant (is going) to Mocha, a town of Arabia Felix. He has bought three (hundred weight) of iron. Touraine is the garden of France. (What is) your brother? He is a brewer.

8. He is an enemy to vice. My brother was formerly printer to the King. (Is this) the road to Calais? That man is a slave to his master.
passions. Which is the way to Versailles? (It is said) that he bookseller to the Queen? That good man is a friend to virtue.

9. Have you any fire-arms (in your house)? Have you seen the butter-man? The (young lady) with the blue ribbon has lost her book. Buy four flower-pots. (Look at) these silk-worms. (There are) many wind-mills in France. Where (did you put) the coffee-mill? (We want) four tea-spoons. The apple-woman has been here. We have five bed-rooms. Has found a wine-bottle upon the road.

10. Show me your silk gown. (Did you see) my mahogany box? Where are my silver buckles? (Take away) these brass candle-sticks. (I want) was seated upon an ivory throne.
straw hat. This gold watch goes very well.

paille chapeau m. or montre f. très-bien

Bring me my cotton stockings. (It is) an iron bottle. Do you wish a beaver hat? This marble monument is very beautiful. What have you done with my silver pencil-case?

fait de porte crayon m.

11. Diana's anger was the cause of Acteon's death, and Helen's beauty of Troy's destruction. Nature's gifts are for man's advantage. Where are the general's horses? Have you seen the king's picture? You will find your brother's book upon the table. I see my father's house. Give me that gentleman's address. My horse is at the stable door. My friend's dog is mad. Don't trust to that man's word.

se fier parole f.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

The silver candle-sticks are in the kitchen.

chandelier m. dans cuisine f.

Battles were more bloody before the invention.
of fire-arms. (Go and fetch) Miss M.'s gloves. 

The fish woman is at the door. I have bought a some gold rings. The king's palace is a beautiful building. (This is) the anniversary of the king's accession. Have you any letter-paper?

My brother's coat and hat are in our bed-room. Silk-worms live on the leaves of the tree.) Have you been at the hay-market? Bring the wine glasses. That gentleman's nephew is physician to the queen. Give me some sealing-wax.

12. His sister is tall and pretty. The sisters are tall and pretty. Those trees are beautiful. That (young lady) is beautiful and well-made. These pears are not ripe. The bread is good, but the wine is very bad. This water is fresh and pure. That good woman is sick. She is
lively and witty. We are innocent of the crime.

Every body loves good children. These (young ladies) are very attentive to their lessons.

18. The king and the shepherd are equal after death. The brother and sister are very attentive to their duty. The doors and windows are open. The prince and princess are satisfied. The love of life, and the fear of death, are natural to men.

Health and power are frail and uncertain, but glory and virtue are certain, solid, and lasting.

The poultry and meat are good. These ladies and gentlemen are displeased with you. She and her sister are proud and passionate. The king and queen are adored.

14. This courtier has an affected politeness and sincerity. I found the drawer and the box open. He found the box and the drawer open.
shut. The army consists of conscripts from the Italian republics and states. Restore
fermé armée f. consister en conscrit de
Rendre (to me) the valuable riches and effects of my brother. Restore to me the valuable effects and riches of my brother. The emperor of Russia has an absolute power and authority. The admiral
Russie
absolu 1 une autorité f. 2. amiral
has wonderful intrepidity and courage.
15. That young man is blind. My little dog is dead. This thick tree is not high. They live in a fine country, where they inhabit a pretty house built (in the) middle of a large park. A good king is loved by his subjects. (She is) an amiable (well-behaved) woman. The sister is a little woman. We have better wines. (There is) a handsome horse. The old dog is dead. Give these old shoes to these poor children.
16. The divine perfections are interesting to
man. Bring me my blue gown and my white bonnet. (I want) some French and Italian chapeau. Il me faut some French and Italian books. We have two lame horses. England is a delightful country. Humility is the basis of Christian virtues. He has four square tables. My green coat is worn. The English sailor is full of ardour. Have you many fruit trees in your garden? We live in an agreeable country. (There are) ripe apples.

Voilà

17 Is our master satisfied with us? That man is loaded with honour and riches. They are accused of robbery. Has he departed from Paris? Your brother is loved and esteemed by (every body.) We are fatigued with playing. These men are covered with infamy. The soldiers are dissatisfied with their general. Man is endued with reason. You are guilty of that crime.
That young man is worthy of your friendship. [digne amitié]

She is favoured with the gifts of fortune. [favorisé don —— f.]

18. That young man is inclined to gaming and drinking. We are ready to follow you (every where.) That is easy to say, but difficult to do. [enclin jeu m. boisson f. prêt suivre 2 1 par.
tout Cela aisé dire difficile faire]

She is not fit to discharge her duty. A weak mind is liable to many contradictions. That woman is as sensible of compliments as insensible of injuries. The protection of the arts and sciences is indispensable to the prosperity of a kingdom. [environ art m. f. propre remplir devoir m. faible esprit m. sujet bien —— f. aussi —— que injure f. art m. f.

England is formidable to her enemies. These opinions are hurtful to the state. The dog is faithful and useful to man. [ennemi nuisible état fidèle utile]

19. We (are speaking) of the most learned man in Europe. You live in the best country in the world. That lady is the most sensible in the town. A single emotion of the heart has more

[parler savant parler pays m. ville f. seul mouvement m. cœur m.]
power upon the soul than all the reasons in the world. He is (the tallest) in the regiment. (It is) the (finest) horse in the stable. This town is the most populous in England. It is the most beautiful piece in the book.

20. He is more wicked than you think. It is more difficult to know how (to be silent) than to speak well. The father spends more than he gains. She is more studious than you think. Is it not greater to overcome one’s passions than to conquer the whole world? That author writes better than he speaks. He is taller than he was. It is easier to write a language than to speak it. I like better (to work) than to be idle. He makes greater progress than I should have thought. Are we going (farther) than you wish?
PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

My aunt and her niece are generous. That plant has a malignant property. The water is not fresh. Leave the door and window open. (It is) my best coat. The sons and daughters are obedient to their mother. (She is) an obedient girl. These cherries are very good. Where is your Italian grammar? The drawer and box were shut. That advocate is the greatest orator in the town. Have you any dwarf trees in your garden? Is that child inclined to idleness? His father is very sensible of injuries. I found the drawer and box shut. My sisters are ready to accompany you. Your exercise is full of faults. He is insatiable of glory. (There is) a pretty house. Your brother has bought a blind horse. (She is) a kind woman. These books are amusing. (Is it not better) to work than to be
idle? This street is the broadest in the town.

Avarice is difficult to conquer. That young man is not fit for the place.

21. He gave me the book. Does he often come to see you? These people make us love virtue by their example. I beseech and conjure you to let me alone. Have you given him the money? We have restored to them their effects. My brother loves, honours, and esteems them. Do you not see them yet? They have not spoken to us to-day. Let them (look for) them. Has he given you the book? I will send the letters (to her.)

