

the surgeon cruelly. "No, I mean that he has lost his leg," continued the Irishman with much fear; "we must hurry." When they arrived at the cabin of the Englishman he was gone. "Where is the man who has lost his leg?" asked the surgeon coldly. "I don't know," answered our man, "but I think that he must have gone out to look for his leg."

ORAL. 1. Quand êtes-vous né? 2. Quel âge avez-vous? 3. Connaissez-vous le président? 4. Savez-vous comment il s'appelle? 5. Vous mettez-vous à bien étudier? 6. Où avez-vous mis votre livre? 7. Savez-vous peindre? 8. Comprenez-vous le français? 9. Comprenez-vous tout ce que je dis? 10. Lisez-vous souvent les journaux? 11. Où demeureraient les deux amis de notre conte? 12. Lequel a perdu la jambe? 13. Quelle jambe a-t-il perdu? 14. Qu'est-ce qui vaut mieux, une tête ou une jambe? 15. Qu'est-ce qui est le plus rare?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. Wheat begins to ripen in June. 2. His teacher taught him (the) French grammar. 3. The girl learned the names of all the kings of England. 4. I know your father, but I do not know where he is. 5. He wished to take all that was given him. 6. Let us put pears and peaches on their plates. 7. Marie Antoinette was born November 2, 1755, and died October 16, 1793. 8. I do not yet know him, but I fear him. 9. Did you put any grapes on the table? Yes, I put some there. 10. You ought to have a grudge against this man. 11. I do not understand why the French language appears so difficult. 12. Did you take that money from his purse? 13. God has written his laws in the book of nature. 14. Have I received the letter which she wrote? 15. I cannot read what he has written. 16. "I am your friend," he said. 17. He told me¹ he was my friend. 18. Great rivers descend from the mountains to the sea. 19. As soon as they had seated themselves, the teacher entered the room. 20. I do not wish to know what he said.

¹ The conjunction **that** is here understood; it must always be expressed in French.

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE

IRREGULAR VERBS

199. *Suivre, to follow, suivant, suivi, suis, suivis.*

200. *Vivre, to live, vivant, vécu, vis, vécus.*

NOTE. *Vivre, to live, exist; demeurer, to live in, dwell.*

201. *Faire, to make, do, faisant, fait, fais, fis.*

PRES. IND. PL.	nous faisons vous faites ils font
FUT.	je ferai
PRES. SUBJ.	je fasse

202. *Faire* governs infinitives directly in the sense of *to have a thing done*, or *to make somebody do something*.

I am having him **write** (causing him to write). *Je le fais écrire.*

I am having my friend **write**. *Je fais écrire mon ami.*

I am having it **written** (causing somebody to write it). *Je le (la) fais écrire.*

I am having a letter **written**. *Je fais écrire une lettre.*

NOTE. Observe in the above sentences that **faire** and the object infinitive are not separated; an accompanying pronoun precedes both, an accompanying noun follows both. However, when **faire** is affirmative imperative, the subject of the infinitive follows **faire** directly as if it were the object of **faire**.

Have him come. *Faites-le venir.*

203. In this construction the infinitive is the object of **faire** and may itself have both subject and object. In the first two examples in Sec. 202 the subject only is expressed;

in the last two the object only is expressed. If both subject and object are expressed, the subject takes the indirect object form.

I am having him read the book.	<i>Je lui fais lire le livre.</i>
I am having him read it.	<i>Je le lui fais lire.</i>
I am having the boy read it.	<i>Je le fais étudier au garçon.</i>
I shall have the tailor make a new coat.	<i>Je ferai faire un habit neuf au tailleur.</i>

NOTE. Pronouns have the special indirect object forms of Sec. 90; observe that nouns are made indirect by the use of *à*.

204. Laisser, to let, entendre, and voir likewise govern object infinitives. The rules in similar constructions with *faire* apply here, except that, when the infinitive has both subject and object expressed, the subject pronoun **may** be in the direct form if the object is a noun.

I shall let him come.	<i>Je le laisserai venir.</i>
I shall let him read the book.	<i>Je lui (le) laisserai lire le livre.</i>
I shall let him read it.	<i>Je le lui laisserai lire.</i>
I let my sister read the book.	<i>J'ai laissé lire le livre à ma sœur.</i>
I heard him scold her.	<i>Je la lui ai entendu gronder.</i>
I heard him say those words.	<i>Je lui (l')ai entendu dire ces mots.</i>
I saw the boy fall.	<i>J'ai vu tomber le garçon.</i>
I shall see him build the house.	<i>Je lui (le) verrai bâtir la maison.</i>

NOTE. An infinitive after *entendre* and *voir* often represents an English present participle.

