

he has neither seen nor heard; he is neither working nor playing; he loves neither his father nor his mother; he has neither brothers nor sisters; often he passes there; he worked well; he worked yesterday.

B. TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

1. I saw nobody and I found nothing. 2. Has he sent any playthings to the boys? 3. There are only a few red flowers in your garden, but you have many white flowers. 4. His nephews are rich, are they not? They have many jewels and beautiful carriages. 5. To-morrow I shall pass the day in the country, if the rain does not fall. 6. Does your friend stay long? No, she will stay only a week. 7. Who carries now any red men to England? Nobody. 8. Nobody is hungry, but everybody prefers to eat now. 9. We sell neither bread nor meat. 10. Was I not talking about our country's flag? 11. Did the teacher's daughter not enter the classroom an hour ago? 12. I shall neither lose nor sell the books which you have chosen. 13. We dare not cross the stormy sea in winter. 14. There is snow in summer there, is there not? 15. He prefers not to ask whether she is old.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

CONJUNCTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

88. Personal Pronouns are divided into two classes, conjunctive and disjunctive.

89. Conjunctive pronouns are used as **subject**, **direct object**, and **indirect object** of a verb **expressed**. In all other cases the personal pronoun has the disjunctive form.

NOTE. By the indirect object is meant the object before which in English the preposition *to* is expressed or understood: as *I give it to him* (indir. obj.); *I give him* (indir. obj.) *the book*.

90. Conjunctive pronouns have distinct forms for subject, direct object, and indirect object. The forms are:

		SUBJECT		DIRECT OBJECT		INDIRECT OBJECT	
Sing.	1st Per.	je	<i>I</i>	me	<i>me</i>	me	<i>to me</i>
	2d Per.	tu	<i>thou</i>	te	<i>thee</i>	te	<i>to thee</i>
	3d Per. {m. f.	il elle	<i>he, it</i> <i>she, it</i>	le la	<i>him, it</i> <i>her, it</i>	lui lui	<i>to him</i> <i>to her</i>
Pl.	1st Per.	nous	<i>we</i>	nous	<i>us</i>	nous	<i>to us</i>
	2d Per.	vous	<i>you</i>	vous	<i>you</i>	vous	<i>to you</i>
	3d Per. {m. f.	ils elles	<i>they</i>	les les	<i>them</i>	leur leur	<i>to them</i>

NOTE 1. *De* and *à* do not contract before *le* and *les* when the latter are pronouns.

Il aime à le montrer. *He loves to show it.*

NOTE 2. *Le*, *la*, *me*, and *te* elide before a vowel or mute *h*.

Il m'aime. *He loves me.*

91. The second person plural subject pronoun, *vous*, is generally used (like the English pronoun *you*) in addressing one person as well as more than one. *Tu* is used, however, in addressing in the singular near relations, friends, small children, and servants, when they are intimately known; in general those whom one may address in English usage by the first name.

NOTE. A past participle or an adjective in agreement with the subject pronoun *vous* is singular when *vous* refers to one person; plural when to more than one.

Mon ami, vous êtes venu. *My friend, you have come.*

Mes amis, vous êtes venus. *My friends, you have come.*

92. Conjunctive object pronouns directly precede the verb of which they are the object, except in the affirmative imperative, where they follow. When the objects thus follow the verb, they are connected with it by a hyphen, and *me* and *te* become *moi* and *toi*.

Il nous aime.	<i>He loves us.</i>
Je lui ai donné un livre.	<i>I have given him (her) a book.</i>
Le cachera-t-il?	<i>Will he hide it?</i>
Il ne l'aime pas.	<i>He does not like it.</i>
Entendez-le.	<i>Hear him.</i>
Regardez-moi.	<i>Look at me.</i>
Ne les cachez pas.	<i>Do not hide them.</i>
Me voici!	<i>Here I am!</i>

NOTE. Observe that these pronouns precede the auxiliary in a compound tense, that they still precede in questions, and that they follow *ne*. *Voilà* and *voici*, like verbs, are preceded by object pronouns.

93. When two conjunctive pronouns are objects of the same verb the one in the third person is placed nearer the verb. If both are third person, *le*, *la*, *les*, precede *lui*, *leur*; that is, they are then arranged in alphabetical order.

Il me le montre.	<i>He shows it to me.</i>
Montrez-le-moi.	<i>Show it to me.</i>
Ne nous le montrez pas.	<i>Do not show it to us.</i>
Il le leur apporte.	<i>He brings it to them.</i>
Apportez-le-leur.	<i>Bring it to them.</i>
Ne les lui apportez pas.	<i>Don't bring them to him (her).</i>
Le lui donne-t-il?	<i>Is he giving it to him (her)?</i>

NOTE. The following table presents, in a form for memorizing, all possible combinations.

