

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 <b>the best</b> book I <b>have</b> ever read.	<i>C'est le meilleur livre que j'aie jamais lu.</i>
He is <b>the only</b> man I <b>know</b> 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>
--	--

**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>



I did not see him, although he was here. *Je ne l'ai pas vu, quoiqu'il fût ici.*

He will come provided that it is not cold. *Il viendra pourvu qu'il ne fasse pas froid.*

NOTE. In a clause introduced by *à moins que* the subjunctive is accompanied by *ne*.<sup>1</sup>

He will come unless it is cold. *Il viendra à moins qu'il ne fasse froid.*

(b) In clauses of doubtful time. These are introduced by *avant que*, *before*, *jusqu'à ce que*, *until*, etc.

I will start before it is cold. *Je partirai avant qu'il fasse froid.*

They will not start until I come. *Ils ne partiront pas jusqu'à ce que je vienne.*

(c) In clauses of purpose. These are introduced by *pour que* or *afin que*, *in order that*.

I give you the book in order that you may read it. *Je vous donne le livre afin que vous le lisiez.*

(d) In clauses introduced by an indefinite relative pronoun or adjective, such as *qui que*, *whoever*, *quoi que* (pron.) or *quel que* (adj.), *whatever*.

I will speak to him whoever he may be. *Je lui parlerai, qui que ce soit.*

I will speak to him whatever he may do. *Je lui parlerai quoi qu'il fasse.*

I will speak to him whatever be his native land. *Je lui parlerai quelle que soit sa patrie.*

226. In conditions contrary to fact the Subjunctive (imperfect or pluperfect) may be used in either clause or in both clauses. This use is rather infrequent in ordinary style.

<sup>1</sup> See App., p. 244, sec. 7.

Its most common occurrence is in conditions expressed by an inversion and not by *si*.

If he had come, I would not have stayed. *S'il fût venu je ne fusse pas resté.*

Were he here I should be glad (of it). *Fût-il ici, j'en serais bien aise.*

227. In the following cases, where the rules of this lesson and those of the preceding require the Subjunctive, the Infinitive is generally used instead:

(a) In most of the constructions of Sec. 222 and 225 if the subject of the dependent clause is the same as the subject of the main clause.

I fear I am sick. *Je crains d'être malade.*

I must eat before I start. *Il me faut manger avant de partir.*

I wish to read (that I read). *Je veux lire.*

I come to eat (that I may eat). *Je viens afin de manger.*

(b) In the constructions of Sec. 221 if the subject of the dependent clause is the person to whose standpoint the impersonal verb or expression refers. See Sec. 190.

It is necessary for him to come (he must come). *Il lui faut venir.*

It was not possible for him to come (that he should come). *Il ne lui était pas possible de venir.*

NOTE. The infinitive in these cases is introduced (if by anything) by a preposition and not by a conjunction. See Sec. 209. Observe the following list of conjunctions and the corresponding prepositions, their forms being similar but not identical.

	CONJ. (used with Subj.)	PREP. (used with Inf.)
before	<i>avant que</i>	<i>avant de</i>
in order that (to)	<i>pour que, afin que</i>	<i>pour, afin de</i>
until	<i>jusqu'à ce que</i>	<i>jusqu'à</i>
without	<i>sans que</i>	<i>sans</i>



## ADDITIONAL WORDS

*lorsque, when* (not interrogative)

*pendant que, while* (pure time)

*tandis que, while* (with an element of concession)

## EXERCISE

**DRILL.** 1. Place the following expressions in French in the proper mood and tense after *il viendra*: because it is cold; although it is cold; when it is cold; unless it is cold; before it is cold; as soon as it is cold; if it is not cold; in order that it be cold; provided that it is cold; in spite of the cold; until it is cold; where it is cold; whatever he has.

2. Translate into French: the best pupil I have had; the horses which he sold; give me a horse that is afraid of nothing; the only man I know; had he fallen, I should have fallen; I will tell him, whoever he be; I will buy it, whatever it is; I will return, whatever be the road; I ran in order to escape; he would not sing unless I sang.