22. Listen to me, do not condemn me without hearing me. Let us complain of his injustice. Do not repeat to them the same things. Speak to him. Do not speak to him. Conceal thyself.
92 EXERCISES.

Do not conceal thyself. Show me your gold watch. Montrer
Give her the sugar-basin. Write to us often. Do -lui sucrier m. Ecrire souvent
not write to him.

23. I (was thinking) of you. We shall go to penser them, if they will not come to us. These horses vouloir belong to him. I will trust to you. He does être se fier not aim at us. Do not apply to him. Run to viser s'adresser her. This house belonged to me. Were you être imp. coming to us? I was going to them. We were thinking of you. He (ran up) to her. songer accourir perf.

22. Give me that book. I cannot give it to you. I will give them to them. Has he restored ne pouvoir it to him? Will he shew it to you? My sister rendre will send you some. He will not offer them to envoyer en affir you. Offer them to us. Do not give us any. Give en us some. I will give you some. Give them to us. en Do not give them to us.
25. Are you the son of this man? Yes, I am. Are you his sister? No, I am not. Are you sick? Yes, I am. Are you the (sick person?) Yes, I am. Is your brother married? No, he is not. Is your sister married? Yes, she is. Is she pleased with us? No, she is not. Are the ladies ready? Yes, they are. His sister is sick, and he thinks she will be so (for a long time.) We have never been so quiet as we are. Are they gone? They are not. Is Mr. M. rich? No, he is not so.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Come to me. Tell me, if you please, where he lives. Are you tired? No, I am not. Is she tired? Yes, she is. Are they tired? Yes, they are. I will give it to you to-morrow. Return them to him. Are you the niece of Mr. F.? Yes, I am. Are you his children? Yes, we are.
have not seen him to-day. Ladies, are you pleased
Mesdames content
with the new tragedy? Yes, we are. Give it
nouveau tragédie f.
me. Do not give it me. I see them every day.
tous les jours.
Let us speak to them. Let us not speak to them.

I will not (trust) you. What have you done
se fier à Que
with his book? I gave it to him. That house
de comp. pres.
belongs to her. Do not go to him. Are you the
être
husband of that lady? No, I am not. Give me
mari dame
the pen-knife. Do not give me the book.
canif m.

26. Wash your hands. Shall I cut your
Laver main f. couper
hair? My cousin broke his leg yesterday. A
cheveux plu. rompre jambe f. hier.
(cannon ball) (carried off) his arm. You tread
boulet de cannon m. emporter bras m. marcher
upon my foot. Your brother (is warming) his
sur pied m. chauffer
hands and feet. I closed his eyes. They saved
fermer œil m. On sauva
his arm, but (it was necessary) (to cut off) his leg.
il fallut couper
Warm your hands. The carriage ran over his
Chauffer voiture f. passer sur
foot. He has cut her finger. Do not make (so
doigt m.
much) noise, you split my head.
tant bruit fendre tête f.
27. Is this horse yours? No, it is (my brother's.)
This house is not mine, it is his. Is this book ours or theirs? They say that these flowers are hers. They are neither hers nor his. Whose gloves are these? They are hers. The ship was his. The books are ours, and the engravings yours. Is this hat yours?

28. The horse you (are riding) is blind. I do not know the men we see coming. The book I (am reading) is not mine. The apples you (are eating) are not ripe. The dogs you (are driving away) are mine. The house they occupy is (to be let) or (sold.) I have the paper you (are looking for.)

29. I have seen the men of whom you are speaking. Do you know the man of whom your brother complains? The clemency, of which men
make a virtue, is often practised (out of) vanity.

Homer, whose genius is grand and sublime, is the greatest poet of antiquity. The woman, whose husband died yesterday, is inconsolable. I have seen the Alps, the summit (of which) is covered with perpetual snow. The boy, whose book (you have) found, is here. The children, whose parents are dead, are much afflicted.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE LAST FOUR RULES.

The gun is mine, but the dogs are his. (It will be necessary) (to cut off) his thumb. The watch I have, does not go well. Are those engravings hers or yours? They are mine, but the pictures are hers. That house was formerly mine. The book I am reading is not yours. I thank you for the game you sent me. (There is) the man of whom you are speaking. Is this glove yours or hers? That is a misfortune of which I will
never complain. You will cut your hand. The children you see (are playing) at pitch-farthing.

I have bruised my leg. The girl whose father was here, is in the kitchen.

30 and 31. They say that we shall have war.

It is believed that the Russians have been beaten. They say and think that the news is true. Have you been told to come? We have been told that letters have been received this morning.

It has been resolved to send troops to France. One cannot read Telemachus without becoming better. They praise, blame, threaten, caress him, but all is (of no avail.) It is said that he has arrived. What do people say? He is not liked.

We learn better what we understand, than what we do not (understand.)

32. What French books have you read? I
have read the works of Racine. Have you
written the letter? I have not written it yet.
Where are the chairs which I bought to-day?
The grammar which I have studied is good. Have
you seen my horses? Yes, I have seen them.
The woman, whom you saw this morning, is
gone. The watch which I bought goes very well.
The pencils which he has sent us are not good.
Which sword did he take? He took the sword
with the gilded scabbard.

33. I do not believe that he (intends) to ac-
company you. Do you think your cousin will
(set out) soon for Madrid? I wish that you
should do that. He will wish you to do the same
thing. I am sorry he has not come. Did they
think he would speak to them (about it?) I
should like them to come (every day.) Would
you have wished that I should permit him to
(revenge himself) in that way? I am surprised
he is not here. Are you (glad) he has come?
I wonder that my sister has not arrived. I doubt
whether he will go with you to the country.

34. (He must) do that. (It is better) that he
should remain. (It is the interest of) the state
that industrious people should be encouraged.
(We must not) go there. (Is it not enough)
that you should go with her? (It is fit) that the
traitor should be punished. Must they go there
without me? (It is of importance to us) that he
should write the letter.

35. (It is) the largest tree I have ever seen.
Probity is one of the greatest qualities a man can
possess. (It is) the best country where one can
live. (It is) the greatest misfortune of which one
can complain. That man is the most eloquent orator that has ever spoken. This mountain is the highest I have ever seen. He is the best friend I have. You are the happiest woman I know.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

They say that his house has been burned. What has he done with the boxes I gave him? I have given him the boxes. We wish them to come. He has been told that she is dead. Have the letters been received? Have you seen them?

I will return you the books which you lent me. It is believed that the king will arrive to-morrow. I have not seen them to-day. Do you think that he will not grant me that favour? You are the most ridiculous man I know. (It is enough) that you alone should do it. I did not command that he (should set out) immediately. (These are)
the best friends I have. Would it not be better (for him) to speak to the master? (It is) the greatest blessing that one can enjoy. Should you wish me to go without him? (We are astonished) he has come (so soon.)