(a) Used in all cases except with affirmative imperatives, and coming directly before the verb.

me	{ le la les	nous	{ le la les
te	{ le la les	vous	{ le la les
le	le	le	le
la	lui	la	leur
les	les	les	leur

(b) Used with affirmative imperatives, coming directly after the verb, with hyphens.

-le	-la	-moi	-nous
-les	-les	-les	-les
-le	-la	-toi	-vous
-les	-les	-les	-les
-le	-la	-lui	-leur
-les	-les	-les	-leur

94. As French has no neuter gender, the English pronoun *it*, as subject or object, must be expressed by a pronoun of the same gender as the noun for which the *it* stands.

You have a pencil; it is black.	<i>Vous avez un crayon; il est noir.</i>
He has a house; it is white.	<i>Il a une maison; elle est blanche.</i>
Where is the flag? I want to look at it.	<i>Où est le drapeau? Je veux le regarder.</i>
Where is the house? I will show it to you.	<i>Où est la maison? Je vous la montrerai.</i>

95. In order to avoid repetition, the conjunctive object pronoun is often used to represent a preceding word or phrase. If the conjunctive object stands for a definite noun or pronoun, it agrees in number and gender. If it stands for an adjective or a whole phrase or clause it is always *le*.

Êtes-vous l'homme? Je le suis.	<i>Are you the man? I am (he).</i>
Êtes-vous sa mère? Je la suis.	<i>Are you his mother? I am (she).</i>
Êtes-vous heureux? Je le suis.	<i>Are you happy? I am (it).</i>
Le vendra-t-il? Je le pense.	<i>Will he sell it? I think so (it).</i>

NOTE. Observe above that the object pronoun is sometimes used with intransitive verbs; also that in the English equivalent there is usually no word corresponding to this pronoun.

ADDITIONAL WORDS

<i>facile, easy</i>	<i>quelque chose, something</i>
<i>louer, to praise</i>	<i>chercher, seek, look for</i>

PRES. IND. of *vouloir* (irregular), *to wish, want*

je veux	nous voulons
tu veux	vous voulez
il veut	ils veulent

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give pres. ind. of: *vouloir*, neg.; *vouloir*, neg.-int.
 2. Translate into French: I want it; I do not want them; give it to me; do not give it to him; punish them; where is the pen? I have it; they want you; she thinks so; he gives them to me; my daughter, do you love us? does he want it? she wants to hear me; carry them to them; do not bring them to me; give it to him; give it to them; are you his aunt? I am; he will show it to us; do not praise them; have we given them to her? my friend, you are tall; had he not given it to us? my son, stay here; thou hast loved; here we are! there they are!

3. Continue through all the forms (i.e. each person in both numbers) the object pronouns in heavy type: (a) il **me** veut, il te veut, etc.; (b) il **me** le donne; (c) regardez-**moi**; (d) donnez-le-**moi**; (e) ne **me** le donnez pas.

4. Give full tense of: (a) veux-je de l'argent? (b) je veux aller à la maison.

MODEL. Mon père m'a dit ce matin: «Je visiterai la grande ville. Reste à la maison, mon fils. Le maître t'a donné des leçons faciles. Étudie-les bien. Ne les oublie pas. Si tu es bon je te donnerai de jolies choses. Je chercherai un petit cheval noir. Si je trouve un tel cheval je te l'apporterai.» Il ne nous a pas dit les choses qu'il donnerait à ma mère et à ma sœur, mais il leur apportera quelque chose. Je veux un cheval depuis longtemps. S'il avait dit qu'il me donnerait une montre je ne serais pas si heureux. Elle serait utile, mais un cheval est plus utile; ne le pensez-vous pas? S'il m'apportait un joujou, je le lui rendrais. J'ai déjà assez de joujoux, mais je suis grand maintenant et je les ai cachés. Mes sœurs veulent des robes neuves et ma mère veut du café et du thé.

THEME. For a few days my teacher had been giving me easy lessons and I had been studying them well. My father noticed it and gave me some money. There is no school to-day, and this

morning I said to my mother: "I have some money; my father gave it to me. To-day I shall visit the store, and I want to bring you something. Do you want the new dress which you saw yesterday? If you want it I will bring it to you. I think that my father would like a gold pen, it would be useful in his work; do you think so also?" She said to me: "I think so; but, my son, where is the money? Hide it well and do not lose it. If you have still any money this evening, give it to me." When I arrived at the store I looked for my money, but I had lost it in the street. I was ashamed and I returned home, but I had bought nothing.