**MODEL.** Un vieux paysan entra un jour chez un opticien et demanda des lunettes. On lui en donna une paire qu'il mit sur son nez. Après avoir regardé un journal une minute il rendit les lunettes en disant: «Je ne crois pas que cette paire soit bonne: essayons-en une autre.» On lui en donna une autre paire, mais il dit encore: «Celle-ci ne vaut rien: montrez-en d'autres.» Il essaya une troisième paire, une quatrième et une cinquième, mais il ne put s'en servir. «Je crains que vous n'ayez pas de lunettes avec lesquelles je puisse lire, dit-il en se levant pour sortir. — Essayez encore celles-ci,» dit l'opticien. Le paysan les mit sur son nez et essaya encore une fois de lire le journal. En passant, le marchand s'est aperçu qu'il tenait le journal à l'envers. «Quoi? s'est-il écrié, ne savez-vous pas lire? — Non, si je savais lire quel besoin aurais-je de lunettes? répondit le paysan. Écoutez: notre maître d'école ne sait pas distinguer A de B sans ses lunettes, mais quand il les a sur le

nez, il peut lire tout. Il me faut avoir des lunettes comme les siennes, des lunettes qui fassent lire.»

**THEME.** In the town where I used to live there was an old man who could not distinguish A from B. A friend of mine who wished to amuse himself once said to him: "Why don't you buy some spectacles? If you can find some which are good enough you will be able to read the newspaper." As soon as the man had heard that, he went to the optician's in the neighboring town. Having entered the store, he ordered the merchant to bring him the best pair of spectacles he had. They brought him a pair, but they were not what he needed. "These are not good," cried he, "show me a better pair." The poor merchant tried several pairs, but the man could not read. At last the optician said angrily: "You are holding the paper upside down. I bet that you cannot read. I don't believe that you can distinguish one letter from another. I have no spectacles for you." "You are right," replied the old man. "It is true that I cannot read. If I could read I should not be looking for spectacles. I must find some spectacles which will make me read. I am afraid you do not have them. Good-day."

**ORAL.** 1. Quel est le premier livre que vous ayez lu? 2. Quel est le meilleur livre que vous ayez lu? 3. Quand l'avez-vous lu? 4. Par qui est-il écrit? 5. Avez-vous étudié le français avant de venir ici? 6. L'avez-vous étudié avant que je vous aie vu? 7. L'étudierez-vous jusqu'à ce que vous le parliez bien? 8. Si vous le parliez bien, en seriez-vous content? 9. Êtes-vous venu ici afin d'étudier? 10. Êtes-vous venu ici afin que je puisse vous enseigner? 11. Vous faut-il des lunettes? 12. Aimez-vous bien porter des lunettes? 13. Pouvez-vous voir une petite chose sans lunettes? 14. Pouvez-vous lire sans lunettes? 15. Voulez-vous des lunettes qui vous fassent lire le français?

**RÉSUMÉ.** 1. I will work until I finish the whole lesson. 2. One must be good in order to be happy. 3. Her brother has the largest dog I have ever seen. 4. I am not going to do it, whatever



you may say to me. 5. He is not forgotten although he died many years ago. 6. If he came mornings, I would buy meat of him. 7. He will not go unless it is fine. 8. I was afraid he would fall while he was running. 9. It is important that you know every lesson. 10. My niece will go provided she has money enough. 11. Bring us a book that we shall like. 12. I am no longer his friend, because he harmed me. 13. She does not want to come here for fear you will punish her. 14. Had he been at home I would have entered at once. 15. May your brothers succeed in that difficult work. 16. The king fears you will not be faithful. 17. Did your sister think you were sleeping? 18. I shall pay him for the wheat when he asks me for the money. 19. Whoever he be, we will lead him to the prince. 20. I feel that there are some pupils here who cannot yet write (the) French easily.

### REVIEW

(Lessons Thirty-six to Thirty-eight)

#### A. GENERAL DRILL

1. Name five verbs that govern an infinitive directly. Five that require *de*. Five that require *à*.
2. What form of the verb is used as the object of a preposition? Illustrate.
3. Give French sentences containing respectively: (a) a present participle without agreement; (b) a present participle which agrees; (c) a past participle without agreement; (d) a past participle which agrees.
4. What gender are most names of countries we have met? What exceptions are to be noted?
5. How are *at*, *in*, and *from* expressed: (a) with names of countries? (b) with names of cities?
6. When is the Subjunctive used in a principal clause? Illustrate.

