

tième : *atten'tion, dissen'sion, rega'lia, demo'niac, impe'rial, merid'ian, spontan'eous, melo'dious, benef'cial, magi'cian, loquaci'ous, coura'geous, conten'tious, an'xious.*

2° Les polysyllabes en *eal* ont l'accent sur l'antépénultième, comme *lin'eal, ethe'real* ; ceux en *ean*, d'un usage fréquent, le prennent sur l'antépénultième ; ceux qui sont d'un usage moins fréquent, sur la pénultième : 1° *Hercu'lean, Mediter-ra'nean, subterra'nean* ; 2° *colosse'an, Atlante'an*. Le mot *Europe'an* a aussi l'accent sur la pénultième.

Les mots en *ic* suivent à peu près la même règle que ceux en *ean*. Exemples : 1° *arith'metic, bish'opric, cath'olic* ; 2° *scorbu'tic, sulphu'ric*.

L'opposition des idées déplace quelquefois le siège de l'accent. Exemples : *bear and for'bear*, endurer et s'abstenir ; *give and for'give*, donnez et pardonnez ; *we neither in'crease nor de'crease*, nous n'augmentons ni ne diminuons.

La licence poétique déplace aussi quelquefois l'accent.

De l'accent secondaire.

Quelques mots de trois et de quatre syllabes, et presque tous ceux de plus de quatre syllabes ont deux accents, l'un principal appelé accent primaire, et l'autre secondaire. Exemples : *ad'vertise', pri'vateer' reg'ula'tion, det'riment'al* ; ceux de sept ou huit syllabes en ont quelquefois trois, un primaire et deux secondaires, comme *in'divis'ibil'ity*. Dans la poésie, l'accent secondaire ne se distingue pas de l'accent principal.

Il faut remarquer que dans la langue anglaise, et obligatoirement dans la poésie, il peut y avoir, entre deux syllabes accentuées, une ou deux syllabes non accentuées, mais jamais plus de deux. Cette règle s'applique non-seulement à un mot seul (*incom'prehen'sibil'ity*) ; elle s'observe à des groupes de mots ou à des mots qui se suivent. Ainsi *his fa'ther's ret'ribu'tory cud'gel*, le bâton vengeur de son père.

1. Exception : *hymen'eal*.

DEUXIÈME PARTIE

EXERCICES SUR LES RÈGLES

DE LA GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE.

VERSION 1.

De l'article défini¹.

Sweet are the uses of adversity. — Death is the lot of all men. — Rain follows thunder. — Success ever attends on perseverance. — Quarrelsome persons are shunned and despised. — Lightning does not often proceed in a straight line. — Charity is a Christian virtue. — War has been styled the scourge of mankind. — How varied are the works of nature ! — Although sugar is chiefly made from the sugar-cane, it may be extracted from many other substances. — One of the many follies which increase the miseries of life is the dread of old age. — Anger is the great disturber of human life, the chief foe both to public happiness and private tranquillity. — Cowards die many times before their death. — Gold is yellow, silver is white, and copper is red. Iron is hard, steel is bright and hard, and tin is white and soft. — Snow and ice are the accompaniments of winter ; snowdrops and violets the harbingers of spring. — Mathematics are necessary for the study of astronomy. — The Dutch have a saying that thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish, prayers hinder no work.

1. Voyez notre édition de la Grammaire de Siret.

Versions anglaises.

VERSION 2.

De l'article défini (suite).

England and Scotland were united in the reign of Queen Anne. — Queen Victoria bears the title of Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. — Europe, Asia and Africa are sometimes called the Old World; North and South America form the New World. — Philip, King of Macedonia, was the father of Alexander the Great. — The West Indies are often wasted by hurricanes. — Don Carlos, the son of Philip the Second, King of Spain, was sentenced to death by the Inquisition. — France, England, Italy and Turkey were allies in the war of the Crimea against Russia. — I am thinking of making a voyage to China and the Indies. — *Lazy Lawrence* is the title of a pleasant tale by Miss Edgeworth. — The famous treaty of Tilsitt was signed on the seventh of July 1807, by the Emperor Napoleon the First, the Czar Alexander the First and the King of Prussia. — The largest rivers in Europe are the Danube, the Volga, the Rhine and the Rhone. — Mount Blanc is the loftiest mountain of the Alps. — The letter written by the learned doctor Johnson to the Earl of Chesterfield is a master-piece of wit and honest pride.

