



KEY
PERRIN'S
FABLES

PC2115

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A
SELECTION
OF
ONE HUNDRED
OF
PERRIN'S FABLES,
ACCOMPANIED WITH
A KEY;

*Containing the text, a literal and a free translation, arranged in such a manner as
to point out the difference between the French and the English idiom.*

ALSO

A FIGURED PRONUNCIATION OF THE FRENCH, ACCORDING TO THE BEST
FRENCH WORKS EXTANT ON THE SUBJECT.

THE WHOLE PRECEDED BY

*A short treatise on the sounds of the French language, compared with those of the
English.*

BY A. BOLMAR,

PRINCIPAL OF A CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND FRENCH ACADEMY;
AND AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BOOKS TO FACILITATE THE ACQUIREMENT OF THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A NEW EDITION.

STEREOTYPED BY L. JOHNSON.

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AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1836.



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EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixth day of September, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823, ANTHONY BOLMAR, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:—

“A Selection of one hundred of Perrin's Fables, accompanied with a Key; containing the text, a literal and a free translation, arranged in such a manner as to point out the difference between the French and the English idiom. Also, a figured pronunciation of the French, according to the best French works extant on the subject. The whole preceded by a short treatise on the sounds of the French language, compared with those of the English. By A. Bolmar, Professor of the French Language, in the High School of Philadelphia.”

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;” And also to the act, entitled, “An act supplementary to an act, entitled, “An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

DIRECTIONS

For using this Book, and Explanations of the different Signs employed.

The first twenty-two pages, under the title of *Grammar of the French Language*, form a part of an Elementary Grammar, which will shortly be published, and which is intended as an introduction to Wanostrocht or Lévizac's Grammar. These twenty-two pages have been added to this book as being necessary to the understanding of the *Figured Pronunciation* of the fables.

IN THE FRENCH FABLES.

This mark ~ between two words, indicates that the final consonant of the first word, must be sounded as if it formed a part of the first syllable of the second word, for instance, *vingt arpens* is pronounced *vin tar-pan*.

When *s* and *x* are joined with the following word, they take the sound of *z*; *les amis* is pronounced *lè za-mi* and *faux amis*, *fò za-mi*.

d takes the sound of *t*, *grand ami* is pronounced *gran ta-mi*.

c, *g*, *q*, take the sound of *k*, *avec elle* is pronounced *a-vè kèl*; *rang élevé*, *ran kèl-vè*, and *cing ans*, *sin kan*.

h Printed in italic in any word, indicates the *h* mute. Letters and syllables printed in *italics*, are not pronounced.

THE KEY.

This part of the book is intended to be used as a key, 1. To the pronunciation. 2. To the literal translation of words. 3. To the free translation, or translation of *Ideas*.

With the aid of this key, the pupil is to prepare the lesson assigned in his French Fables, so as to be able, when called upon, to give to his teacher, besides the French which he must read, for the sake of pronunciation, and which he must prepare by means of the *Figured Pronunciation*; 1. a literal translation of each word; 2. a free translation, or translation of *Ideas* of each sentence. With regard to this last translation, which is necessarily somewhat inelegant, the scholar needs not adhere strictly to the one given, but may vary the expression according to his

taste and ability, and to the genius and idioms of the English language.

In preparing the reading lesson with the aid of the Figured Pronunciation, the pupil must often refer to the directions, given in the first twenty-two pages, treating of the different sounds of the French letters; and to the key placed at top of the page.

The syllables are separated by a dash -; see note, page 9, on the division of syllables.

Letters taken from the preceding, or the following word, and joined to another word, are separated by a dot.; and must be pronounced with the syllable to which they are joined, without regard to the dot, which has been introduced to prevent confounding one word with another; for instance, *tout à vous* is pronounced *tou t.a vou; votre ami, vo- tr.a-mi; tout le monde, tou.l mond; est-ce, è.s, &c.*

In the French text of the key, the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, prefixed to verbs, indicate the regular conjugation to which each belongs.

This mark †, indicates that the verb before which it stands, is *irregular*.

In preparing the translation of *Ideas*, the pupil must bear in mind,

That an asterisk *, is placed before words which are to be left out.

That the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c., placed before the English words, show the English construction, or order of words in each sentence.

That a parenthesis (), embraces those English expressions, which, in order to give a tolerable translation of *Ideas* of the French, must be changed into those English expressions, which follow the (), and which are placed between two hyphens - -;

And that sometimes in order to complete the sense of a sentence, it has been necessary to add some English words, which in this case, stand between brackets [].

GRAMMAR

OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

1. French Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the French Language with propriety.

2. The letters of the French alphabet are 25 in number, which are called

a, b, c, d, e, f, g†, h, i, j†, k, l, m, n, o, p, q†, r, s, t, u†, v, x, y, z.
ah, bay, say, day, a, eff, zhay, ash, e, zhee, kah, el, em, en, o, pay, ku, air, ess, tay, u, vay, eeks, ee-grec, zed.

† The names of the letters thus marked, cannot be given with precision, and must be learned from a master.

3. These 25 letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

4. There are 6 vowels a, e, i, o, u, y.

y, is by some considered as a consonant, but as it has the sound of i, and often of two i, I prefer to call it a vowel.

5. There are 19 consonants, b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.

w, which is named in French double vay, does not belong to the French alphabet; it is never met in French books, except in foreign words; it is generally pronounced like v in the word *very*, and in a few words, as it is in the word *work*.

6. Besides the marks of punctuation, which are the same both in French and English, there are other marks called accents, &c.

7. There are 3 accents:

8. The *acute* (´) which is never placed but over e, as *préféré, régénéré*.

9. The *grave* (`) which is placed over a, e, u, as in *voilà, procès, où*.

10. The *circumflex* (^) which is placed over a, e, i, o, u, to give them a long sound as *pâte, tête, gîte, vôtre, bûche*.