ORAL. (Use pronouns in replies wherever possible.) 1. Aimez-vous votre père? 2. Pourquoi l'aimez-vous? 3. Votre père vous aime-t-il? 4. Pourquoi vous aime-t-il? 5. A-t-il un cheval? 6. Vous le donnera-t-il? 7. Voulez-vous un cheval? 8. Aimez-vous mieux un chien? 9. Avez-vous trouvé votre exercice? 10. Où l'avez-vous trouvé? 11. L'aviez-vous fini? 12. Votre petit frère a-t-il des joujoux? 13. Les cache-t-il? 14. Les lui avez-vous donnés? 15. Qui les lui a donnés?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. He will bring me some fresh meat to-morrow. 2. Forget me, if you wish, but do not forget them. 3. Hé said: "My son, work well, and you will be useful." 4. Where is the book? He has hidden it. 5. Show me the dress which he gave her. 6. My little brother had a good apple, but he gave it to me. 7. Pupils like a teacher if he gives them easy lessons. 8. You have a new pen; give it to me. 9. Do not give it to her. 10. You are charming, my sister. 11. Are the lawyers rich? They are. 12. When will you give the books back to me? 13. Will the teacher give them something? 14. Have you looked for me long? 15. I have a pencil; he sold it to me. 16. Show them my jewels, but do not give them to them. 17. Is his house old? I do not think so. 18. If he builds any houses, he will sell them to me. 19. Is your aunt the boy's mother? Yes, she is. 20. If you find my hat, bring it to me.

LESSON NINETEEN

DISJUNCTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

96. The Disjunctive Personal Pronouns are :

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First Per.	moi	nous
Second Per.	toi	vous
Third Per.	{m. lui f. elle	eux elles

97. The general use of the disjunctive pronouns has already been defined in Sec. 89. They are employed in every case where a personal pronoun is needed except when such pronoun is the **subject**, **direct object**, or **indirect object** of a verb **expressed**. The most frequent occasions for their use are :

(a) As the object of prepositions.

for me, *pour moi* behind him, *derrière lui*

(b) As the predicate nominative after forms of être.

It is I. *C'est moi.* It is you. *C'est vous.*
It is he. *C'est lui.* It is she. *C'est elle.*

NOTE. *It* in sentences like the above, when it is the subject of être followed by a noun or pronoun, is *ce* (before a vowel *c'*).

(c) In shortened expressions in which the verb is omitted.

He is more active than they (are). *Il est plus actif qu'eux.*

(d) When the subject or object (direct or indirect) of a verb consists of two pronouns, or a noun and a pronoun. The two words are often summed up, especially when they are of different persons, by the proper conjunctive pronoun.

He and I spoke also.

Lui et moi, nous avons parlé aussi.

He and she spoke.

Lui et elle ont parlé.

Henry and I both spoke.

Henri et moi, nous avons parlé tous les deux.

I heard thee and him.

Je vous ai entendus, toi et lui.

I gave it to her and to them.

Je l'ai donné à elle et à eux.

(e) Together with a conjunctive subject or object pronoun for emphasis.

I am here.

Moi, je suis ici.

Henry insulted *me*.

Henri m'a insulté, moi.

He is here.

Lui est ici.

NOTE. Observe that the disjunctive subject *lui* may stand alone without a conjunctive form.

(f) With *à* to express an indirect object accompanying a direct object that is not of the third person.

He will introduce *me* to him.

Il me présentera à lui.

He will introduce *you* to us.

Il vous présentera à nous.

NOTE. No reference is made to the order of disjunctive pronouns, since it corresponds to the English usage.

98. The disjunctive pronouns form with *même* (*mêmes*, pl.),¹ *even*, *same*, intensive pronouns. Thus :

lui-même, himself

eux-mêmes, themselves

Je l'ai vu moi-même. I saw him myself.

ADDITIONAL WORDS

le camarade, the comrade, chum

autour de, around

le journal, the newspaper

avant, before (in time)

le lit, the bed

devant, before (in place)

sauver, to save

malgré, in spite of

après, after

pour, for, in order to

je vais, I go

près de, near

camarade de chambre, room-mate

¹ See Appendix, p. 244, Sec. 3, b.

PRES. IND. of *pouvoir*, to be able, can

je peux (puis)	nous pouvons
tu peux	vous pouvez
il peut	ils peuvent

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Continue the following through all the forms of the pronouns in heavy type : (a) elle est partie avant **moi** (toi, etc.) ; (b) il est plus grand que **moi** ; (c) je suis ici **moi-même**.

2. Translate into French : in spite of them ; it was she ; he and she are here ; he heard me himself ; can he not save them ? with her ; more happy than I ; it will be he ; don't introduce me to her ; they came themselves ; save her ; I saw you and him ; *he* has started ; before to-morrow ; before the window ; can he forget ? near the king ; in order to hear them ; we can build it ; we have built it ; we want to build it ; you and I will save them.