36. Whence do you come? I come from home. Was he going home? Take these boots to the boot-maker's. Is (your father) at home? No, he has gone to Mrs. M.'s. Have you been at the general's? Yes, but he was not at home. Your brother (was coming) from her house. My uncle is at our house. I was going to your house. Let us go to their house. Go to their house.

37. One can go to Paris in five days. When will you go to the country? In three weeks. My father came from London to Edinburgh (by sea) in two days and a half. They (intend) (setting se proposer de
102 EXERCISES.

out) for India in a month. People go to India

partir pour les Indes mois m. aux Indes

in three months. When shall I come? Come

in four days. I arrived in six days, and (will

set out again) in two days.

38. Have you ever been in Spain or Portugal?

Where is my mother? She is in her room. Did

you find that phrase in Voltaire or in Molière?

That good mother was happy in her children, and

her children were happy in her. What were you

doing in that house? She has gone into the

house or into the garden. The horse is in the

stable. Go into our yard. We are happy in

him, and he is happy in us.

39. I expect him on Thursday. He died on

the twentieth of June. Shall I come in the

morning or in the evening? Come in the evening.

attendre jeudi vingt juin matin m. soir m.

entrer faire cour f. Entrer cour f.

Que imp. imp.
Will you come with us on Monday evening? I will depart on the fifteenth.

40. I know that man whom you were speaking to. Whom does he complain of? Whom do you speak to? The gentleman whom you (were travelling) with is gone. The boy whom you gave the apples to, is here. Whom did he tell that to?

41. I will not speak to him though he should come. Let us go (this way,) that we may overtake them. He sent us these books before he started. My brother staid (at home) lest you should come. Do not go away till he returns. He will not do it unless you assist him. I will tell him (of it) (for fear) he should go away.

Promiscuous Exercises on the Last Six Rules.

Is your father in Italy or in Spain? He is in
France? When will you return? In ten days.

I saw them in the street. I am going home. I went to Bordeaux in four days. (Are there) many fruit trees in your garden? We (were coming) from home. We (shall set out) on Tuesday. Are you going to the captain’s?

Whom are you going to dine with? Unless the book be instructive, I do not care to read it. His sisters are at the jeweller’s. You will find the book in my room. She arrived on Friday morning.

What do you complain of? Let us walk in this field. Let us go into the house, for it is cold. Though you should (look for) it, you will not find it. I will expect you on the sixth of next month. Whom will you apply to? It is in you I have found a true friend. You will find the explanation (of it) in La Place.
A COLLECTION
OF
SHORT PHRASES.

1.

Good morning, Sir,
Good evening, Miss,
Come in,
Do not come in,
Go out,
Do not go out,
Come here,
Do not come yet,
Make haste,
Follow us,
Do not follow us,
Speak to him,
Do not speak to her,
Do you understand?
Speak louder,
Go on,
Go to school,
If you please,
Shut the window,
Open the door,

Bon jour, Monsieur.
Bon soir, Mademoiselle.
Entrez.
N’entrez pas.
Sortez.
Ne sortez pas.
Venez ici.
Ne venez pas encore.
Dépêchez-vous.
Suivez-nous.
Ne nous suivez pas.
Parlez-lui.
Ne lui parlez pas.
Entendez-vous?
Parlez plus haut.
Continuez.
Allez à l’école.
S’il vous plaît.
Fermez la fenêtre.
Ouvrez la porte.

2.

Lend me your book,
Here it is,

Prêtez-moi votre livre.
Le voici.
There it is,  Le voilà.
Be quiet, Restez tranquille.
Let me alone, Laissez-moi tranquille.
Take care, Prenez-garde.
Do that, Faites cela.
Don’t do that, Ne faites pas cela.
Don’t stir, or, sit still, Ne bougez pas.
What are you doing? Que faites-vous?
Get up, or, rise, Levez-vous.
Don’t get up yet, Ne vouslez pas encore.

Begin your lessons, Commencez votre leçon.
Hold your tongue, Taisez-vous.
Read the lesson, Lisez la leçon.
Write your letter, Ecrivez votre lettre.
Write to me often, Ecrivez-moi souvent.
Do not write to him, Ne lui écrivez pas.
Let us walk, Promenons-nous.
Listen to me, Écoutez-moi.
Let us not listen to him, Ne l’écoutons pas.

I am hungry, J’ai faim.
I am not hungry, Je n’ai pas faim.
I am thirsty, J’ai soif.
Are you thirsty? Avez-vous soif?
We are cold, Nous avons froid.
He is warm, Il a chaud.
Are you warm? Avez-vous chaud.
I am cold, J’ai froid.
I am not warm, Je n’ai pas chaud.
Let us run, Courons.
Don’t run, Ne courez pas.
You go too fast, Vous allez trop vite.
Look at your book,
Are you tired?
I am tired,
She is tired,
You are lazy,
She is lazy,
Look for your pen,
I am looking for my pencil,
Stay here,
Stand up,

Sing,
Do not sing,
Let us sing this song,
Let us go and play,
Come and play,
Learn your lesson,
What do you say?
What does he say?
I tell the truth,
You are right,
You are wrong,
I am not wrong,
He is not right,
Where is my hat?
I am busy,
Are you at leisure?
I am not at leisure,
I thank you,
Drive away that dog,
Dress yourself,
I am dressed,

Regardez votre livre.
Etes-vous fatigué?
Je suis fatigué.
Elle est fatiguée.
Vous êtes paresseux.
Elle est paresseuse.
Je cherche mon crayon.
Restez ici.
Debout.

Chantez.
Ne chantez pas.
Chantons cette chanson.
Allons jouer.
Venez jouer.
Apprenez votre leçon.
Que dites-vous?
Que dit-il?
Je dis la vérité.
Vous avez raison.
Vous avez tort.
Je n'ai pas tort.
Il n'a pas raison.
Où est mon chapeau?
Je suis occupé.
Avez-vous le temps?
Je n'ai pas le temps.
Je vous remercie.
Chassez ce chien.
Habillez-vous.
Je suis habillé.
5.

Light the candle,
Snuff the candles,
Stir the fire,
Whither are you going?
Whence do you come?
Pay attention, or, attend,
Is he at home?
She is at home,
She is not at home,
He is not at home,
I am washing myself,
Are you washing yourself?
Wash them,
Do not wash them,
Give me the loaf,
Give me some bread,
Cut some cheese,
Do you wish any wine?
I have some,
He has some,

Allumez la chandelle.
Mouchez les chandelles.
Remuez le feu.
Où allez-vous?
D'où venez-vous?
Faites attention.
Est-il chez lui?
Elle est chez elle.
Elle n'est pas chez elle,
Il n'est pas chez lui.
Je me lave.
Vous lavez-vous?
Lavez-les.
Ne les lavez pas.
Donnez-moi le pain.
Donnez-moi du pain.
Coupez du fromage.
Voulez-vous du vin?
J'en ai.
Il en a.

6.

Lie down,
Undress yourself,
I am undressed,
Amuse yourself,
Where is your brother?
He is at school,
I am pleased with you,
Are you pleased with her?

