

many people in town last night. 138. I knew that man ten years ago. 139. What a beautiful woman I have seen this morning! If I had found her whom I sought I should have given her all that I had. 140. She can hardly be found by those who do not know her. 141. Give me this book. I will give it to you. 142. Gold and silver are products of the earth. 143. When you went to the house we remained here. 144. Kindly read this for me; it is very easy. 145. They go to see him to carry him flowers and books. 146. I saw many of them in France. 147. This gentleman is a Frenchman from the south of France. 148. What prevents him, then, from going to Europe if he pleases and when he pleases? 149. There is much difference between the customs of the French and ours. 150. I have left all our books at school.

151. Whom do you desire to see? Is it I or my brother? It is you whom I desire to see. 152. The man who is speaking is my friend. 153. This is my youngest brother; but perhaps you already know him. 154. You have excellent pens and very good paper; give me some, if you please. 155. To-day they are visiting their friends; tomorrow they will have left for France, from whence they will go to England. 156. I will write him a letter and you can send it to him on arriving at Boston. 157. Are you hungry? No, but I am quite thirsty. 158. I fear he will come too early. 159. It seems to me that you are never at home. 160. If it were not so cold it would rain. 161. He has been in Paris several months, has he not? 162. Let us not take a walk; it is two o'clock and we shall dine soon. 163. Try to prevent him from coming. 164. My friend, you must study all these verbs. 165. This apple is bad; don't give it to him. 166. If he is at home, he will receive it at five o'clock. 167. Are there any good pens with which I can write? No, sir, I have none. 168. People say that they love one another. 169. When one seeks truth, one finds it. 170. I intend to go to the country if it is hot. 171. I have bought some flowers to decorate the table because we are going to have some friends to dinner this evening. 172. I neither hope nor fear. 173. If you love me, show it to me by coming to see me often. 174. If it rains to-morrow we shall not go until it stops raining. 175. Neither he nor I could read the newspapers which they sent us.

176. Did your friend come to tell you the news I had just told him? 177. I doubt he has the courage. 178. My brother has just arrived. 179. I am ashamed of your conduct. 180. I will send another letter, for I said nothing of our departure in the one I sent him yesterday. 181. I will give them to them, for they are hungry. 182. If you wish to study I shall lend you some books. 183. He spoke very loud, which made us smile, didn't it? 184. When I see her I shall speak to her about it. 185. My good old uncle has very interesting books in his little brown house. 186. I went to bed at eleven o'clock. 187. She has just arrived from London. 188. They arose at twenty minutes after six. 189. Are these the children to whose father I have written? 190. If she had brought me cherries I should have eaten them. 191. These histories are longer and less interesting than those novels. 192. I went to New York yesterday. 193. Where is the old lady whom I have seen with you? She has gone to France also. 194. Are they not French? They are, and I am very glad they are not English. 195. The Alps are the highest mountains in Europe. 196. I have introduced her to you. 197. I shall not give it to you; I shall give it to this boy. 198. Tell it to him now if he is not asleep; but if he is, do not tell it to any one. 199. I wish I had one of the English novels I saw on your parlor table some time ago. 200. Why don't you go and see him? Have you thought of it?

III. SYLLABUS OF ESSENTIAL TOPICS

A. PRONUNCIATION

1. Which letters of the alphabet are commonly vowels? (Int. Sec. 3.)
2. How many syllables are there in a word? (Int. Sec. 8, *a*.)
3. With what syllable are medial consonants grouped? (Int. Sec. 8, *b, c, d*.)
4. Name and describe the accents and their use. (Int. Sec. 5, 6.)
5. Which vowel has its various sounds determined largely by its accent? (Int. Sec. 10, 11, 12.)
6. What are the sounds of *a*? (Int. Sec. 9.)
7. What are the sounds of *é, è, and ê*? (Int. Sec. 10, 11.)
8. When does *mute e* occur? (Int. Sec. 12, *b*.)
9. What is the sound of *mute e*? (Int. Sec. 12, *b*.)
10. What is the sound of unaccented *e* when not *mute*? (Int. Sec. 12, *a*.)
11. What

is the sound of *i*? (Int. Sec. 13.) **12.** What are the sounds of *o*? (Int. Sec. 14, 15.) **13.** How is the sound of *u* produced? (Int. Sec. 16.) **14.** What is the value of *y*? (Int. Sec. 17.) **15.** Define a digraph. A trigraph. (Int. Sec. 18.) **16.** Name the digraphs and trigraphs. (Int. Sec. 18.) **17.** What are the sounds of *ai* and *ei*? (Int. Sec. 19, 20.) **18.** What is the sound of *au* and *eau*? (Int. Sec. 21.) **19.** What is the sound of *ou*? (Int. Sec. 24.) **20.** How are the sounds of *eu* and *œu* produced? (Int. Sec. 22, 23.) **21.** What is the sound of the combination *oi*? (Int. Sec. 25.) **22.** What groupings of letters represent a nasal sound? (Int. Sec. 26.) **23.** How many distinct nasal sounds are there, and what is the sound of each? (Int. Sec. 27.) **24.** What groups of letters may represent the several nasal sounds? (Int. Sec. 27.) **25.** When is nasal *en* sounded like nasal *in*? (Int. Sec. 27, note 1.) **26.** Describe the sound of nasal *oin*. (Int. Sec. 27, note 2.) **27.** Do the French consonants correspond in sound to the English consonants? (Int. Sec. 28.) **28.** Which consonants are usually sounded when final? (Int. Sec. 29.) **29.** What are the special rules in the terminations *er*, *ez*, *es*, and *ent*? (Int. Sec. 12, *a*, note 1; note 2; 12, *b*, 3, note 1.) **30.** What are the sounds of *c* and *ch*? (Int. Sec. 30, 31.) **31.** What are the sounds of *g* and *gn*? (Int. Sec. 34, 35.) **32.** Explain the phonetic value of *h*. (Int. Sec. 36.) **33.** What is the sound of *j*? (Int. Sec. 37.) **34.** What combinations of letters represent the liquid sound? (Int. Sec. 38, *b*, *c*.) **35.** Describe the pronunciation of the groups that involve the liquid sound. (Int. Sec. 38, *b*, *c*.) **36.** What is the sound of *qu*? (Int. Sec. 41.) **37.** Comment on the pronunciation of *r*. (Int. Sec. 42, and note 1.) **38.** When is *s* sounded like *z*? (Int. Sec. 43.) **39.** When is *t* sounded like *s*? (Int. Sec. 44.) **40.** What are the sounds of *x*? (Int. Sec. 45.) **41.** Define linking (or *liaison*). (Int. Sec. 46.) **42.** Does linking always occur when a final consonant precedes an initial vowel? (Int. Sec. 46, 48.) **43.** What consonants suffer a change of sound in linking? (Int. Sec. 47.) **44.** Define elision. (Int. Sec. 49.) **45.** Enumerate the cases where elision occurs. (Int. Sec. 50.) **46.** Comment on the emphasis of syllables. (Int. Sec. 51.)