I see him running.	<i>Je le vois courir.</i>
I heard him coming in.	<i>Je l'ai entendu entrer.</i>

205. Faire is used in expressions of the weather.

It is fine (weather).	<i>Il fait beau (temps).</i>
It is hot.	<i>Il fait chaud.</i>
It is windy.	<i>Il fait du vent.</i>

206. Plaire, to please, plaisant, plu, plais, plus.

PRES. IND. Third Sing. il plaît.

207. Croire, to believe, think, croyant, cru, crois, crus.

NOTE. Observe the following idiomatic use of the infinitive after *croire* and other verbs of *believing*, etc.

Je crois être ici.	<i>I think I am here.</i>
Je crois l'avoir vu.	<i>I think I have seen him.</i>

But, when the subject changes,

Je crois que Jean est ici.	<i>I think John is here.</i>
Je crois que Jean l'a vu.	<i>I think John has seen him.</i>

208. Conduire, to lead, conduisant, conduit, conduis, conduisis.

Similarly, all verbs ending in *uire* except *luire, to shine*, and *nuire, to injure*, which differ only in having as past participles *lui* and *nui*.

ADDITIONAL WORDS

<i>entendre dire, to hear</i> (by report)	<i>l'étoile, the star</i>
<i>faire mal à, to hurt, harm</i>	<i>la glace, the ice</i>
<i>faire savoir, to inform</i>	<i>la lune, the moon</i>
<i>faire voir, to show, display</i>	<i>le nuage, the cloud</i>
<i>plaire à, to please</i>	<i>la paix, the peace</i>
<i>traduire, to translate</i>	<i>le vent, the wind</i>
<i>s'il vous plaît, if you please</i>	

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give: syn. of *croire*; syn. of *vivre*; pres. ind. of *suivre*; pret. of *vivre*; pres. ind. of *faire*; pres. ind. of *plaire*; pres. subj. of *croire*; imp. subj. of *conduire*.

2. Translate into French: she would make; you are doing; follow; he lives; she pleases; they believe; I had led; I had injured.

3. Give: pres. ind. 1st sing. of *suivre*; pres. ind. 1st sing. of *être*; pres. ind. 3d sing. of *vivre*; pret. 3d sing. of *voir*; pres. subj. 1st pl. of *faire*; inv. 2d pl. of *faire*; pres. subj. 2d sing. of *plaire*; past part. fem. of *croire*; pres. subj. 3d pl. of *luire*.

4. Translate into French: he still lives; he lives here; have her read; have her read your letter; have your letter read; have her read it; have your sister read it; let her read it; I saw her read it; I heard her reading it; I heard that she read it; it is cold; he is cold; the room is cold; it was windy; does she please your father? I think he is sick; I think I am sick; you hurt me.

MODEL. Les omnibus et les tramways à Paris n'admettent qu'un nombre fixe de voyageurs. Quand la limite est atteinte, le conducteur fait apparaître un écriteau portant le mot *Complet*. Ce mot veut dire que l'on n'admettra personne. Un voyageur américain qui ne connaissait pas cette coutume dit un jour à un de ses amis, au commencement de son séjour à Paris: «Que veut dire donc ce mot *Complet* que je vois si souvent sur les omnibus? — Comment? dit l'autre qui vit une occasion de s'amuser aux dépens de son ami, comment! vous ne l'avez pas encore visité? — Visité quoi? — Mais, *Complet*. C'est un endroit charmant; il vous faut voir cela, mon cher.» L'Américain suivit quelques jours chaque omnibus qui portait ce mot, mais le conducteur ne l'admettait point. Enfin il lui fallut quitter Paris, et il n'a jamais vu *Complet*.

THEME. I have heard my friend speak of an American who was visiting Paris and who did not know the French language very well. He could not understand what the word *Complet* meant¹ which he often saw on the omnibuses of the city. One day he said to a friend, "Where is *Complet*? Be good enough to inform me at once. It must be a charming place because so many tram-cars go there." "What?" replied his friend, "have you not been there yet?" "I have wanted to go there many times, but the conductor would not let me enter the omnibus," said the American

¹ Arrange in French: what meant the word *Complet* which . . .

sadly. "You must visit it while you are in Paris," continued the friend. "All the Americans visit it. Take an omnibus or tram-car which displays the sign *Complet*, and you will easily find the place." Our traveler believed all that his friend had said to him, and followed for many days every omnibus and every tram-car which led, as he believed, to this famous place. At last he saw that his friend was making fun of him, and he left the city; but he had not seen *Complet*.