Couchez-vous.
Déshabillez-vous.
Je suis déshabillé.
Amusez-vous.
Où est votre frère?
Il est à l'école.
Je suis content de vous.
Etes-vous content d'elle?
Where are your pens?
They are upon the table.
Go and fetch them.
Where is the master?
Call your brother,
Whom do you call?
Give him some milk,
Give us some coffee,
Had he any pears?
He had some,
He had none,
I had some,

Où sont vos plumes,
Elles sont sur la table.
Allez les chercher.
Où est le maître?
 Appelez votre frère.
Qui appelez-vous?
Donnez-lui du lait.
Donnez-nous du café.
Avait-il des poires?
Il en avait.
Il n’en avait pas.
J’en avais.

Lend me some ink,
Lend him some paper,
Buy us some lace,
Send her some vegetables,
Bring me some wax,
Lend me your seal,
Have you lost your book?
I have found it,
Seal your letter,
Dinner is ready,
Is supper ready?
Dinner is on the table,
Breakfast is not ready,
Have you dined?
I am going to supper,
I breakfast at nine o'clock,  Je déjeune à neuf heures.
Sit down here,  Asseyez-vous ici.
Lay the cloth,  Mettez la nappe.
Did you ring?  Avez-vous sonné?
Ring the bell, if you please,  Sonnez, s'il vous plaît.

8.
What do you ask for?  Que demandez-vous?
What do you want?  Que voulez-vous?
What are you looking for?  Que cherchez-vous?
Whom do you ask for?  Qui demandez-vous?
What does that man want?  Que veut cet homme-la?
What does she say?  Que dit-elle?
What does your brother say?  Que dit votre frère?
Whom do you speak to?  A qui parlez-vous?
Pardon me,  Pardonnez-moi.
Pardon him,  Pardonnez-lui.
Do not pardon him,  Ne lui pardonnez pas.
Speak French,  Parlez Français.
Do you speak French?  Parlez-vous Français?
I speak French,  Je parle Français?
Do you know French?  Savez-vous le Français?
Do you know your lesson?  Savez-vous votre leçon?
Can you read?  Savez-vous lire?
Can you write?  Savez-vous écrire?
Say your lesson,  Répétez votre leçon.
The master will scold you,  Le maître vous grondera.
SHORT PHRASES.

9.

Go away,
Do not go away,
I am going on foot,
I will go on horseback,
I was on horseback,
He is on foot,
Go this way,
Go that way,
Come, let us go,
Let us sit down here,
Do not sit down there,
What are you eating?
I am eating cherries,
Are they good?
Yes, very good,
They are excellent,
Take some,
I will give you some,
Do not give me any,
Give me some,

Allez-vous en.
Ne vous en allez pas.
J’y vais à pied.
J’y irai à cheval.
J’étais à cheval.
Il est à pied.
passez par ici.
Allez par là.
Allons, partons.
Asseyons nous ici.
Ne vous asseyez pas là.
Que mangez-vous?
Je mange des cerises.
Sont-elles bonnes?
Oui, très-bonnes.
Elles sont excellentes.
Prenez-en.
Je vous en donnerai.
Ne m’en donnez pas.
Donnez-m’en.

10.

Give him some,
Let us give her some,
Let us not give her any,
Come to-morrow,
At what o’clock?
At four o’clock,
What o’clock is it?
It is three o’clock,
It is half-past two,

Donnez-lui-en.
Donnons-lui-en.
Ne lui en donnons pas.
Venez demain.
A quelle heure?
A quatre heures.
Quelle heure est-il?
Il est trois heures.
Il est deux heures et demie.
It is a quarter to five,          Il est cinq heures moins un quart.
It is twelve (noon),           Il est midi.
It is twelve (midnight),      Il est minuit.
It is a quarter past six,     Il est six heures et un quart.
It is twenty minutes past    Il est sept heures et vingt minutes.
seven,
Do you see him?               Le voyez-vous?
I do not see him.             Je ne le vois pas.
What do you see?              Que voyez-vous?
I see nothing,                Je ne vois rien.
How slow you are!            Que vous êtes lent!
Let us go that way,           Passons par là.

Walk faster,
You go too quick,
Walk slow,
Stay there,
Let us stay here,
Stop,
Do not let us stop,
Call upon me,
I shall call upon you,
I shall see you to-morrow,
Come and see me,
Who are you?
Who is there?
Who is speaking?
Who asks for me?
I believe so,
I believe not,

Marchez plus vite.
yous allez trop vite.
Marchez doucement.
Restez-y.
Restons ici.
Arrêtez-vous.
Ne nous arrêtons pas.
Passez chez moi.
Je passerai chez vous.
Je vous verrai demain.
Venez me voir.
Qui êtes-vous?
Qui est là?
Qui parle?
Qui me demande?
Je crois que oui.
Je crois que non.
Do you believe it? Le croyez-vous?
I do not believe it, Je ne le crois pas.
Believe me, Croincy-moi.

Dansez-vous?
Vous dansez bien.
Que fait-il?
Il joue aux cartes.
Il joue de la flûte.
Elle dessine bien.
Dessinez-vous?
Où êtes-vous?
Me voici.
Les voilà.
Les voici.
Passez devant.
Je vous suivrai.
Il y a un homme dedans.
Il y avait trois hommes.
Il y a une heure.
Il y a quatre mois.
Y a-t-il un an?
Il y a deux ans.
Y a-t-il une heure?

Il est en Espagne.
Allez-vous en France?
Il demeure en Italie.
Avez-vous été à Paris?
J'y ai été.
We come from Portugal.
What countryman is he?
He is a Frenchman,
From what country does she come?
She is an Englishwoman,
What is he?
He is a merchant,
Do you know him?
I know him very well,
I know her by sight,
Do you know me?
I do not know you,
I have seen you somewhere,

What is your name?
My name is Peter,
My name is Christina,
What is his name?
His name is Paul,
What is her name?
She is called Helen,
What do you call that?
That is called,
What is the English for botte?

Nous venons de Portugal.
De quel pays est-il?
Il est Français.
De quel pays est elle?
Elle est Anglaise.
Qu'est-il?
Il est négociant.
Le connaissez-vous?
Je le connais très-bien.
Je la connais de vue.
Me connaissez-vous?
Je ne vous connais pas.
Je vous ai vu quelque part.

Comment vous appelez-vous?
Je m'appelle Pierre.
Je m'appelle Christine.
Comment s'appelle-t-il?
Il s'appelle Paul.
Comment s'appelle-t-elle?
Elle s'appelle Hélène.
Comment appelez-vous cela?
On appelle cela.
Quel est l'Anglais de botte?
What is the French for boot?
What gentleman is that?
What lady is that?
He is a Spaniard,
She is a Scotch lady,
What is it?
What is that?
What do you say?

What do you think of it?
Who told you that?

