

my arm. Then we crossed a field where there were some cows. As soon as I had seen them I said, "There are some cows; I am afraid. Let us run away." My friends made fun of me and said, "Stop; you are mistaken. These cows are our good friends." I rejoiced at it because I like the fields, but I am afraid of cows. At six o'clock I returned home and went to bed very tired, but satisfied with my day in the country.

ORAL. 1. Vous êtes-vous dépêché ce matin? 2. A qui parlez-vous? 3. Vous parlez-vous? 4. Votre camarade s'est-il blessé? 5. Ne s'est-il pas coupé? 6. Comment vous portez-vous? 7. Monsieur votre père se porte toujours bien, n'est-ce pas? 8. Vous portez-vous mieux en été ou en hiver? 9. Madame votre mère se porte-t-elle bien? 10. Vous aimez-vous les uns les autres? 11. Quand vous couchez-vous? 12. M'avez-vous attendu longtemps? 13. Pouvez-vous vous passer de pain? 14. Vous trompez-vous? 15. Ne me suis-je pas trompé?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. He always flatters himself. 2. He stopped before my friend's house. 3. They did not go to bed immediately. 4. She was very kind and waited for me a long time. 5. He betrays his best friends. 6. It is true that she is mistaken. 7. Don't make fun of the sick man. 8. Both tea and coffee are useful, but I can always do without them. 9. This lesson is easy, but he who does not study will find it difficult. 10. The city was full of faithful soldiers. 11. All these children loved one another. 12. Those two friends love each other and are happy. 13. Why does she rejoice at the death of her friend? 14. He has broken his leg. 15. The boy climbed into the tree and his friends ran away. 16. "How do you do?" said he¹ to us. 17. The army easily approached the city. 18. We are satisfied with our new horses. 19. "I am tired," she exclaimed.¹ 20. How did you hurt your arm?

¹ If a quotation wholly or in part precedes the governing verb of saying, this verb and its subject are inverted as in questions.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

PASSIVE VOICE

155. The Passive Voice of transitive verbs is formed in French by combining the Past Participle with the auxiliary être. Thus, the synopsis of the passive of *sauver*, *to save*, is:

SIMPLE TENSES

INFINITIVE	être sauvé	<i>to be saved</i>
PRES. PART.	étant sauvé	<i>being saved</i>
PRES. IND.	je suis sauvé	<i>I am saved</i>
IMPERFECT	j'étais sauvé	<i>I was saved</i>
PRETERIT	je fus sauvé	<i>I was saved</i>
FUTURE	je serai sauvé	<i>I shall be saved</i>
CONDITIONAL	je serais sauvé	<i>I should be saved</i>
IMPERATIVE	sois sauvé	<i>be saved</i>
PRES. SUBJ.	je sois sauvé	
IMP. SUBJ.	je fusse sauvé	

PERFECT TENSES

PERF. INF.	avoir été sauvé	<i>to have been saved</i>
PERF. PART.	ayant été sauvé	<i>having been saved</i>
PERF. IND.	j'ai été sauvé	{ <i>I have been saved</i> <i>I was saved</i>
PLUPERF. IND.	j'avais été sauvé	<i>I had been saved</i>
PAST ANT.	j'eus été sauvé	<i>I had been saved</i>
FUT. PERF.	j'aurai été sauvé	<i>I shall have been saved</i>
COND. PERF.	j'aurais été sauvé	<i>I should have been saved</i>
PERF. SUBJ.	j'aie été sauvé	
PLUPERF. SUBJ.	j'eusse été sauvé	

NOTE. In the Passive Voice the Past Participle must agree with the subject, since être is the auxiliary. See Sec. 74.

Elle est sauvée. *She is saved.*
Ils ont été trouvés. *They have been found.*

156. The negative and interrogative forms of the passive voice are made according to the rules that apply to perfect tenses. The following examples are sufficient to illustrate:

IMP. IND. PASSIVE	PLUPERF. IND. PASSIVE
INTERROGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
est-ce que j'étais sauvé?	est-ce que j'avais été sauvé?
étais-tu sauvé?	avais-tu été sauvé?
était-il sauvé?	avait-il été sauvé?
étions-nous sauvés?	avions-nous été sauvés?
etc.	etc.
NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
je n'étais pas sauvé	je n'avais pas été sauvé
tu n'étais pas sauvé	tu n'avais pas été sauvé
il n'était pas sauvé	il n'avait pas été sauvé
nous n'étions pas sauvés	nous n'avions pas été sauvés
etc.	etc.
NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE
est-ce que je n'étais pas sauvé?	est-ce que je n'avais pas été sauvé?
n'étais-tu pas sauvé?	n'avais-tu pas été sauvé?
n'était-il pas sauvé?	n'avait-il pas été sauvé?
n'étions-nous pas sauvés?	n'avions-nous pas été sauvés?
etc.	etc.