B. ARTICLES AND NOUNS

47. Give the forms of the definite and indefinite articles. (Sec. 2, 3, 4.) **48.** Give the contractions of the definite article with prepositions. (Sec. 34.) **49.** Give four rules for forming the plural of nouns. Illustrate. (Sec. 11, *a*, *b*, *c*.) **50.** Give three lists of exceptions to the last two rules in the preceding topic. (Sec. 11, *b*; 228, *a*, *b*.) **51.** What is the plural of *œil* and of *ciel*? (Sec. 11, *d*.) **52.** What is the general principle based on derivation for determining the gender of a noun? Illustrate. (Sec. 1, note.) **53.** Give rules, based on endings, for determining the gender of a noun. (App., p. 246, *C*.) **54.** How is the possessive case of a noun expressed in French? Illustrate. (Sec. 35.) **55.** Define the general or inclusive use of a noun and state how it is expressed in English and in French. Illustrate. (Sec. 31, *a*, *b*.) **56.** State and illustrate two additional cases where the definite article is used in French but not in English. (Sec. 31, *c*, *d*.) **57.** Define the partitive use of a noun and illustrate its mode of expression in English. (Sec. 36.) **58.** State and illustrate the principal methods of expressing the partitive use in French. (Sec. 36; 37, *a*, *b*, and note; 65, note; 86, note.) **59.** Explain and illustrate the partitive construction of a noun denoting material. (Sec. 38, *b*.) **60.** What is the construction after an adverb of quantity? Illustrate. (Sec. 39.) **61.** Name the ordinary adverbs of quantity. (Sec. 39.) **62.** State and illustrate the partitive construction after *bien* and *la plupart*. (Sec. 39, note 1.) **63.** Give two rules for the omission of the indefinite article. Illustrate. (Sec. 32, 33.)

C. DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

64. Give rule and three general exceptions for forming the feminine singular of adjectives from the masculine singular. (Sec. 21, *a*, *b*, *c*.) **65.** Give the feminine singular of the adjectives given in Sec. 229, *d*. What common peculiarity do they show? **66.** Give the feminine singular of the adjectives given in Sec. 229, *e*. Also of *flatteur*, *meilleur*, *cher*, *complet*, *secret*. (Sec. 229, *b*, *c*.) **67.** How is the plural of adjectives formed? Illustrate. (Sec. 15.) **68.** Give meaning and all forms of *beau*, *nouveau*, *vieux*, *fou*, *mou*. (Sec. 21, *d*.)

69. Explain and illustrate the agreement of adjectives. (Sec. 14, 17.)
 70. How are adjectives compared? Illustrate. (Sec. 25.) 71. Compare *bon*, *petit*, and *mauvais*. (Sec. 26.) 72. How is *than*, which follows comparatives, translated? Illustrate. (Sec. 27; p. 131, footnote; Sec. 223, note.) 73. State and illustrate how *in* is translated after superlatives. (Sec. 27, note.) 74. What is the general principle that determines the position of adjectives with respect to the noun they modify? (Sec. 18, note 1.) 75. What classes of adjectives are especially likely to follow the noun? (Sec. 18, and note 2.) 76. What adjectives are especially likely to precede the noun? (Sec. 19.)

D. ADVERBS

77. How are adverbs derived from adjectives? Illustrate. (Sec. 30; App. p. 248.) 78. How are adverbs regularly compared? (Sec. 28.) 79. Compare *beaucoup*, *bien*, *mal*, *peu*. (Sec. 29.) 80. Discuss the position of adverbs. (Sec. 87 and notes.)

E. PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

81. Give the forms of the conjunctive personal pronouns. (Sec. 90.) 82. Give the forms of the disjunctive personal pronouns. (Sec. 96.) 83. Name the reflexive pronouns. (Sec. 148 and note.) 84. Distinguish between *tu* and *vous*. (Sec. 91.) 85. State and illustrate the position of the conjunctive object pronouns with reference to the verb. (Sec. 92, 149.) 86. When two personal pronouns are objects of the same verb what must be their position with reference to each other? Illustrate. (Sec. 93, 149.) 87. What is the general principle that determines the use of the conjunctive and disjunctive pronouns? (Sec. 89.) 88. State and illustrate seven uses of the disjunctive. (Sec. 97, 98.) 89. In what cases must the third personal pronoun in English be rendered by a demonstrative in French? Illustrate. (Sec. 115, *b*; 118.) 90. Discuss and illustrate the use of *le*, *la*, and *les* after *être* or to represent a clause. (Sec. 95.) 91. Explain the exact nature of *en*, and illustrate five types of its use. (Sec. 99, *a-e*.) 92. Explain the nature of *y*, and illustrate four uses. (Sec. 100, *a-d*.) 93. Define and illustrate the