Is it you?
It is I,
It is he,
It is she,
It is they,
Is it thou?
Is it we?
It is I who speak,
Is it you who do it?
Is it your brother who comes?
Do you like them?
I am very fond of them,
Answer me,
Why do you not answer me?
I warrant you,
Do me that pleasure,

Est-ce vous?
C'est moi.
C'est lui.
C'est elle.
Ce sont eux m.
Ce sont elles f.
Est-ce toi?
Est-ce nous?
C'est moi qui parle.
Est-ce vous qui le faites?
Est-ce votre frère qui vient?

Les aimez-vous?
Je les aime beaucoup.
Répondez-moi.
Pourquoi ne me répondez-vous pas?
Je vous en réponds.
Faites-moi ce plaisir.
Grant me that favour,  Accordez-moi cette
With all my heart,  De tout mon cœur.
With pleasure,  Avec plaisir.
I agree to it,  J'y consens.

When you please,  Quand il vous plaira.
When you like,  Quand vous voudrez.
What do you mean?  Que voulez-vous dire?
What does he mean?  Que veut-il dire?
What does that mean?  Que veut dire cela?
Rely upon me,  Comptez sur moi.
I rely upon him,  Je compte sur lui.
Excuse me, I cannot,  Excusez-moi, je ne le puis.

You are very kind,  Vous êtes bien bon.
You are too kind,  Vous avez trop de bonté.
How happy I am!  Que je suis heureux!
What joy!  Quelle joie!
I am charmed with it,  J'en suis charmé.
I am much obliged to you,  Je vous suis fort obligé.
You wrong me,  Vous me faites tort.
You are quite wrong,  Vous avez bien tort.
Woe to you!  Malheur à vous!
I pity you,  Je vous plains.
How I pity her!  Que je la plains!
I complain of you,  Je me plains de vous.

You come very late,  Vous venez bien tard.
Let us water the flowers,  Arrosons les fleurs.
Lend me the watering pot,  
When do you rise?  
I rise at seven o'clock,  
We rise at eight o'clock,  
Who makes so much noise?  
The children are making a noise,  
He is up stairs,  
She is down stairs,  
Nobody is coming,  
Where is my penknife?  
Did you see it?  
What did you do with it?  
Your penknife does not cut,  
Here is mine,  
Where is yours?  
This watch is mine,  
Shew me yours,  
Did you see his (or hers?)

I want a book,  
I want a hat,  
Whose house is that?  
It is my brother's,  
Does this garden belong to you?  
It is not mine,

Prêtez-moi l'arrosoir.  
Quelle heure vous levez-vous?  
Je me lève à sept heures.  
Nous nous levons à huit heures.  
Qui fait tant de bruit?  
Les enfants font du bruit.  
Il est en haut.  
Elle est en bas.  
Personne ne vient.  
Où est mon canif?  
L'avez-vous vu?  
Qu'en avez-vous fait?  
Votre canif ne coupe pas.  
Voici le mien.  
Où est le vôtre?  
Cette montre est à moi.  
Montrez-moi la vôtre.  
Avez-vous vu la sienne?

J'ai besoin d'un livre.  
Il me faut un chapeau.  
A qui est cette maison?  
Elle est à mon frère.  
Ce jardin vous appartient-il?  
Il n'est pas à moi.
It is your turn to read.  
Knock at the door,
My pen is bad,
Give me another,
Will you have this one?
I will give you that one

I do not want it,
Do you want it?
We want it,
I am taller than you,
Is she taller than I?

We are stronger than he,
You are older than she,

You are mistaken,

My hands are cold,
Are your feet warm?

My hand is benumbed with cold,

Fall back,
Go back,
Come back,
Behave yourself well,
He does not behave well,
That does not concern you,
That concerns us, Cela nous regarde.
Stop thief! stop thief! Au voleur! au voleur!
Fire! fire! Au feu! au feu!
Help! Au secours!
This bread is mouldy, Ce pain est moisi.
They are out of sight, Ils sont à perte de vue.
Have you any acquaintance, Avez-vous des connaissances en Angleterre?
ances in England? Etes-vous sa mère?
Are you his mother? Je la suis.
I am, Madame, êtes-vous malade?
Madam, are you sick? Je ne le suis pas.
I am not,
DIALOGUES.

Good morning, Sir,
Good evening, Ma’am,
I wish you a good morning,
How do you do?
I am very glad to see you,
I am very happy to meet you,
How is your lady?
She is not very well,
I am very sorry to hear it,
What is the matter with her?
She has a cold,
She has the tooth-ache,
She has a head-ache,
How does your brother do?
He is pretty well,
He is recovering from illness,

Bon jour, Monsieur.
Bon soir, Madame.
Je vous souhaite le bon jour.
Comment vous portez-vous?
Je suis bien aise de vous voir.
Je suis enchanté de vous rencontrer.
Comment se porte madame votre épouse?
Elle ne se porte pas très-bien.
Je suis bien fâché de l’apprendre.
Qu’est-ce qu’elle a?
Elle est enrhumée.
Elle a mal aux dents.
Elle a mal à la tête.
Comment se porte monsieur votre frère?
Passablement bien.
Il relève de maladie.
He was like to die,
How are they all at home?
Is your mother in good health?
She is not well,
What is her illness?
She has a severe cough,
Give my compliments to Captain F.
Present my respects to Mrs. B.
I long much to see her,
I will not fail,
Farewell, Sir,
I wish you a good evening,
Farewell, good bye,

Il a pensé mourir.
Comment se porte-t-on chez vous?
Madame votre mère est-elle en bonne santé?
Elle ne se porte pas bien.
Quelle est sa maladie?
Elle a une grosse toux.
Faites mes compliments à monsieur le Capitaine F.
Présentez mes respects à madame B.
Je meurs d'envie de la voir.
Je n'y manquerai pas.
Adieu, Monsieur.
Je vous souhaite le bon soir.
Adieu, au revoir.

Whither are you going?
I am going to school,
I am going home,
Whence do you come?
I come from home,
I come from Mr. F.'s,
Whither is your brother going?
He is going to the country,
Where has your father gone?
He has gone to Paris,
Will you come with me?
I will,
Where shall we go?
Let us go to the right,
Let us rather go to the left,
Let us go that way,
Pray, do not walk so fast,
Go before,
Let us go this way,

How is the weather?
It is fine weather,
It is bad weather,
It is warm,
It is cold,
It has snowed,
Does it rain?
It does not rain,
Do you think it will rain to-day?
I don't think so,
It freezes,
Does it thaw?
It is getting cloudy,
It thunders,
What a clap of thunder!
It lightens,

Où est allé monsieur votre père?
Il est allé à Paris.
Voulez vous venir avec moi?
Je le veux bien.
Où irons nous?
Allons à droite.
Allons plutôt à gauche.
Allons par là.
De grace, ne marchez pas si vite.
Passez devant.
Passons par ici.

