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THE

CHILD'S

FRENCH GRAMMAR,

INTENDED AS AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

PRACTICAL

FRENCH GRAMMAR

OF

NICOLAS WANOSTROCHT.

BY

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P R E F A C E.

TO simplify as much as possible the first rudiments of the French Language, is the design of the following little Grammar; for the custom of commencing the study of that tongue at a very early age is become so prevalent, that such an assistance appears indispensably necessary for making any degree of advancement in it.

Children of six or seven years of age are now thought equal to the study of a Foreign Language; but what French Grammar has hitherto been published sufficiently concise and simple for such youthful minds? The one, expressly designed for very young scholars, is infinitely too complex and too difficult for children of that age. The plan of the Practical French Grammar, by NICOLAS WANOSTROCHT, appears by far the best of the kind, and conveys the rudiments of Grammar in a more simple and perspicuous style than any

PREFACE.

Grammar had done before, and yet with all deference for such superior knowledge, is vastly beyond the capacities of such young students.

The title page announces that this little Grammar is intended as an Introduction to that of WANOSTROCHT.—Such certainly is the design, & it is offered to the public with humility and hope, that its purpose may be in some degree answered; and that by its means, children may gain the knowledge of many useful rules, without burthening their memories with abundance of words, and a multiplicity of phrases, calculated rather to confuse than enlighten the subject.

Twelve irregular verbs are all that could be given without encreasing the volume beyond the limits intended. The exercises at the end will practise the scholar in the most essential rules given; and it is hoped that if learned with attention, this Grammar may prove not only an easy medium of instruction to the pupil, but in some small degree a useful assistant to the instructor.

THE
CHILD'S

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

On the French Accents.

THE Accents and Marks used in French, are as follow :

L'accent Aigu, the Acute Accent, drawn from the right hand towards the left, and placed over the letter *é*, to give it a sharp sound, as *été*, been ; *aimé*, loved.

L'accent Grave, the Grave Accent, is drawn from the left hand towards the right, and indicates a long open sound, as *après*, after ; *là*, there ; *à*, to.

L'accent Circonflex, the Circumflex Accent, thus ^, is placed over the vowels, to shew that the syllable is to be pronounced long, *bête*, beast ; *crâne*, scull.

A Diaeresis, is two dots placed over the vowels *ë*, *ï*, *ü*, when two vowels come together in a word not forming a diphthong, to denote that they are
to

to be pronounced as two syllables, as, *hair*, to hate; *nôel*, christmas.

A *Cidella*, is a crooked mark placed under the letter *c*, to shew that it is to be sounded like *s*, as *le, on*, lesson; *garçon*, boy.

An *Apostrophe* is like a comma, and denotes the omission of a vowel, as *l'enfant*, the child; *l'arbre*, the tree; and is likewise used before a mute *h*, as *l'homme*, the man.—The use of this elision is to avoid the unpleasant sound of two vowels meeting, and is therefore used before words beginning with a vowel, or an *h* that is not sounded.—The *e* in the word *que*, is also omitted before a word beginning with a vowel, as *qu'est ce qu'il dit?* what does he say? *qu'il est malade*, that he is ill.—The *e* of the negative *ne* is also omitted, as *je n'ai pas*, I have not; *il n'apas*, he has not; and in short an elision mostly takes place before a word beginning with a vowel.

SECTION I.

General explanation of Grammatical Terms.

THERE are ten parts of speech, namely, *Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.*

The *Article* is prefixed to nouns to fill their signification, and in French to denote their gender and number, as masculine *le*, feminine *la*, plural *les*, the.

The

The *Noun* is the name of any person, place, or thing, as *le père*, the father; *la mère*, the mother; *les enfans*, the children; *la chambre*, the room; *la table*, the table; *le jardin*, the garden; *le livre*, the book.

The *Adjective* is put before nouns, and shews the quality of them; as *bon*, good; *petit*, little; *belle*, handsome. Examples,—*un bon homme*, a good man; *un petit garçon*, a little boy; *une belle femme*, a handsome woman.

The *Pronoun* is used in the place of the noun, to avoid the repetition of it, as *J'aime mon fils, il est très bon*, I love my son, *he* is very good; in which instance the pronoun *il, he*, is used to prevent the repetition of the word *fils*.

The *Verb* expresses acting, being, or being acted upon, as *écrire*, to write, denotes acting or doing; *être*, to be, denotes being or existing; and *être puni*, to be punished, denotes being acted upon; as *mon frère écrit une lettre*, my brother writes a letter; *ma sœur est aimée*, my sister is loved; *votre cousin est puni*, your cousin is punished.

The *Participle* partakes of the properties of the verb and adjective, that is, it denotes action and sometimes quality, as *punissant*, punishing; *aimant*, loving; *cheri*, beloved;—*un ami cheri*, a beloved friend.

The *Adverb* is added to the verb and adjective, to shew some circumstance attending the action,

or to heighten the quality, as, *vous lisez très bien*, you read *very* well; *elle est très jolie*, she is *very* pretty.

The *Preposition* is placed before nouns, pronouns, verbs, and adjectives, and in French may be followed by either the genitive, dative, accusative, or ablative case; its use is to shew the relation which one word bears to another, and the connection and dependence there is between them, —examples in each case.

Gen. *Faute de pratique*, for want of practice.

Dat. *Par rapport à lui*, with respect to him.

Acc. *Après eux*, after them.

Abl. *Loin de la maison*, far from the house.

The *Conjunction* joins words and sentences together, as *et*, and; *car*, for; *mais*, but; as *vous et votre frere aurez un gâteau*, *car* vous êtes très bons, *mais* ne le mangez pas avidement, you *and* your brother shall have a cake, *for* you are very good, *but* do not eat it greedily;—which are separate sentences united by the conjunctions, *et*, *car*, and *mais*.

The *Interjection* expresses the different passions of the mind, as *hélas! mon Dieu!* oh! my God! it is always followed by a note of admiration.—The *Interjection* is not at all necessary to the sense, and may both with propriety and elegance be omitted.

Gender,

Gender, Number, and Case.

By *Gender* is meant the distinction of sex; there are but two Genders in French, namely *Masculine* and *Feminine*, so that every Noun, whether animate or inanimate, is *Masculine* or *Feminine*.

There are two *Numbers*, the *Singular*, meaning but one; the *Plural* meaning many, as *Singular*, *le livre*, the book; *Plural*, *les livres*, the books.

By *Case* is meant the different connections and relations which one word bears to another, and is expressed in French by placing articles and prepositions before the noun, according to the gender, number, and different variations of its signification; there are six *Cases*, namely, *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, *Ablative*.—By *Declension* is meant the varying of the noun according to these cases, the formation and import of which will be explained in the following section upon nouns.

SECTION II.

Upon Nouns.

NOUNS are divided into *common*, *collective*, and *proper*. *Nouns common* are the names common to every thing of the kind, as *homme*, *man*,
is

is a name common to all men, likewise *femme*, woman; *ville*, town, &c.

Collective Nouns include many individuals under one general idea, as *peuple*, *people*, comprehends many persons, expressed in one idea by the word *peuple*; and *armée*, *army*, implies many troops collected in one body, to which the term *army* is applied; so that *peuple* and *armée* are collective, or nouns of multitude, that is meaning many.