position of *en* and *y*. (Sec. 101.) 94. How does the presence of *en* or *y* modify the form of certain personal pronouns following an imperative? (Sec. 101, note.) 95. Comment on the indefinite pronoun *on* and its English equivalents. Illustrate. (Sec. 159, *b*; 160.) 96. What is the characteristic that distinguishes pronominal adjectives from pronouns? (Sec. 102, 112.) 97. Give the forms of the possessive adjectives. (Sec. 103.) 98. When must *mon*, *ton*, and *son* be used instead of *ma*, *ta*, and *sa*? Illustrate. (Sec. 105.) 99. Describe and illustrate two substitutes for the possessive adjectives. (Sec. 99, *e*; 107.) 100. Give the forms of the possessive pronouns. (Sec. 109.) 101. State and illustrate the manner of expressing ownership. (Sec. 110.) 102. Name the English demonstrative adjectives, and state how they are expressed in French. Illustrate. (Sec. 112, 113.) 103. Describe and illustrate the emphatic forms of the demonstrative adjectives. (Sec. 114.) 104. Give all forms of the simple demonstrative pronouns. (Sec. 115.) 105. Give the forms of the compound demonstrative pronouns. (Sec. 116.) 106. Define the difference in use between the simple and the compound demonstrative pronouns. Illustrate. (Sec. 115, *a, b*; 116.) 107. Give the neuter demonstrative pronouns. (Sec. 117, 118.) 108. When does the neuter *ce* replace personal pronouns? Illustrate. (Sec. 118.) 109. Distinguish between *c'est* and *il est* as translations of *it is*. Illustrate. (Sec. 118 and note 2; 137.) 110. State and illustrate how the following relatives are to be rendered in their various constructions: *who*, *whom*, *which*, *that*. (Sec. 119, 128.) 111. How is the relative *whose* rendered? (Sec. 123.) 112. How is the relative *what* rendered? (Sec. 126, 128.) 113. Give the forms and contractions of *lequel*. (Sec. 120.) 114. State and illustrate three special uses of *lequel*. (Sec. 119, note; 121; 123, note.) 115. Comment on the position of a noun modified by *dont*. Illustrate. (Sec. 123.) 116. When may *où* replace a preposition and relative? (Sec. 124.) 117. State and illustrate how the following interrogatives are to be rendered in their various constructions: *who* (Sec. 129, 135); *whom* (Sec. 129, 135); *whose* (Sec. 130, 135); *which* (Sec. 133, 135); *what* (Sec. 131, 132, 135.) 118. Explain the composition of the longer forms of the interrogative pronouns. Illustrate. (Sec. 134.)

F. CONJUGATION OF THE VERB

119. State what forms of a verb are called the principal parts, and name the forms derived from each. (Sec. 41, 168.) 120. Name the simple tenses in order. (Sec. 59, *b-i*.) 121. State and illustrate the regular formation of each simple tense. (Sec. 59, *b-i*.) 122. When is the ending *t* of the third singular of the present indicative dropped? (Sec. 43, note 1.) 123. Distinguish between the three regular conjugations. (Sec. 40.) 124. Illustrate the complete conjugation of simple tenses by inflecting a verb in each conjugation. (App. XI, p. 250, 251.) 125. Define what is meant by the synopsis of a verb and illustrate by giving the synopsis of a verb in each of the three conjugations. (Sec. 59, note 2.) 126. Name the perfect tenses in order. (Sec. 66.) 127. What forms of simple tenses are lacking in the perfect conjugation? (Sec. 66, note.) 128. What auxiliaries are used in forming perfect tenses? (Sec. 66, 71, 150.) 129. Illustrate the conjugation of perfect tenses by inflecting a verb with each auxiliary. (App. XI, p. 254.) 130. Describe the formation of the passive conjugation. Illustrate in both simple and perfect tenses. (Sec. 155; App. XI, p. 255.) 131. Describe the formation of the reflexive conjugation. Illustrate in both simple and perfect tenses. (Sec. 151, 152.) 132. Describe and illustrate the formation of the interrogative conjugation. (Sec. 76, 152, 156.) Of the negative conjugation. (Sec. 83, 152, 156.) Of the negative-interrogative conjugation. (Sec. 83, 152, 156.) 133. What is the irregularity in the conjugation of verbs whose infinitives end in *cer*? (Sec. 161.) In *ger*? (Sec. 162.) In *yer*? (Sec. 163.) 134. What is the irregularity in the conjugation of verbs of the *lever* class? (Sec. 164.) Of the *céder* class? (Sec. 165.) 135. Comment on the special peculiarities of verbs whose infinitives end in *eler* and *eter*. (Sec. 164, note.) In *éer*. (Sec. 165, note.) 136. Give the meaning, principal parts, and conjugation of the following irregular verbs. (a) *Verbs all of whose forms are derived regularly from the principal parts*: bouillir (Sec. 230, *c*); dormir (Sec. 172); mentir (Sec. 172); partir (Sec. 172); sentir (Sec. 172); servir (Sec. 172); sortir (Sec. 172); couvrir (Sec. 176); offrir (Sec. 176); ouvrir (Sec. 176); souffrir (Sec. 176); luire (Sec. 208); nuire (Sec. 208);

-onduire, and its class (Sec. 208); craindre, and its class (Sec. 194); assaillir (Sec. 230, *b*); battre (Sec. 230, *k*); conclure (Sec. 230, *m*); coudre (Sec. 230, *n*); croître (Sec. 230, *o*); écrire (Sec. 197); faillir (Sec. 173); haïr (Sec. 230, *f*); lire (Sec. 198); maudire (Sec. 230, *p*); mettre (Sec. 193); moudre (Sec. 230, *g*); résoudre (Sec. 230, *r*); rire (Sec. 230, *s*); suffire (Sec. 230, *t*); suivre (Sec. 199); se taire (Sec. 230, *u*); vaincre (Sec. 230, *v*); vêtir (Sec. 230, *g*); vivre (Sec. 200). (b) *Verbs whose forms present special irregularities beyond those shown by the principal parts*: acquérir, and its class (Sec. 230, *a*); aller (Sec. 170); s'en aller (Sec. 170); s'asseoir (Sec. 188); boire (Sec. 230, *l*); connaître (Sec. 192); courir (Sec. 175); croire (Sec. 207); cueillir (Sec. 230, *d*); devoir (Sec. 180); dire (Sec. 196); envoyer (Sec. 169); faire (Sec. 201); falloir (Sec. 189); fuir (Sec. 230, *e*); mourir (Sec. 179); mouvoir (Sec. 230, *h*); naître (Sec. 191); paraître (Sec. 192); plaire (Sec. 206); pleuvoir (Sec. 230, *i*); pouvoir (Sec. 183); pourvoir (Sec. 230, *j*); prendre (Sec. 195); recevoir, and its class (Sec. 182); savoir (Sec. 184); tenir (Sec. 177); valoir (Sec. 186); venir (Sec. 177); voir (Sec. 185); vouloir (Sec. 187).

