

ELISION

49. A final vowel is often dropped before an initial vowel or mute *h*, an apostrophe taking its place. This is called elision. *J'ai, s'ils, l'homme.*

50. The following words alone undergo elision :

- (a) All monosyllables ending in mute *e*.
- (b) *Jusque*; *lorsque*, *puisque*, and *quoique* before *il*, *ils*, *elle*, *elles*, *on*, and *un*.
- (c) *La*, both the article and the pronoun.
- (d) *Si*, before *il* and *ils*.
- (e) A few special cases, such as *quelqu'un*.

STRESS

51. French words do not, like English, have a strong accent, but each syllable (except most of those containing mute *e*) is clearly pronounced. There is, however, an apparent stress of voice that normally falls on the last syllable. Phrases likewise have a stress falling on the last syllable of their last word.

ELEMENTARY FRENCH

LESSON ONE

ARTICLES

1. In French all nouns, whether the names of animate or inanimate objects, are either masculine or feminine. There is no neuter gender. The gender of the names of animate objects is generally determined by sex; that of the names of inanimate objects must be learned by observation.¹

NOTE. French nouns derived from Latin masculines and neuters are regularly masculine in French; those from Latin feminines are regularly feminine. A considerable number from Latin neuter plurals are also feminine, on account of a misunderstanding as to their derivation.

2. The definite article *the* is expressed :

- (a) Before masculine nouns in the singular by *le*.
- (b) Before feminine nouns in the singular by *la*.
- (c) Before all nouns in the plural by *les*.

the father, <i>le père</i>	the fathers, <i>les pères</i>
the mother, <i>la mère</i>	the mothers, <i>les mères</i>

3. Before nouns beginning with a vowel or mute *h*, *le* and *la* become *l'*. See Introduction, Sec. 50.

the child, <i>l'enfant</i>	the children, <i>les enfants</i>
the man, <i>l'homme</i>	the men, <i>les hommes</i>

¹ See Appendix, p. 245.

4. The indefinite article *a* or *an* is expressed :

- (a) Before masculine nouns by *un*.
 (b) Before feminine nouns by *une*.

a book, *un livre*
 a house, *une maison*

5. The definite and indefinite articles are repeated before each noun to which they belong.

the father and brother, *le père et le frère*
 a brother and sister, *un frère et une sœur*

6. The plural of nouns is regularly formed by adding *s* to the singular.

le frère, the brother *les frères, the brothers*

7.¹ The present indicative of the verb *être*, *to be*, is conjugated as follows :

<i>je suis</i>	<i>I am</i>	<i>nous sommes</i>	<i>we are</i>
<i>tu es</i>	<i>thou art</i>	<i>vous êtes</i>	<i>you are</i>
<i>il est</i>	<i>he is</i>	<i>ils sont</i>	<i>they (m.) are</i>
<i>elle est</i>	<i>she is</i>	<i>elles sont</i>	<i>they (f.) are</i>

NOTE. Observe that *je*, *I*, is not capitalized. See Introduction, Sec. 4.

8.¹ A verb must be in the same person and number as its subject.

The book is in the room. *Le livre est dans la chambre.*
 The books are in the room. *Les livres sont dans la chambre.*

NOTE. Observe in these examples, where the subject is a noun expressed, that a personal pronoun does not accompany the verb.

¹ Certain sections (7 and 8 for instance) are introduced out of their natural order for the sake of getting a working vocabulary.

9.¹ The regular form for the negative is *ne . . . pas*, *ne* preceding the verb and *pas* following it.

I am not. *Je ne suis pas.*
 You are not. *Vous n'êtes pas.*

NOTE. The *e* of *ne*, *je*, and *de*, like that of the articles *le* and *la*, is elided before a vowel or *mute h*. See Introduction, Sec. 50.

10.¹ Before masculine nouns in the singular, *my* is *mon*; *his*, *son*; *your*, *votre*. Before most feminine nouns in the singular, *my* is *ma*; *his*, *sa*; *your*, *votre*. Before all plurals, *my* is *mes*; *his*, *ses*; *your*, *vos*.

His book is on *my* table. *Son livre est sur ma table.*
 His mother is with *your* sisters. *Sa mère est avec vos sœurs.*

ADDITIONAL WORDS

<i>le mari, the husband</i>	<i>de (d'), of</i>
<i>la femme, the wife</i>	<i>ici, here</i>
<i>l'oncle, the uncle</i>	<i>où, where</i>
<i>la tante, the aunt</i>	<i>qui, who</i>
<i>la fille, the daughter</i>	<i>j'ai, I have</i>
<i>deux, two</i>	<i>a, has</i>

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Prefix to the following nouns the proper word for *the*: *livre, maison, sœurs, homme, frères, enfants, table, oncle, hommes.*

2. Prefix to the nouns in 1: (a) the proper word for *my*; (b) the proper word for *your*; (c) the proper word for *his*.