7. How is the tense of the Subjunctive in a subordinate clause determined?

8. What is an impersonal verb? What construction follows?

9. Give sentences in which *in* is translated respectively by *à*, *dans*, *en*, *de*.

10. When is the Subjunctive used in relative clauses? Illustrate.

11. What is the construction after: *although?* *unless?* *until?* *in order that?* *in order to?* *because?* Illustrate each.

12. Give the cases where *ne* is used and not translated.

13. Give French sentences containing: *tout en*; *pour*; *pour que*; *car*; *avant*; *avant de*; *avant que*; *devant*; *jusqu'à*; *quand*; *lorsque*; *pendant*; *pendant que*; *à moins que*; *mette*; *fit*.

14. Complete these sentences: *je suis bien aise que vous . . .*; *je suis bien aise de . . .*; *je ne doutais pas que les fruits . . .*; *je veux qu'il . . .*; *il fallait que mon ami . . .*; *je sais que la maison . . .*; *il avait peur que je . . .*; *c'est un plus grand pays que . . .*; *c'est le plus grand pays que . . .*; *il m'aime bien que . . .*; *s'il fit beau . . .*; *je le veux, quoi que . . .*; *je jouais tandis que vous . . .*

15. Translate into French: I forbid him to come; I shall prevent him from coming; I think he will do it; I thought he would do it; do you think he will do it? I started before it snowed; I shall start before it snows; I wish to remain; I fear to remain; I like to remain; I came in order to remain; I shall finally remain; I gave up remaining; he told me to remain; can you not remain? I think I know her; I think he knows her; his silver cup; her teacup; may it be clear; when shall we finish this lesson? in Paris; in Prussia; in Canada; in the United States.

#### B. TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

1. I fear that he will never learn to read and write. 2. I shall not go down until it ceases to rain. 3. While she was running to school, she almost fell in the street. 4. Buy me an umbrella



that is more useful than this one. 5. Let us stay in the United States this summer. 6. My brother must have a new coat made before his best friend comes. 7. France is more beautiful than I thought. 8. Would you like this English grammar? It is the best that I have ever used. 9. They came to France in order to see her, but she had already started for Germany. 10. He prefers to write nothing while he is in the country. 11. Let us hope it will be fine when we start for Europe. 12. I feared that he would not introduce you to me, although I asked him to. 13. My father has given my sister many books, and I should have given her some too if she had asked me for them. 14. I did not make him go out, but I permitted him to remain where he was. 15. If he must go away, let him go away, and may God be with him.

## LESSON THIRTY-NINE

## SUPPLEMENTARY LESSON

Certain matters of inflection which are necessary for an elementary knowledge of French, but which are not contained in the preceding lessons, are here presented.

228. Exceptions to the plural of nouns ending in *al* and *ail* treated in Sec. 11, c:

(a) The following nouns ending in *al* form their plural by adding *s*: *bal*, *ball*, *cal*, *callosity*, *carnaval*, *carnival*, *chacal*, *jackal*, *régat*, *feast*.

(b) The following nouns ending in *ail* form their plural by adding *s*: *détail*, *detail*, *épouvantail*, *bugbear*, *éventail*, *fan*, *gouvernail*, *rudder*, *portail*, *portal*, *sérail*, *seraglio*.

229. Irregular feminine of adjectives, supplementary to Sec. 21:

(a) For feminine of adjectives ending in *e*, *f*, and *x*, see Sec. 21, a, b, c.

(b) Adjectives ending in *eur* in the masculine usually change *eur* to *euse*. But *majeur*, *major*, *mineur*, *minor*, *meilleur*, *better*, and all adjectives in *érieur*, form their feminine by adding *e*. Ex., *flatteur*, f. *flatteuse*, *flattering*; *extérieur*, f. *extérieure*, *outer*.

(c) Adjectives ending in *er* in the masculine terminate in the feminine in *ère*; a few in *et*, namely *complet*, *complete*, *concret*, *concrete*, *discret*, *discreet*, *inquiet*, *anxious*, *replet*, *fat*, *secret*, *secret*, terminate in the feminine in *ète*. The addition of the grave accent is in order to comply with the rule of French euphony by which a word may not end in two mute syllables. Ex., *cher*, f. *chère*; *complet*, f. *complète*.