Nouns proper are the names of particular persons or places, as *Henri*, *Henry*; *Louis*, *Lewis*; *Paris*, *Paris*; *Italie*, *Italy*.

All nouns have gender, number, and case.—There is not any rule in grammar by which the proper gender is determined; and it would puzzle the most learned to give an ostensible reason, why an inanimate object should be considered as either masculine or feminine. The only method then that I can recommend to my young friends to gain this necessary piece of information, is, to have frequent recourse to the Dictionary, which alone will assist them; and when the gender is found, to let the article, &c. agree with it as before directed.

The plural number is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; but there are many nouns that make no alteration in the plural, such as those ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, as singular, *le fils*, the son,

son, plural, *les fils*, the sons; *un noix*, a walnut, *des noix*, walnuts; *le nez*, the nose, *les nez*, the noses. Nouns ending in *u* form their plural in *x*, as *chapeau*, a hat, *chapeaux*, hats; except *trou*, a hole, and *malou*, a great cat, which take *s*. Nouns ending in *al* and *ail*, make the plural in *aux*, as *cheval*, a horse, *chevaux*, horses; *travail*, work, *travaux*, works. Some nouns have no plural, such as the names of metals, as *or*, gold, *argent*, silver, *plomb*, lead. The names of virtues and vices, as *charité*, charity, *avarice*, avarice, &c. likewise the names of the five senses, as *la vue*, the sight, *le goût*, the taste, *l'odorat*, the smelling, *le toucher*, the feeling, *l'ouïe*, the hearing, and mostly proper names.

The cases of nouns are, *nominative*, which simply names and goes before the verb, it takes either *le*, *la*, or *les* before it, according to the gender and number.—The *genitive* denotes property or possession, and takes either *de*, *du*, *dela*, or *des*, before it.—The *dative* gives or conveys to the object, and takes *à*, *au*, *à*, *la*, *aux*, before it.—The *accusative* receives the object, and follows the verb, it takes *le*, *la*, *les*, before it.—The *vocative* is only used in calling or naming, and takes *O* before it.—The *ablative* takes or derives from the object, and takes the same articles in French as the genitive, but in English has *from* or *by* instead of *of*.

Example.

Example of the Declension of a Noun Masculine.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	<i>Le Prince,</i>	the Prince,
Gen.	<i>Du Prince,</i>	of the Prince,
Dat.	<i>Au Prince,</i>	to the Prince,
Accu.	<i>Le Prince,</i>	the Prince,
Voc.	<i>O Prince,</i>	O Prince,
Abl.	<i>Du Prince,</i>	from the Prince.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>Les Princes,</i>	the Princes.
Gen.	<i>Des Princes,</i>	of the Princes,
Dat.	<i>Aux Princes,</i>	to the Princes,
Accu.	<i>Les Princes,</i>	the Princes,
Voc.	<i>O Princes,</i>	O Princes,
Abl.	<i>Des Princes,</i>	from the Princes.

Declension of a Noun Feminine.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	<i>La Reine,</i>	the Queen,
Gen.	<i>De la Reine,</i>	of the Queen,
Dat.	<i>A' la Reine,</i>	to the Queen,
Accu.	<i>La Reine,</i>	the Queen,
Voc.	<i>O Reine,</i>	O Queen,
Abl.	<i>De la Reine,</i>	from the Queen,

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>Les Reines,</i>	the Queens,
Gen.	<i>Des Reines,</i>	of the Queens,
Dat.	<i>Aux Reines,</i>	to the Queens,
Accu.	<i>Les Reines,</i>	the Queens,
Voc.	<i>O Reines,</i>	O Queens,
Abl.	<i>Des Reines,</i>	from the Queens,

Declension.

Declension of a Noun beginning with a Vowel.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	<i>L'enfant,</i>	the child,
Gen.	<i>De l'enfant,</i>	of the child,
Dat.	<i>A l'enfant,</i>	to the child,
Accu.	<i>L'enfant,</i>	the child,
Voc.	<i>O enfant,</i>	O child,
Abl.	<i>De l'enfant,</i>	from the child.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>Les enfans,</i>	the children,
Gen.	<i>Des enfans,</i>	of the children,
Dat.	<i>Aux enfans,</i>	to the children,
Accu.	<i>Les enfans,</i>	the children,
Voc.	<i>O enfans,</i>	O children,
Abl.	<i>Des enfans,</i>	from the children.

Nouns beginning with a mute *h* are declined the same as those beginning with a vowel. Proper names are only declined with the prepositions *de*, *of*, and *à*, *to*. Example.

Nom.	<i>Charles,</i>	Charles,
Gen.	<i>De Charles,</i>	of Charles,
Dat.	<i>A' Charles,</i>	to Charles,
Accu.	<i>Charles,</i>	Charles,
Voc.	<i>O Charles,</i>	O Charles,
Abl.	<i>De Charles,</i>	from Charles.

Nom.	<i>Sophie,</i>	Sophia,
Gen.	<i>De Sophie,</i>	of Sophia,
Dat.	<i>A' Sophie,</i>	to Sophia,
Accu.	<i>Sophie,</i>	Sophia,
Voc.	<i>O Sophie,</i>	O Sophia,
Abl.	<i>De Sophie,</i>	from Sophia.

Sentences

Sentences wherein each Case is Exemplified.

SINGULAR.

- Nom. *Le garçon est diligent*, the boy is diligent.
 Gen. *Le fils de la Reine*, the son of the Queen.
 Dat. *Presentez cela à Charles*, present that to Charles.
 Accu. *Baisez l'enfant*, kiss the child.
 Voc. *O mon frère, ou êtes vous?* O brother, where are you?
 Abl. *Etre séparé de mes enfans*, to be separated from my children.

PLURAL.

- Nom. *Les hommes sont partis*, the men are set out.
 Gen. *L'ordre des Rois*, the order of Kings.
 Dat. *Donnez cela aux femmes*, give that to the women.
 Accu. *Aimer les pommes*, to love apples.
 Voc. *O mes amis*, O my friends.
 Abl. *Ils viennent des Indes*, they come from the Indies.

SECTION III.

Upon Articles.

ARTICLES are of three sorts, viz. *definite*, *indefinite*, and *partitive*. The *definite* points out and determines what particular person or thing is meant, and must agree with the noun in gender and number—it is, *le*, masculine, *la*, feminine,

minine, *les*, plural. The example, *le livre*, the book; *la chandelle*, the candle; *les couteaux*, the knives—all of which point out what particular things are meant. The *indefinite* on the contrary does not determine what particular person is meant, hence called indeterminate; and must likewise agree with the noun to which it is prefixed—it is, *un*, masculine, *une*, feminine, as, *un fils*, a son; *une fille*, a daughter; which implies any son or daughter whatever. The *partitive* article means only a part of the object to which it is prefixed, and has both gender and number, as, masculine *du*, feminine *de la*, plural *des*, some, as, *du pain*, some bread, *de la viande*, some meat, *des poires*, some pears. Let it be observed, that the partitive article is frequently used in French when it is not in English, as, you shall have pens and paper, *vous aurez des plumes et du papier*, that is *some* pens and *some* paper; for it does not mean all the paper and pens in the world, but only a part or share. Again, let them have partridges, *qu'ils aient des perdrix*;—let them have ink, *qu'ils aient de l'encre*. These articles are declined in the following manner.

ARTICLE DEFINITE.

Mas.	Fem.	Before a	} Plu. English.
		Vowel.	