Quel temps fait-il?
Il fait beau
Il fait mauvais temps.
Il fait chaud.
Il fait froid.
Il a neigé.
Pleut-il?
Il ne pleut pas.
Croyez-vous qu'il pleuve aujourd'hui?
Je ne le crois pas.
Il gèle.
Dégèle-t-il?
Le temps se couvre.
Il tonne.
Quel coup de tonnerre!
Il éclaire.
DIALOGUES.

It is pouring,
The weather is clearing up,
It is foggy,
The wind is high,
It is windy,
The wind is north,
It is the south wind,
It is day light,
It is dark,
The moon is rising,
The sun is setting,
It is moonlight,

Il pleut à verse.
Le temps s'éclaireît.
Il fait du brouillard.
Il fait grand vent.
Il fait du vent.
Le vent est au nord.
C'est le vent du sud.
Il fait jour.
Il fait noir.
La lune se lève.
Le soleil se couche.
Il fait clair de lune.

Are you hungry?
I am not hungry,
We are very thirsty,
He is very hungry,
You have a good appetite,
My brother is thirsty,
Give him something to drink,
Give me something to eat,
What have you to eat?
We are starving with hunger,
We have eaten enough,
He is dying with thirst,
Let us give him a glass of wine,

Avez-vous faim ?
Je n'ai pas faim.
Nous avons grand' soif.
Il a grand' faim.
Vous avez bon appétit.
Mon frère a soif.
Donnez-lui à boire.
Donnez-moi à manger.
Qu'avez-vous à manger ?
Nous mourons de faim.
Nous avons assez mangé.
Il meurt de soif.
Donnons-lui un verre de vin.
Have you any beer? Avez-vous de la bière?
Give me some. Donnez-m'en.

5.

How old are you? Quel âge avez-vous?
I am twelve years old, J'ai douze ans.
How old is he? Quel âge a-t-il?
He is fifteen, Il a quinze ans.
How old is your sister? Quel âge a mademoiselle votre sœur?
She is in her tenth year, Elle est dans sa dixième année.
She is tall for her age, Elle est grande pour son âge.
How old may she be? Quel âge a-t-elle bien?
She is turned of twenty, Elle a vingt ans passés.
He is in the prime of life, Il est dans la fleur de l'âge.
Is he of age? Est-il majeur?
His father is above sixty, Son père a plus de soixante ans.

6.

Can you speak French? Parlez-vous Français?
Does your brother understand French? Monsieur votre frère entend-il le Français?
Do you know Italian? Savez-vous l'italien?
Are you learning French? Apprenez-vous le Français?
I am learning it, Je l'apprends.
How many lessons do you take a week? Combiens prenez-vous de leçons par semaine?
I take a lesson every day,  
Can you speak English?  
Yes, I can.  
Have you any French or Italian books?  
I have several,  
What have you done with your French book?  
There it is upon the table,  
Bring it me,  
Read this piece,  
Read loud,  
You read too loud,  
Don’t read so slow,  
You read too low,  
Pronounce well,  
You pronounce very well,  
Spell that word,  
What is the French for?  
Leave off here,  
Did you leave off there?  
I left off here,  
Speak French to me,  
Let us speak Italian,  
Can your brother speak Spanish?  
No, he cannot,  
Speak to your sister,  
Don’t speak to him,  

Je prends leçon tous les jours,  
Parlez-vous Anglais?  
Oui, je le parle.  
Avez-vous des livres français ou italiens?  
J’en ai plusieurs.  
Qu’avez-vous fait de votre livre français?  
Le voilà sur la table.  
Apportez-le-moi.  
Lisez ce morceau.  
Lisez haut.  
Vous lisez trop haut.  
Ne lisez pas si lentement.  
Vous lisez trop bas.  
Prononcez bien.  
Vous prononcez très bien.  
Epelez ce mot-là.  
Quel est le Français de?  
Restez-en ici.  
En êtes-vous resté là?  
J’en suis resté ici.  
Parlez-moi Français.  
Parlons Italien.  
Monsieur votre frère parle-t-il Espagnol?  
Non, il ne le parle point.  
Parlez à votre sœur.  
Ne lui parlez pas.
126 DIALOGUES.

You speak too fast,
Vous parlez trop vite.
Speak more softly,
Parlez plus doucement.
What do you say?
Que dites-vous?
Whom do you speak to?
A qui parlez-vous?
I speak to him,
C'est à lui que je parle.
What is he saying?
Qu'est-ce qu'il dit?
I don't know,
Je ne sais pas.

Let us take a walk,
Allons nous promener.
With all my heart,
De tout mon cœur.
Will you take a turn
Voulez-vous faire un pе-
with us?
tit tour avec nous?
Very willingly,
Très-volontiers.
I have no objection,
Je le veux bien.
Let us go to the country,
Allons à la campagne.
The roads are dusty,
Il fait de la poussière.
Let us take an airing on
Promenons-nous à che-
horseback,
val.
Come, gentlemen, let us
Allons, messieurs, par-
go,
tons.
Don't walk so fast,
N'allez pas si vite.
We are walking too fast,
Nous marchons trop
vite.
Let us walk in the wood,
Promenons-nous dans le
bois.
What do you think of it?
Qu'en pensez-vous?
What do you say to it?
Qu'en dites-vous?
Let us go into this gar-
den,
Entrons dans ce jardin.
Do you like flowers?
Aimez-vous les fleurs?
I am very fond of them,
Je les aime beaucoup.
Are you tired already?
Etes-vous déjà fatigué?
I am very tired,
Je suis bien las.
How warm it is!  
Qu’il fait chaud!

Let us retrace our steps,  
Retournons sur nos pas.

How I like the country!  
Que j’aime la campagne!

What news is there today?  
Que dit-on de nouveau aujourd’hui?

Is there any news?  
Y a-t-il des nouvelles?

There is none,  
Il n’y en a point.

What do they say about the war?  
Que dit-on de la guerre?

They say we shall have peace,  
On dit que nous aurons la paix.

Do you know anything new?  
Savez-vous quelque chose de nouveau?

I know nothing new,  
Je ne sais rien de nouveau.

Has the mail arrived?  
La poste est-elle arrivée?

It has just arrived,  
Elle vient d’arriver.

People talk of war,  
On parle de guerre.

Do you believe it?  
Le croyez-vous?

We are told so,  
On le dit.

I have heard it,  
Je l’ai entendu.

I believe nothing of it,  
Je n’en crois rien.

Have you that news from good authority?  
Tenez-vous cette nouvelle de bonne part?

It is only a report,  
Ce n’est qu’un bruit.

Have you read the papers?  
Avez-vous lu les papiers?

There is great news,  
Il y a de grandes nouvelles.

What have you done with the newspaper?  
Qu’avez-vous fait du journal?
I gave it to the gentleman,
Will you be so good as to hand me the paper?

What is your name? My name is James.
What is your sister's name? She is called Louisa.
Do you know that gentleman? I know him very well.