G. SYNTAX OF THE VERB

137. What three forms of expression does the French present tense represent? (Sec. 45.) 138. When is the English present tense expressed by the French future? Illustrate. (Sec. 53.) 139. When does the French present translate the English perfect? Illustrate. (Sec. 62, *a*.) 140. Distinguish between the use of the imperfect, the preterit, and the perfect. Illustrate. (Sec. 49, 50, 61.) 141. When is the English pluperfect represented in French by the pluperfect? (Sec. 67.) By the past anterior? (Sec. 67.) By the imperfect? (Sec. 62, *b*.) 142. What English construction does the French conditional usually represent? (Sec. 54.) 143. What point of view renders compound tenses in general conformable to the rules that govern the tense of simple forms? (Sec. 68, 220, note.) 144. How are conditions expressed in French? Illustrate. (Sec. 55; 69, *b*; 226.) 145. How are clauses of concession or proviso expressed? (Sec. 225, *a*.) Clauses of time? (Sec. 53; 69, *a*; 225, *b*.) Of purpose?

(Sec. 225, *c.*) Of result? (By the indicative introduced by *de sorte que, so that.*) **146.** Explain the origin, form, and use of the hortatory subjunctive. Illustrate. (Sec. 219.) **147.** Give the general rule for determining the tense of the subjunctive in subordinate clauses. Illustrate. (Sec. 220.) **148.** Give the rule for the subjunctive after impersonal verbs and expressions. (Sec. 221.) **149.** What mood is used after verbs of emotion? (Sec. 222, *a.*) After verbs of wishing, ordering, etc.? (Sec. 222, *b.*) After verbs of thinking or believing? (Sec. 222, *c.*) After verbs of knowing or saying? (Sec. 222, *c.*, note 2.) **150.** State and illustrate the two cases where the subjunctive is used in relative clauses. (Sec. 224.) **151.** Name the important conjunctions that introduce clauses requiring the subjunctive. (Sec. 225, *a, b, c.*) **152.** Explain and illustrate the construction after indefinite relatives. (Sec. 225, *d.*) **153.** State and illustrate five cases where the redundant *ne* is used. (Sec. 223, *a, b, c; c.*, note; 225, *a*, note.) **154.** Distinguish between the subjunctive and the infinitive in subordinate clauses. Illustrate. (Sec. 227, *a, b.*) **155.** Name six verbs that govern the infinitive without a preposition, six that require *de*, and six that require *à*. (Sec. 209, *a, b, c.*) **156.** State completely the form and location of nouns and pronouns used as subject and object of an infinitive that is the direct object of *faire*. Illustrate. (Sec. 202, 203.) **157.** What verbs govern an infinitive in a manner similar to *faire*? What difference may they exhibit? (Sec. 204.) **158.** Explain and illustrate the agreement of the present participle. (Sec. 213, note 1.) **159.** State and illustrate the four cases in which the past participle used in a compound tense agrees with the subject. (Sec. 74, 75, 150, 155, note.) **160.** What form of the verb is used as the object of a preposition? Illustrate. (Sec. 212.) **161.** What are the two common substitutes for the passive voice? Illustrate. (Sec. 159, *a, b.*)

H. NUMERALS

162. Give the simple cardinal numbers and explain the manner in which they are combined to form the higher numbers. (Sec. 136, and note 1.) **163.** How are the ordinals formed from the cardinals? State the exceptions. (Sec. 140.) **164.** State and illustrate two

cases where in French the cardinal is employed for the English ordinal. (Sec. 143, 145.) **165.** How is the time of day expressed? Illustrate. (Sec. 137.)

I. SPECIAL WORDS

166. Give the principal negative expressions. (Sec. 80.) **167.** Define and illustrate the position of *ne*. (Sec. 80.) Of the second element of the negative expressions. (Sec. 80, 83, 84.) **168.** State the peculiarities in the position of *personne, rien, and que*. (Sec. 83, 84, 85.) **169.** When may *ne* be omitted? (Sec. 81.) **170.** When may *pas* be omitted? (Sec. 82.) **171.** State and illustrate the distinction between *falloir* and *devoir*. (Sec. 190, note 1.) **172.** Distinguish between the prepositions *à, en, and dans*. (Sec. 214, 215.) **173.** State four special cases where *en* is used for *in*. (Sec. 144, note; lesson XVII, additional words; lesson XXVI, additional words; Sec. 215.) **174.** How are *to, at, in, and from* expressed before names of countries and cities? (Sec. 215, 216.) **175.** Distinguish between *de* and *par* (Sec. 157); *avant* and *devant* (lesson XIX, additional words); *y* and *là* (Sec. 100, note 1).

IV. REVISED FRENCH SYNTAX

In the interests of the simplification of the French syntax, especially with a view to doing away with arbitrary distinctions, the French Minister of Public Instruction issued a decree dated February 26, 1901, allowing certain usages previously considered incorrect. These reforms have not come into general use either in France or in the United States, and the ultimate acceptance of some of them at least is questionable. Accordingly these changes have not been introduced in this volume. Those, however, which concern topics treated in this book, are mentioned below.

1. **The Partitive Article.** In the partitive construction the article is allowed with the preposition *de* when the noun is preceded by an adjective. Compare Sec. 37, *b.* Hence, *I have some good bread* may be *j'ai du bon pain* as well as *j'ai de bon pain*.

2. *C'est, ce sont.* *C'est* may be used in place of *ce sont* when the verb is followed by a substantive in the third person plural. Compare Sec. 118, note 1. Hence, *it is they* may be *c'est eux* as well as *ce sont eux*.