157. The agent or instrument after a passive verb is expressed:

(a) By *par*, when the verb denotes a specific action.
He was bitten by the dog. *Il a été mordu par le chien.*

(b) By *de*, when the verb denotes an emotion.
He is loved by his friends. *Il est aimé de ses amis.*

NOTE. Passive English sentences are often transposed in French, the agent being made subject:

This wood was cut by my brother. *Mon frère a coupé ce bois.*

158. The Passive Voice is used less freely in French than in English. In English it has two uses: first, to denote an action being performed upon the subject, *the wood was (being) cut yesterday*; second, to denote the state resulting from passive action, *the wood was cut and lying in the shed*. The second of these alone is represented in French by the passive form of the verb.

The boy is found. *Le garçon est trouvé.*
The lesson was finished. *La leçon était finie.*
The boy was killed by the dog. *Le garçon fut (a été) tué par le chien.*

159. The first construction of Sec. 158 — that is, when an action is actually being performed, either at a definite time or habitually — is expressed:

(a) By the reflexive. This is found especially in expressions denoting that the action spoken of is permanent.

Where is this animal found? *Où se trouve cet animal?*
French is spoken in Brussels. *Le français¹ se parle à Bruxelles.*
Many verbs are conjugated with *être*. *Bien des verbes se conjuguent avec être.*

(b) By the use of the indefinite pronoun *on*, *one*, *we*, *you*, *they*, and the third person singular of the active verb. In such expressions the subject in English becomes the direct object in French.

Wood is sold (one sells wood). *On vend du bois.*
French is spoken here. *On parle français ici.*
She was often punished. *On la punissait souvent.*
The book has been lost. *On a perdu le livre.*
The book will be given to the boy. *On donnera le livre au garçon.*

¹ Names of languages require the article except after the verb *parler* and the preposition *en*.

160. **On** is also used in general for an indefinite subject

On parle.

Somebody speaks.

On ne travaille pas les dimanches.

People do not work Sundays.

On ne fume pas ici.

No smoking here.

Fume-t-on ici?

Do they smoke here?

NOTE 1. In the matter of position **on** is treated as a personal pronoun.

NOTE 2. **On** frequently becomes **l'on** when preceded by **et**, **si**, **ou**, **où**, or **que**; seldom, however, when a word closely following has the initial **l**.

Elle ne restera pas si **l'on** fume
dans votre chambre.

*She will not stay if there is
smoking in your room.*

NOTE 3. Since **on** is always grammatically of the third person, the corresponding possessive adjective is **son**; the corresponding reflexive is **se**.

On aime ses amis.

We love our friends.

On peut se passer de café.

You (people) can do without coffee.

ADDITIONAL WORDS

le Canada, *Canada*

comme, *like, as*

frapper, *to knock*

encore, *again, still*

important, *important*

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give full conjugation of **mordre**, in simple active tenses.

2. Give: imp. ind. pass. of **trahir**, neg.; perf. ind. pass. of **perdre**, int.; pres. ind. pass. of **donner**, neg.-int.; past ant. active of **se trouver**, int.; pluperf. subj. pass. of **aimer**; cond. perf. active of **vendre**, neg.-int.; fut. pass. of **choisir**, neg.; pluperf. ind. pass. of **entendre**, int.; fut. perf. pass. of **oublier**, neg.-int.; inv. pass. of **sauver**.

3. Express in French: he was heard; it had been lost; we shall not be saved; were they not hidden? would it have

been brought? was he not chosen? are you punished? is he not deceived?

4. Translate into French: somebody is singing; owls are found in forests; English is spoken here; the chair was broken by the boys; no playing in this room; the windows are closed at six o'clock; the doors are closed evenings; you cannot live in one room; we ought to love our friends; we love John; people flatter their friends; those horses will be sold; horses are sold there; she is loved by all; our house was being built.