3. Prefix to the singular nouns in 1 the proper word for *a*.

4. Translate into French: *your father; my mother; you are; the children; the man; you are not; a brother; his sisters; she has not; your books; a room; they are not; the table; the men; your daughter.*

¹ See footnote, p. 2.

5. Give the full tense of: (a) je suis dans la maison, tu es dans la maison, etc.; (b) je ne suis pas sur la table, etc.

MODEL. J'ai un père. Je suis l'enfant de mon père. Mon père a une femme. Sa femme est ma mère. Mon père est le mari de ma mère. J'ai deux sœurs. Mes sœurs sont les filles de mon père. Nous sommes ses enfants. J'ai un oncle. Qui est mon oncle? Le frère de ma mère est mon oncle. Ma mère est sa sœur. Où est mon oncle? Il n'est pas ici. Il est avec ma tante. Qui est ma tante? La femme de mon oncle est ma tante. Elle a un frère et une sœur. Je suis ici dans ma chambre. Mon père n'est pas ici. Il est avec ma mère dans sa maison. Mes livres sont ici sur une table. Où sont vos livres? Sur votre table?

THEME. I have a brother. He has a father and mother. His mother is the wife of his father. My brother has two sisters. He has an uncle. Who is his uncle? His uncle is the brother of his father. The wife of his uncle is his aunt. Where is his aunt? She is in the house with the children. Where are his sisters? They are not with my brother; they are here. Where are the books of my sisters? They are on a table in my room. Where are your books?

ORAL. 1. Qui a un père? 2. Où est votre père? 3. Qui est le mari de votre mère? 4. Qui est votre oncle? 5. Où est la femme de votre oncle? 6. Où est ma tante? 7. Qui est ici? 8. Qui est dans votre chambre? 9. Où sont vos livres? 10. Qui a vos livres?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. The men are in the room. 2. Your daughter is not in the room. 3. Who is in the house? 4. I am not his brother. 5. The books are on a table in my room. 6. We are not his children. 7. My uncle and my aunt are here. 8. I have an uncle. 9. My sister is his wife. 10. She is in a house. 11. He has two sisters. 12. Your husband is in the house. 13. Where is the man? 14. The father and mother of the child are here. 15. They (f.) are not with your two sisters.

LESSON TWO

PLURAL OF NOUNS

11. It has been stated in Sec. 6 that nouns in French regularly form their plural by the addition of *s*. The following exceptions are important:

(a) Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, or *z* remain unchanged.

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

(b) Nouns ending in *au* or *eu* add *x*.

l'oiseau, <i>the bird</i>	les oiseaux, <i>the birds</i>
le neveu, <i>the nephew</i>	les neveux, <i>the nephews</i>

The following seven masculine nouns ending in *ou* likewise add *x*: bijou, *jewel*; caillou, *pebble*; chou, *cabbage*; genou, *knee*; *hibou, *owl*; joujou, *plaything*; pou, *louse*.

le bijou, <i>the jewel</i>	les bijoux, <i>the jewels</i>
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NOTE 1. Other nouns ending in *ou* add *s*.

le trou, <i>the hole</i>	les trous, <i>the holes</i>
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NOTE 2. The *h* of *hibou*, as indicated by the asterisk, is aspirate. See Introduction, Sec. 36. Therefore: **the owl**, *le hibou*.

(c) Most nouns ending in *al* or *ail* change these terminations to *aux*.

le cheval, <i>the horse</i>	les chevaux, <i>the horses</i>
le travail, <i>the work</i>	les travaux, <i>the works</i>

NOTE. For list of exceptions to this section see Sec. 228, *a, b*.

(d) The following nouns have irregular plural forms:

le ciel, <i>the sky</i>	les cieux, <i>the skies</i>
l'œil, <i>the eye</i>	les yeux, <i>the eyes</i>

12.¹ The present indicative of the verb *avoir*, *to have*, is conjugated as follows:

j'ai	<i>I have</i>	nous avons	<i>we have</i>
tu as	<i>thou hast</i>	vous avez	<i>you have</i>
il a	<i>he has</i>	ils ont	<i>they (m.) have</i>
elle a	<i>she has</i>	elles ont	<i>they (f.) have</i>

13.¹ The present indicative of *être* and *avoir* is conjugated interrogatively as follows:

<i>être</i>			
suis-je?	<i>am I?</i>	sommes-nous?	<i>are we?</i>
es-tu?	<i>art thou?</i>	êtes-vous?	<i>are you?</i>
est-il?	<i>is he?</i>	sont-ils?	<i>are they? (m.)</i>
est-elle?	<i>is she?</i>	sont-elles?	<i>are they? (f.)</i>

<i>avoir</i>			
ai-je?	<i>have I?</i>	avons-nous?	<i>have we?</i>
as-tu?	<i>hast thou?</i>	avez-vous?	<i>have you?</i>
a-t-il?	<i>has he?</i>	ont-ils?	<i>have they? (m.)</i>
a-t-elle?	<i>has she?</i>	ont-elles?	<i>have they? (f.)</i>

NOTE 1. The presence of *t* in the forms *a-t-il* and *a-t-elle* is in order to prevent the coming together of two vowels.