3. **Hyphen.** (a) No hyphen is required between a verb and a following subject pronoun. Compare Sec. 76. Hence, *have you?* may be *avez vous?* as well as *avez-vous?*

(b) No hyphen is required between the component parts of an intensive pronoun. Compare Sec. 98. Hence, *myself* may be *moi même* as well as *moi-même*.

(c) No hyphen is required between the parts of a numeral. Compare Sec. 136, note 1, a. Hence, *seventeen* may be *dix sept* as well as *dix-sept*.

4. **Numerals.** (a) **Vingt** and **cent** may be made plural when multiplied, and followed by another numeral. Compare Sec. 136, note 1, b. Hence, *eighty-one* may be *quatre-vingts-un* as well as *quatre-vingt-un*.

(b) **One thousand**, when used in dates, may be written **mille**. Compare Sec. 144. Hence, the year 1899 may be *mille huit cents quatre-vingts-dix-neuf* as well as *mil huit cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf*.

5. **Demi.** When **demi** precedes its noun, it does not require a hyphen and may agree as any adjective. Compare Sec. 146, note. Hence, *a half hour* may be *une demie heure* as well as *une demi-heure*.

6. **Sequence of Tenses.** The present subjunctive may be used in place of the imperfect subjunctive after clauses whose verb is in the present conditional. Compare Sec. 220. Hence, *it would be necessary for him to come* may be *il faudrait qu'il vienne* as well as *il faudrait qu'il vînt*.

7. **Ne in Subordinate Clauses.** The redundant **ne** often found in subordinate clauses after verbs and expressions of fearing, denying, doubting, and preventing, after comparatives, and after **à moins que**, need never be inserted. Compare Sec. 223, 225, a,

note. Hence, *I fear that he will come* may be *je crains qu'il vienne* as well as *je crains qu'il ne vienne*.

V. ASPIRATE H

The following list contains the more common words that begin with an **aspirate h**. See Introduction 36.

hache	hameau	hardi	hennir	homard	housse
hagard	hanche	hareng	herisser	honte	houx
haie	hangar	haricot	héron	horde	huée
haillon	hanneton	harnais	héros	hors	huguenot
haine	hanter	harpe	hêtre	hotte	huit
haïr	happer	hasard	heurter	houblon	hune
hâle	harangue	hâte	hibou	houille	huppe
halle	harasser	hausser	hideux	houle	hurler
halte	harceler	haut	hiérarchie	houlette	hussard
hamac	hardes	Havre	hisser	houpe	hutte

VI. GENDER OF NOUNS

No rules can be given to determine the gender of all French nouns. While it must be understood that there are exceptions to each of them, the following rules cover the great majority of cases:

A. Gender determined by derivation. See Sec. 1, note.

B. Gender determined by meaning.

1. Nouns are usually **masculine** that are the names of:

(a) Males (human and animal).

(b) Trees, shrubs, and metals.

(c) Seasons, months, days, and the points of the compass.

Infinitives and other parts of speech when used as nouns are masculine.

2. Nouns are usually **feminine** that are the names of:

(a) Females (human and animal).

(b) Fruits and flowers.

(c) Countries, cities, and rivers, ending in **mute e**.

C. Gender determined by ending.

When the gender is not determined by the meaning, the following rules and exceptions hold very generally :

1. Nouns are **masculine** when they do not end in **mute e**.

EXCEPTIONS. Nouns ending in **ion, son, té, and tié**, and abstract nouns in **eur**, are feminine.

2. Nouns are **feminine** when they end in **mute e** (especially if preceded by a **double consonant** or a **vowel**).

EXCEPTIONS. Nouns ending in **acle, age, asme, isme, ège, ème, tère**, are masculine.

D. Gender of compound nouns.

The gender of compound nouns is determined as follows :

1. If they consist of two nouns, they have the gender of the first part. Ex., **le chou-fleur**, *the cauliflower*.

2. If they consist of a noun and another part of speech, they have the gender of the noun, except compounds of a noun and a verb, which are always masculine. Ex., **le sous-sol**, *the basement*; **le porte-manteau**, *the portmanteau*.

3. If they consist of two words of which neither is a noun, they are masculine. Ex., **le passe-partout**, *the master-key*.

VII. PLURAL OF NOUNS

The plural of nouns has been treated in Sec. 6 and 11.

A. The following nouns present special irregularities :

aieul	{ aieuls	<i>grandfathers</i>
	{ aieux	<i>ancestors</i>
bétail	bestiaux	<i>cattle</i>
ciel	{ ciels	<i>artificial skies, climates</i>
	{ cieux	<i>skies, heavens</i>
œil	{ œils (in compound words)	
	{ yeux	<i>eyes</i>
travail	{ travaux	<i>official reports</i>
	{ travaux	<i>works</i>

B. The plural of compound nouns is formed as follows :

1. If they consist of two nouns, or a noun and an adjective, both parts take the plural form. Ex., **le chou-fleur**, *the cauliflower*; pl. **choux-fleurs**.

2. If they consist of two nouns separated by a preposition, the first noun alone takes the plural form. Ex., **l'arc-en-ciel**, *the rainbow*; pl. **arcs-en-ciel**.

3. If they consist of a noun and some other part of speech, not an adjective, the noun alone takes the plural form. Ex., **le sous-sol**, *the basement*; pl. **sous-sols**.

NOTE. Most compound nouns formed by joining a shortened form of a verb with a following noun that is the object of the verb may be used in the plural without change. Ex., **le coupe-tête**, *the headsmen*; pl. **coupe-tête** or **coupe-têtes**.

4. If they consist of two words, neither of which is a noun, the plural is like the singular. Ex., **le passe-partout**, *the master-key*; pl. **passe-partout**.