ORAL. 1. Fait-il beau aujourd'hui? 2. Faisait-il chaud hier? 3. Quand fait-il le plus chaud? 4. Dans quel mois fait-il le plus de vent? 5. Votre père vit-il encore? 6. Demeure-t-il à la ville? 7. Votre travail lui plaît-il? 8. Croyez-vous parler bien le français? 9. Avez-vous traduit toute la leçon? 10. Combien d'étoiles y a-t-il? 11. Que veut dire le mot *Complet* sur les omnibus? 12. Combien de voyageurs admet un omnibus? 13. Qui a voulu voir *Complet*? 14. Il l'a vu, n'est-ce pas? 15. Pourquoi ne l'a-t-il jamais vu?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. The soldiers will follow their generals faithfully. 2. The general showed that he wanted peace. 3. I do not want to live if he has to die. 4. When it is hot you ought not to make your horse run. 5. Did you let the boys eat the peaches? 6. Sit down, if you please, and let me speak. 7. He thinks he saw me starting from the city early yesterday morning. 8. I will have him translate the French lesson (lesson of French). 9. It is cold this evening; there will soon be ice on the river. 10. If you study too late, it will hurt your eyes. 11. He informed me why he had done it. 12. I have never had your daughter make me a dress. 13. If it should be fine weather to-morrow it would please me very much. 14. Every road leads to Rome. 15. The moon is behind the clouds and I do not see many stars. 16. He would make William learn the lesson if he could. 17. It is windy, and I believe much rain will fall to-morrow. 18. I am going to have a new coat made. 19. I need a new hat, and I must have another pair of shoes. 20. A large army was seen approaching the city.

REVIEW

(Lessons Thirty-two to Thirty-five)

A. GENERAL DRILL

1. Give principal parts of: *voir*; *valoir*; *asseoir*; *naître*; *paraître*; *mettre*; *prendre*; *dire*; *écrire*; *lire*; *suivre*; *vivre*; *plaire*; *conduire*; *nuire*.
2. Give synopsis of: *devoir*; *savoir*; *vouloir*; *falloir*; *peindre*; *faire*; *croire*; *croître* (Sec. 230, *o*).
3. Give present indicative of: *apercevoir*; *savoir*; *valoir*; *asseoir*; *naître*; *connaître*; *dire*; *plaire*.
4. Give present subjunctive of: *devoir*; *pouvoir*; *valoir*; *vouloir*; *s'asseoir*; *prendre*; *faire*; *croire*.
5. Give imperative of: *savoir*; *vouloir*; *prendre*.
6. Give: fut. of *revoir*; cond. of *asseoir*; imp. of *savoir*; pret. of *suivre*; pret. of *plaire*; imp. subj. of *naître*; imp. subj. of *valoir*.
7. What verbs are conjugated like: *recevoir*? *craindre*? *conduire*?
8. Locate: *sait*; *soit*; *vit* (two places); *vois*; *vais*; *vaut*; *veut*; *faillit* (two places); *craint*; *croit*; *croit*; *suis* (two places); *fit*; *fut*; *fût*; *devenait*; *devinait*; *devait*.
9. Give past participle and first person singular preterit of: *devoir*; *savoir*; *voir*; *vouloir*; *mettre*; *craindre*; *prendre*; *faire*; *dire*; *écrire*; *lire*; *conduire*; *luire*.
10. Write French sentences containing respectively some form of: *devoir*; *falloir*; *pouvoir*; *savoir*; *connaître*; *entendre*; *entendre dire*.
11. Translate into French: I can read; I can run as fast as he; I could write a year ago; I was able to go; the sun shines, it must be warm; they must follow him; John must follow him; I had to follow him; will you have some water? I want to live; I am willing to live in that house; I knew my lesson; I knew your aunt; I am having a house built; I had him build a house; I shall

have my brother build a house; I had him build it; I shall have her make it; I shall make her go away; it is windy; it will be hot; it was cold; this season is cold; are you cold? I hear him talking; I saw him fall; he was to write that; she obeys her mother; I need another plate (two ways); it is better to run away; tell me that; he took a pencil from his pocket; he let us come; let us sing (two ways); I think I see the moon; I think you can see the stars.

B. TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

1. I shall send my brothers all the money I can when they go away.
2. We ought to do all we can for others in this life.
3. If one wishes to be happy, he must obey God's laws.
4. We had just arrived when it began to snow.
5. They were to come before eight o'clock, but they have not yet arrived.
6. I know the man well, but I do not know where he lives.
7. You must run to the store and buy me some silk.
8. Sit down to the table at once; you must be hungry.
9. I heard him say that he wishes to use these knives.
10. The lawyer whom you used to know is a brother of mine.
11. In what part of the forest did you lose your dog? I think I saw him yesterday evening.
12. We both need a hat; do they sell them here?
13. The priest has been writing a long time, and he will write several hours yet.
14. Do you know what I mean?
15. I shall tell him to have her do it to-day.

LESSON THIRTY-SIX

INFINITIVES — PARTICIPLES — PREPOSITIONS

209. An infinitive dependent upon another verb may or may not be connected to it by a preposition. This is determined by the governing verb. The usage with each verb must be learned. It may be found by observing French texts or by consulting a lexicon.

(a) The following verbs, among many others, generally govern the infinitive directly :

aimer mieux	to prefer to	falloir	to be necessary to
aller	to go to (and)	oser	to dare to
compter	to intend to	pouvoir	to be able to
désirer	to desire to	savoir	to know how to
devoir	to be to	venir	to come to (and)
espérer	to hope to	valoir mieux	to be better to
faire	to make, cause to	vouloir	to wish to

Je désire aller chez moi.

I desire to go home.

(b) The following verbs, among many others, generally require *de* before a dependent infinitive :

cesser de	to cease to	essayer de	to try to
commander de	to command to	finir de	to finish
craindre de	to fear to	négliger de	to neglect to
défendre de	to forbid to	oublier de	to forget to
demander de	to ask to	permettre de	to permit to
se dépêcher de	to hasten to	promettre de	to promise to
dire de	to tell to	refuser de	to refuse to
empêcher de	to prevent from	venir de	to have just

Je crains d'aller avec lui.

I fear to go with him.

Je lui dirai d'aller à Paris.

I will tell him to go to Paris.

NOTE. Finir *par*, when it is followed by an infinitive, is translated *finally, at last*.

Nous finirons *par* le croire.

We shall finally believe it.

(c) The following verbs, among many others, generally require *à* before a dependent infinitive :

aider à	to help to	décider à	to persuade to
aimer à	to like to	enseigner à	to teach to
apprendre à	to learn to	inviter à	to invite to
s'attendre à	to expect to	se mettre à	to begin to
commencer à	to begin to	renoncer à	to give up
consentir à	to consent to	réussir à	to succeed in

Il a consenti à venir.

He consented to come.

Il a renoncé à venir.

He gave up coming.

210. When a dependent infinitive denotes *purpose* it must be preceded by *pour, in order to, to*.

One must eat to live.

Il faut manger pour vivre.

211. When the subject of an English subordinate clause is the same as the subject of the principal clause, an *infinitive* generally replaces the finite construction in the subordinate clause.

I fear that I am sick.

Je crains d'être malade.

I expect that I shall speak.

Je m'attends à parler.

212. In English, when a verb is the object of a preposition, the Present Participle (so-called) is the form used. In French the Infinitive is used (except after *en*).

He entered without speaking.

Il est entré sans parler.

He entered after speaking (having spoken).

Il est entré après avoir parlé.

213. The Present Participle is used :

(a) As in English, to denote an attendant circumstance. It is then generally introduced by the preposition *en*, which in this use may be translated *while, in, by*. Sometimes the *en* is emphasized by prefixing *tout*.

Elle est entrée *en* parlant.

She entered (while) speaking.

En parlant on apprend à parler.

By speaking we learn to speak.

Elle a répondu *tout en* pleurant.

She replied (even) while weeping.

(b) As a simple adjective. See Sec. 18, b.

Il a deux enfants charmants.

He has two charming children.

De l'eau courante.

Running water.

NOTE 1. Observe that in the latter of these uses the participle varies in form to agree with the noun it modifies. In the former it does not.

NOTE 2. The past participle when not used as an auxiliary agrees with the noun it modifies. For its agreement as auxiliary see Sec. 74, 75.