N. & Ac.	<i>le</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>l'</i>	<i>les</i>	the
G. & Ab.	<i>du</i>	<i>de la</i>	<i>de l'</i>	<i>des</i>	of the or from the
Dat.	<i>au</i>	<i>à la</i>	<i>à l'</i>	<i>aux</i>	to the

Article

ARTICLE INDEFINITE.

	Mas.	Fem.	English.
N. & Ac.	<i>un</i>	<i>une</i>	a
G. & Ab.	<i>d'un</i>	<i>d'une</i>	of a or from a
Dat.	<i>à un</i>	<i>à une</i>	to a

PARTITIVE ARTICLE.

Mas.	Fem.	Before a Vowel.	Plu.	English.
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N. & Ac.	<i>des</i>	<i>de la</i>	<i>de l'</i>	<i>des</i>	some
G. & Ab.	<i>de</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>d'</i>	<i>de</i>	of or from some
Dat.	<i>à du</i>	<i>à dela.</i>	<i>à de l'</i>	<i>à des</i>	to some

The *definite article* must always be placed in French, before all nouns used in a general sense, though not expressed in English, as *the* plates, chairs, and napkins, *les assiettes, les chaises, et les serviettes*; and likewise before nouns denoting any particular object, as, *les pommes et les poires* devotre jardin sont excellentes, the apples and pears of your garden are excellent. Before nouns immediately followed by a name denoting relationship, or the name of any particular place to which it belongs, this article must not be used in French, though it be in English, as, *Cupidon fils de Venus*, Cupid *the* son of Venus—*Diane fille de Jupiter*, Diana *the* daughter of Jupiter—*Madrid ville capitale d'Espagne*, Madrid *the* capital city of Spain. The definite article must be used instead of the indefinite, before words denoting weight, number, measure, or a part of time, as, *deux chelins le boisseau*, two shillings a bushel, &c.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Upon Adjectives.

ADJECTIVES are sometimes placed before, and sometimes after the noun which they qualify, and must always agree with it in gender and number, as, une *belle* dame, a handsome lady; un *beau* cheval, a handsome horse; un *grand* homme, a tall man; une *grande* femme, a tall woman; un *bon* livre, a good book; une *bonne* plume, a good pen. Adjectives have two degrees of comparison, viz. the *comparative* and *superlative*. The *comparative* is formed by placing the adverbs *autant*, as much, *aussi*, so or as, *plus*, more, *moins*, less, *tant*, so much, *si*, so, before the adjective in its positive state, and always refers to some person or thing, shewing that they possess the quality in a greater, equal, or less degree, as, mon frère est *aussi savant* que vous, my brother is as learned as you; ma sœur a *autant* d'argent que vous, my sister has as much money as you; vous êtes *plus belle* que votre sœur, you are handsomer than your sister; votre cousine est *moins noble* que vous, your cousin is less noble than you; mon père n'est pas *si riche* que le votre, my father is not so rich as your's. The *superlative* expresses the quality in the highest degree, and is formed by placing the articles *le*, *la*, *les*, *de*, *du*, *de la*, *des*, *à*, *au*, *à la*, *aux*, to the adverbs *plus*, most, *mieux*, best, *moins*, least, according to the gender and number, or by placing the adverbs *très*, *fort*, *bien*,
very

very, *infiniment*, infinitely, before the adjective, as, *votre oiseau est très joli*, your bird is very pretty; *Dieu est infiniment bon*, God is infinitely good; *Mademoiselle H. est la plus belle*, et *la plus savante* femme que je connoisse, Miss H. is the handsomest and most learned lady that I know; *donnez cela à la plus aimable*, give that to the most amiable. The three following adjectives are compared by themselves, as, *meilleur*, better, *pire*, worse, *moindre*, least, which signify *plus bon*, *plus mauvais*, *plus petit*.

Adjectives of number are divided into cardinal and ordinal. The cardinal numbers are,—

Un.	1	Dix-neuf.	19
Deux	2	Vingt.	20
Trois.	3	Vingt et un.	21
Quatre.	4	Vingt deux.	22
Cinq.	5	Vingt-trois.	23
Six.	6	Vingt-quatre.	24
Sept.	7	Vingt-cinq.	25
Huit.	8	Vingt-six.	26
Neuf	9	Vingt-sept.	27
Dix.	10	Vingt-huit.	28
Onze.	11	Vingt-neuf.	29
Douze.	12	Trente.	30
Treize.	13	Trente et un.	31
Quatorze.	14	Trente-deux, &c.	32
Quinze.	15	Quarante.	40
Seize.	16	Quarante et un.	41
Dix-sept.	17	Quarante-deux, &c.	42
Dix-huit.	18	Cinquante.	50

Cinquante

Cinquante et un. 51	Quatre-vingt 80
Cinquante-deux, &c. 52	Quatre-vingt un ... 81
Soixante. 60	Quatre-vingt dix.... 90
Soixante et un. 61	Cent. 100
Soixante et deux. 62	Quatre cent..... 400
Soixante et dix. 70	Mille. 1,000
Soixante et onze. 71	Dix mille. 10,000
Soixante et douze.... 72	Million.. ... 1,000,000

The ordinal numbers are those which signify the order in which things are performed. They are as follow :

Le premier. 1st.	Le dix huitième. ... 18th
Le second. 2nd	Le dix neuvième. . 19th
Le troisième. 3d	Le vingtième. 20th
Le quatrième. 4th	Le trentième 30th
Le cinquième 5th	Le quarantième. ... 40th
Le sixième. 6th	Le cinquantième.. 50th
Le septième. 7th	Le soixantième ... 60th
Le huitième. 8th	Le soixante et dix-
Le neuvième. 9th	ième. 70th
Le dixième. 10th	Le quatre vingt-
L' onzième. 11th	ième. 80th
Le douzième. 12th	Le quatre vingt
Le treizième. 13th	dixième. 90th
Le quatorzième. ... 14th	Le centième. 100th
Le quinzième. 15th	Le cent deux-
Le seizième. 16th	ième. 200th
Le dix septième. ... 17th	Le millièmè. ... 1,000th

Speaking of sovereigns, the cardinal numbers are to be used in French, though the ordinals be used in English, as, *Henri quatre*, Henry the Fourth;

Fourth; *Louis seize*, Lewis the Sixteenth; *George trois*, George the Third, and the article is omitted.

There is a very great variety in the formation of the feminine of adjectives, too many for my plan to admit giving, but the most essential are that adjectives ending in *d, é, i, l, n, r, s, t*, and *u*, form their feminine by adding an *e*, as, *mas. grand*, fem. *grande*, great; *mas. demi*, fem. *demie*, half; *mas. civil*, fem. *civile*, civil, &c. Those ending in *c*, add *he*, as, *mas. blanc*, fem. *blanché*, white. Those ending in *x*, change it into *se*, as *mas. heureux*, fem. *heureuse*, happy. But there are many exceptions to these rules, which will be learned as the pupil makes further advances in the study.