MODEL. La langue française est la langue de la France et de quelques autres pays du monde, et on donne le nom de Français à ceux qui la parlent. C'est une des plus belles langues du monde, et presque tout le monde l'aime et veut la parler. Il y a deux siècles, on la trouvait très utile si l'on voulait faire un long voyage, parce qu'elle se parlait presque partout. C'est encore une langue importante, et il y a des millions de personnes qui la parlent aujourd'hui. Il y a beaucoup de Français dans notre pays, mais un grand nombre de ceux-ci sont venus du Canada, où l'on parle aussi le français. On peut entendre cette langue dans presque toutes les villes des États-Unis. On remarque souvent dans les magasins qui veulent des clients français des enseignes comme celles-ci: « Ici on parle français. Ici on trouve un commis français. On ne fume pas ici. » Cette langue n'est pas difficile si on l'étudie bien, mais on ne peut la parler sans beaucoup de travail. J'ai dit à tous mes amis qui veulent la parler: « Visitez la France; vous pouvez y entendre le meilleur français et vous le parlerez bientôt vous-même. »

THEME. I visited Paris last summer. I had passed two weeks at Brussels, where French is spoken, and when I noticed the charming streets of the capital of France I exclaimed to my friends: *nous avons arrivé*. They made fun of me because I had forgotten that the verb *arriver* is conjugated with *être*. Paris is on the Seine, and its first houses were built many centuries ago. People praise its great palaces, in whose rooms they have hung

many of the most beautiful pictures in the world. The city has large stores, and many gardens are found in it. Here people look at the flowers, they hear the birds, they smoke and they play, but at ten o'clock in (of) the evening most of these gardens are closed. Around the city there are green fields where pretty little houses, white, yellow, and red, are hidden under the trees. I was introduced to Mr. Fallières, the president of the republic, who lives in one of the palaces. He was elected (*élu*) president in 1906. But somebody is knocking. We will speak again of Paris when you visit me to-morrow.

ORAL. 1. Où le français se parle-t-il? 2. Se parle-t-il à New-York? 3. Se parle-t-il chez vous? 4. Qui a perdu sa montre? 5. A-t-elle été trouvée? 6. Où l'a-t-on trouvée? 7. Trouve-t-on de l'or dans cette ville? 8. Où trouve-t-on de l'or? 9. Où se trouvent les Français? 10. Où se trouvent les hiboux? 11. Quand trouve-t-on des pommes? 12. Quels verbes se conjuguent avec *être*? 13. Est-ce que l'on a frappé? 14. Peut-on fumer ici? 15. Où vend-on des livres?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. All the wood was sold long ago. 2. English has been spoken in that city for a long time. 3. Much gold is found in this country. 4. French is still spoken in Brussels. 5. The bottle had been filled with coffee. 6. Animals are found in all countries. 7. Good meat is sold there. 8. Somebody was speaking of Canada when I entered. 9. This house was built by my father. 10. Fresh water is always found in this garden. 11. If you knock at the door you can enter my room. 12. This book will be given to the teacher to-morrow. 13. This city was built two hundred years ago. 14. We ought to give to the poor as much money as we can. 15. If people smoke they lose much money. 16. You can find many Frenchmen in this country. 17. There is much smoking in the cities of France. 18. More verbs are conjugated with *avoir* than with *être*. 19. We ought always to do all we can for our friends. 20. Not everybody who speaks French like a Frenchman is French.

REVIEW

(Lessons Twenty-five to Twenty-eight)

A. GENERAL DRILL

1. Count up to 21. Pronounce the numbers up to 21 in connection with *ami(s)*; in connection with *maison(s)*; in connection with *hibou(x)*.

2. When are connectives used to join the words of which a numeral is composed? What connectives are used? When are numerals pluralized?

3. Count from 80 to 102.

4. Give the ordinals up to twenty-second.

5. Give the names of the months. The names of the days of the week.

6. Give French sentences containing respectively: *demie*, *cents*, *seconde*, *tiers*, *en* (prep.), *en* (pron.), *se*, *soi*, *ont été*, *l'on*, *par*, *mil*.