214. The uses of *à*, *to*, *at*, *in*, *dans*, *into*, *in*, *en*, *in*, present some difficulty.

A denotes position at; *dans*, position inside of; while *en* forms with its object an expression equivalent to an adverb.

Jean tient un livre <i>à</i> la main.	<i>John holds a book in his hand.</i>
Jean est <i>dans</i> sa chambre.	<i>John is in his room.</i>
Il les vend <i>en</i> gros.	<i>He sells them wholesale (in great quantities).</i>

215. *To*, *at*, or *in*, before names of cities and towns, is expressed by *à*; before feminine singular names of countries, by *en*; before masculine and plural names of countries, by *à* with the definite article.

He was <i>in</i> Paris.	<i>Il était à Paris.</i>
He is going <i>to</i> Vienna.	<i>Il va à Vienne.</i>
They are <i>in</i> Europe.	<i>Ils sont en Europe.</i>
They came <i>into</i> Spain.	<i>Il sont venus en Espagne.</i>
He lives <i>in</i> Canada.	<i>Il demeure au Canada.</i>
You live <i>in</i> the United States.	<i>Vous demeurez aux États-Unis.</i>

NOTE. If a feminine name of a country is modified, *to*, *in* or *into* is translated by *dans* and the article.

He lives *in* beautiful Austria. *Il demeure dans la belle Autriche.*

216. *From*, before names of cities and feminine singular names of countries, is expressed by *de*; before masculine and plural names of countries, by *de* with the definite article.

I come <i>from</i> Rome.	<i>Je viens de Rome.</i>
He comes <i>from</i> Russia.	<i>Il vient de Russie.</i>
He comes <i>from</i> Canada.	<i>Il vient du Canada.</i>
He comes <i>from</i> the United States.	<i>Il vient des États-Unis.</i>

217. Nouns are frequently combined by the use of *de* and *à*.

(a) *De* is used when the second noun expresses the material, place, or contents of the first.

une fourchette *d'argent*, a *silver fork*
 le fromage *de Suisse*, *Swiss cheese*
 un ver *de terre*, an *earthworm*
 un verre *de vin*, a *glass of wine*

(b) *A* is used when the second noun denotes the purpose, use, or means of motion of the first.

un verre *à vin*, a *wineglass*
 un couteau *à papier*, a *paper-knife*
 un bateau *à vapeur*, a *steamboat*

EXERCISE

DRILL. Translate into French:

1. To dare to lie; to come to speak; to fear to lie; to try to run; to teach to write; to begin to study; to learn to read; to consent to come; to come and see; in order to clean.

2. Without speaking; while running; after having spoken; after having entered; after blooming; to give up working; after eating; to prevent from opening; to finish selling; to succeed in buying; I finally learned it.

3. I think he loves it; I think I love it; I ask him¹ to come; I want to be rich; he commanded her¹ to speak; tell her¹ to speak; will you forbid me¹ to go out? it was better to start; he prefers to see him; I shall finally succeed; it is better not to lie.

4. He has his hat in his hand; he hid it in his hand; live in peace; in London; at Paris; from London; to New York; in England; to France; to Canada; in the United States; into Germany; in beautiful Austria; from Austria; from Canada; from France; from the United States; a teacup; a cup of tea; a wooden plate; a bread-plate; a lost dog; a lost purse.

MODEL. Il y avait une fois un homme riche qui demeurait au Canada. Sa femme était très malade. Les médecins de ce

¹ Use indirect object. Compare Remark, p. 155.

pays ne pouvaient la guérir, et son mari l'amena aux États-Unis. Plus tard il fut obligé de quitter les États-Unis et d'aller en Europe. Ils voulaient rester en Angleterre, mais la femme devint de plus en plus malade. De Londres ils allèrent en France où ils croyaient trouver les meilleurs médecins. Enfin le mari en trouva un et lui demanda de venir visiter sa femme. « Je le veux bien, dit le médecin, mais combien me payerez-vous? — Je vous payerai deux cents francs si vous la guérissez ou si vous la tuez, » répondit le mari. Le médecin fit de son mieux, mais la femme finit par mourir. Plus tard il demanda ses honoraires, mais l'homme lui dit : « Avez-vous guéri ma femme? — Non. — L'avez-vous tuée? — Non, je ne l'ai pas tuée, vous le savez bien. — Alors je ne vous dois rien. »