VIII. POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

The position of adjectives has been briefly treated in Sec. 18 and 19. Several adjectives vary in position according to their meaning. The following are the most conspicuous examples :

	BEFORE ITS NOUN	AFTER ITS NOUN
brave	<i>worthy, good</i>	<i>brave</i>
cher	<i>dear (beloved)</i>	<i>dear (costly)</i>
dernier	<i>the last (of a series)</i>	<i>last (just passed)</i>
grand	<i>great</i>	<i>tall</i>
honnête	<i>honest</i>	<i>polite</i>
méchant	<i>poor</i>	<i>wicked</i>
nouveau	<i>additional</i>	<i>newly made</i>
pauvre	<i>poor (pitiable)</i>	<i>needy</i>
petit	<i>small, short</i>	<i>petty, mean</i>
propre	<i>own</i>	<i>clean</i>
seul	<i>only</i>	<i>alone</i>
triste	<i>a poor sort of</i>	<i>sad</i>

IX. FORMATION OF ADVERBS

A. When the masculine of an adjective ends in a vowel, the corresponding adverb is formed by adding **ment** to the masculine. Ex., *joli, pretty*; *joliment, prettily*.

B. When the masculine of an adjective ends in a consonant, the corresponding adverb is formed by adding **ment** to the feminine. Ex., *doux, sweet*; *doucement, sweetly*.

C. The following irregularities must be noted :

1. Some adjectives change a **mute e** to **é** on the addition of the ending **ment**. The more common of these are : *aveugle, com-mode, commun, conforme, confus, énorme, obscur, précis, profond, uniforme*. Ex. *aveugle, blind*; *aveuglement, blindly*.

2. When the masculine of an adjective ends in **ant** or **ent**, these endings are changed to **am** and **em** respectively before the addition of **ment**. Ex., *méchant, wicked*; *méchamment, wickedly*.

3. Adjectives having two forms in the masculine singular form the adverb by adding **ment** to the feminine. Ex., *fou, mad*; *follement, madly*.

4. The following special irregularities deserve notice :

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
bref	brièvement
gentil	gentiment
impuni	impunément
traître	traîtreusement

X. VERBAL ENDINGS

CONJUGATION	INFINITIVE	PRES. PART.	PAST PART.	PRES. PART.	PRETERIT	FUTURE	CONDITIONAL	IMV.	PRES. SUBJ.	IMP. SUBJ.
I	er	e es e ons ez ent	é	ais ais ait ions iez aient	ai as a âmes âtes èrent	er-ai er-as er-a er-ons er-ez er-ont	er-ais er-ais er-ait er-ions er-iez er-aient	e ons ez	e es e ions iez ent	asse asses ât assions assiez assent
II	ir	is is it issions issiez issent	i	iss-ais iss-ais iss-ait issions issiez issent	is is it imes ites irent	ir-ai ir-as ir-a ir-ons ir-ez ir-ont	ir-ais ir-ais ir-ait ir-ions ir-iez ir-aient	is iss-ions iss-ez	iss-e iss-es iss-e iss-ions issiez issent	isse isses ît issions issiez issent
III	re	s s (t) ons ez ent	n	ais ais ait ions iez aient	is is it imes ites irent	r-ai r-as r-a r-ons r-ez r-ont	r-ais r-ais r-ait r-ions r-iez r-aient	s ons ez	e es e ions iez ent	isse isses ît issions issiez issent

XI. REGULAR CONJUGATIONS

	Rules for Formation	1st Conjugation
<i>Prin. Parts</i>	The Prin. Parts are: Infinitive Present Participle Past Participle 1st Sing. of Pres. Ind. 1st Sing. of Preterit.	parler parlant parlé je parle je parlai
<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	Endings of Sing.: e s x es s x e t(-) t The Pl. is formed by omitting the ending <i>ant</i> of the Pres. Part. and adding <i>ons, ez, ent.</i>	je parle tu parles il parle nous parlons vous parlez ils parlent
<i>Imperfect (Des. Past)</i>	Omit the ending <i>ant</i> of the Pres. Part. and add <i>ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient.</i>	je parlais tu parlais il parlait nous parlions vous parliez ils parlaient
<i>Preterit (Narr. Past) (Past Def.)</i>	Endings: ai is us as is us a it ut âmes îmes ûmes âtes îtes ûtes èrent irent urent	je parlai tu parlais il parla nous parlâmes vous parlâtes ils parlèrent
<i>Future</i>	Add to the Inf. (omitting a final <i>e</i>) <i>ai, as, a, ons, ez, ont.</i>	je parlerai tu parleras il parlera nous parlerons vous parlerez ils parleront
<i>Conditional</i>	Add to the Inf. (omitting a final <i>e</i>) <i>ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient.</i>	je parlerais tu parlerais il parlerait nous parlerions vous parleriez ils parleraient
<i>Imperative</i>	Same as the Pres. Ind. 1st Sing. and 1st and 2d Pl.	parle parlons parlez
<i>Pres. Subj.</i>	Omit the ending <i>ant</i> of the Pres. Part. and add <i>e, es, e, ions, iez, ent.</i>	je parle tu parles il parle nous parlions vous parliez ils parlent
<i>Imp. Subj. (Past Subj.)</i>	Omit the last letter of the 1st Sing. Preterit and add <i>sse, sses, t, ssions, ssiez, ssent.</i>	je parlasse tu parlasses il parlât nous parlussions vous parlassiez ils parlissent

REGULAR CONJUGATIONS

2d Conjugation	3d Conjugation	3d Conjugation (stem ending in <i>d</i>)
finir finissant fini je finis je finis	rompre rompant rompu je romps je rompis	vendre vendant vendu je vends je vendis
je finis tu finis il finit nous finissons vous finissez ils finissent	je romps tu romps il rompt nous rompons vous rompez ils rompent	je vends tu vends il vend nous vendons vous vendez ils vendent
je finissais tu finissais il finissait nous finissions vous finissiez ils finissaient	je rompais tu rompais il rompait nous romptions vous rompiez ils rompaient	je vendais tu vendais il vendait nous vendions vous vendiez ils vendaient
je finis tu finis il finit nous finimes vous finîtes ils finirent	je rompis tu rompis il rompit nous rompîmes vous rompîtes ils rompirent	je vendis tu vendis il vendit nous vendîmes vous vendîtes ils vendirent
je finirai tu finiras il finira nous finirons vous finirez ils finiront	je romprai tu rompras il rompra nous romprons vous romprez ils rompront	je vendrai tu vendras il vendra nous vendrons vous vendrez ils vendront
je finirais tu finirais il finirait nous finirions vous finiriez ils finiraient	je romprais tu romprais il romprait nous romprions vous rompriez ils rompraient	je vendrais tu vendrais il vendrait nous vendrions vous vendriez ils vendraient
finis finissons finissez	romps rompons rompez	vends vendons vendez
je finisse tu finisses il finisse nous finissions vous finissiez ils finissent	je rompe tu rompes il rompe nous rompons vous rompiez ils rompent	je vende tu vendes il vende nous vendons vous vendiez ils vendent
je finisse tu finisses il finit nous finissions vous finissiez ils finissent	je rompisse tu rompisses il rompit nous rompissions vous rompiez ils rompissent	je vendisse tu vendisses il vendit nous vendissions vous vendissiez ils vendissent