7. Express in French: 1581; it is 10.20 o'clock; it is 12.03 P.M.; it was 2.15; is it 7.55? how old is he? he is thirty-one; eggs cost a franc a dozen; sugar is sold by the pound; he came twice a week; this room is ten meters long; how long is this street? Aug. 11, 1906; on the second of September; Henry VIII of England; Peter the First; $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; \$3.33 (French money); more than ten; she was born in 1887; she died in 1903; he sings Sundays; I shall arrive on Thursday; they came in October; last July.

8. Give French sentences containing the translation of *himself* and *herself*: (a) as a reflexive pronoun; (b) as an intensive pronoun.

9. When may passive sentences in English be translated by the passive in French? Illustrate by sentences the French substitutes for the passive voice.

10. Give the list of reflexive pronouns. State their position in respect to the verb and to other pronouns.

11. Give synopsis of: **se couper** in simple tenses; **se couper** in perfect tenses; **perdre** in simple tenses of the passive voice; **perdre** in perfect tenses of the passive voice.

12. Give affirmatively, negatively, interrogatively, negative-interrogatively: cond. of **se mordre**; pluperf. of **s'arrêter**; pret. pass. of **trouver**; perf. pass. of **faire**.

13. Translate into French: does he forget himself? look at yourself, John; she is mistaken; she had broken her arm; they love themselves; they (two) love each other; they (three) love one another; we stopped; we stopped the cow; I don't want to go to bed; wait for me; are you well? she was satisfied with it; I hurt his head; were you hurt by the carriage? she was carried to her room; many lessons are forgotten; no crossing here; somebody is knocking; people love their friends.

B. TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

1. How many pupils have you in your school? I have less than two hundred in mine. 2. Books have been made in this street many years. 3. Last Friday, December 21st, was the shortest day in the year. 4. How many pounds of butter have you? I have more than seventeen. 5. You are mistaken; William II of England was killed in an English forest. 6. I shall carry away what he gives me, and I shall be satisfied with it. 7. When he fell he hurt his arm and lost his watch. 8. He and she are old friends, and they love each other much. 9. There are fifty-two weeks and one or two days in a year. 10. There are three months in summer, June, July, and August; June, the shortest, is the most beautiful month in the year. 11. One-third of three-fourths is seven-eighths of what number? 12. Did your friends for whom you were waiting not come? 13. He makes fun of those who earn less than ten francs a day. 14. We entrust much to the presidents of the United States. 15. Most houses are built of wood.

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

ORTHOGRAPHIC CHANGES OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

161. To keep the soft sound of the **c** of the infinitive throughout all forms, verbs ending in **cer** take a cedilla under the **c** wherever a or o follows.

Nous commençons (Inf. commencer).	<i>We commence.</i>
Je plaçais (Inf. placer).	<i>I was placing.</i>

162. To keep the soft sound of the **g** of the infinitive throughout all forms, verbs ending in **ger** take an **e** after the **g** wherever a or o follows.

Nous partageons (Inf. partager).	<i>We share.</i>
Je mangeais (Inf. manger).	<i>I was eating.</i>

163. Verbs ending in **oyer** and **uyer** change **y** to **i** before mute **e**. Verbs ending in **ayer** may or may not undergo this change. Verbs in **eyer** never change.

J'appuie (Inf. appuyer).	<i>I lean.</i>
Ils emploient (Inf. employer).	<i>They employ.</i>
Il payera.	} <i>He will pay (for).</i>
Il paiera (Inf. payer).	

NOTE. Such a mute **e** occurs in the endings **e**, **es**, **ent**, and in the **er** of the Future and Conditional.

164. The verbs having in the last syllable but one of the infinitive an unaccented **e** followed by a single consonant (that is, infinitives ending in **mute e** + a single consonant + **er**) take a grave accent over this **e** before **mute e** in order that the word may not end in two mute syllables. The following forms of **lever**, *to raise*, serve as illustrations:

PRES. IND.	je lève	nous levons
	tu lèves	vous levez
	il lève	ils lèvent

FUT.	je lèverai	
COND.	je lèverais	
IMV.		levons
	lève	levez
PRES. SUBJ.	je lève	nous levions
	tu lèves	vous leviez
	il lève	ils lèvent

NOTE. Instead of taking the grave accent over the *e*, verbs in *eler* and *eter* double the *l* or *t* before *mute e*. However, *acheter*, *to buy*, *geler*, *to freeze*, and a few rare verbs do not double the consonant, but follow the rule.