Comment vous appelez-vous? Je m'appelle Jacques.
Comment s'appelle mademoiselle votre sœur? Elle s'appelle Louise.
Connaissiez-vous ce monsieur? Je le connais très-bien.

His name is Mr. S., What is he? He is a physician,
What countryman is he? He is an Irishman,
His lady is a Frenchwoman,
How many children has he? Il a deux fils et une fille.
He has two sons and a daughter,
He is a very amiable man,
Where does he live? Il demeure dans cette rue, numéro dix.
He lives in this street, No. 10.
He lives hard by, Il demeure tout près d'ici.
10.

Is this the way to Calais?
Shew me the way to Tours,
That is your way,
Pray, which is the way to Blois?
You are in the right way,
Turn to your left,
Go that way,
You must go back again,

How far is it to Saint Denis?
It is four leagues,
It is a league and a half,

Is the road good?
It is very bad,
It is not good,
What kind of road is it from hence to Bayonne?
It is sandy,
It is pretty good,

Est-ce ici le chemin de Calais?
Montrez-moi le chemin de Tours.
Voilà votre chemin.
Quel est, je vous prie, le chemin de Blois?
Vous êtes dans le droit chemin.
Tournez à gauche.
Allez par là.
Il faut retourner sur vos pas.

Combien y a-t-il d'ici à Saint Denis?
Il y a quatre lieues.
Il y a une lieue et demie.
Le chemin est-il beau?
Il est très mauvais.
Il n'est pas beau.
Quel genre de chemin y a-t-il d'ici à Bayonne?
Il est sablonneux.
Il est assez bon.

11.

What o'clock is it?
It is six o'clock,

Quelle heure est-il?
Il est six heures?
It is half-past seven,
Il est sept heures et demie.

It has just struck four,
Quatre heures viennent de sonner.

Tell me, if you please, what o'clock it is,
Dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, quelle heure il est.

It is a quarter past five,
Il est cinq heures et un quart.

It wants a quarter to eight,
Il est huit heures moins un quart.

It is twenty minutes to nine,
Il est neuf heures moins vingt minutes.

It is late,
Il est tard.

It is early,
Il est de bonne heure.

It is five minutes past ten,
Il est dix heures et cinq minutes.

What o'clock is it by your watch?
Quelle heure est-il à votre montre?

It is not going,
Elle ne va pas.

Has it stopped?
Est-elle arrêtée?

I forgot to wind it up,
J'ai oublié de la monter.

Wind it up,
Montez-la.

Does your watch go well?
Votre montre va-t-elle bien?

It goes very well,
Elle va très-bien.

Mine goes too fast,
La mienne avance.

It goes too slow,
Elle retarde.

Our clock goes extremely well,
Notre pendule va supérieurement.

At what o'clock will you set off?
A quelle heure partirez-vous?

About eleven,
Sur les onze heures.

(*the s of les is silent before onze.*)
12.
I have worked the whole day,
I got up at day-break,
Come in the evening,
He arrived towards evening,
I will go there to-morrow,
Go there to-morrow evening,
He set off the day before yesterday,
Come on Monday morning,
I saw him a week ago,
He comes every day,
I expect him next week,
I will see you at Christmas,
She died three days ago,
He reads from morning till night,
In a fortnight,
To-morrow fortnight,
Every fourth day,
Every other day,
J'ai travaillé toute la journée.
Je me suis levé à la pointe du jour.
Venez le soir.
Il arriva sur le soir.
J'y irai demain.
Allez-je demain au soir.
Il partit avant-hier.
Venez lundi matin.
Je le vis il y a huit jours.
Il vient tous les jours.
Je l'attends la semaine prochaine.
Je vous verrai à Noël.
Elle mourut il y a trois jours.
Il lit du matin jusqu'au soir.
Dans quinze jours.
De demain en quinze.
Tous les quatre jours.
Tous les deux jours.
It was this day week, Il y a aujourd'hui huit jours.
To-morrow week, De demain en huit.

Is this a post day? Est-ce aujourd'hui jour de poste?
Why do you ask? Pourquoi le demandez-vous?
I have a letter to write, J'ai une lettre à écrire.
I have several letters to write, J'ai plusieurs lettres à écrire.
Lend me, if you please, Prêtez-moi, s'il vous plaît, votre écrivain.
I will give you paper, Je vous donnerai du papier, une plume, et de l'encre.
pen, and ink,
Give me a sheet of gilt paper, Donnez-moi une feuille de papier doré.
Have you any common paper? Avez-vous du papier commun?
Where is the letter-paper? Où est le papier à lettres?
Here is sealing wax, Voici de la cire à cacheter.
Give me some wafers, Donnez-moi des pains à cacheter.
This pen is good for nothing, Cette plume ne vaut rien.
It is too soft, Elle est trop molle.
Can you mend pens? Savez-vous tailler les plumes?
How do you like them? I like them narrow pointed. Do you wish them broad pointed? Lend me the pen knife, I have overturned the ink-stand, Have you a seal? I want a light, Take this letter to the post-office, Is the post-office far from this? Are there any letters for me? Is the post gone? Is the post come? When do they begin to give out the letters? The post-man is at the door, What is the postage of this letter?


Le dîner est-il prêt? On a servi. Passons dans la salle-à-manger.
Ladies and gentlemen, be so good as seat yourselves, Reach the lady a seat, Do you take soup? I will take some fish, if you please, Do you like soup? I am very fond of sea-fish, Do you prefer sea-fish to fresh water fish? Sir, shall I send you a little salmon? I think you will find it excellent, Madam, shall I help you to some beef? I will take a small piece, Do you like it well done or underdone? Underdone, if you please, I do not like it overdone, Do you like fat or lean? I hope that piece is to your taste, It is very good, Give me a plate, 

A clean plate,  
Take that dish away,  
Take the boiled beef away, and bring the roast-meat,  
We want more plates,  

Will you have any of this boiled fowl?  
Will you take a wing?  
I will take a little of the breast,  
What will you have?  
Give the gentleman a fork,  
Do you wish any fat?  
I am not partial to it,  
Shall I give you some sauce?  
I have some, I thank you,  

Here are some vegetables, do you wish any?  
I will take some spinage,  
I will take some peas, if you please,  
Will you have any cauliflower?  
Take some turnips or carrots,  
Shall I help you to a potato?

Une assiette blanche.  
Otez ce plat.  
Otez le bouilli et servez le rôti.  

Nous manquons d'assiettes.  
Voulez-vous de cette volaille bouillie?  
Prendrez vous une aile?  
Je prendrai un peu de blanc d'estomac.  
Que voulez-vous?  
Donnez une fourchette à Monsieur.  
Souhaitez-vous du gras?  
Je ne m'en soucie guère.  
Vous donnerai-je de la sauce?  
Bien obligé, j'en ai.

Voici des légumes, en voulez-vous?  