(d) Many adjectives ending in a single consonant preceded by a vowel double the final consonant on the addition of the mute *e*. The following and some others of similar termination fall under this rule:

<i>ancien</i> , <i>ancient</i>	<i>épais</i> , <i>thick</i>	<i>net</i> , <i>clear</i>
<i>bas</i> , <i>low</i>	<i>gentil</i> , <i>pretty</i>	<i>nul</i> , <i>no</i>
<i>bon</i> , <i>good</i>	<i>gras</i> , <i>fat</i>	<i>pareil</i> , <i>similar</i>
<i>cadet</i> , <i>younger</i>	<i>gros</i> , <i>big</i>	<i>sot</i> , <i>foolish</i>
<i>chrétien</i> , <i>christian</i>	<i>italien</i> , <i>italian</i>	<i>sujet</i> , <i>subject</i>
<i>cruel</i> , <i>cruel</i>	<i>moyen</i> , <i>middle</i>	<i>vermeil</i> , <i>vermilion</i>

(e) The following unclassified list of adjectives presents special irregularities:

M.	F.	
<i>aigu</i>	<i>aiguë</i>	<i>sharp</i>
<i>ambigu</i>	<i>ambiguë</i>	<i>ambiguous</i>
<i>beau</i> , <i>bel</i>	<i>belle</i>	<i>beautiful</i>
<i>blanc</i>	<i>blanche</i>	<i>white</i>
<i>bref</i>	<i>brève</i>	<i>short</i>
<i>coi</i>	<i>coite</i>	<i>quiet</i>
<i>doux</i>	<i>douce</i>	<i>sweet</i>
<i>expres</i>	<i>expresse</i>	<i>express</i>



M.	F.	
faux	fausse	<i>false</i>
favori	favorite	<i>favorite</i>
fou, fol	folle	<i>crazy</i>
frais	fraîche	<i>fresh</i>
franc	franche	<i>frank</i>
grec	grecque	<i>Greek</i>
jumeau	jumelle	<i>twin</i>
long	longue	<i>long</i>
malin	maligne	<i>sly</i>
mou, mol	molle	<i>soft</i>
nouveau, nouvel	nouvelle	<i>new</i>
public	publique	<i>public</i>
roux	rousse	<i>red</i>
sec	sèche	<i>dry</i>
tiers	tierce	<i>third</i>
traître	traïtesse	<i>treacherous</i>
turc	turque	<i>Turkish</i>
vieux, vieil	vieille	<i>old</i>

## 230. Additional Irregular Verbs:

(a) *Acquérir, to acquire, acquérant, acquis, acquiers, acquis.*

PRES. IND. Third Pl.	ils acquièrent
FUT.	j'acquerrai
PRES. SUBJ.	j'acquière
	tu acquières
	il acquière
	nous acquérons
	vous acquérez
	ils acquièrent

Similarly, compounds of *querir*.(b) *Assaillir, to assail, assaillant, assailli, assaille, assaillis.*Similarly, *tressaillir, to be startled.*(c) *Bouillir, to boil, bouillant, bouilli, bous, bouillis.*(d) *Cueillir, to gather, cueillant, cueilli, cueille, cueillis.*

FUT. je cueillerai, not je cueillirai.

(e) *Fuir, to flee, fuyant, fui, fuis, fuis.*(f) *Haïr, to hate, haïssant, haï, hais, haïs.*

NOTE. There is no diæresis in the singular of the present indicative or imperative.

(g) *Vêtir, to clothe, vêtant, vêtu, vêts, vêtis.*(h) *Mouvoir, to move, mouvant, mû (mue f.), meus, mus.*

FUT.	je mouvrai	
PRES. SUBJ.	je meuve	nous mouvions
	tu meuves	vous mouviez
	il meuve	ils meuvent

NOTE. There is no accent in the past participle of compounds of *mouvoir*.(i) *Pleuvoir, to rain, pleuvant, plu, il pleut, il plut.*

FUT.	il pleuvra
------	------------

NOTE. An impersonal verb.