THEME. I read the other day of a rich Englishman who did not like to pay what he owed. His daughter fell sick, and he took her at once from England to the United States because he had heard tell that the fees of the doctors are not so large there. After staying a week he decided to go from the United States to France. As soon as he had arrived at Paris he sought the best doctor in the city and asked him to try to save his daughter's life. "How much am I to receive?" asked the doctor. "I will give you five hundred francs if you cure her and two hundred francs if you kill her," replied the Englishman. The doctor accepted and did his best, but the girl died. When he came to ask for his fees the Englishman refused to see him. At last he let him enter his room. "Where is my money?" demanded the doctor. "You have earned nothing," replied the Englishman. "Did you not promise to pay me?" "If you cured her, yes. Did you cure her?" "It was impossible." "Or if you killed her. Did you kill her?" "No, as you well know." "Then I owe you nothing. Good-by."

ORAL. 1. Espérez-vous parler français dans six mois? 2. Aimez-vous mieux lire ou étudier? 3. Craignez-vous d'être seul à minuit? 4. Avez-vous fini d'étudier? 5. Avez-vous appris à traduire vite? 6. Avez-vous réussi à apprendre ces règles? 7. Qu'avez-vous à

la main? 8. Qu'avez-vous dans votre malle? 9. Êtes-vous allé à Paris? 10. Avez-vous demeuré au Canada? 11. Aimez-vous à demeurer aux États-Unis? 12. Où trouve-t-on les meilleurs médecins? 13. Peuvent-ils guérir tout le monde? 14. Le médecin français a-t-il guéri la femme? 15. Combien a-t-il reçu?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. It began to snow and he ceased to work. 2. The general commanded his army¹ to start early. 3. Do you dare to go to Europe in a steamboat? 4. The soldiers took the city without losing a man. 5. He finally forbade me¹ to go there. 6. He sent for a doctor while running to his dying sister's. 7. The king desired to go out from Spain peacefully if he could. 8. He did not know that they had given up going to England. 9. The teacher was seated in the room, a book in his hand. 10. The merchant persuaded his son¹ not to take the glass of wine. 11. Let us put the wine in the wineglass. 12. Many sick people go from the United States to France. 13. One must work in order to have money enough to live. 14. I think I live in the best city in the country. 15. These vessels cross the sea from England to Canada every month. 16. He had a grudge against me, but he consented to invite me to his dinner. 17. The men refused to finish building the house. 18. They hope to receive soon several dozen bottles of French wine. 19. I desire to know how to speak French when I start. 20. Teachers desire to teach more than pupils are willing to learn.

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

218. The fundamental distinction between the Indicative and the Subjunctive is that the former is used to express a *certainty*, the latter an *uncertainty*, or an idea that lies in the mind as possible or impossible, desirable or undesirable, etc.

¹ See footnote, p. 191.

With one apparent exception, the Subjunctive is used only in subordinate clauses.

219. The Present Subjunctive (rarely the imperfect) is used in **principal clauses** to express a **wish** or a **command**. It is then usually introduced by **que**, and is called the **hortatory subjunctive**. Among other uses it supplements the imperative in the forms that the latter lacks.

May I be happy.	<i>Que je sois heureux.</i>
Let him come.	<i>Qu'il vienne.</i>
(Long) live the king!	<i>Vive le roi!</i>

NOTE. This construction is in reality a subordinate clause following a verb of wishing understood. See Sec. 222, b.

(I wish that) I may be happy. *(Je veux) que je sois heureux.*

220. The tense of the subjunctive in a subordinate clause is determined by the verb in the principal clause. If the principal verb is present or future, a following subjunctive is put in the present tense; if the principal verb is a past tense or the conditional, a following subjunctive is put in the imperfect tense.¹

NOTE. This rule applies to compound tenses in a subordinate clause if the auxiliary alone be considered the verb, the full resulting forms being respectively the perfect and pluperfect subjunctives.

221. The Subjunctive is used in **subject clauses** after most **impersonal verbs** that do not denote **certainty**. The most common impersonals that require the Subjunctive are:

il faut <i>it is necessary</i>	il convient <i>it is suitable</i>
il semble <i>it seems</i>	il vaut mieux <i>it is better</i>
il importe <i>it is important</i>	il est possible <i>it is possible</i>

It is necessary that the doctor come (the doctor must come). *Il faut que le médecin vienne.*

It was not possible for John to come (that John should come). *Il n'était pas possible que Jean vînt.*

¹ App. p. 244, Sec. 6.

NOTE. When used with an indirect object in positive assertion, *il semble* takes the Indicative.