The general place for the adjective is after the noun, but there are some that may be placed either before or after the noun, and others that must always be placed before. Adjectives expressing names of nations, colour, figure, form, taste, hearing, touching, and those denoting natural qualities, must be placed after the noun, as, *elle a une robe à l'Italienne*, she has an Italian gown; *j'aime la langue Française*, I like the French language; *il a un chapeau noir*, he has a black hat; *voilà une table ronde*, there is a round table; *vous avez une voix harmonieuse*, you have an harmonious voice. If two or more adjectives qualify the same noun, they must be placed after it, with the conjunction *et* before the last, as *votre sœur est une dame belle, bien-faite, et aimable*, your sister is a handsome, well

well made, and amiable lady; Alfred etoit un roi *juste, sage, et bienfaisant*, Alfred was a just, wise, and bountiful king. When one adjective refers to two or more nouns of the singular number, that adjective must be put in the plural, and in the masculine gender, if those nouns be of different genders, as, le père, la mère, l'oncle, et la tante, sont *tous bons*, the father, mother, uncle, and aunt are all good; but two or more nouns of different genders immediately followed by an adjective, that adjective must agree with the last, as il gouverne avec un pouvoir, et une autorité *absolue*, he governs with an absolute power and authority.

SECTION V.

Pronouns.

THERE are seven sorts of pronouns, viz. *personal, conjunctive, possessive, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, and indefinite*. They have gender, number, and case.

Personal Pronouns are those that are directly used to denote persons, and supply the place of them; there are three in each number. The first person speaks, as, *je donne*, I give, *nous donnons*, we give; the second person is spoken to, as, *tu donnes*, thou givest, *vous donnez*, you give; the third person is spoken of, as, *il donne*, he gives, *ils donnent*, they give; so that the six personal pronouns

pronouns are, singular, *je*, I, *tu*, thou, *il*, he, or *elle*, she; plural, *nous*, we, *vous*, you, *ils*, or *elles*, they. These pronouns are all of the nominative case and may be used either before or after the verb agreeably to the English construction. There are other pronouns applied to persons, which cannot properly stand as nominative to the verb, but are rather the objects of it; they are, singular, *moi*, me, *toi*, thee, *lui*, him or her; plural, *nous*, us, *vous*, you, *eux*, them. These last are declined with the prepositions *de* and *à*, as,

First person for both genders.

Singular.	Plural.
Gen. & Ab. <i>de moi</i> , of or from me,	<i>de nous</i> , of or from us.
Dat. <i>à moi</i> , to me,	<i>à nous</i> , to us.
Ac. <i>moi</i> , me,	<i>nous</i> , us.

Second Person for both genders.

Singular.	Plural.
G. & Ab. <i>de toi</i> , of or from thee,	<i>de vous</i> , of or from you.
Dat. <i>à toi</i> , to thee,	<i>à vous</i> , to you.
Ac. <i>toi</i> , thee,	<i>vous</i> , you.

Third person, masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
G. & Ab. <i>de lui</i> , of or from him,	<i>d' eux</i> , of or from them.
Dat. <i>à lui</i> , to him,	<i>à eux</i> , to them.
Ac. <i>lui</i> , him,	<i>eux</i> , them.

Third

Third person, feminine.

Singular.

Plural.

G. & Ab. *d'elle*, of or from her, *d'elles*, of or from them.

Dat. *à elle*, to her,

à elles, to them.

Ac. *elle*, her,

elles, them.

There are two other pronouns of the third person, used for both genders, as, *soi*, one's self, himself, herself, themselves, and the indefinite pronoun, *on*, one, which is always regarded as a nominative masculine, and of the singular number, though it is Englished by the plural; as, *on chante*, *they* sing, *on mange*, *they* eat, that is, men or women sing or eat. This pronoun is often used impersonally, and rendered in English by the neuter pronoun *it*, as, *on dit*, *it* is said; *on rapporte*, *it* is reported; *on croit*, *it* is thought. It is likewise sometimes rendered by *we*, as, *on ne méprise pas tous ceux qui ont des vices, mais on méprise tous ceux qui n'ont aucune vertu*; *we* do not despise all those who have vices, but *we* despise those who have no virtue;—the same sentence might be rendered by *one* does not, &c.

Let it be observed that the personal pronouns are equally applied both to animate and inanimate objects, as, *cette maison est belle, elle est bien située*, that is a fine house, it is well situated; for as every thing in French is either masculine or feminine, so every inanimate object is personified, and of course must have a personal pronoun

as

as its substitute or representative. The word *même*, self, is often joined to personal pronouns, to denote in a more especial manner the person spoken of, as, *moi-même*, myself, *toi-même*, thyself, *lui-même*, himself, *elle-même*, herself, &c. as, *je le ferai moi-même*, I will do it myself; *il le fera lui-même*, he will do it himself; they are declined with the prepositions *de* and *à*.

N. B. *Je* and *moi* are used in two different senses, though both in the nominative case.

Je always stands as immediate nominative to the verb, without requiring any other pronoun joined to it, but *moi* must always be followed by another pronoun either expressed or understood, as, *qui chante?* who sings? *c'est moi*, it is I, meaning *c'est moi qui chante*, it is I who sings, the pronoun *who* being understood. Again, *qui a fait cela?* *c'est moi*, who has done that? it is I, that is to say, *c'est moi qui l'ai fait*, it is I who did it. *Moi* is also used before an infinitive mood, at the end of a sentence, when it expresses any thing sudden, as grief, surprise, &c. as, *moi faire une telle chose!* I do such a thing! In short *moi* is used in French, whenever the English pronoun I is followed by a relative pronoun, or preceded by the verb *to be* used impersonally; as, *I who* speak to you, *moi qui* vous parle; *I who* am so diligent, *moi qui* suis si diligent; *c'est moi qui* ai pris votre livre, it is *I who* have taken your book; and *moi* is also used whenever any distinction is intended between persons or things, in which case it is immediately

mediately followed by *je*, as, *il va en Italie, et moi je vais en Espagne*, he goes to Italy, and I go to Spain. The same rules are to be observed with regard to the pronouns *toi*, *lui*, and *eux*, which in the like cases are to be used instead of *tu*, *il*, and *ils*.

Conjunctive Pronouns are so called from being joined to the verb by which they are governed, and are properly the accusative cases of the personal pronouns; they must be placed in French between the nominative and the verb, though they come after the verb in English.

There are three persons in each number, namely, singular, *me* or *moi*, me, or to me; *te* or *toi*, thee, or to thee; *le* or *lui*, him, or to him; *la* or *lui*, her, or to her; plural, *nous*, us, or to us; *vous*, you, or to you; *les* or *leur*, them, or to them; *se* is likewise used in the third person of both numbers, as, *se*, one's self, himself, herself, themselves, instead of *soi*. These pronouns may be used either in the dative or accusative cases, except *le*, *la*, *les*, which are always accusative, and may be applied both to animate and inanimate objects; examples, *il me parle*, he speaks to me; *il te parle*, he speaks to thee; *il lui parle*, he speaks to him or to her; *elle nous parle*, she speaks to us; *elle vous parle*, she speaks to you; *elle leur parle*, she speaks to them. *Je le sais*, I know it; *je la connois*, I know her; *je les aime*, I love them; *ils se croient aimés*, they think themselves beloved.

There

There are two other conjunctive pronouns, usually called supplying pronouns, they are *y* and *en*.

En denotes the genitive or ablative cases, and is rendered in English by of or from it, him, her, them; about him, her, &c. at it, for it, upon it, of it; any, some, some of, thence, therefore, &c. &c.