VERSION 3.

De l'article défini (suite).

To determine the exact size of the earth is attended with difficulty. — The grateful mind loves to consider the many blessings of divine bounty. — The air is received into the lungs through the windpipe. — Exercise strengthens the body; education forms the mind. — The example of the good should ever be followed. — Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed. — Go to

2.

the field, and ask the humble daisy why it sleeps as soon as the sun departs. — The wren is the smallest bird in Britain. — The sun is the great source of light, and the centre of the solar system. — It is the folly and misfortune of human nature to prefer the present to the future, the agreeable to the useful, the shining to the solid. — Frenchmen go little abroad; Englishmen, Dutchmen and Americans are to be met with everywhere. — Fancy and sentiment, the powers of the intellect, and the feelings of the heart, are perhaps by nature equally strong and susceptible in the rude Indian and in the polished member of a civilized community. — The first nations that paid attention to architecture were the Babylonians, who built the temple of Belus and the hanging gardens; the Assyrians, who filled Nineveh with splendid buildings; the Phœnicians, whose cities were adorned with magnificent structures; and the Israelites, whose temple was considered wonderful.

VERSION 4.

De l'article défini (suite).

The stars shall fade away, the sun itself shall grow dim, and nature shall sink under the weight of years; but the soul, flourishing in immortal youth, will remain untouched amidst the war of the elements, the ruin of matter, and the crush of worlds. — Pray you, what does the wolf love? The lamb. Ay! to devour him. — Give me your belly's answer. What! the kingly-crowned head, the vigilant eye, the counsellor heart, the arm our soldier, our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter, if that they should by the cormorant belly be restrained, who is the sink of the body, and complained¹, what could the belly answer? — Man without

1. And complained, et qu'ils se plaignissent.

religion is the creature of circumstances ; religion is above all circumstances, and will lift him up above them. — The ancients dreaded death : the Christian can only fear dying. — The imagination is not always powerful, nor the memory always retentive. — The rich and the poor, the wise man and the fool, the weak and the mighty are equal in death. — A residence in the south is perhaps more pleasant ; but, believe me, the north is not without its advantages.

VERSION 5.

De l'article indéfini.

An oak springs from an acorn. — He is a doctor and indeed one of the best doctors in our part of the country. — He is a foe to hypocrisy, and a staunch friend of plain-spoken truth. — Colonel Wright [cœu'-nel raïte], an old soldier of the Peninsular wars, was at the head of the storming party. — Alexandria, one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity, and formerly the residence of the kings of Egypt, is situated on the shores of the Mediterranean. — Alphonso, King of Sicily and Naples, was remarkable for kindness and condescension to his subjects. — Mr Coleridge next tried to pull off the horse's collar, but he soon gave up the useless task saying it was a downright impossibility for such a huge forehead to pass through so narrow an opening. — It is too hazardous an undertaking for so prudent a man. — What a fearful scene must a field of battle present ! — I shall be at your house in a few minutes, in half an hour, or at the latest in an hour and a half. — Why do you go out in such bad weather ? — I never saw such silly people. — In the preface to one of his works, Alfred the Great lamented that only a very few of the priests could in his time interpret the latin service. — Many a man would be glad

to have such a proposal made to him ; but a great many would turn up their noses at it. — His income amounted to a thousand pounds a year. — Pray, my good woman, how much do you sell your ducks a pair ?

VERSION 6.

Du nom ou substantif.