J'appelle (Inf. appeler).	<i>I call.</i>
Ils jeteront (Inf. jeter).	<i>They will throw.</i>
Il achète (Inf. acheter).	<i>He buys.</i>

165. Verbs having an *é* in the last syllable but one of the infinitive change this *é* to *è* before *mute e* except before *er* in the future and conditional.

Je cède (Inf. céder).	<i>I yield.</i>
Il règne (Inf. régner).	<i>He reigns.</i>

But,

Je céderai.	<i>I shall yield.</i>
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NOTE. Verbs in which the *é* is not separated from the ending *er* by a consonant retain the *é* throughout.

Il crée (Inf. créer).	<i>He creates.</i>
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ADDITIONAL WORDS

aboyer, <i>to bark</i>	se lever, <i>to arise, get up</i>
amener, <i>to bring (a person)</i>	nettoyer, <i>to clean</i>
annoncer, <i>to announce</i>	obliger, <i>to force</i>
s'appeler, <i>to be named</i>	pardonner, ¹ <i>to pardon</i>
espérer, <i>to hope</i>	tard, <i>late</i>
comment vous appelez-vous? <i>what is your name?</i>	
de bonne heure, <i>early</i>	

¹ See Remark on following page.

REMARK. Certain verbs, of which *payer*, *pardonner*, and *demander* are examples, take a direct object of the thing and an indirect object of the person.

Je lui demande un livre.	<i>I ask him for a book (a book to him).</i>
Je le lui demande.	<i>I ask him for it (it to him).</i>
Je lui pardonne.	<i>I pardon him.</i>
Je le lui pardonne.	<i>I pardon him for it (it to him).</i>
Je lui paye le pain.	<i>I pay him for the bread (the bread to him).</i>
Me le payerez-vous?	<i>Will you pay me for it (it to me)?</i>

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give full conjugation of *casser* in simple active tenses.

2. Select the forms of the following verbs that undergo the orthographic variations which are mentioned in this lesson, and tell what the variation is in each case: *placer*, *obliger*, *aboyer*, *amener*, *espérer*.

3. Give: (a) pres. ind. 1st pl. of *annoncer*, *manger*, *appeler*, *obliger*, *placer*. (b) pres. ind. 1st sing. of *nettoyer*, *payer*, *amener*, *régner*, *jeter*, *penser*, *acheter*, *geler*, *placer*, *appeler*, *créer*, *appuyer*. (c) fut. 1st sing. of *lever*, *céder*, *employer*, *partager*, *payer*, *créer*, *appeler*, *espérer*.

4. Give: syn. of *commencer*; syn. of *aboyer*; syn. of *céder*; pret. of *placer*; pres. subj. of *acheter*; pres. ind. of *employer*; inv. of *obliger*; pres. subj. of *se lever*; cond. of *appeler*; imp. of *manger*.

5. Write in French: what is his name? will you get up early? they used to eat late; he is paying for the flags; would not the king yield? they are bringing some wood; he will bring her with him; was the boy's name John? let us share our money; he asked for a franc; he asked them for a franc; he asked them for it; he asked his brother for it; I paid for the books; I paid him for the fruit; I paid him for them; I pardoned her; did she not pardon him?

MODEL. La garde¹ de Frédéric II, qui régnait sur la Prusse, était composée de soldats choisis dans les régiments de son armée. Quand on lui amenait un nouveau soldat, le roi lui posait ces trois questions : « Quel âge avez-vous ? — Depuis quand êtes-vous dans mon armée ? — Est-ce que l'on vous donne exactement votre habillement et votre solde ? » Une fois un jeune Français qui ne parlait pas allemand fut² choisi pour la garde parce que sa figure et sa taille étaient belles. Son capitaine lui annonça² qu'on lui poserait trois questions et lui enseigna les réponses dans l'ordre exact. Quand le roi arriva, il commença par la deuxième question et demanda au soldat : « Depuis quand êtes-vous dans mon armée ? — Vingt ans, sire. — Comment vingt ans ? Quel âge avez-vous donc ? — Un an, sire. — Vous ou moi, avons perdu l'esprit. — L'un et l'autre, sire, exactement. — On ne m'a jamais parlé comme ça, dit le roi. Vous parlez comme si j'étais fou. » Le jeune Français, qui avait épuisé tout l'allemand qu'on lui avait enseigné, gardait le silence le plus profond quand le roi le questionna encore. Le pauvre jeune homme montrait par son silence qu'il ne parlait pas la langue allemande. Frédéric II devina alors la cause de ses réponses folles et s'amusa beaucoup de cette aventure.