It seems to me that you are wrong. *Il me semble que vous avez tort.*

222. The Subjunctive is used in **object clauses**:

(a) After verbs and expressions denoting **emotion**, such as **joy**, **sorrow**, **fear**, **surprise**, and **expectation**.

I am glad that you have come.	<i>Je suis bien aise que vous soyez venu.</i>
I did not fear that he would lie.	<i>Je ne craignais pas qu'il mentît.</i>
I was surprised that he came so often.	<i>Je m'étonnais qu'il vînt si souvent.</i>

(b) After verbs and expressions of **wishing**, **ordering**, **permitting**, and their **opposites**.

I wish him to come (that he come).	<i>Je veux qu'il vienne.</i>
I wished him to come (that he might come).	<i>Je voulais qu'il vînt.</i>
You ordered him to come (that he come).	<i>Vous ordonnâtes qu'il vînt.</i>
I shall not permit him to come (that he come).	<i>Je ne permettrai pas qu'il vienne.</i>

(c) After verbs of **thinking** or **believing** when they are used **negatively** or **interrogatively**.

I do not believe (that) he is right.	<i>Je ne crois pas qu'il ait raison.</i>
Do you think (that) he is coming?	<i>Croyez-vous qu'il vienne?</i>

But, when affirmative,

I think he is coming.	<i>Je crois qu'il vient.</i>
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NOTE 1. If the speaker expresses himself as certain in his own mind that the matter referred to is a fact, the Indicative is used.

She does not believe that her father is dead (but he is).	<i>Elle ne croit pas que son père est mort.</i>
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NOTE 2. After verbs of **knowing** and **saying** the Indicative may be used in nearly all cases.

Did you say that he had come?	<i>Avez-vous dit qu'il était venu?</i>
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NOTE 3. Verbs of **doubting** and **denying**, since in their affirmative sense they amount respectively to interrogative and negative verbs of believing, likewise require the subjunctive in a following dependent clause.

I **doubt** that (whether) he **will come**. *Je doute qu'il vienne.*
I **deny** that he is faithful. *Je nie qu'il soit fidèle.*

223. In the following constructions the Subjunctive in an object clause is accompanied by **ne**, which is not to be translated:¹

(a) After **affirmative** verbs of **fearing** and equivalent expressions.

I **fear** that he **will come**. *Je crains qu'il ne vienne.*
I **do not fear** that he **will come**. *Je ne crains pas qu'il vienne.*
I **fear** that he **will not come**. *Je crains qu'il ne vienne pas.*
I **am going away lest** (for fear that) he (will) **come**. *Je m'en vais de crainte qu'il ne vienne.*

(b) After **negative** and **interrogative** verbs of **doubting** and **denying** and equivalent expressions.

I **do not doubt** that he **will come**. *Je ne doute pas qu'il ne vienne.*

(c) After **empêcher**, *to prevent*.

He **prevented** John from **coming**. *Il a empêché que Jean ne vînt.*

NOTE. **Ne** is also similarly used in a clause following an affirmative comparative.

She is **more beautiful** than she **thinks**. *Elle est plus belle qu'elle ne (le)² pense.*

ADDITIONAL WORDS

car, <i>for</i> (conj.)	plaindre, <i>to pity</i>
cependant, <i>however</i>	se plaindre, <i>to complain</i>
désormais, <i>henceforth</i>	regretter, <i>to regret</i>

¹ See App. p. 244, Sec. 7.

² For use of *le*, compare Sec. 95.

EXERCISE

DRILL. Translate into French: 1. Let them speak; may we live long; it seems that he is here; it seemed that he was here; I am glad he is here; he was glad I was here; he was happy here; I want him to come; I wanted my sister to come; I shall forbid that he come; I forbid him to come; I think he will do it; do you think he will do it? I thought he would do it; they do not believe the moon is round; I think I am becoming tall; it seemed to me that it was useful.

2. I fear he has started; I do not fear he has started; I fear he has not started; I do not fear he has not started; I feared he would start; I feared he had started; I doubt whether he is good; I do not think that he is good; I shall prevent the child from falling; I prevented him from falling; she is older than I thought.