Je prendrai des épinards.  
Je prendrai des pois, s'il vous plait.  
Voulez-vous des choux-fleurs?  
Prenez des navets ou des carottes.  
Vous servirai-je une pomme de terre?
They look very well,  
Help yourself,  
Be so good as to hand 
that plate,  
Do you eat salad?  
Take some,  
Hand the salad, if you 
please,  
Who will have some?  
Sir, will you be so kind 
as to hand me the salt- 
cellar?  
Give me a glass of wa- 
ter,  
There is no more bread,  
Will you have new bread?  
I prefer stale bread,  
There is no more water,  
Give us some glasses,  
Madam, will you take 
some Burgundy?  
What do you say to that 
wine?  
This wine is delicious,  
Gentlemen, will you 
have some of this 
claret?  
How do you like it?  
It is very good,  

Elles ont fort bonne 
mine.  
Servez-vous.  
Ayez la bonté de faire 
passer cette assiette.  
Mangez-vous de la sa-
lade?  
Prenez-en.  
Passez la salade, s’il vous 
plait.  
Qui est-ce qui en veut?  
Monsieur, auriez-vous la 
bonté de faire passer 
la salière?  
Donnez-moi un verre 
d’eau.  
Il n’y a plus de pain.  
Voulez-vous du pain ten-
dre?  
Je préfère du pain rassis.  
Il n’y a plus d’eau.  
Donnez-nous des verres.  
Madame, voulez-vous 
prendre du vin de 
Bourgogne?  
Que dites-vous de ce vin-
la?  
Ce vin est délicieux.  
Messieurs, voulez-vous 
de ce vin de Bor-
deaux?  
Comment le trouvez-
vous?  
Il est fort bon.
Here are grapes, peaches, and apples, Will you taste any of these liqueurs? They are genuine, 

DIALOGUES.

The sheep bleats,
The bleating of sheep,

The ox and cow bellow,
The bellowing of oxen and cows,

The bull roars,
The bellowing of bulls,

The horse neighs,
The neighing of horses,

The serpent hisses,
The hissing of serpents,

The ass brays,
The braying of asses,

The hog grunts,
The grunting of hogs,

The hare squeaks,
The squeaking of hares,

The squalling of children,
MODELS OF NOTES AND CARDS.

Tuesday morning.

Mrs. F. presents her compliments to Mrs. A., and requests the favour of her company to tea to-morrow evening.

Mardi matin.

Mme. F fait ses compliments à Madame A., et l'engage à lui faire l'honneur de venir demain soir prendre le thé.

Answer.

Mrs. A. presents her compliments to Mrs. F., and will be most happy to wait upon her to-morrow evening.

Réponse.

Mme. A. fait ses compliments à Madame F ; elle se fait un plaisir d'accepter son aimable invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. D. present their compliments to Mr. N., and request the honour of his company to dinner, on Thursday next, at 5 o'clock.

Monday, April 17th.
120, Prince's Street.

Mr. et Mme. D. présentent leurs compliments à Monsieur N., et le prient de leur faire l'honneur de dîner chez eux, jeudi prochain, à cinq heures.

Lundi, 17 avril
Rue du Prince, No. 120.
Answer.

*Mr. N. presents his respects to Mr. and Mrs. D., and will with pleasure accept their invitation for Thursday next. Monday evening, 12 Queen Street.*

*Réponse.*

*Mr. N. aura l'honneur de se rendre avec autant d'empressement que de plaisir à l'invitation de Monsieur et Madame D. Lundi soir Rue de la Reine, No. 12.*

*Mr. T. presents his respects to Mr. and Mrs. S., and hopes for the pleasure of their company at supper on Tuesday next. Saturday morning.*

*Mr. T. présente ses respects à Monsieur et à Madame S., et les prie de lui faire l'amitié de venir souper avec lui, mardi prochain. Samedi matin.*

Answer.

*Mr. and Mrs. S. present their respects to Mr. T., and are very sorry that a previous engagement for Tuesday next will prevent their having the honour of waiting upon him that day. Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.*

*Réponse.*

*Mr. et Mme. S. sont engagés depuis quelques jours pour mardi, ils supplient Monsieur T. d'agréer leurs excuses et l'assurance de tous leurs regrets. Samodi, onze heures du matin.*
Mrs. G. presents her compliments to the Misses A., and requests the favour of their company to a concert, which she intends giving on Friday next.

An answer is requested.

Mme. G. fait ses compliments à Mesdemoiselles A., et les prie de lui faire l'honneur d'assister à un concert qu'elle se propose de donner vendredi prochain.

Elle désire une réponse.

Answer.

The Misses A.'s best compliments to Mrs. G., and accept her kind invitation with pleasure.

Résponse.

Milles. A. acceptent l'invitation de Madame G., et lui font mille tendres compliments.

Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

Mrs. V presents her compliments to the Misses B., and begs the favour of their company to-morrow afternoon to tea.

She will expect to see the Misses B., if she receives no answer.

Mercredi, dix heures du matin.

Mmc. V fait ses compliments à Mesdemoiselles B., et les invite à l'honorer de leur compagnie demain dans la soirée, pour le thé.

Mmc. V comptera sur Mesdemoiselles B. si elle ne reçoit point de réponse.

Answer.

The Misses B. present their most respectful compliments to Mrs. V., and are very sorry to be obliged to decline her invitation on account of a similar engagement.
Réponse.

Mîles. B. présentent leurs compliments les plus respectueux à Madame V et sont très-fâchées de ne pouvoir accepter son invitation, ayant un engagement de même nature.

My dear friend,

You will receive with this letter Racine’s Plays, which I entreat you to accept, as a small token of my friendship. Adieu.

Believe me yours sincerely,

LOUIS.

Monsieur et cher ami,

Vous recevrez avec cette lettre, le Théâtre de Racine, que je vous prie d’accepter, comme un faible témoignage de mon amitié. Adieu.

Votre sincere ami,

LOUIS.

Mr. A., being obliged to go to the country to-morrow, begs Mr. D. not to give himself the trouble of calling. Mr. A. will be very happy to see Mr. D. on Thursday next, at any hour which will be most convenient for him.

Friday, July 7th, 27 Rue Royale.

Mr. A. se trouvant obligé d’aller à la campagne demain, prie Monsieur D. de ne pas se donner la peine de passer chez lui. Mr. A. sera bien aise de voir Monsieur D., jeudi prochain, à l’heure qui lui sera le plus convenable.

Vendredi, 7 juillet, Rue Royale, No. 27

RECEIPTS.

I acknowledge having received from Mr. L. the sum of 8500 francs, which I lent him the 5th of April last.
QUITTANCES.

Je reconnais avoir reçu de Mr. L. la somme de trois mille cinq cents francs, que je lui avais prêtée, le 5 d'avril dernier

Received of Mr. S. the sum of 300 louis d'or, in full of all demands
Bordeaux, June 16th, 1834. J. T.

Reçu de Mr. S. la somme de trois cents louis d'or, pour solde de tout compte jusqu'à ce jour.
Bordeaux, 16 juin 1834. J. T.