COMPOUND TENSES

I. **Perfect Tenses.** The perfect tenses of a verb are formed by prefixing to its past participle the various simple tenses of *avoir*, "to have" (sometimes *être*, "to be"). *Avoir* and *être*, when thus used in the formation of compound tenses, are called auxiliaries. Their conjugation, which is irregular, is given on the opposite page. The perfect conjugation with both auxiliaries, together with the tense-names, is given in full on page 254.

NOTE.—*Être*, instead of *avoir*, is used as the auxiliary in forming the perfect tenses of the following intransitive verbs denoting motion or change of condition: *aller*, *partir*, *sortir*, *venir*, *devenir*, *revenir*, *arriver*, *entrer*, *rester*, *tomber*, *naître*, *mourir* (rarely of a few others); also of reflexive verbs.

II. **Passive Voice.** The passive voice of a verb is formed by prefixing to its past participle the various tenses, simple and perfect, of the auxiliary *être*, "to be." The passive conjugation is given in full on page 255.

III. **Agreement of Past Participle.** When *être* is the auxiliary, whether in the perfect or in the passive conjugation, the past participle varies like an adjective to agree with the subject in number and gender. It then adds *s* in the masculine plural, *e* in the feminine singular, and *es* in the feminine plural.

NOTE 1. Past participles ending in *s* are alike in masculine singular and plural.

NOTE 2. In ordinary conjugation it may be assumed that the subject pronouns are masculine. In the plural, however, attention must always (when *être* is the auxiliary) be paid to the agreement of the past participle.

CONJUGATION OF AUXILIARIES

<i>Prin. Parts</i>	avoir ayant eu j'ai j'eus	être étant été je suis je fus
<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	j'ai tu as il a nous avons vous avez ils ont	je suis tu es il est nous sommes vous êtes ils sont
<i>Imperfect</i>	j'avais tu avais il avait nous avions vous aviez ils avaient	j'étais tu étais il était nous étions vous étiez ils étaient
<i>Preterit</i>	j'eus tu eus il eut nous eûmes vous eûtes ils eurent	je fus tu fus il fut nous fûmes vous fûtes ils furent
<i>Future</i>	j'aurai tu auras il aura nous aurons vous aurez ils auront	je serai tu seras il sera nous serons vous serez ils seront
<i>Conditional</i>	j'aurais tu aurais il aurait nous aurions vous auriez ils auraient	je serais tu serais il serait nous serions vous seriez ils seraient
<i>Imperative</i>	aie ayons ayez	sois soyons soyez
<i>Pres. Subj.</i>	j'aie tu aies il ait nous ayons vous ayez ils aient	je sois tu sois il soit nous soyons vous soyez ils soient
<i>Imp. Subj.</i>	j'eusse tu eusses il eût nous eussions vous eussiez ils eussent	je fusse tu fusses il fût nous fussions vous fussiez ils fussent

PERFECT TENSES

	With avoir	With être
<i>Prin. Parts</i> The first two are called respectively Perf. Inf. and Perf. Part.	avoir sauvé ayant sauvé j'ai sauvé j'eus sauvé	être allé étant allé je suis allé je fus allé
<i>Perf. Ind.</i> (<i>Past Indef.</i>) Pres. Ind. of auxiliary + Past Part.	j'ai sauvé tu as sauvé il a sauvé nous avons sauvé vous avez sauvé ils ont sauvé	je suis allé tu es allé il est allé nous sommes allés vous êtes allés ils sont allés
<i>Pluperf. Ind.</i> Imperfect of auxiliary + Past Part.	j'avais sauvé tu avais sauvé il avait sauvé nous avions sauvé vous aviez sauvé ils avaient sauvé	j'étais allé tu étais allé il était allé nous étions allés vous étiez allés ils étaient allés
<i>Past Anterior</i> Preterit of auxiliary + Past Part.	j'eus sauvé tu eus sauvé il eut sauvé nous eûmes sauvé vous eûtes sauvé ils eurent sauvé	je fus allé tu fus allé il fut allé nous fûmes allés vous fûtes allés ils furent allés
<i>Fut. Perf.</i> Fut. of auxiliary + Past Part.	j'aurai sauvé tu auras sauvé il aura sauvé nous aurons sauvé vous aurez sauvé ils auront sauvé	je serai allé tu seras allé il sera allé nous serons allés vous serez allés ils seront allés
<i>Cond. Perf.</i> Cond. of auxiliary + Past Part.	j'aurais sauvé tu aurais sauvé il aurait sauvé nous aurions sauvé vous auriez sauvé ils auraient sauvé	je serais allé tu serais allé il serait allé nous serions allés vous seriez allés ils seraient allés
<i>Imperative</i>	wanting	wanting
<i>Perf. Subj.</i> Pres. Subj. of auxiliary + Past Part.	j'aie sauvé tu aies sauvé il ait sauvé nous ayons sauvé vous ayez sauvé ils aient sauvé	je sois allé tu sois allé il soit allé nous soyons allés vous soyez allés ils soient allés
<i>Pluperf. Subj.</i> Imp. Subj. of auxiliary + Past Part.	j'eusse sauvé tu eusses sauvé il eût sauvé nous eussions sauvé vous eussiez sauvé ils eussent sauvé	je fusse allé tu fusses allé il fût allé nous fussions allés vous fussiez allés ils fussent allés