THEME. I am a Frenchman, but I have been living in a city of Prussia for many years. The Emperor William, who is reigning there, was seeking fine soldiers for his army, and they brought me to him. I arrived at the palace early, and he was eating. When I was announced he arose at once from [the]³ table and said :⁴ "If I am satisfied with you I will employ you. If you enter my

¹ From this point the general vocabularies must be consulted for some of the words in the Model and Theme, the lists of Additional Words being restricted to those that specially illustrate the text and those that are required in the Drill.

² Note in this and following selections a freer use of the preterit. It is the ordinary tense of literary narration. The perfect will, however, be found in the conversational portions of these narratives.

³ Words enclosed in brackets are to be omitted.

⁴ Use pret. 3d sing.: dit.

army I hope that you will be faithful. I will pay you for your services and give you good clothes." Then he asked me : "What is your name ?" He was speaking German, which I do not speak well, and I thought that he was asking : "How old are you ?" I replied to him : "Twenty years." He made fun of me and said : "I am not seeking crazy soldiers, but I need young men who speak my language and whose face and form are handsome." My friends were much amused at this adventure.

ORAL. 1. Comment vous appelez-vous ? 2. Comment votre père s'appelle-t-il ? 3. Son frère s'appelle-t-il ainsi ? 4. Comment s'appelle cela ? 5. Avez-vous payé votre livre ? 6. A quelle heure vous levez-vous ? 7. A quelle heure vous couchez-vous ? 8. Vous êtes-vous levé de bonne heure ce matin ? 9. Vous levez-vous plus tard en hiver ou en été ? 10. Quel animal aboie ? 11. Pourquoi aboie-t-il ? 12. Qui régnait sur la Prusse ? 13. Qui règne sur la Prusse maintenant ? 14. Qu'est-ce que le roi Frédéric cherchait ? 15. Qu'a-t-il trouvé ?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. When I entered the store the merchant was placing some cloth in (at) his window. 2. What was the man's name ? He was named William. 3. Let us announce to them that the victory is ours. 4. They go to bed late and arise early. 5. My brother's dog always barks at midnight. 6. They used to commence their work at eight o'clock every day. 7. I would pay him for the watch if I had money enough. 8. How long has the king reigned ? 9. God created all (that which) there is in the world. 10. I would throw the book into the street if it were mine. 11. I will buy you a hundred pounds of sugar ; do you wish as much ? 12. He will clean my watch, I hope. 13. Will you employ me for this work ? I can earn two francs a day, I think. 14. I was eating when they approached me. 15. Is your father's name Henry or John ? 16. He who works most is the happiest. 17. They share two fifths of that field. 18. Don't lean your arm on the table. 19. "We are hungry," they exclaimed, "let us eat some fruit." 20. As soon as the boy is called, bring him to me.

LESSON THIRTY

IRREGULAR VERBS

166. There are in French many verbs which are not inflected exactly like the model of either of the three conjugations. However, the great majority of their forms may be made by knowing their principal parts and applying the rules for verb formation. For convenience, the list of rules by which verbs are inflected is repeated at this point.

167. (a) The Principal Parts are: Infinitive, Present Participle, Past Participle, First Person Singular of the Present Indicative, First Person Singular of the Preterit.

(b) The First Person Singular of the Present Indicative ends in either *e*, *s*, or *x*. The corresponding sets of endings for the three singular forms of this tense are, reading vertically:

<i>e</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>es</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>

(c) If *c*, *d*, or *t* precedes *s* in the First Person Singular of the Present Indicative, no *t* is added in the Third Person Singular.

(d) The Plural of the Present Indicative is formed by dropping the ending *ant* of the Present Participle and adding *ons*, *ez*, *ent*.

(e) The Stem Vowel of the Third Person Plural of the Present Indicative is the same as that of the First Person Singular.

(f) The Imperfect is formed by dropping the ending *ant* of the Present Participle and adding *ais*, *ais*, *ait*, *ions*, *iez*, *aient*.