Y is used in the dative only, and is Englished by to it, to them, of it, in it, upon it, thither, there, &c. and is very often not expressed in English, tho' it must be in French; examples, *j'en* suis fâché, I am sorry for it; *il en* parle, he speaks of it; *je n'en* sais rien, I know nothing about it; *prenez en*, take some. *J'y* consens, I consent to it; *allez y*, go there; *votre frère est il à Londres ? non, il y* sera demain; is your brother in London ? no, he will be there to-morrow.

Possessive Pronouns are so called, because they always denote property; they are divided into two sorts, called *absolute* and *relative*. They are thus distinguished, because the former always precede the nouns to which they are joined, and the latter are never joined to any noun, but only relate or refer to some noun implied in the sentence. These pronouns must not agree in gender and number with the person to whom the thing spoken of belongs, but with the thing itself, as will be seen in the examples.

The pronouns possessive absolute are,

Singular.	Mas.	Fem.	Plural for both genders.
	<i>Mon,</i>	<i>ma,</i>	<i>mes,</i> my,
	<i>Ton,</i>	<i>ta,</i>	<i>tes,</i> thy,
	<i>Son,</i>	<i>sa,</i>	<i>ses,</i> his, her's or it's,

For both genders.

	Sing.	Plur.
	<i>Notre,</i>	<i>nos,</i> our,
	<i>Votre,</i>	<i>vos,</i> your,
	<i>Leur,</i>	<i>leurs,</i> their.

These pronouns are declined with the Prepositions *de* and *à*.

	Singular. Mas.	Fem.	Plural for both genders.
N. & Ac.	<i>mon,</i>	<i>ma,</i>	<i>mes,</i> my,
G. & Ab.	<i>de mon,</i>	<i>de ma,</i>	<i>de mes,</i> of or from my,
Dat.	<i>à mon,</i>	<i>à ma,</i>	<i>à mes,</i> to my.

N. & Ac.	<i>son</i>	<i>sa,</i>	<i>ses,</i> his, her's, or it's,
G. & Ab.	<i>de son,</i>	<i>de sa,</i>	<i>de ses,</i> of or from his, her's, or it's,
Dat.	<i>à son,</i>	<i>à sa,</i>	<i>à ses,</i> to his, her's, or its.

These pronouns are to be repeated in French before every noun in a sentence, though they be not in English; as, *j'ai perdu ma bourse, ma montre, mon chapeau, et mon mouchoir,* I have lost my purse, watch, hat, and handkerchief; *elle a laissé son parasol, sa palatine, et ses gants, sur la table,* she has left her parasol, tippet, and gloves, upon the table. The above examples shew that the possessive pronoun must be repeated in French before every

every noun, and likewise that they must agree in gender and number with the things spoken of, and not the persons they belong to.

When these pronouns are used in English before any noun signifying a part of the body, they are rendered into French by the definite article; as, he broke his arm, *il se cassa le bras*; I have a pain in my head, *j'ai mal à la tête*; she has got a pain in her side, *elle a mal au côté*.

Its and *theirs* when referring to inanimate or irrational objects, is rendered into French by *en*; as, this plant is very common, but I do not know *its* properties, *cette plante est très commune, mais je n'en connois pas les vertus*; these books are well bound, but *their* colour does not please me, *ces livres sont bien reliés, mais la couleur ne m'en plait pas*.

Pronouns possessive relative.

Sing. Mas.	Plur.	Sing. Fem.	Plur.
<i>Le mien,</i>	<i>les miens,</i>	<i>la mienne,</i>	<i>les miennes,</i> mine,
<i>Le tien,</i>	<i>les tiens,</i>	<i>la tienne,</i>	<i>les tiennes,</i> thine,
<i>Le sien,</i>	<i>les siens,</i>	<i>la sienne,</i>	<i>les siennes,</i> his or her's,
<i>Le nôtre,</i>	<i>les nôtres,</i>	<i>la nôtre,</i>	<i>les nôtres,</i> our's,
<i>Le vôtre,</i>	<i>les vôtres,</i>	<i>la vôtre,</i>	<i>les vôtres,</i> your's,
<i>Le leur,</i>	<i>les leurs,</i>	<i>la leur,</i>	<i>les leurs,</i> their's.

They are declined with the article definite, as,

SINGULAR.

	Mas.	Fem.
N. & Ac.	<i>le mien,</i>	<i>la mienne,</i> mine,
G. & Ab.	<i>du mien,</i>	<i>de la mienne,</i> of or from mine,
Dat.	<i>au mien,</i>	<i>à la mienne,</i> to mine,

PLURAL.

PLURAL.

Mas. Fem.

N. & Ac. *les miens, les miennes*, mine,
 G. & Ab. *des miens, des miennes*, of or from mine
 Dat. *aux miens, aux miennes*, to mine.

The rest are declined in the same manner.

Examples of these pronouns: Est cela votre livre ? oui, c'est *le mien*, is that your book ? yes, it is mine ; sa leçon est longue, mais *la mienne* est courte, his lesson is long, but mine is short ; vos frères sont à l'école, *les miens* sont au logis, your brothers are at school, mine are at home.

When any one of these relative pronouns are used after the verb *to be*, signifying to belong to, it must be expressed in French by one of the personal pronouns used in the dative ; as, ce chapeau est *à moi*, this hat is mine ; ce manchon est *à elle*, this muff is her's ; cette veste est *à lui*, this waistcoat is his.

Pronouns Demonstrative are so called, because they directly point out and distinguish what particular person or thing is meant, and like other pronouns have gender and number. They are as follow.

Sing. Mas.

Plur. Mas.

Ce or cet, this, that,

ces, these, those,

Celui, he, that,

ceux, these, those, they,

Celui-ci, this.

ceux-ci, these,

Celui là, that,

ceux-là, those.

Ce

Ce qui, ce que, what, *ceci*, this, *cela*, that, these two last are always of the masculine gender and singular number.

Sing. Fem.	Plur. Fem.
<i>Cette</i> , this, that,	<i>ces</i> , these, those,
<i>Celle</i> , she, that,	<i>celles</i> , they, these, those,
<i>Celle-ci</i> , this,	<i>celles-ci</i> , these,
<i>Celle-là</i> , that,	<i>celles-là</i> , those.

These pronouns are declined with the prepositions *de* and *à*.

N. B. *He, she, they, him, her, them*, being immediately followed by the relatives *who, whom, that*, and used in a general sense, must be rendered in French by the above pronouns, according to the proper gender and number; as, *she who is diligent, celle qui est diligente; him whom you love, celui que vous aimez; them whom you despise, ceux que vous méprisez.*

The same rule is to be observed with regard to *such as, such that*, used in the sense of *he who, they who, &c.* as, *such as seem happy, are not always so, ceux qui paroissent être heureux, ne sont pas toujours; such as despise the poor are despicable, ceux qui méprisent les pauvres, sont méprisables.*

Ce, cette, ces, this, that, these, those, must always precede a noun, and agree with it in gender and number; as, *ce chapeau*, this hat; *cette montre*, this watch; *ces livres*, these books. On the contrary, *celui, celle, celui-ci, celle-ci, celui-là, celle-là*, are never joined to any noun, for they

in fact supply the place of one; as, *le carrosse du Roi, et celui de la Reine*, the King's coach, and that of the Queen; *cette maison est plus petite que celle de votre frère*, this house is smaller than your brother's.