(j) *Pourvoir, to provide, pourvoyant, pourvu, pourvois, pourvus.*(k) *Battre, to beat, battant, battu, bats, battis.*(l) *Boire, to drink, buvant, bu, bois, bus.*

PRES. SUBJ.	je boive	nous buvions
	tu boives	vous buviez
	il boive	ils boivent

(m) *Conclure, to conclude, concluant, conclu, conclus, conclus.*(n) *Coudre, to sew, cousant, cousu, couds, cousis.*(o) *Croître, to grow, croissant, crû (crue f.), crois, crûs.*(p) *Maudire, to curse, maudissant, maudit, maudis, maudis.*(q) *Moudre, to grind, moulant, moulu, mouds, moulus.*(r) *Résoudre, to resolve, solve, résolvant, résolu, résous, résolus.*(s) *Rire, to laugh, riant, ri, ris, ris.*(t) *Suffire, to be sufficient, suffisant, suffi, suffis, suffis.*(u) *Taire, to say nothing of, taisant, tu, tais, tus.*(v) *Vaincre, to conquer, defeat, vainquant, vaincu, vaincs, vainquis.*



## ADDITIONAL WORDS

se battre, *to fight*s'émouvoir de, *to be stirred by*se résoudre à, *to be resolved to*(se) rire de, *to laugh at*se taire, *to be silent*

## EXERCISE

1. My youngest sister was suddenly assailed by some soldiers. 2. A dog barked and the Italian woman was very much startled. 3. Girls carry fans to balls. 4. The twin sisters have been gathering flowers for half an hour. 5. The armies of to-day are clothed better than the ancient (ones). 6. I, at least, will not flee. 7. They often give feasts to the Turkish women in the seraglios. 8. She is discreet and works well and will acquire much money. 9. The water is boiling; now we will drink some tea. 10. Those who are treacherous always hate their friends. 11. I am glad it is raining now, because everything is extremely dry. 12. When we are hungry again who will provide us such good things? 13. The whole country has been stirred by this complete victory. 14. The English will learn the details of the battle. 15. The peaches on the trees are growing every day. 16. She was sewing secretly to make a present for her husband. 17. The Turkish army does not fight better than the Greek. 18. Go away and be resolved to become a man. 19. They are to fight to-morrow; will they defeat the Italians? 20. They will conclude peace this evening, and this city will no longer be subject to the king. 21. The sailors were cursing because the vessels had lost their rudders. 22. That sly girl is laughing at me now. 23. Are not two carnivals a year too many? 24. Close the outer door and be silent. 25. He used to drink so much wine that he could not speak clearly. 26. He was grinding the wheat in order to make fresh bread. 27. Their sharp voices made me flee into my quiet room. 28. Your younger sister heard what I said: that is sufficient. 29. These churches are similar to the ancient ones. 30. What is your favorite color?

## SENTENCES FOR GENERAL REVIEW

NOTE. The pupil will not have all the material required by these sentences until he has completed the lessons.

1. I must be in Boston to-morrow at noon. 2. You are right. I didn't come for fear that it would rain. 3. She does not believe that her mother has come. 4. I fear that you will stay longer than they want you. 5. She loves flowers so much, and these are the most beautiful I have ever seen. 6. As soon as I had gone to bed, it began to rain. 7. How long did you stay at your aunt's? I didn't know that she had come home. 8. Did you and he wait for me long? I did not want to come too early. 9. When will your brother begin to grind that wheat? 10. We ought not to tell all we know. 11. Have you not done all you can for the poor of the city? 12. I was replying to his letter when you came in and spoke to me. 13. Do you think that what you have done pleases him? No, I don't think so. 14. The old horse used often to be beaten to make him work. 15. Give me back my pen when you find yours, for I need mine very often. 16. When I was young I knew how to speak French, but now I have forgotten how (it). 17. I have only a few pictures, but a friend of mine has his house full. 18. You will have to come. A dog has bitten my hand, and I can scarcely write. 19. It has snowed for several days, but I see now a little blue sky, and I hope it will soon be clear. 20. We cannot get along without eating and drinking if we wish to live.

21. We have resolved not to start until it is fine. 22. He needs some money at once. It will be better to come to him while he stays at my house. 23. I am going to tell you something which, I hope, will make you very happy. 24. I arose early and went to have my watch cleaned. 25. Wood is more useful than gold or silver, but it is not worth so much. 26. Nobody can prevent my father from saying what he thinks. 27. The table before which