(g) The First Person Singular of the Preterit ends in *ai*, *is*, or *us*. The other five forms of the tense are made by changing:

<i>ai</i> to <i>as</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>âmes</i> , <i>âtes</i> , <i>èrent</i>
<i>is</i> to <i>is</i> , <i>it</i> , <i>îmes</i> , <i>îtes</i> , <i>irent</i>
<i>us</i> to <i>us</i> , <i>ut</i> , <i>ûmes</i> , <i>ûtes</i> , <i>urent</i>

(h) The Future Tense is regularly formed by adding *ai*, *as*, *a*, *ons*, *ez*, *ont*, to the Infinitive. When the Infinitive ends in *mute e*, this *e* must be dropped before the endings are added.

(i) The Conditional is regularly formed by adding *ais*, *ais*, *ait*, *ions*, *iez*, *aient*, to the Infinitive. When the Infinitive ends in *mute e*, this *e* must be dropped before the endings are added.

(j) If the Future is irregular, the Conditional is always similarly irregular.

(k) The Imperative is the same as the First Person Singular and the First and Second Persons Plural of the Present Indicative.

(l) The Present Subjunctive is formed by dropping the ending *ant* of the Present Participle and adding *e*, *es*, *e*, *ions*, *iez*, *ent*.

NOTE. In most verbs the first person singular of the Present Subjunctive can also be formed from the third person plural of the Present Indicative by dropping the *nt*. The stem vowel of each person then remains unchanged from the Present Indicative.

(m) The Imperfect Subjunctive is formed by dropping the final letter of the First Person Singular of the Preterit and adding *sse*, *ssez*, *t*, *ssions*, *ssiez*, *ssent*.

(n) *Y* generally changes to *i* before *mute e*.

168. The following scheme of verb-formation may be helpful in inflecting irregular verbs :

PRINCIPAL PARTS	DERIVED PARTS
Infinitive	{ Future. Conditional.
Prés. Part.	{ Present Indicative Plural. Imperfect. Imperative Plural. Present Subjunctive.
Past Part.	Compound Tenses with <i>avoir</i> and <i>être</i> .
First Sing. Pres. Ind.	Present Indicative (and Imv.) Singular.
First Sing. Pret.	{ Preterit. Imperfect Subjunctive.

REMARK. There are given in this and the succeeding lessons the principal parts of the irregular verbs. Any form not made in accordance with the rules in Sec. 167 is given. The compounds of a verb are in general conjugated like the single verb; i.e., *renvoyer*, *to send back*, is conjugated like *envoyer*.

169. *Envoyer, to send, envoyant, envoyé, envoi, envoyai.*

FUT. j'enverrai

170. *Aller, to go, allant, allé, vais, allai.*

PRES. IND.	je vais	nous allons
	tu vas	vous allez
	il va	ils vont
FUT.	j'irai	
IMV.		allons
	va	allez
PRES. SUBJ.	j'aïlle	nous allions
	tu aïlles	vous alliez
	il aïlle	ils aillent

NOTE. All verbs ending in *er* except *envoyer* and *aller* are regular.

171. *Aller* in the sense of *going to* is often used before an infinitive to express an immediate future. *Aller* governs a following infinitive directly, that is, without requiring a preposition.

I am going to send (I shall send).	<i>Je vais envoyer.</i>
I was going to send.	<i>J'allais envoyer.</i>
I am going to hear him.	<i>Je vais l'entendre.</i>
I will go (and) speak to him.	<i>J'irai lui parler.</i>

ADDITIONAL WORDS

le cadeau, <i>the present, the gift</i>	chaque, <i>each</i>
le chemin, <i>the road</i>	chacun(e), <i>each one</i>
le feu, <i>the fire</i>	plusieurs, <i>several</i>
la grammaire, <i>the grammar</i>	quelqu'un(e), <i>somebody, anybody</i>
la règle, <i>the rule</i>	seul, <i>alone, only</i>

s'en aller, *to go away*
 aller chercher, *to go for*
 envoyer chercher, *to send for*

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Form all the simple tenses of the verb whose principal parts are *vaincre, vainquant, vaincu, vaincs, vainquis*.

2. Give: syn. of *aller*; syn. of *s'en aller*; pret. of *aller*, int.; pres. subj. of *envoyer*; pres. subj. of *s'en aller*, neg.; past ant. of *s'en aller*; imp. subj. of *s'en aller*, neg.-int.; imv. of *s'en aller*.