NOTE 2. When an interrogative sentence is made negative, the *pas* follows the pronoun.

Am I not?	<i>Ne suis-je pas?</i>
Has he not?	<i>N'a-t-il pas?</i>

ADDITIONAL WORDS

<i>l'aile, the wing</i>	<i>aussi, also</i>
<i>l'animal, the animal</i>	<i>mais, but</i>
<i>le bec, the beak</i>	<i>quatre, four</i>
<i>le bras, the arm</i>	<i>ou, or</i>
<i>la jambe, the leg</i>	<i>un, a, an; one</i>
<i>le quadrupède, the quadruped</i>	

¹ See footnote, p. 2.

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give the plural of: *le nez*; *votre fils*; *le caillou*; *le travail*; *le trou*; *l'homme*; *mon animal*; *l'oiseau*; *le ciel*; *la voix*; *son neveu*; *votre œil*; *un bijou*; *le bec*.

2. Give the singular of: *ses chevaux*; *les enfants*; *mes yeux*; *les nez*; *les hiboux*; *deux bras*; *vos travaux*.

3. Translate into French: *are we? have we not? they have; thou art not; she has; am I not? are they? he is not; you are; you have not; have I? thou hast; have they not? has he? is she not?*

4. Give the full tense of: (a) *j'ai deux yeux*; (b) *je n'ai pas deux nez*; (c) *ai-je son livre?* (d) *n'ai-je pas mes bijoux?* (e) *suis-je son neveu?* (f) *ne suis-je pas dans la chambre?*

MODEL. *Mon frère a deux fils. Ses fils sont mes neveux. Ils ont deux chevaux. Avez-vous un cheval? Le cheval est un animal. Un cheval a deux yeux et quatre jambes. Le cheval est un quadrupède. Un quadrupède a quatre jambes. Un homme est aussi un animal. Il a deux yeux, mais il n'a pas quatre jambes. Un homme n'est pas un quadrupède; il a deux jambes. Il a aussi deux genoux, deux bras et un nez. Le hibou a deux yeux, mais le hibou n'est pas un quadrupède. Le hibou est un oiseau. Un oiseau a un bec et deux ailes. J'ai deux hiboux, mais ils ne sont pas ici. Êtes-vous ici, mes neveux? N'êtes-vous pas avec vos chevaux? Où sont-ils? Dans votre chambre?*

THEME. *My father has four children, two sons and two daughters. I am one of his sons. I have four owls and a horse. My horse has two eyes and four legs. My owls have two eyes, two wings, and a beak. I have two eyes, but I have not four legs. I am not a quadruped. I have also two arms and a nose. Have you four legs, my child? Have you two wings? Are you a bird or a quadruped? Are you not an animal? Have you not two arms?*

ORAL. 1. *Qui a deux fils?* 2. *A-t-il aussi une fille?* 3. *Qui est votre neveu?* 4. *N'a-t-il pas deux chevaux?* 5. *Où est votre*

tante? 6. A-t-elle deux yeux? 7. N'a-t-elle pas aussi deux nez? 8. Êtes-vous un animal? 9. Où est votre frère? 10. Qui est avec votre frère? 11. Où sont vos neveux? 12. Où sont vos oiseaux? 13. Sont-ils dans les trous? 14. Ont-ils un bec ou un nez? 15. Ont-ils une ou deux ailes?

• **RÉSUMÉ.** 1. His son is my nephew. 2. Have you not two arms? 3. A man has one nose, but he has two eyes. 4. They (f.) have two jewels. 5. The animals are not in the room. 6. My brother has also four horses. 7. Am I a quadruped or a bird? 8. Are we not his sons? 9. The owl has not two beaks. 10. The birds are in the sky. 11. The voice of the child. 12. The playthings of the child are on the table. 13. The works of my nephews. 14. The owls are in the holes. 15. A quadruped has four legs.

LESSON THREE

ADJECTIVES — AGREEMENT AND POSITION

14. Adjectives in French vary in form to agree with the number and gender of the words they modify.

15. The plural of adjectives is formed in the same way as the plural of nouns of similar ending.

le petit garçon, *the little boy*
 les petits garçons, *the little boys*
 le mauvais roi, *the bad king*
 les mauvais rois, *the bad kings*

16. The feminine of adjectives is regularly formed by adding **mute e** to the masculine.

le grand jardin, *the large garden*
 la grande ville, *the large city*
 les grands jardins, *the large gardens*
 les grandes villes, *the large cities*

17. When the same adjective modifies nouns of different gender it takes the masculine form.

The boy and girl are **small**. *Le garçon et la fille sont petits.*
 His son and his daughter are **bad**. *Son fils et sa fille sont mauvais.*