MODEL. Quand j'étais chez moi l'année dernière j'ai vu dans un bateau un homme et un garçon qui pêchaient à la ligne. Le garçon n'obéissait pas à son camarade, mais se penchait sur l'eau. Je craignais qu'il ne tombât dans l'eau et je ne m'étonnais pas de le voir enfin perdre l'équilibre. L'homme a fait de son mieux, mais il n'a pu empêcher qu'il ne disparût dans l'eau. Je ne crois pas qu'il ait attendu un instant; il ôta son habit tout de suite et se jeta à l'eau. Ils réparurent bientôt tous les deux et sont montés dans le bateau. Quand ils arrivèrent où j'étais, je les félicitai. « Le garçon est-il votre fils? ai-je demandé à l'homme. — Pas du tout, répondit-il. — Votre neveu ou votre cousin, je pense. — Ni neveu, ni cousin. — Alors vous méritez encore plus pour lui avoir sans doute sauvé la vie. — Je ne sais pas. Il avait tous les vers et je n'aurais pu en trouver davantage. »

THEME. When I was in Canada last summer I used to fish very often with an old Frenchman whom I knew very well, who knew where all the big fish were found, and who would take me there. Once we had fished all day, but had caught (taken) nothing, and we were very tired. I had just said to the Frenchman: "I

fear you are mistaken. I don't believe there are any fish here," when a large fish seized my line. On trying to stand up in the boat, I fell into the water in spite of myself. I did not want to lose the fish, but I preferred not to lose my life. When my comrade saw that he could not prevent me from falling, he threw himself into the water and aided me to climb into the boat. I thanked him much and wanted him to accept some money, but he refused it. "It seems to me that I deserve nothing," said he. "It was not possible for me to leave you in the water. One cannot catch fish without worms, and you had them all in your pocket."

ORAL. 1. Êtes-vous content d'être ici? 2. Êtes-vous content que notre classe soit petite? 3. Voulez-vous étudier davantage? 4. Voulez-vous que je vous donne des leçons plus courtes? 5. Croyez-vous avoir toujours raison? 6. Croyez-vous que la grammaire ait toujours raison? 7. Avez-vous peur des leçons longues? 8. Avez-vous peur qu'il ne vous faille étudier mieux? 9. Étudiez-vous plus que je ne le crois? 10. Vous plaignez-vous de votre camarade? 11. Aimez-vous à pêcher à la ligne? 12. Combien de poissons avez-vous pris dans une journée? 13. Combien de gros poissons y avait-il? 14. Vous êtes-vous servi de vers pour les prendre? 15. Pourquoi l'homme a-t-il sauvé le garçon?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. I wish that my father would send me some money. 2. Are you surprised that your brother has gone so far? 3. May she be happy! 4. He did not doubt that his friend had betrayed him, but he did not complain of it. 5. I know that he would pity us if he knew it. 6. He would not permit me even to open the door. 7. I desire him to learn only the last lesson. 8. May God fill your life with peace! 9. He feared that it would be windy, for there were many black clouds everywhere. 10. I do not think he has more books than I. 11. I fear that he will not know me. 12. I regretted very much that you were sick. 13. He prevented my father from stopping them for fear that he would arrive too late. 14. She and I doubt whether he knows what he is saying. 15. However, as soon as he had entered he began to speak. 16. If

we must go away, let us go away as good friends. 17. He asked me how I could do without those books. 18. Henceforth I shall not permit the children to remain at home. 19. The class must learn to-morrow's lesson better. 20. It was not possible for my father to come yesterday.

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

224. The subjunctive is used in adjective clauses (those introduced by a **relative pronoun**):

(a) When the antecedent is a **superlative** or a noun modified by a word of similar restrictive meaning, such as *seul*, *premier*, etc.

It is the best book I have ever read.	<i>C'est le meilleur livre que j'aie jamais lu.</i>
He is the only man I know here.	<i>C'est le seul homme que je connaisse ici.</i>

(b) When the antecedent is something **desired** or **hoped for**.

Buy me a house which is (may be) beautiful.	<i>Achetez-moi une maison qui soit belle.</i>
I want some fruit that is better than his.	<i>Je veux des fruits qui soient meilleurs que les siens.</i>

NOTE. When the antecedent is definite the Indicative is used.

He bought me a house which is beautiful.	<i>Il m'a acheté une maison qui est belle.</i>
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225. The Subjunctive is used in the following **adverbial** clauses:

(a) In clauses of **concession** or **proviso**. These are introduced by:

bien que	<i>although</i>	sans que	<i>without that</i>
quoique	<i>although</i>	supposé que	<i>supposing that</i>
pourvu que	<i>provided that</i>	à moins que	<i>unless</i>