3. Give the full tense of : (a) je l'ai vu moi-même ; (b) je puis entendre la pluie ; (c) ne puis-je pas beaucoup donner ?

MODEL. Je veux parler un peu avec vous de ma chambre. J'ai un camarade de chambre, Henri, et lui et moi nous avons une chambre seulement. Nous n'avons qu'un petit lit, mais il est assez grand quand nous avons sommeil tous les deux. Quand Henri a sommeil le soir¹ avant moi je vais à la chambre d'un voisin pour étudier. A la porte il entend mes mots : « C'est moi, » et alors j'entre. Je ne puis jamais étudier sans mes camarades. Devant le lit de ma chambre il y a deux chaises et près du lit il y a une table. Il y a des livres sur la table et souvent des journaux aussi. Souvent mon camarade de chambre a froid quand, moi, j'ai chaud. Alors il ferme les fenêtres malgré moi parce qu'il est plus grand que moi. Hier il est tombé dans le fleuve et je l'ai sauvé moi-même. Aujourd'hui tout le monde

¹ The adverbial phrase *in the morning* (*mornings*) is expressed by *le matin* ; similarly *in the evening* (*evenings*) by *le soir*.

me loue parce que j'ai sauvé mon grand camarade. Si vous me visitez je vous présenterai à lui.

THEME. Yesterday I visited my brother who is at school. He has a pretty room, and with him there is a tall boy, his room-mate. This boy is French and does not speak English well. He wants to speak English, and you insult him much if you speak French before him. When I arrived at the door, I was afraid and said : " Henry, it is I, your little brother." When my brother heard my voice he said : " Enter the room ; don't be afraid." I found them both in the room. My brother was before his table in order to study better. Behind him on the bed was his chum. There were some newspapers on a chair near them and many pretty things around the room. When his chum had finished his exercises my brother introduced me to him.

ORAL. 1. Qui est votre camarade de chambre ? 2. Est-il plus grand que vous ? 3. Combien de choses avez-vous dans votre chambre ? 4. Combien de tables avez-vous dans la chambre ? 5. Les avez-vous achetées vous-même ? 6. Où les avez-vous achetées ? 7. Qui vous a présenté votre camarade ? 8. Me le présenterez-vous ? 9. Qui a fermé votre fenêtre ? 10. Pensez-vous que c'est moi ? 11. L'a-t-il fermée malgré vous ? 12. Qui a vu mon livre ? 13. Y a-t-il une rue devant votre fenêtre ? 14. Voulez-vous quitter la classe avant le soir ? 15. Êtes-vous venu ici pour étudier ?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. Where are John's sisters ? He came without them. 2. It was he, was it not ? 3. He is younger than I. 4. You will be here yourself, won't you ? 5. My room-mate can always study his lessons mornings,¹ but I am often sleepy then. 6. He has some beautiful flowers ; will he give them to us ? 7. If you speak to him, he will introduce you to me. 8. Is there a friend here ? Yes, *he* is here. 9. Both Henry and he have gone to the city. 10. Punish her if you wish, but do not punish him. 11. When we came out of the wood, the blue river was before us. 12. There's a

¹ See footnote, p. 94.

good room; show it to him. 13. You and she started before me, didn't you? 14. Stay near me if you are afraid. 15. There are many newspapers on the bed. 16. I found you and them behind the house. 17. John insulted *him*. 18. John was behind me, and his brother arrived after him. 19. Many men died around the king in order to save the city. 20. She remained in spite of me, and he also.

LESSON TWENTY

EN AND Y

99. The pronoun *en* is used to take the place of the preposition *de* and an object pronoun when the pronoun refers to a thing (rarely when it refers to a person). This occurs with all the various meanings of *de*, *of* (including the partitive use), *from*, *with*, etc. Thus:

(a) When *de* means *of* (not partitive).

Voilà le livre; il *en* a parlé. *There is the book; he has spoken of it.*

Voilà mes bijoux; elle *en* parle. *There are my jewels; she speaks of them.*

Avez-vous mon livre? J'*en* ai besoin. *Have you my book? I need it (have need of it).*

(b) When *de* is partitive.

Avez-vous de l'argent? J'*en* ai. *Have you any money? I have some (of it).*

En a-t-il? *Has he any (of it)?*

Il n'*en* a pas. *He has none (of it).*

Combien de livres avez-vous? J'*en* ai deux. *How many books have you? I have two (of them).*

(c) When *de* means *from*.

Est-il parti de la maison de son ami? Il *en* est arrivé hier. *Has he started from his friend's house? He came from it yesterday.*

(a) When *de* means *with*.

J'aime le café; remplissez-*en* ma tasse. *I like coffee; fill my cup with it.*

(e) When *en* is used for *its* (or *their*), the usual construction when the word modified by *its* is a direct object or is the subject or predicate of *être*.