Ce qui and *ce que* are never joined to any noun, and are rendered in English by *what, that which, the thing which*, &c. as, *je ne sais pas ce que vous dites*, I do not know what you say; *dites moi ce qui vous fache*, tell me what vexes you, meaning the thing which, or that which vexes you.

The particles *ci* and *là* are joined to the pronouns *celui, celle, ceux*, &c. when we mean to point particularly at an object; the former denotes the nearest object, and the latter the most distant; as, *voici deux pommes, je prendrai celle-ci, et vous donnerai celle-là*, here are two apples, I will take this, and give you that.

Ceci and *cela*, this and that, are only used in speaking of things, the word thing being understood; as *ceci est plus surprenant que cela*, this is more surprising than that, meaning this thing is, &c.

Pronouns Relative are so called, because they always relate to some noun in the sentence, either expressed or understood, which is called the antecedent, and with which they must agree in gender and number. They are *qui*, who, which, that, *que*, whom, which, that, *dont*, whose, *quoi*, what, *quel*, which. They are declined in the following manner.

Singular

Singular and Plural for both Genders.

N. <i>qui</i> ,	who, which, that,
G. <i>de qui</i> , or <i>dont</i> ,	of whom, whose, of which,
Dat. <i>à qui</i> ,	to whom, to which,
Ac. <i>que</i> ,	whom, which, that,
Ab. <i>de qui</i> , <i>dont</i> ,	from whom, from which.

Ac. <i>quoi</i> , <i>que</i> ,	what,
G. & Ab. <i>de quoi</i> ,	of or from what,
Dat. <i>à quoi</i> ,	to what.

Sing. Mas.	Plural.
N. & Ac. <i>lequel</i> ,	<i>lesquels</i> , which,
G. & Ab. <i>duquel</i> , or <i>dont</i> ,	<i>desquels</i> , or <i>dont</i> , of or from whom, &c.
Dat. <i>auquel</i> ,	<i>auxquels</i> , to which.

Sing. Fem.	Plural.
N. & Ac. <i>laquelle</i> ,	<i>lesquelles</i> , which,
G. & Ab. <i>de laquelle</i> or <i>dont</i> ,	<i>desquelles</i> , of or from whom, &c.
Dat. <i>à laquelle</i> ,	<i>auxquelles</i> , to which.

Whose, used interrogatively, is rendered into French by *à qui*; as, *à qui est ce livre ?* whose book is this ?

Qui, whom, is never used in the accusative but when governed by a preposition, or when it signifies what person; as, *de qui parlez vous*, of whom do you speak? *je sais qui vous voulez dire*, I know whom you mean, that is, what person.

Quoi,

Quoi, what, is never used in the nominative case, is generally used in an indeterminate sense, and is only applied to inanimate objects; as, *de quoi parliez vous?* what were you speaking of? *à quoi s'applique t-il?* to what does he apply himself?

Examples of the other relative pronouns.—*L'homme qui chante*, the man who sings; *la femme qui rit*, the woman who laughs; *le garçon dont je parlois*, the boy of whom I was speaking; *les livres que vous lisez*, the books which you read; *de quel monsieur parlez vous?* of what gentleman do you speak? *la quelle de ces plumes souhaitez vous?* which of these pens do you choose? *l'enfant duquel vous parliez hier*, est malade, the child of whom you were talking yesterday, is ill.

Speaking of irrational beings, or inanimate objects, we do not make use of *qui*, but *quel*, in all its cases; as, *le cheval auquel vous donnez à boire*, the horse to which you give some drink.

Pronouns Interrogative are so called, because they are only used in asking questions, and have no antecedent;—they are *qui*, who, *quoi*, what, *quel*, which. They are declined with the prepositions *de* and *à*, thus:—

Singular and Plural for both Genders.

N. & Ac. <i>qui</i> ,	who, whom,
G. & Ab. <i>de qui</i> ,	of or from whom,
Dat. <i>à qui</i> ,	to whom, whose.

N. & Ac.

N. & Ac.	<i>quoi, que, qu'est ce qui, qu'est ce que,</i>	what,
G. & Ab.	<i>de quoi,</i>	of or from what,
Dat.	<i>à quoi,</i>	to what.

When what signifies *how much*, it must be rendered in French by *combien*; as, *combien avez vous payé pour votre montre?* what did you give for your watch? that is, *how much* did you give?

	Singular.	Mas.	Plural.
N. & Ac.	<i>quel or lequel,</i>	<i>quels or lesquels,</i>	what, which,
G. & Ab.	<i>de quel,</i>	<i>de quels,</i>	of or from what,
Dat.	<i>à quel,</i>	<i>à quels,</i>	to what, which.

	Singular.	Fem.	Plural.
N. & Ac.	<i>quelle or laquelle,</i>	<i>quelles or lesquelles,</i>	what, which,
G. & Ab.	<i>de quelle,</i>	<i>de quelles,</i>	of or from what, &c.
Dat.	<i>à quelle,</i>	<i>à quelles,</i>	to what, &c.

Qui as an interrogative pronoun, always refers to persons, and never to things; as, *qui pleure?* who cries? *qui chante?* who sings?

Quel and *quelle* are always joined to some noun, as, *quelle heure est-il?* what o'clock is it? *à quel dessein l'a-t-il dit?* to what purpose did he say it?

Pronouns Indefinite are so called because they are used to denote indeterminate objects, and are sometimes used as adjectives, sometimes as pronouns. They

They are as follow :

<i>Aucun, aucune,</i>	None, no one,	
<i>Autre,</i>	Other, any other,	
<i>Antrui,</i>	Other people,	
<i>Chacun, chacune,</i>	Each, every,	
<i>Chaque,</i>	Every, each,	
<i>L'un l'autre,</i>	One another,	
<i>Les uns,</i>	Some,	
<i>Les autres,</i>	Others,	
<i>L'un et l'autre,</i>	Both,	
<i>L'un ou l'autre,</i>	Either,	
<i>Ni l'un ni l'autre,</i>	Neither,	
<i>Nul, nulle,</i>	None,	
<i>Pas un, pas une,</i>	No one,	
<i>Personne,</i>	Nobody,	
<i>La plupart de, des,</i>	Most,	
<i>Plusieurs,</i>	Many, several,	
<i>Quiconque,</i>	Whatever,	
<i>Quelque chose,</i>	Something,	
<i>Quelque chose, quiorque,</i>	Whatever,	
<i>Quoique,</i>	Whatsoever,	
<i>Quoique-ce, soit-que,</i>	Whatever,	
<i>Tout ce qui or que,</i>	Whatsoever,	
<i>Quelqu'un,</i>	Somebody, some one,	
<i>Quiconque,</i>	Nobody in the world,	
<i>Quoique ce soit,</i>	Nothing in the world,	
<i>Rien,</i>	Nothing, any thing,	
<i>Tel, telle,</i>	Such one, such,	
<i>Tel qui,</i>	Such as he,	
<i>Telle qui,</i>	Such as she,	
<i>Tout,</i>	Every thing,	
<i>Tout le monde,</i>	Every body,	
<i>Tout que,</i>	As, as for all.	<i>Aucun</i>

Aucun or *aucune* is never used in the nominative case, except when applied to persons; in the other cases, it is applied indifferently to both persons and things. It is always negative, unless it be used in sentences expressing doubt or interrogation; as, *aucun* ne l'a vu, no one has seen it; y a-t-il *aucun* de vous qui le souffrît? is there any of you that would bear it?