3. Write in French: he is going to send; he is going to the city; he is going away; he is going to bed; send me something; go away; do not go away; she went away alone; each grammar; every grammar; go and speak to him; somebody will go; did she not go away? he will send for me; I shall go for the children.

MODEL. Les bons cordonniers sont rares en Irlande et ils ne se trouvent que dans les grandes villes. Un propriétaire, qui s'appelait Curran, envoyait chercher ses souliers à Dublin, ainsi que

plusieurs de ses voisins. Pour éviter le voyage chacun avait sa forme qui remplaçait son pied chez le cordonnier. Une fois le domestique de Curran, envoyé à Dublin pour acheter des souliers, emporta avec lui les formes de plusieurs amis de son maître. Curran avait remarqué que les souliers du pauvre garçon étaient usés et il lui avait donné assez d'argent pour en acheter une paire neuve. Notre homme remercia son maître et s'en alla seul par le chemin le plus court, très content de son cadeau. Quelques jours après, il rentra avec une paire pour chaque ami de son maître. « J'espère, lui dit celui-ci, que tu t'es acheté des souliers neufs avec l'argent que je t'ai donné. — Ne vous fâchez pas, répondit le domestique, quand je suis arrivé chez le cordonnier, j'ai trouvé que j'avais oublié ma forme. » La pensée que son pied remplacerait sa forme n'était point venue à l'esprit du digne garçon.

THEME. There used to be only a few good shoemakers in Ireland, and the landlords and all those who needed fine shoes used to send to large cities for them. The road was often long, and many rich landlords had their lasts which they would send in order to replace the foot at the shoemaker's. One of these landlords who was called Curran said to his servant: "Go to Dublin to-morrow and buy me some shoes. I will send also these lasts, and you will bring some shoes for my friends. Buy a pair for yourself also; yours are worn out." The man thanked him and started for the city. Soon he returned and said to his master: "I have no last; how can I buy me any shoes?" Curran was very much amused, and said to him: "My good fellow, will not your foot replace the last?"

ORAL. 1. Avez-vous bien étudié cette leçon? 2. En avez-vous étudié chaque règle? 3. Trouvez-vous cette grammaire facile? 4. Quand allez-vous mieux étudier? 5. Quand allons-nous finir cette grammaire? 6. Vous a-t-on donné un cadeau? 7. En avez-vous envoyé un à quelqu'un? 8. Qu'avez-vous envoyé? 9. A qui l'avez-vous envoyé? 10. Votre camarade s'en est-il allé?

11. Quelle est la capitale de l'Irlande? 12. Qui est-ce qui y est allé? 13. Quel cadeau lui a-t-on donné? 14. S'est-il acheté de souliers neufs? 15. Pourquoi n'en a-t-il pas acheté?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. Each one sent him a present. 2. Let us go for the fruit by the shortest road. 3. We ought to go to (the) church every Sunday. 4. The old man went home alone. 5. You will send for my grammar to-morrow, won't you? 6. He was going to finish the boat yesterday. 7. Who is going to speak this evening? 8. I went to his house, but he had gone away. 9. If they go away I will send them something. 10. You are hungry; will you not eat something? 11. Everybody is cold; is there no fire? 12. This grammar is easier than the other. 13. These boats go better than those. 14. Each mother loves her children better than those of others. 15. How many rules are there in this grammar? 16. They went away a week ago Thursday. 17. You are not going to go away at 10.10 to-morrow evening, I hope. 18. The king will never send back the soldiers. 19. Have you eaten any apples? Yes, I have eaten several. 20. The peasant will buy many horses and several cows if he has money enough.

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

IRREGULAR VERBS

172. Partir, to start, partant, parti, pars, partis.

Similarly, *dormir, to sleep, mentir, to lie, sentir, to feel, to smell, servir, to serve, sortir, to go out, se repentir, to repent.*

173. Faillir, to fail, faillant, failli, faux, faillis.

NOTE. Many forms of this verb are not in use.

174. The preterit and perfect of *faillir* are often used directly with a following infinitive, in the sense of *nearly, almost.*

J'ai failli partir.
Je faillis tomber.

*I nearly started (failed to start).
I almost fell (came near falling).*