PASSIVE VOICE

Simple Tenses		Perfect Tenses	
<i>Prin. Parts</i>	être sauvé étant sauvé je suis sauvé je fus sauvé	<i>Prin. Parts</i>	avoir été sauvé ayant été sauvé j'ai été sauvé j'eus été sauvé
<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	je suis sauvé tu es sauvé il est sauvé nous sommes sauvés vous êtes sauvés ils sont sauvés	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	j'ai été sauvé tu as été sauvé il a été sauvé nous avons été sauvés vous avez été sauvés ils ont été sauvés
<i>Imperfect</i>	j'étais sauvé tu étais sauvé il était sauvé nous étions sauvés vous étiez sauvés ils étaient sauvés	<i>Pluperf. Ind.</i>	j'avais été sauvé tu avais été sauvé il avait été sauvé nous avions été sauvés vous aviez été sauvés ils avaient été sauvés
<i>Preterit</i>	je fus sauvé tu fus sauvé il fut sauvé nous fûmes sauvés vous fûtes sauvés ils furent sauvés	<i>Past Anterior</i>	j'eus été sauvé tu eus été sauvé il eut été sauvé nous eûmes été sauvés vous eûtes été sauvés ils eurent été sauvés
<i>Future</i>	je serai sauvé tu seras sauvé il sera sauvé nous serons sauvés vous serez sauvés ils seront sauvés	<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	j'aurai été sauvé tu auras été sauvé il aura été sauvé nous aurons été sauvés vous aurez été sauvés ils auront été sauvés
<i>Conditional</i>	je serais sauvé tu serais sauvé il serait sauvé nous serions sauvés vous seriez sauvés ils seraient sauvés	<i>Cond. Perf.</i>	j'aurais été sauvé tu aurais été sauvé il aurait été sauvé nous aurions été sauvés vous auriez été sauvés ils auraient été sauvés
<i>Imperative</i>	sois sauvé soyons sauvés soyez sauvés	<i>Imperative</i>	wanting
<i>Pres. Subj.</i>	je sois sauvé tu sois sauvé il soit sauvé nous soyons sauvés vous soyez sauvés ils soient sauvés	<i>Perf. Subj.</i>	j'aie été sauvé tu aies été sauvé il ait été sauvé nous ayons été sauvés vous ayez été sauvés ils aient été sauvés
<i>Imp. Subj.</i>	je fusse sauvé tu fusses sauvé il fût sauvé nous fussions sauvés vous fussiez sauvés ils fussent sauvés	<i>Pluperf. Subj.</i>	j'eusse été sauvé tu eusses été sauvé il eût été sauvé nous eussions été sauvés vous eussiez été sauvés ils eussent été sauvés

ORTHOGRAPHIC IRREGULARITIES OF THE FIRST
CONJUGATION

Prin. Parts	Pres. Ind.	Imperfect	Preterit Imp. Subj.
Placer to place plaçant placé place plaçai	place places place plaçons placez placent	plaçais plaçais plaçais placions placiez plaçaient	plaçai etc. placèrent (3d Pl.) plaçasse etc.
Manger to eat mangeant mangé mange mangeai	mange manges mange mangeons mangez mangent	mangeais mangeais mangeait mangions mangiez mangeaient	mangeai etc. mangèrent (3d Pl.) mangeasse etc.
Nettoyer to clean nettoyant nettoyé nettoie nettoyai	nettoie nettoies nettoie nettoyons nettoyez nettoient	nettoyais etc.	nettoyai etc. nettoyasse etc.
Payer to pay payant payé paie payai	paie paies paie payons payez paient	payais etc.	payai etc. payasse etc.
Mener to lead menant mené mène menai	mène mènes mène menons menez mènent	menais etc.	menai etc. menasse etc.
Appeler to call appelant appelé appelle appelai	appelle appelles appelle appelons appelez appellent	appelais etc.	appelai etc. appelasse etc.
Jeter to throw jetant jeté jette jetai	jette jettes jette jetons jetez jettent	jetais etc.	jetai etc. jetasse etc.
Céder to yield cédant cédé cède cédai	cède cèdes cède cédons cédez cèdent	cédais etc.	cédai etc. cédasse etc.

ORTHOGRAPHIC IRREGULARITIES OF THE FIRST
CONJUGATION

Future Conditional	Imperative	Pres. Subj.	Remarks
placerais etc. placerais etc.	place plaçons placez	place etc.	Placer is a model of verbs ending in cer , in which c takes a cedilla before a and o , to show that it remains soft.
mangerais etc. mangerais etc.	mange mangeons mangez	mange etc.	Manger is a model of verbs ending in ger , in which g is added before a and o , to show that the g remains soft.
nettoierais etc. nettoierais etc.	nettoie nettoyons nettoyez	nettoie nettoies nettoie nettoyions nettoyez nettoiez nettoient	Similarly all verbs ending in oyer and uyer change y to i before an ending or a syllable whose vowel is a mute e .
paierais etc. paierais etc.	paie payons payez	paie paies paie payions payiez paient	Similarly all verbs ending in ayer generally change y to i before an ending or a syllable whose vowel is a mute e . Sometimes, especially in older French, the y is retained throughout.
mènerais etc. mènerais etc.	mène menons menez	mène mènes mène menions meniez mènent	Similarly all verbs ending in e-consonant-er (except those ending in eler and eter) change è to ê before an ending or a syllable whose vowel is a mute e .
appellerais etc. appellerais etc.	appelle appelons appelez	appelle appelles appelle appelions appelez appellent	Similarly most verbs ending in eler double the l before an ending or a syllable whose vowel is a mute e . Geler , modeler , and peler (which are conjugated like mener) are the commonest exceptions.
jetterais etc. jetterais etc.	jette jetons jetez	jette jettes jette jetions jetiez jettent	Similarly most verbs ending in eter double the t before an ending or a syllable whose vowel is a mute e . Acheter (which is conjugated like mener) is the commonest exception.
céderais etc. céderais etc.	cède cédons cédez	cède cèdes cède cédions cédiez cèdent	Similarly all verbs ending in é-consonant (or consonants)- er , change é to è before an ending whose vowel is a mute e . No change occurs here in Fut. and Cond.