18. Very many adjectives in French follow the word they qualify, especially: (a) those denoting color, shape, or nationality; (b) those of participial derivation; (c) those having more syllables than the words they qualify.

the green tree, *l'arbre vert*
 the round table, *la table ronde*
 a French city, *une ville française*¹
 a charming child, *un enfant charmant*
 an excellent man, *un homme excellent*

NOTE 1. The general principle governing the position of an attributive adjective is that if it emphasizes, contrasts, or distinguishes, it tends to follow the noun; if it is merely an epithet, expressing a quality which belongs naturally to the noun, and which therefore is not emphatic, it tends to precede the noun. Observation of French usage is the surest guide. Thus, for the position of **chaud** see the Model on page 10. Certain adjectives vary in meaning according to their position. See Appendix, page 247.

NOTE 2. An adjective modified by a long adverb, or by an adverbial phrase, follows the noun.

an extremely pretty child, *un enfant extrêmement joli*
 a son worthy of his father, *un fils digne de son père*

19. Some of the most common adjectives regularly precede the word they qualify. The most important among these are:

beau, <i>beautiful</i>	grand, <i>large</i>	jeune, <i>young</i>	bon, <i>good</i>
joli, <i>pretty</i>	gros, <i>big</i>	vieux, <i>old</i>	mauvais, <i>bad</i>
vilain, <i>ugly</i>	petit, <i>little</i>	nouveau, <i>new</i>	
an ugly nose, <i>un vilain nez</i>			

¹ For capitalization of *française*, see Introduction, Sec. 4.

20.¹ As French has no neuter gender, there is no special word for the pronoun *it*. This pronoun, when used as subject, must be translated by *il* or *elle* according to the gender of the noun for which it stands.

I have a book; it is green. *J'ai un livre; il est vert.*
I have a room; it is small. *J'ai une chambre; elle est petite.*

ADDITIONAL WORDS

la chaise, <i>the chair</i>	chaud, <i>warm, hot</i>
la fenêtre, <i>the window</i>	froid, <i>cold</i>
la feuille, <i>the leaf</i>	dérrière, <i>behind</i>
la fleur, <i>the flower</i>	dix, <i>ten</i>
notre (pl. nos), <i>our</i>	

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give all forms (both numbers and genders) of: petit, joli, mauvais, le, français, excellent, votre, vilain, son.

2. Translate into French: a large table; my round window; his charming daughter; the pretty leaves; a green tree; the French cities; our warm room; a cold house; an excellent man; ten extremely bad boys; a nephew worthy of his uncle.

3. Give the full tense of: (a) je suis petit; (b) n'ai-je pas une sœur charmante? (c) suis-je dans le joli jardin? (d) j'ai une chambre froide.

MODEL. Mon père est un homme excellent. Il a une maison charmante dans une petite ville. Mon oncle a aussi une maison, mais elle est vilaine et elle n'est pas dans une ville. La maison de mon père a dix chambres, mais elles ne sont pas grandes. Ma chambre est jolie, et elle a deux petites fenêtres. Mon frère a une chambre. Elle a une grande fenêtre. La chambre de mon père est une chambre chaude. Les chaises de sa chambre sont grandes

¹ See footnote, p. 2.

et la table est grande et ronde. Nous avons un joli jardin derrière la maison. Les arbres de notre jardin sont petits. Les arbres et les feuilles sont verts, et les fleurs sont jolies. Le roi a aussi une maison, mon garçon. Sa maison est grande et belle. Où est-elle? N'est-elle pas dans une grande ville? Est-elle dans une ville française?

THEME. The father of my nephews is my brother. He has a small house behind the large house of a king. The house of my brother is pretty. His garden is large, and it is behind his house. The trees and the leaves are green. The flowers are not green. His house is in a French city. Here I have an ugly room. In the house of my brother I have a large room. My large room is a pretty room. It has two round windows and four chairs. I am a good boy, but my nephews are not good. Are you a bad boy? Are you worthy of your father? Have you a charming sister? Has she a bad brother?

ORAL. 1. Avez-vous un père charmant? 2. A-t-il une maison? 3. Est-elle grande ou petite? 4. Où est sa maison? 5. N'a-t-elle pas quatre chambres? 6. Sont-elles froides ou chaudes? 7. Avez-vous une chambre dans la maison de votre père? 8. Est-elle chaude ou froide? 9. Où est le jardin de votre père? 10. Est-il ici ou dans une petite ville? 11. Est-il dans une ville française? 12. Sommes-nous dans une grande ville? 13. Qui est un joli garçon? 14. Qui est un homme excellent? 15. Avons-nous un roi?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. The king has an extremely pretty daughter. 2. Two bad boys are behind the tree. 3. The boy and girl are charming. 4. They have ten excellent books. 5. Has she not a charming mother? 6. A large nose is ugly. 7. Where is the round table? Is it in your room? 8. The leaves are small, but the flowers are large. 9. The voices of your daughters are pretty. 10. The owls are in the green trees. 11. A French boy is with my nephews in the city. 12. We have a large warm house with a little garden. 13. Our room is small; it is cold also. 14. My room has four chairs and two windows. 15. He has a flower; is it not pretty?