Autrui is always applied to persons, has neither gender or number, and can only be used in the genitive and dative cases.

Chacun or *chacune* is equally used for persons and things; as, *chacun* de vous fait ce qu'il lui plait, every one of you does what he pleases; *chacune* de ces statues est parfaite, each of these statues is perfect.

L'un l'autre express reciprocally, that is, what persons or things do to each other; as, le feu et l'eau se détruisent *l'un l'autre*, fire and water destroy each other; ils se font des grimaces *l'un à l'autre*, they make faces at each other.

L'un et l'autre is applied both to persons and things, and requires the verb in the plural; as, *l'un et l'autre* sont très bons, both are very good.

Ni l'un ni l'autre require the verb in the plural, if it go before it, but in the singular if it come after it, and must always be accompanied by a negation;

gation; as ils ne sont venus *ni l'un ni l'autre*, or, *ni l'un ni l'autre* n'est venu, neither of them is come.

Personne, *nobody*, is always accompanied by a negation; as, ne faire tort à *personne*, to wrong nobody; *personne* n'est venu, nobody is come. When it is used without a negation, it means *any body*; as, ya-t-il *personne* au monde qui vous estime plus que moi? is there any body in the world who esteems you more than I? il est trop hardi pour craindre *personne*, he is too bold to fear any body.

Quelque expresses an indeterminate signification, and is commonly joined to a noun, with which it must agree; as, *quelques* évènements qui puissent arriver, whatever events may happen; *quelques* desseins que vous puissiez avoir, whatever designs you may have. *Quelque* frequently means some, as, *quelque* fripon, some knave; *quelques* hommes, some men. *Quelque* has so great a variety of significations, that it does not come within my plan to give them all.

Quelqu'un *quelqu'une* relates to persons or things, and takes an *s* in the plural; as, *quelqu'un* m'a dit que, some one told me that; *quelques-uns* de ses amis vinrent à sa rencontre, some of his friends came to meet him; voila de belles oranges, achetons-en *quelques-unes*, there are fine oranges, let us buy some.

Quiconque is always used in the singular; as, *quiconque* méprise les belles-lettres, se rend lui-même

même méprisable, whoever despises literature, makes himself despicable.

Plusieurs is of both genders, and always plural; as, *plusieurs* tables, many tables; *plusieurs* livres, many books.

Tout is often rendered into English by as, though, however, &c. as, *tout* ignorant qu'il est, as ignorant as he is; *tout* philosophe qu'il est, though he be a philosopher; *tout* étonnantes que sont ses aventures, however surprising these adventures are.

Qui que ce soit may be Englished by whoever, what person soever, and must be followed by *il*, *elle*, or *qui*; as, *qui que ce soit qui me trompe*, whoever cheats me; *qui que ce soit qui vous parle*, whoever speaks to you.

SECTION VI.

Verbs.

VERBS are generally divided into seven sorts, namely, *auxiliary*, *active*, *passive*, *neuter*, *reflective*, *personal*, and *impersonal*. To conjugate a verb is to give it different endings, according to its mood, tense, number, and person. By mood is meant the manner of affirming or denoting in verbs; there are four, the *infinitive*, *indicative*, *imperative*, and *subjunctive*.

The

The *infinitive* expresses the action of the verb in an indefinite manner, that is, without any relation to person or number, as *parler*, to speak, *donner*, to give.

The *indicative* declares or asks a question, as *j'écris*, I write; *je parle*, I speak; *écrit-il*? does he write? *parle-t-il*? does he speak?

The *imperative* commands, forbids, or entreats, as *ne touchez pas ce canif*, do not touch that pen-knife; *ne méprisez pas les avis que je vous donne*, do not despise the advice that I give you; *pardonnez moi mes péchés*, forgive me my sins. This mood has no first person singular, as we cannot command or intreat ourselves; it is likewise always of the present tense.

The *subjunctive* mood has always a conjunction before it, and denotes wish, purpose, and condition; as, *je desire que vous fassiez votre devoir*, I wish that you may do your duty; *je travaille afin que vous vous reposiez*, I work that you may rest yourself; *je serai content pourvu que vous soyez diligent*, I shall be satisfied provided that you be diligent.

There are five tenses in the indicative mood, viz. the *present*, which denotes the time that now is, and the action now doing; as, *je chante*, I sing, *il lit*, he reads, *nous courons*, we run.

The

The *imperfect* denotes an action that was present, at the time that another action, which is now past, took place ; as, *j'écrivois* quand il arriva, I was writing when he arrived. It also denotes an action past, without determining when, and is used when speaking of the inclinations or qualifications of a person, and likewise in speaking of those that are dead ; examples, Alexandre *étoit* brave, il *aimoit* la guerre, Alexander was brave, he loved war ; *j'avois* un ami, I had a friend ; Tite *étoit* les délices du genre humain, Titus was the delight of mankind.

The *preterite* expresses an action done at a determined and specified time, which is entirely elapsed ; as, *je fus* hier à la comédie, I was at the play last night ; il y a quinze jours que *je parlai* à votre sœur, touchant cette affaire, I spoke to your sister a fortnight ago, about that affair ; *vous écrivîtes* à votre frère, il y a huit jours, you wrote to your brother eight days ago ; in which instances the time when the actions took place is entirely past.

Let it not be concluded from the above, that the preterite is never used but when a certain time is mentioned in the sentence, for it is often used without the precise time being specified ; as, *ils sortirent* à l'insçu de votre mère, they went out unknown to your mother ; nous nous *vîmes* entouré de plus de vingt mille hommes, we saw ourselves surrounded by more than twenty thousand men. The proper use of the imperfect and preterite tenses can only be acquired by practice, and a proper attention to the import of the sentence. The

The *future* expresses an action that is to take place some time hence, as, *j'irai* chez ma tante demain, to-morrow I will go to my aunt's; *je vous dirai* quelque chose demain, I will tell you something to-morrow; *mon frère aura* un cheval, il en sera bien aise, my brother shall have a horse, he will be very glad of it; *les enfans auront* des pommes, et les *mangeront* après dîné, the children shall have some apples, and shall eat them after dinner.

The *conditional* always implies some condition or supposition, and relates to the present time, as, *voudriez* vous me faire ce plaisir si—? would you do me that kindness if—? *je vous prêterois* vingt guinées si *je pouvois*, I would lend you twenty guineas if I could.

The tenses of the subjunctive mood are but two, *present* and *imperfect*, though they apply both to present, past, and future time; as, *croyez* vous que la paix se *fasse* cet hiver? do you think that peace will be made this winter? *je crains* qu'elle s'en aille sans me parler, I fear she will go without speaking to me; *il faut* que vous *restiez* jusqu'à ce qu'il *vienne*, you must stay till he comes; *il a fallu* que j'*aie* consulté tous les médecins, I was obliged to consult all the physicians.

There are other tenses in the foregoing moods which are called *compounds*, and are formed by adding the participle passive of any verb to the simple tenses of the verb to have, as will be seen hereafter.

It has been before observed that verbs are divided into seven sorts, first, *auxiliary*, which means *helping*, as they help to form the different tenses of other verbs.° There are but two of them, namely, *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be.