March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers. — The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom. — The king was on his throne, the satraps thronged the hall, a thousand bright lamps shone on that high festival ; a thousand cups of gold, in Judah deemed divine, Jehovah's vessels, hold the godless heathen's wine. — Had this tender father built a palace for his boy, and been informed that a roc's egg was required to complete the decoration thereof, he would have travelled to the world's end in search of the wanting article. — Many a wealthy man would willingly purchase the poor man's pillow, if with the poor man's pillow he could purchase his rest. — The poets say that stone walls, iron swords and leather thongs feel an occult sympathy with their owners' wrongs ; that the belt which Ajax gave to Hector dragged the Trojan hero over the plain, bound to Achilles' car, and that the sword which Hector gave to Ajax was the very sword on which Ajax threw himself. — The funds of the charity are the property of the blind, the lame, the aged, and the infirm. — Our apartments comprise a dining-room, a handsome drawing-room, three bed-rooms, two dressing-rooms, my father's study, and two servants' rooms. — Humility is young ambition's ladder.

VERSION 7.

Du pluriel des noms

If you want spectacles or glasses you must go to the optician. For pins and needles you must apply to the pin and needle maker, and for buttons to the button-maker. — A bricklayer builds chimneys with bricks, and a chimney-sweeper sweeps them. — We never had any geniuses in our family, never. — He is a genius, I say; a man that can do every thing in life except what is useful. — Our lives are in the hands of God. — Have you read the tales of the genii? — How troublesome the flies are in hot weather! — A noisy boy; boys are very noisy. — Autumn is pictured as being crowned with a wheat-sheaf, and wheat-sheaves are lying all around her. — They run on the roofs of the houses. — They had three muffs and four scarfs. — The black dwarf; three black dwarfs. — The thief was taken. — They are all thieves and robbers. — Etna and Vesuvius are two volcanoes. — The chief's knife. — The chiefs' knives. — The fox and the wolf were both asleep. — The foxes are sometimes allied with the wolves. — We saw in the zoological gardens lions and lionesses, tigers and tigresses, and in the new aquarium monster-looking fishes. — Fish were plentiful at market this morning; and so indeed were peaches. — The children are tending the oxen and the sheep; but the swine are in the sty. — The English people are of all the people of the earth the most persevering.

VERSION 8.

De l'adjectif.

Strong, stronger than, the strongest, very strong, as strong as, not so strong as. Wonderful, more wonderful

than, the most wonderful, very wonderful, as wonderful as, not so wonderful as. — 'Tis the mind that makes the body rich; and as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds, so honour peereth in the meanest habit. What! is the jay more precious than the lark, because his feathers are more beautiful? or is the adder better than the eel, because his painted skin contents the eye? Oh, no! good Kate, neither art thou the worse for this poor furniture and mean array. — Hope is the dream of a man awake. — Milton's poem of *Paradise Lost* is looked upon as far superior to his *Paradise Regained*. — The Roman armies were composed of men inured to fatigue. — I do not think these knives sharp enough. — Though the young lady cannot be rich, she has still a competence sufficient to give content. — The only difficulty you have to overcome is a very slight one. — To the eagle alone it is given to gaze at the sun at its hottest. — Riches are the slaves of the wise man, but they are tyrants over the souls of the fool. — The insolent, the haughty, and the proud should bear in mind that yesterday they were nothing, and that tomorrow they may be so again. — The University of Oxford is said to have been founded by Alfred the Great, and the University of Cambridge by his son Edward the Elder.

VERSION 9.

De l'adjectif (suite)

The walls of Babylon were built of large brick cemented with bitumen, or with a slimy matter arising out of the earth, and which in time became harder than marble. These walls were fifty cubits thick, two hundred high, and formed a perfect square twenty leagues in compass. — The front of the palace is eighteen hundred

yards in length, and one hundred in height.— In the middle the canal is fifteen feet deep *ou* in depth.— The emperor of Lilliput is taller by the breadth of my nail than any of his court, which alone is enough to strike awe into the beholders¹. His features are² strong and masculine, with an Austrian lip and an arched nose; his complexion olive, his countenance erect, his body and limbs well proportioned, all his motions graceful, and his deportment majestic. He was then past his prime, being twenty-eight years and three quarters old. I must add that the Lilliputian army was twenty thousand strong.— He is above sixty years of age, is as cunning as a fox, as wise as a serpent, and as slippery as an eel.— His time was so taken up by public business, that he had no time to pay attention to his own domestic affairs.— A man has seldom more than one true friend.