LESSON FOUR

IRREGULAR FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES

21. It has been stated in Sec. 16 that French adjectives regularly form their feminine by the addition of *e*. The following exceptions are important:

(a) Adjectives ending in **mute e** remain unchanged in the feminine.

le jeune homme, *the young man*
la jeune femme, *the young woman*

(b) Adjectives ending in **f** change **f** to **v** and add **mute e** to form the feminine.

Il est actif. *He is active.*
Elle est active. *She is active.*

(c) Most adjectives ending in **x** change **x** to **s** and add **mute e** to form the feminine.

Il est heureux. *He is happy.*
Elle est heureuse. *She is happy.*

(d) The following adjectives have two forms in the masculine singular, and present further irregularities. The first of the two forms for the masculine singular in the following list is used before words beginning with a consonant; the second, before words beginning with a vowel or **mute h**.

SINGULAR		PLURAL		
MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	
beau, bel	belle	beaux	belles	<i>beautiful</i>
nouveau, nouvel	nouvelle	nouveaux	nouvelles	<i>new</i>
vieux, vieil	vieille	vieux	vieilles	<i>old</i>
fou, fol	folle	fous	folles	<i>crazy</i>
mou, mol	molle	mous	molles	<i>soft</i>

(e) Special peculiarities occur in the formation of the feminine of many adjectives, the more common of which are:

MASCULINE	FEMININE	
bas	basse	<i>low</i>
gros	grosse	<i>big</i>
épais	épaisse	<i>thick</i>
cruel	cruelle	<i>cruel</i>
sot	sotte	<i>stupid</i>
bon	bonne	<i>good</i>
cher	chère	<i>dear</i>
sec	sèche	<i>dry</i>
franc	franche	<i>frank</i>
blanc	blanche	<i>white</i>
long	longue	<i>long</i>
frais	fraîche	<i>fresh</i>
doux	douce	<i>sweet</i>
faux	fausse	<i>false</i>
favori	favorite	<i>favorite</i>

NOTE. The first six adjectives in the above list illustrate a common tendency to double a final consonant on the addition of the *e*. The grave accent of the feminine of *cher* and *sec* is due to the fact that a French word may not end in two **mute e** syllables. *Doux* and *faux* are exceptions to Sec. 21, *c*. For a more complete list of irregular feminines see Sec. 229.

22. The irregular adjectives *tout* (*tous* pl.; *toute, toutes*, *f.*), *all, every*, and *tel* (*telle* *f.*), *such*, should be carefully noted with reference to their position when accompanied by an article.

tout le pays, the whole country
tout le monde, everybody (all the world)
tous les jours, every day, all days
un tel homme, such a man
une telle femme, such a woman

23. A few nouns which may be applied to either sex have a feminine form made in the same way as the feminine of adjectives.

le cousin, *the cousin* (m.) la cousine, *the cousin* (f.)
votre ami, *your friend* (m.) votre amie, *your friend* (f.)

NOTE. *Enfant* and many others of this type are the same in both genders.

24. The noun which an adjective modifies is often omitted, and the adjective, preceded by the article, then stands alone, taking the number and gender of the noun it represents. This construction occurs most frequently with nouns that denote persons.

A Frenchman. *Un Français*.¹
The French (people) are here. *Les Français* ¹ *sont ici.*
I am with the little girl. *Je suis avec la petite.*

ADDITIONAL WORDS

noir, *black* maintenant, *now*
rouge, *red* très, *very*
la forêt, *the forest*

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give all forms of: rouge, actif, heureux, mou, blanc, bon, vieux, noir, douce, beau, mauvais, grosse.

2. Give all forms of the French words for: small, young, long, active, old, all, favorite, French, new, dear, such, crazy, worthy.

3. Give the plural of: le jeune homme; le bel enfant; votre chambre basse; la petite; ma chère amie; l'heureux roi; le vieil arbre; le faux garçon.

¹ Adjectives of nationality are capitalized when they are used as nouns designating persons. See Introduction, Sec. 4.

4. Translate into French: his mother is my cousin; such a city; the old man; the whole house; a French city; every room; everybody; the little girls; all your friends; all the warm countries.

5. Give the full tense of: (a) ai-je un cher ami? (b) ne suis-je pas heureux? (c) je suis beau; (d) je suis mauvais tous les jours.

MODEL. Ma tante est très vieille. Elle a deux belles filles qui sont mes cousines. Mes jeunes cousines sont les amies de tout le monde. Ma tante a aussi deux fils, mais ils sont mauvais et sots. Mon oncle, le mari de ma tante, a une grande maison blanche. Elle est dans une forêt épaisse. Mon oncle est maintenant dans une chambre de la maison. Il est dans une chaise basse derrière une table longue. Il a deux nouveaux livres. Ses yeux sont grands et noirs et son nez est gros et rouge. Il est actif et heureux aussi. Tous ses amis sont très bons. Ma tante n'est pas belle, mais elle est heureuse et elle a une voix très douce. Une telle femme est la favorite de tout le pays. Avez-vous une telle tante? Est-elle cruelle et fausse ou charmante et douce?