J'aime Paris; les rues *en* sont belles. *I love Paris; its streets (the streets of it) are beautiful.*

Vos villes sont belles; j'*en* aime les jolis jardins. *Your cities are beautiful; I like their pretty gardens.*

NOTE. In the above constructions *en* is now seldom used to refer to a person.

I speak of *him*. *Je parle de lui.*

I speak of it. *J'en parle.*

100. The pronoun *y* is used to take the place of the preposition *à* (sometimes *en* and *dans*) and an object pronoun when the pronoun refers to a thing (rarely when it refers to a person). This occurs with all the various meanings of *à*, *to*, *at*, *in*, etc. Thus:

(a) When *à* means *to*.

Répondez-vous à la lettre? J'*y* réponds. *Are you replying to the letter? I am replying to it.*

(b) When *à* means *at*.

J'étais à Paris; mon père *y* demeure. *I was at Paris; my father lives there (at it).*

(c) When *à* means *in*.

Êtes-vous à la ville? J'*y* suis. *Are you in the city? I am there (in it).*

(d) When *à* is used in special verbal constructions such as *penser à*, *to think about* (*of*).

J'ai une nouvelle maison; j'*y* pense. *I have a new house; I am thinking about (of) it.*

NOTE 1. Observe that **y** often translates *there*. When *there* is emphatic **là** must be used; otherwise **y**.

I am here, but he is **there**. *Je suis ici, mais il est là.*
I was in the city and he was **there** too. *J'étais à la ville et il y était aussi.*

NOTE 2. In the above constructions **y** is now seldom used to refer to a person.

I think of **him**. *Je pense à lui.*
I think of **it**. *J'y pense.*

NOTE 3. When the English *to* is merely the sign of the indirect object (Sec. 89, note), **à** does not usually appear in French with pronouns, but the special forms of the conjunctive are used. Hence there is no occasion here for **y**.

I am giving to **him**. *Je lui donne.*
I am giving to **it**. *Je lui donne.*

However, when *to* is used after verbs of motion it is not the sign of the indirect object. Hence **y** is here used with reference to things.

I am going to **him**. *Je vais à lui.*
I am going to **it**. *J'y vais.*

101. **En** and **y** are really conjunctive object pronouns, and precede or follow the verb according to the principle laid down in Sec. 92 for such pronouns. If used with other object pronouns **en** and **y** follow. If they are used together, **en** follows **y**.

Je les **y** porterai. *I shall carry them there.*
Je leur **en** apporterai. *I shall bring them some (of it).*
Il **y en** a là. *There is some there.*
Vendez-**en**. *Sell some.*

NOTE. Before **en** and **y**, contrary to Sec. 92, we have **m'** and **t'** instead of **moi** and **toi**.

Donnez-**m'en**. *Give me some.*

ADDITIONAL WORDS

le bouton, *the button* le commis, *the clerk*
la charrette, *the cart* le fruit, *the fruit* (one sort)
le client, *the customer* les fruits, *the fruit* (collectively)
penser à, *to think of, about* (fix the mind on)
penser de, *to think of* (have an opinion of)
répondre, *reply, answer*

PRES. IND. of *aller, to go*

je vais nous allons
tu vas vous allez
il va ils vont

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Translate into French: have you any pens? I have enough; I have ten; give me two; give me some; he was thinking of me; I was speaking of him; give her some; do not give him any; there are some; I shall be there; you have some letters, reply to them; I like the garden, its flowers are charming; he has two brothers, I have one; bring the fruit here, not there; he is going to her; they are going to it; is there none? I give some to him; he carried them there; look for some; bring me some; do not bring me any; I will fill the bottle with it; there was some; there was some there; I replied to him.

2. Answer the following, using **en** or **y** in each reply: A-t-elle des robes? Pensez-vous à la pluie? Avons-nous peur des orages? Pourquoi aimez-vous votre ville? Répondrez-vous à mes mots? Chantait-elle du printemps? Demeurerait-il à Londres? Combien d'yeux avez-vous? Sont-elles parties du palais? Jouent-ils à la campagne?

3. Inflect through the tenses: (a) il y en a; (b) n'y en a-t-il pas? (c) il n'y en a pas.

4. Give full tense of: (a) j'en ai honte; (b) j'y vais; (c) ne vais-je pas répondre? (d) je pense à la dame; (e) j'en suis revenu.