VERSION 10.

De l'adjectif (suite).

I read as far as the one and fortieth chapter (*ou* the forty-first chapter), but there I stopped, for the more I read the more I was convinced that the author was wrong in his reasoning.—The common watch, it is said, ticks seventeen thousand one hundred and forty times a day, or one hundred and fifty million four hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and sixty times a year, allowing the year to be three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours.— Of all the evil things in this evil world, none was so repulsive to the ancient Jews as death.— Women are extreme in all things; they are

1. To strike awe into the beholders, frapper de crainte ceux qui le voient.

2. His features are, il a les traits.

far better or far worse than men.— The more the merrier.— The fewer the better cheer.— The less aspiring our ambition is, the surer we are to satisfy it.— The richer he grows, the more eagerly he seeks to increase his wealth.— Though clouds may sometimes obscure the sun, it soon bursts forth again, and shines the brighter for the passing gloom.— He was the more attentive to study all these things as he was aware how useful his knowing them would be to him in after-life.— Things seem to grow worse and worse.— The bells rang louder and louder.— Religion presents few difficulties to the humble, many to the proud, insuperable ones to the vain.

VERSION 11.

Des adjectifs composés.

Among the water-carriers who resorted to this well, there was a sturdy, strong-backed, bandy-legged little fellow, named Pedro Gil, but called Peregil for shortness sake.— As ill-luck would have it there lived opposite to the water-carrier a barber, one Pedrillo Pedrugo, a weasel-faced spider-legged varlet, supple and insinuating, and one of the most prying, tattling, and mischief-making of his gossip tribe.— What courage can withstand the ever-during and all besetting terrors of a scolding woman's tongue?— The boy must learn to stand straight, otherwise he will grow round-shouldered.— The grey-haired old man was leading two children, the one a little chubby-cheeked, curly-headed, black-eyed boy, a clever, quick-witted looking little fellow enough; and the other a little pale-faced, blue-eyed, fair-haired girl.— A more lynx-eyed critic I never knew.— Over his shoulder hung a long two-edged two-handed sword.— Mirth-inspiring wine.—

A heaven-kissing hill. — Death-spreading Famine hath oped its hungry jaws. — We have always a glass of home-brewed ale for our visitors. — One home-felt pleasure is worth a thousand such hollow joys. — Heart-breaking tales, and even heart-rending sights have a charm for certain sensitive souls.

VERSION 12.

Des pronoms en général.

Have no confidence in thyself till the day of death. — Judge not thy neighbour till thou art in his position. — If I care not for my soul, who can care for me? — Love peace, and pursue it. — Whatsoever thou wouldst like another to do unto thee, do that unto him. — Such as are truly virtuous love virtue for itself: they disdain the applause sought after by ambition. — I cannot say which of the two I prefer, both are so useful. — We soldiers look upon as nothing things which would make you civilians shudder. — You English eat more potatoes than bread with your meat. — This is the man who wrote the book you take so much pleasure in. — Flatterers live upon whoever chooses to listen to them. — When my friend laughs it is his business to tell me the cause of his joy; when he weeps, it is my business to find out the cause of his sorrow. — He either fears his fate too much, or his desert is small, who fears to put it to the test, and win or lose it all. — He that allows himself to be ruled by his passions, must give up all hopes of happiness. — How can he hope to be beloved, who has regard for no one? — Two upright men are not necessarily friends to one another, but they cannot help esteeming each other. — Pride becomes nobody.

VERSION 13.

Des pronoms (suite).