THEME. My cousin is an excellent man. He is old, but he is active. His wife is not old; she is young and charming. My cousin has a new white house, and the jewels of his wife are beautiful. My cousins have two children, a son and a daughter. The son is bad and false, but the daughter is sweet and happy. The children have four French books. The books are old, but they are good. The boy has not his books; he is with his ugly black horse. His books are not on his round table, they are behind a chair in his room. Where is his sister? She is in the beautiful garden behind the house. The garden is dry and the flowers are not pretty now. The leaves are thick, but they are not green; they are dry. Have you a garden? Are you the favorite of the whole country and the friend of everybody?

ORAL. 1. Avez-vous une cousine? 2. N'est-elle pas belle?
3. Est-elle avec vos amis? 4. Est-elle dans un pays français?

5. N'a-t-elle pas mes nouveaux livres? 6. Où sont-ils? 7. Qui est actif? 8. Qui n'est pas active? 9. Où est votre tante? 10. Est-elle très bonne? 11. Avez-vous un favori? 12. Qui est votre favori? 13. Où sont les feuilles sèches? 14. Sont-elles vertes ou rouges? 15. Où sont les feuilles vertes?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. He has a beautiful tree behind his garden. 2. She is very happy in the old red house. 3. His voice is sweet and low. 4. My new chair is very pretty. 5. We are active, but they (f.) are not active. 6. Your good friend is not beautiful, but she is young. 7. His father and his mother are very frank. 8. We are here in a charming city. 9. All the birds are now in the forest. 10. They are very cruel; are they crazy? 11. Such a man is very false. 12. The whole country is hot and dry. 13. His black eyes are very beautiful. 14. My cousin is the friend of everybody. 15. He has an ugly white horse.

REVIEW

(Lessons One to Four)

A. GENERAL DRILL

1. Give the exceptions to the regular formation of the plural of nouns and adjectives. Illustrate.
2. Give list of nouns ending in *ou* that form the plural by adding *x*.
3. Give plural of: homme, bras, faux, ciel, trou, animal, genou, œil, cheval, la, nez, il, beau, gros, tout, travail, fou.
4. Give all forms of: mauvais, rouge, vieux, blanc, nouveau, bas, mon, mou, heureux, joli, beau, votre.
5. Give feminine singular of: jeune, cher, fou, actif, sec, tel, favori, le, bon, vieux, tout, doux, notre, ami, frais, enfant, épais, sot, son.
6. What adjectives are especially likely to follow their noun?
7. Give list of adjectives that usually precede their noun.

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8. Give: pres. ind. of *être*, neg.; of *avoir*, int.
9. Translate into French: the father and uncle; is she not? the leaves are green; his sister; they are here; it is bad; an arm or a leg; a French city; your warm rooms; a new friend; the whole house; every house; such a house; all houses; all the house; the old woman; the charming children; an extremely bad boy; everybody.

B. TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

1. They have a brother and sister. 2. She has a little cousin (f.). 3. The sons and daughters of my friend are pretty. 4. The French are worthy of a beautiful country. 5. Our sister is not a bad child. 6. Such a woman is not a favorite of everybody. 7. The owl has two extremely big eyes. 8. We are in an old French city. 9. Where is your house? Is it red or black? 10. A quadruped has four legs. 11. The owls are in the old trees, in the large holes. 12. My nephew is a very beautiful child. 13. His aunt is one of our dear friends. 14. I have the soft wing of a little bird. 15. The whole forest is now cold and white.

LESSON FIVE

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

25. The comparative of adjectives is regularly formed by prefixing the adverbs *plus*, *more*, or *moins*, *less*, to the positive. The superlative is formed by prefixing the proper form of the definite article to the comparative.

old tree, *vieil arbre*
 older tree, *plus vieil arbre*
 oldest tree, *le plus vieil arbre*
 beautiful lady, *belle dame*
 more beautiful lady, *plus belle dame*
 most beautiful lady, *la plus belle dame*

pretty garden, *joli jardin*
 less pretty garden, *moins joli jardin*
 least pretty garden, *le moins joli jardin*

NOTE. An adjective that follows its noun in the positive follows it also in the comparative and superlative. Observe here the repetition of the article.

le jour le plus froid, *the coldest* day

26. The following three adjectives are usually compared irregularly :

bon, <i>good</i>	meilleur, <i>better</i>	le meilleur, <i>best</i>
mauvais, <i>bad</i>	pire, <i>worse</i>	le pire, <i>worst</i>
petit, <i>little</i>	moindre, <i>less</i>	le moindre, <i>least</i>

27. In comparative sentences *than* is expressed by *que*, as . . . as by *aussi . . . que*, so . . . as by *si . . . que*.