MODEL. Je suis allée ce matin dans un magasin. Quand j'y suis arrivée j'ai dit au marchand : « Avez-vous de bons fruits ? » Il m'a répondu : « Oui, j'en ai beaucoup. En voulez-vous ? — Vos fruits sont-ils arrivés de la campagne aujourd'hui ? — Oui, ils en sont arrivés ce matin. Je pensais à mes clients quand je les ai achetés. — Apportez m'en. — J'en remplirai votre voiture. Avez-vous besoin de viande aussi ? — Non, je n'en ai pas besoin, moi, mais ma sœur en aura besoin demain. Lui en apporterez-vous ? — Oui, je ne l'oublierai pas. — Je veux aussi des boutons pour l'habit de mon petit garçon. Son habit est neuf, mais il en a perdu tous les boutons. En avez-vous ? — Non, mais il y en a près d'ici dans l'autre magasin. Mon commis y en a acheté hier. Il m'en a parlé ce matin. — J'y vais pour en acheter. J'en ai grand besoin. » Alors je suis sortie et je suis allée à l'autre magasin où j'ai trouvé des boutons.

THEME. I am a clerk in my uncle's store. I have been there for a year, and I work in it every day. My uncle thinks well of me. He and I sell many things there, but in the summer the customers like best his good fruit. It is always fresh because I go to the country every morning to look for some. I always find some, and I fill my cart with it. When I arrive at the store I carry some to the customer's houses if they wish any. When I have not enough, a customer often says to me, "Bring me some this evening." I answer him, "I will bring you some if there is any still at the store." If I do not forget it I go to his house and carry him some. If I forget it he has none.

ORAL. 1. Avez-vous des livres? 2. Combien en avez-vous? 3. Les avez-vous apportés à la classe? 4. Allez-vous à la ville? 5. Quand y allez-vous? 6. Pourquoi y allez-vous? 7. Pourquoi n'aimez-vous pas votre chambre? 8. Où avez-vous acheté votre habit? 9. Est-il venu du magasin? 10. Quand votre tante est-elle allée à Paris? 11. Quand en est-elle partie? 12. Me donnerez-vous de bonnes choses? 13. Les apporterez-vous à la maison? 14. Avez-vous répondu à toutes vos lettres? 15. Parlez-vous souvent de vos leçons?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. Have you any good fruit? Yes, I have some. 2. Give some to the queen. 3. If you have any red wine, give me a glass of it. 4. He has never been in the forest, but he is going there. 5. We had no bread yesterday, but we have some this morning. 6. How many buttons have you? I had two, but I have lost them. 7. You have much good wood; give some to her. 8. Have you been in the city long? Do you like its stores? 9. I have been there only a week. 10. Didn't he wish cold water? I filled his glass with it. 11. I will carry a glass of it to her. 12. I have only a little meat, and I cannot sell any to his customers. 13. Are there no flowers on the table? There are many in the garden. 14. Did both his brothers speak of my cart? Yes, they often spoke of it. 15. The house is pretty, but its windows are very small. 16. If you have my letters, reply to them. 17. If his clerk does not show them, I will show some to you myself. 18. Give me some, but do not give him any. 19. Will the child not think often of his mother? He will think of her. 20. Are there not many pupils in the school? Yes, there are many.

REVIEW

(Lessons Eighteen to Twenty)

A. GENERAL DRILL

1. Give list of : (a) conjunctive direct object pronouns ; (b) conjunctive indirect object pronouns ; (c) disjunctive pronouns ; (d) intensive pronouns.
2. Give rule for position of conjunctive object pronouns : (a) with reference to the verb ; (b) with reference to each other.
3. Translate into French : have you fallen, my son? have you fallen, my friend? have you fallen, my friends? he is praising them ; he is selling them a horse ; will they like it? do not sell them ; they did not see her ; sell it to me ; do not sell it to me ; will you sell it to me? will he sell me it? sell it to him ; do

not sell it to him; he sold them to them; he did not sell them to me; if you have the newspaper, bring it with you; are you his sister? I am not; will he punish them? I think so; is she pretty? he thinks so; do they not want me?

4. Give six French sentences, illustrating as many uses of disjunctive pronouns.

5. Translate into French: I shall visit him; I shall visit with him; he started without me; it is I; it was not he; he is taller than I; she and I entered the room; I saw you and them; I saved the child; did she introduce them to you? she found it herself; before to-morrow; before the palace; near the garden; she has come in order to sing; she cannot weep; can they not remain?

6. Explain the exact nature of *en* and of *y*.

7. Translate into French: there is my farm; are you going there? were you speaking of it? were you not thinking of it? there's my uncle; were you speaking of him? are you going to him? will you give it to him? I have some chairs; have you any? has he none? how many do you want? fill the cart with them; have you been to the city? I was crossing its most beautiful street; when are you going there? its streets are dry now; when did your friend come from it? there are some books there; bring some, but do not bring the best; carry some to them there.

B. TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

1. Give it to me but do not give any to him. 2. He and I studied our lesson two hours this morning. 3. If you had found the watch which I had lost, I should have been very happy. 4. Did you send any money to my niece's friend? 5. If they had any, they would give me a little. 6. I heard you and John in the garden when I entered. 7. If you have too many dogs, give me one. 8. I am going to him, but I am not going to give much to him. 9. When you arrive at the city and need some good fruit, I will bring you some. 10. Is the sea always blue there? I do not

NOTE. The abbreviations for these titles are: *monsieur*, M.; *messieurs*, MM.; *madame*, Mme; *mesdames*, Mmes; *mademoiselle*, Mlle; *mesdemoiselles*, Mlles.

109. The possessive pronouns are:

	SINGULAR		PLURAL		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sing.	1st Per.	le mien la mienne	les miens les miennes		<i>mine</i>
	2d Per.	le tien la tienne	les tiens les tiennes		<i>thine</i>
	3d Per.	le sien la sienne	les siens les siennes		<i>his, hers</i>
Pl.	1st Per.	le nôtre la nôtre	les nôtres les nôtres		<i>ours</i>
	2d Per.	le vôtre la vôtre	les vôtres les vôtres		<i>yours</i>
	3d Per.	le leur la leur	les leurs les leurs		<i>theirs</i>

His book and mine.

Son livre et le mien.

Your house is red; his is white.

Votre maison est rouge; la sienne est blanche.

NOTE. A friend of mine (*thine*, etc.) is commonly expressed by *un de mes* (*tes*, etc.) *amis*.

110. After the verb *être*, ownership is expressed by the preposition *à* with a disjunctive pronoun.

The cow is mine (belongs to me). *La vache est à moi.*

NOTE. The distinction between the use of *à* with the disjunctive and that of the possessive to express possession is important. The former expresses simple ownership; the latter distinguishes one from another. For example, with the question, *Whose cow is it?* the answer, *The cow is mine*, is *La vache est à moi*. When the question is, *Which cow is mine?* the answer, *The red cow is mine*, is *La vache rouge est la mienne*.

111. It is to be observed carefully that the possessives agree with the thing possessed and not with the possessor. Thus:

Son jardin may be translated *her garden* as well as *his garden*, *son* not *sa* being used, because *jardin* is masculine; while to say *his*

pen we must say *sa plume* because *plume* is feminine. Also, *mon livre et le sien*, *my book and hers*; not *la sienne*, because *livre* is masculine.

NOTE. Whenever, to avoid ambiguity, it is necessary to distinguish between *his* and *her*, recourse is had to the disjunctive.

his garden, *son jardin à lui*
her garden, *son jardin à elle*

ADDITIONAL WORDS

<i>la bouche, the mouth</i>	<i>la patte, the paw</i>
<i>les cheveux, the hair</i>	<i>le pied, the foot</i>
<i>la dent, the tooth</i>	<i>la tête, the head</i>
<i>l'os, the bone</i>	<i>méchant, cross, naughty</i>
<i>l'oreille, the ear</i>	<i>casser, to break</i>
<i>chez, at (to) the house (home) of</i>	
<i>chez le médecin, at (to) the doctor's</i>	
<i>chez lui, at (to) his house (home)</i>	

PRES. IND. of *devoir*, to owe, must, ought

je dois	nous devons
tu dois	vous devez
il doit	ils doivent

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Prefix to the nouns below the proper forms for (a) his, (b) our, (c) their, (d) her: main, école, pied, yeux, amies, cheveux.

2. Insert in the blanks below the proper form for (a) yours, (b) hers, (c) theirs, (d) his, (e) ours: mes livres et —; mes dents et —; ma plume et —; mon cheval et —.

3. Translate into French: thy school; your sisters; a cousin of hers; this dog is mine; he has red hair; their father and mother; men ought to work; my house is black, his is yellow; your best pupils; he must be dead; close your book; do not close your eyes; your mother; did he lose his life? the black

horse is mine, the white horse is yours; his mother; her father; their fathers; his friend and ours; our friends.

4. Continue the following through all the forms of the pronouns in heavy type: (a) j'ai perdu **la mienne** (*la tienne*, etc.); (b) j'aime **mon** (*ton*, etc.) père; (c) **les miennes** sont utiles; (d) ce lit est meilleur que **le mien**; (e) il a **mes** chiens.