When I have thus become a wealthy man, I shall set myself on the footing of a lord, and who knows but I may become one? Then for many a mile round, whenever any traveller enquires, "Whose meadows are these?"—"Lord Lcunger's" will be the answer; "Whose fields are those?"—"Lord Lounger's."—"Whose castle is that?"—"Lord Lounger's." Always "Lord Lounger's," just as what I have read in the story of Puss in boots. — Pliny talks of nations who have but one eye, of nations whose feet are turned backwards, and even of nations without heads, and whose eyes are over their shoulders. — I know not why, but he seems ever to have an ill-will and grudge against me, the cause of which I cannot understand. — What though a vain world condemn, does not our conscience acquit us? — We are going into an out of the way place, what if I had a few of Scott's novels put into our trunk? — Whoever says so, you may be sure he is mistaken. — Neither of these generals is to have the command of the army. — I don't know what they are talking about. Why, the Englishman maintains that Shakspeare is a greater genius and a truer poet than Racine, which the Frenchman can't make up his mind to admit.

VERSION 14.

Des pronoms (suite).

This fine country is justly admired by foreigners; its climate is delightful, its soil fruitful, its laws wise, its

1. What though, what if, si, supposons que.

government just and moderate. — He was a skilful marksman, and¹ perhaps the first swordsman of his day. — Though we are convinced of the truth of the assertion, and are therefore willing to believe you, still we require time for reflection. — We saw he was dejected, and¹ did our best to rouse and comfort him. — You, who are so quick in noticing the faults of others, never perceive² your own. — The man he once protects, he never abandons. — He that can take care of himself is a wise man. — He who hath once tasted the excellencies of the psalms of David, will desire to taste them yet again; and he who tastes them oftenest will relish them best. — Children, without any design, imitate the language, the tone, the pronunciation, the looks, the gestures, the gait, the movements in general of those they live with. — Whatever means he may employ, however well-considered and well-combined his resolutions, he will not, he cannot succeed. — However cunning these people may be, they are not sufficiently so to deceive us. — He is obstinate and self-willed, and will submit to no authority whatever. — Whoever says so, you may be sure he is mistaken.

VERSION 15.

Des pronoms (suite).

Dost thou love life? then do not squander time, for that is the stuff which life is made of. — A man who has nothing to boast of but his illustrious ancestors is like a potato: the only good belonging to him is under ground. — The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which Nature had separated by a vast continent, will

1. Voyez *Grammaire*, n° 230.2. Voyez *Grammaire*, n° 231.

perhaps shortly mingle their waters, owing to the uninterrupted intercourse steam has created between the Old and New World, and the spirit of gigantic enterprise which arises therefrom. — Macaulay, whose labour of research was immense, and whose elegance of style we cannot but admire, is unfortunately far from showing in his judgments and descriptions of character that impartiality which is absolutely required in a perfect historian. — All day long we sped through a mountainous country whose peaks were bright with sunshine, whose hill-sides were dotted with pretty villas sitting in the midst of gardens and shrubbery, and whose deep ravines were cool, shady and inviting.

VERSION 16.

Équivalents du pronom On.

There are two worlds, that of the telescope, and that of the microscope; neither of which can we see with the unassisted natural eye. — Suppose one's horse runs away, what is one to do? — One ought not to be judge in one's own cause. — Let every one mind his own¹ business. — What men know least is how to live and how to die. — People are in general much proner to credulity than we imagine. — A compliment is usually accompanied with a bow, as if to beg pardon for paying it. — The Roman soldiers were said to be *in procinctu*, when their loose garments were girded up in readiness for battle. — Speaking of the reserve natural to the English, it has been wittily said, "Every Englishman is an island." — The love of country should be placed

1. *His own*. Observez que *one's* ne s'emploie que comme corrélatif de *one*; comme par exemple dans *If one's horse runs away what is one to do?* Tout autre pronom indéfini, même *every one*, demande le pronom ou l'adjectif possessif ordinaire, *his, our*, etc.