The boy is taller *than* the girl. *Le garçon est plus grand que la fille.*

He is as rich as his sister. *Il est aussi riche que sa sœur.*

She is not so handsome as she is good. *Elle n'est pas si belle qu'elle est bonne.*

NOTE. *In* after superlative expressions is *de*.

His sister is the most beautiful lady in the city. *Sa sœur est la plus belle dame de la ville.*

28. Adverbs are compared in the same way as adjectives. As they undergo no variation for agreement, the form of the article in the superlative is always *le*.

often, *souvent*
 oftener (more often), *plus souvent*
 oftenest (most often), *le plus souvent*

29. The following four adverbs are compared irregularly :

beaucoup, <i>much</i>	plus, <i>more</i>	le plus, <i>most</i>
bien, <i>well</i>	mieux, <i>better</i>	le mieux, <i>best</i>
mal, <i>badly</i>	pis, <i>worse</i>	le pis, <i>worst</i>
peu, <i>little</i>	moins, <i>less</i>	le moins, <i>least</i>

30. Many adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *ment* : (a) to the masculine when it ends in a vowel ; (b) to the feminine when the masculine ends in a consonant.

joli, jolie, <i>pretty</i>	joliment, <i>prettily</i>
doux, douce, <i>sweet</i>	doucement, <i>sweetly</i>

Il parle franchement mais cruellement. *He speaks frankly but cruelly.*

NOTE. Adverbs follow the verb they modify.

He often sings. *Il chante souvent.*

ADDITIONAL WORDS

la bouteille, <i>the bottle</i>	anglais, <i>English</i>
le verre, <i>the glass</i>	autre, <i>other</i>
l'eau, <i>the water</i>	pauvre, <i>poor</i>
le vin, <i>the wine</i>	seulement, <i>only</i>
le voisin (la voisine), <i>the neighbor</i>	

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Compare upward (with *plus*) and downward (with *moins*) : grand, petit, bien, bon, franchement, peu, mauvais, mal, cher, beaucoup.

2. Compare (upward simply) : vieille dame, mauvais garçon, belles filles, la chambre chaude, il parle bien, l'eau fraîche, il chante mal, le gros arbre, bel ami, l'homme excellent.

3. Form the French adverbs meaning : coldly, actively, prettily, freshly, dearly.

4. Translate into French : he is better than you ; he is as good as you ; he is not so good as you ; the best boy in the room ; she is not so young as your friend ; she sings better than you ; she has a better book than you ; the coldest room in the house ; she is as young as your friend ; the pretty house ; the prettier house ; the prettiest house.

5. Give the full tense of: (a) je suis plus grand que l'enfant; (b) je ne suis pas si riche que votre oncle; (c) ne suis-je pas si vieux que son fils? (d) j'ai la chambre la plus froide de la maison.

MODEL. J'ai deux amis, le père et le fils. Le père est un vieil homme, et le fils est un jeune homme. Le père est plus riche que son fils. Le fils est moins riche que son père. Le père a quatre maisons. Elles sont aussi grandes et belles que les maisons d'un roi. Le fils a seulement une maison. Elle n'est pas si grande que les maisons de son père. La femme de mon vieil ami riche est une belle dame, mais la femme de l'autre est plus charmante et moins fausse. Mon ami riche a une bouteille de vin rouge sur sa table tous les jours, mais mon ami pauvre a seulement un verre d'eau fraîche. Le riche parle faussement de ses voisins, mais le pauvre parle bien de tout le monde. Le fils chante très bien; il chante mieux que son père. Mon jeune ami est le meilleur homme de son pays. Un tel homme est souvent un ami plus excellent qu'un homme plus riche.

THEME. I have a brother and sister. My sister is old, but my brother is not so old as my sister. My brother is rich, but my sister is less rich than my brother. She is poorer, but she has the most beautiful jewels in the city. My sister is more handsome than my brother, but my brother is taller; he is as tall as my father. My sister has a charming voice, and she sings well. My mother has a better voice than my sister, and sings more sweetly. My brother also sings. He has a low voice, and sings better than his sister, but he sings less often. Have you a good voice? Have you not a better voice than your brother?