MODEL. Hier je suis allé chez madame votre tante, mon amie. Elle demeure avec un de ses fils dans sa plus belle maison à lui. Elle a les cheveux blancs, les yeux bleus et la bouche petite. Quand je suis entré chez eux, il y avait un chien et un chat sous la table. J'ai dit à madame votre tante: « Votre chien et votre chat sont de bons amis, n'est-ce pas? » Elle m'a répondu: « Le chien est à mon fils; le chat seulement est à moi. Son chien n'aime pas mon chat, et il lui a mordu la patte et en a cassé l'os. Les chiens ne doivent jamais demeurer avec les chats. » Elle m'a montré les deux animaux et dit: « Le mien n'est jamais méchant, mais le sien m'a mordu le doigt il y a quelques semaines. Je suis allée chez notre médecin, et il m'a coupé toute la main pour me sauver la vie. »

THEME. Yesterday I visited your uncle at his house. Your uncle is one of my best friends, and his wife, your aunt, is also my friend. He is tall, and he has red hair and blue eyes; but his wife is not so tall as he, and she has black hair and black eyes. They live near here in the country, and I often go to their house. Children ought not to visit too often, but I love them both very much. I think that their house is charming; its doors are large, and its windows are beautiful. Your aunt gave me a cat, and she said that she had one for you. Mine is white and yours is black. There was in the barn a large dog, and your aunt said that he belonged to your uncle. He was cross and he had a big head and long teeth. The other day he bit a man and broke a bone of his leg.

ORAL. 1. Qui est votre plus cher ami? 2. A-t-il les cheveux noirs? 3. Avez-vous vu un de mes amis? 4. Quand suis-je allé

chez madame votre tante? 5. Où demeure-t-elle? 6. A-t-elle des animaux? 7. Le chien était-il à elle? 8. Pourquoi n'aimait-elle pas le chien? 9. Le chat aimait-il le chien? 10. Ce livre est-il à vous? 11. Est-ce que le livre vert est le mien? 12. Qui vous a cassé le doigt? 13. Ne dois-je pas parler français? 14. Voulez-vous mon journal? 15. Voulez-vous le mien ou le leur?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. She closed her school a week ago. 2. Your sister ought never to punish her children. 3. Men often cut off their fingers at that work. 4. His horse and dog are both old. 5. Your teeth are whiter than his. 6. Your eyes and hers are black. 7. Their youngest sister has beautiful hair. 8. This ~~little~~ child is a brother of his. 9. Our doctor has few books; has yours¹ many? 10. My son, yours, and his are at my house. 11. The dog bit the cat's paw and broke it. 12. He asked if your father would give my sister his arm. 13. His mother is no longer thy friend. 14. How many feet has man? He has two. 15. A cross dog bit his hand, but the doctor saved his life. 16. I have broken the pencil, but it was mine. 17. How many bones are there in the ear? 18. Your father had gone to the lawyer's when mine entered the house. 19. Does your brother wish some water? There is some on the table. 20. Both your house and ours will belong to him to-morrow.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

DEMONSTRATIVES

112. Words used closely to define or point out an object, such as *this* and *these* in English, are called demonstratives. There are two kinds of demonstratives, adjectives and pronouns. The former are used with a noun expressed; the latter to take the place of a noun omitted.

¹ When the subject of a sentence is a possessive pronoun, the order is the same as when a noun is the subject. See Sec. 77.

113. The demonstrative adjectives are:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Masculine	ce (cet before a vowel or mute h)	ces
Feminine	cette	ces
ce gant, <i>this</i> (or <i>that</i>) <i>glove</i>		ces gants, <i>these</i> (or <i>those</i>) <i>gloves</i>
cet habit, <i>this</i> (or <i>that</i>) <i>coat</i>		ces habits, <i>these</i> (or <i>those</i>) <i>coats</i>
cette bague, <i>this</i> (or <i>that</i>) <i>ring</i>		ces bagues, <i>these</i> (or <i>those</i>) <i>rings</i>

114. Special emphasis upon the Demonstrative Adjective is expressed by the adverbs *ci*, *here*, and *là*, *there*, placed after the modified noun and connected with it by a hyphen. Such emphasis is especially involved in contrasts.

Cet homme-ci est grand, mais ces garçons-là ne sont pas grands. *This man is tall, but those boys are not tall.*

115. The demonstrative pronouns are:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Masculine	celui <i>this, that</i>	ceux <i>these, those</i>
Feminine	celle <i>this, that</i>	celles <i>these, those</i>

These forms are used:

(a) Before possessive phrases introduced by *de*.

Ma bourse et celle de Marie. *My purse and Mary's (that of Mary).*

(b) As the antecedent of a relative pronoun. In this use they not only represent the English demonstratives, *that*, *the one*, *those*, etc., but also the English third personal pronouns, *he*, *him*, *she*, *her*, *they*, the conjunctive pronouns not being used as the antecedent of relatives.

Ma plume est bonne, mais celle que vous avez est meilleure. *My pen is good, but that (the one) which you have is better.*

Celui qui est riche est heureux. *He (the one) who is rich is happy.*

Ceux qui sont beaux ne sont pas toujours bons. *Those (the ones) who are beautiful are not always good.*

J'aime celle que vous punissez. *I love her (the one) whom you are punishing.*