ORAL. 1. Êtes-vous meilleur que vos amis? 2. Qui est le meilleur ami de votre père? 3. Est-il plus jeune que vos amis? 4. Est-il plus vieux que vous? 5. Êtes-vous moins riche que vos amis? 6. Qui est l'homme le plus riche de votre ville? 7. Est-il aussi bon qu'il est riche? 8. Est-il heureux tous les jours? 9. Suis-je riche ou pauvre? 10. Où sont les riches? 11. Sont-ils pires que les pauvres? 12. Qui parle mieux, un vieux ou un jeune? 13. Qui

parle le plus doucement? 14. Avez-vous une voix basse? 15. Êtes-vous plus grand que vos frères?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. The father is better than his son. 2. Everybody is not so rich as you. 3. The white wine is older than the red. 4. The English are less active than the French. 5. The French women are not so tall as the English women. 6. The young man speaks better than his brother. 7. You are bad, they are worse, but we are the worst. 8. His brother speaks oftener than his sister. 9. His little daughter speaks oftenest. 10. The new table is the longest table in the room. 11. The king has the most excellent wine in the city. 12. She sings as well as your other neighbors. 13. Has he a bottle of wine or of water on the table? 14. The old lady often speaks very coldly of my poor cousin. 15. Have we only one glass of fresh water?

LESSON SIX

ARTICLES — USE AND CONTRACTION

31. The Definite Article is used in French where it is not found in English:

(a) With nouns taken in a general or inclusive sense; that is, nouns denoting the whole of a class of objects.

Men are mortal.

Les hommes sont mortels.

Glass is useful.

Le verre est utile.

NOTE. There are many cases in English where the article is expressed before nouns used inclusively. Observe, for example, the names of plants, animals, and precious stones, in the singular: *the rose is beautiful, the dog is an animal.*

(b) With abstract nouns.

Vice is odious.

Le vice est odieux.

Virtue is beautiful.

La vertu est belle.

NOTE. This also is really a type of the general use. *Vice is odious* means that *vice in general, all vice,* is odious.

of little Peter; to the owl; the window of the palace; one of the men.

(c) the man's garden; his beautiful garden; a boy's coat; his coat; the queen's palace; my father's virtues; John's new chair; the father's favorite.

2. Give the full tense of: (a) je suis soldat; (b) ai-je le livre du garçon? (c) j'ai vu les joujoux du petit Jean; (d) suis-je Anglais?

MODEL. Mon ami, l'oncle du petit Jean, est Français. Il est maître d'école. Maintenant il est en France. Il a déjà vu la Seine, fleuve long et charmant, et Paris, capitale de la France. Paris est la plus belle ville du monde et la plus grande ville du pays. Paris est sur la Seine. Mon ami a aussi vu les palais des rois morts. Les rois sont aussi mortels que les autres hommes. Il a vu les généraux et il parle tous les matins aux soldats. Les habits des soldats français sont souvent bleus, mais les habits des soldats anglais sont rouges. Le drapeau de la France est bleu, blanc et rouge. Le drapeau des méchants et des amis du vice de tous les pays est le drapeau rouge. Les drapeaux rouges sont odieux à tous les bons et à tous les amis de la vertu.

THEME. My brother is now in England. I am not with my brother, but I am here in my warm room. He is in the beautiful cool gardens and in the charming cities. He has already seen all the palaces and all the great works. He is in the city of London, the capital of England, and he speaks of the large houses and of the red coats of the soldiers. The city is larger than Paris, but it is less beautiful. It is on a large river. The queen is dead now and a king is in the palace. My brother has seen General Roberts, the favorite of the English soldiers.

ORAL. 1. Où est Paris? 2. Est-il beau? 3. Où est Londres? 4. Est-il petit? 5. Est-il sur un grand fleuve? 6. Est-il plus beau que Paris? 7. Est-il en Angleterre? 8. Avez-vous vu les soldats de la France? 9. Avez-vous vu les habits des soldats? 10. Sont-ils rouges ou noirs? 11. Avez-vous vu le drapeau de la

France? 12. Est-il plus beau que notre drapeau? 13. Où est l'oncle de votre mère? 14. A-t-il vu la Seine? 15. Est-il soldat ou maître d'école?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. The boy's red coat is thick. 2. Horses have four legs and two eyes. 3. He is at Paris, but his sister is in England. 4. The teacher gives a book to the boys every day. 5. His brother, an English soldier, is here. 6. Have they not already seen the white flags of the soldiers? 7. Vice is odious to man. 8. He often speaks to the children. 9. Old kings are often cruel. 10. The color of the queen's dress is black; the old king is dead. 11. Little Peter has the best book in the house. 12. All countries are not so small as England. 13. London, the capital of England, is the largest city in the world. 14. The coats of the French soldiers are blue. 15. General X. is a Frenchman, but his son is a soldier of the English king. 16. The king in his palace is as mortal as the poorest man. 17. The Seine and all the other rivers of the world are useful to man. 18. The mornings are very cool here. 19. Virtue is dear to every Christian. 20. My cousin John, a charming young man, is an Englishman.

LESSON SEVEN

THE PARTITIVE CONSTRUCTION

36. The use of a noun to denote an indefinite part of the class of objects it represents is called the *partitive use*. In this construction in English *some* or *any* is expressed or may be supplied. In French the thought is expressed regularly by the use of *de* with the proper form of the definite article. The contractions noted in Sec. 34 occur.

some (any) bread, *du pain*
 some (any) meat, *de la viande*
 some (any) water, *de l'eau*
 some (any) books, *des livres*