The *active* verb implies that the action passes from the agent, which is the noun or pronoun which goes before it, to the object, which is the noun or pronoun which follows it; as, *Alexandre aimoit l'étude*, Alexander loved study, in which instance Alexander is the agent. loved the active verb, and study the object or thing loved.

Passive verbs shew that the action is received or suffered by the agent, as, *les rebelles seront punis*, the rebels shall be punished, that is, they shall receive or suffer punishment.

Neuter verbs have no object, the action remaining in the agent, as, *je dors*, I sleep; *elle soupire*, she sighs; *ils voyagent*, they travel.

Personal verbs are those that are conjugated with three persons in each number.

Impersonal verbs have only the third person singular.

Reflective verbs denote that the action returns upon the agent that produces it; as, *ma sœur se repent de ses fautes*, my sister repents of her faults; *ils s'appliquent trop à l'étude*, they apply themselves too much to study.

These

These verbs have always *se* before the infinitive, and are conjugated with double pronouns; as, *je me, tu te, il se, nous nous, vous vous, ils se, &c.* *je me repens, tu te repens, il se repent; nous nous repentons, vous vous repentez, ils se repentent.*

CONJUGATION of the AUXILIARY VERB, *AVOIR*, to have.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Avoir*, to have,
Active Participle, *Ayant*, having,
Participle Past, *Eu*, had.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	Plural.
<i>J'ai</i> , I have,	<i>Nous avons</i> , we have,	
<i>Tu as</i> , thou hast,	<i>Vous avez</i> , you have,	
<i>Il a</i> , he has,	<i>Ils ont</i> , they have.	

Singular.	Imperfect.	Plural.
<i>J'avois</i> , I had,	<i>Nous avions</i> , we had,	
<i>Tu avois</i> , thou hadst,	<i>vous aviez</i> , you had,	
<i>Il avoit</i> , he had,	<i>Ils avoient</i> , they had.	

Singular.	Preterite.	Plural.
<i>J'eus</i> , I had,	<i>Nous eûmes</i> , we had,	
<i>Tu eus</i> , thou hadst,	<i>Vous eûtes</i> , you had,	
<i>Il eut</i> , he had,	<i>Ils eurent</i> , they had.	

Singular

Singular.	Future.	Plural.
<i>J'aurai</i> , I shall have,	<i>Nous aurons</i> , we shall have,	
<i>Tu auras</i> , thou wilt have,	<i>Vous aurez</i> , you shall have,	
<i>Il aura</i> , he will have,	<i>Ils auront</i> , they will have.	

Conditional. Singular.

J'aurois, I should have,
Tu aurois, thou shouldst have,
Il auroit, he should have,

Plural.

Nous aurions, we should have,
Vous auriez, you should have,
Ils auroient, they should have.

Compound of the Present. Singular.

J'ai eu, I have had,
Tu as eu, thou hadst had,
Il a eu, he has had,

Plural.

Nous avons eu, we have had,
Vous avez eu, you have had,
Ils ont eu, they have had.

Compound of the Preterite.

J'eus eu, I had had.

Compound of the Future.

J'aurai eu, I shall have had.

Compound of the Conditional.

J'aurois eu, I should have had.

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Singular. *Aie*, have thou,
Qu'il ait, let him have,
Qu'elle ait, let her have,
- Plural. *Ayons*, let us have,
Ayez, have ye,
Qu'ils aient, let them have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

- Que j'aie*, that I may have,
tu aies, that thou may'st have,
il ait, that he may have,

Plural.

- Que nous ayons*, that we may have,
vous ayez, that you may have,
ils aient, that they may have.

Imperfect. Singular.

- Que j'eusse*, that I might have,
tu eusses, that thou might'st have,
il eût, that he might have,

Plural.

- Que nous eussions*, that we might have.
vous eussiez, that you might have,
ils eussent, that they might have.

Compound of the Present.*

- Que j'aie eu*, that I may have had.

Compound

Compound of the Imperfect.

Que j'eusse eu, that I might have had.

The whole of the compound tenses must be repeated by the learner, though the first person of each be only given.

CONJUGATION of the AUXILIARY VERB, *ETRE*, to be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Etre*, to be,
Participle Active, *Etant*, being,
Participle Past, *Été*, been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	Plural.
<i>Je suis</i> , I am,		<i>Nous sommes</i> , we are,
<i>Tu es</i> , thou art,		<i>Vous êtes</i> , you are,
<i>Il est</i> , he is,		<i>Ils sont</i> , they are.

Singular.	Imperfect.	Plural.
<i>J'étois</i> , I was,		<i>Nous étions</i> , we were,
<i>Tu étois</i> , thou wast,		<i>Vous étiez</i> , you were,
<i>Il étoit</i> , he was,		<i>Ils étoient</i> , they were.

Singular.	Preterite.	Plural.
<i>Je fus</i> , I was,		<i>Nous fûmes</i> , we were,
<i>Tu fus</i> , thou wast,		<i>Vous fûtes</i> , you were,
<i>Il fut</i> , he was,		<i>Ils furent</i> , they were.

Singular.

Singular. Future. Plural.

Je serai, I shall be, *Nous serons*, we shall be,
Tu seras, thou wilt be, *Vous serez*, you shall be,
Il sera, he will be, *Ils seront*, they will be.

Conditional. Singular.

Je serois, I should be,
Tu serois, thou should'st be,
Il seroit, he should be,

Plural.

Nous serions, we should be,
Vous seriez, you should be,
Ils seroient, they should be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present. *J'ai été*, I have been.
Imperfect. *J'avois été*, I had been.
Preterite. *J'eus été*, I had been.
Future. *J'aurai été*, I shall have been.
Conditional. *J'aurois été*, I should have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. Plural.
Sois, be thou, *Soyons*, let us be,
Qu'il soit, let him be, *Soyez*, be ye,
Qu'elle soit, let her be, *Qu'ils soient*, let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.
Que je sois, that I may be,
tu sois, that thou may'st be,
il soit, that he may be,

Plural.

Plural.

Que nous soyons, that we may be,
vous soyez, that you may be,
ils soient, that they may be,

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je fusse, that I might be,
tu fusses, that thou might'st be,
il fût, that he might be,

Plural.

Que nous fussions, that we might be,
vous fussiez, that you might be,
ils fussent, that they might be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Present. *Que j'aie été*, that I may have been.

Imperfect. *Que j'eusse été*, that I might have been.

There are four regular conjugations in French, distinguished by the ending of the infinitive mood.

The first ends in *er*, as *donner*, to give.

The second in *ir*, as *finir*, to finish.

The third in *avoir*, as *recevoir*, to receive.

The fourth in *re*, as *entendre*, to hear.

All regular verbs are conjugated like these, according to their respective conjugations, of which the four following will serve as models.

FIRST CONJUGATION in *er*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *donner*, to give,

Participle Active, *Donnant*, giving,

Participle Past, *Donné*, given.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je donne, I give,
Tu donnes, thou givest,
Il donne, he gives,

Plural.

Nous donnons, we give,
Vous donnez, you give,
Ils donnent, they give.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je donnois, I did give,
Tu donnois, thou didst give,
Il donnoit, he did give,

Plural.

Nous donnions, we did give,
Vous donniez, you did give,
Ils donnoient, they did give.

Preterite. Singular.

Je donnai, I gave,
Tu donnas, thou gav'st,
Il donna, he gave,

Plural.

Nous donnâmes, we gave,
Vous donnâtes, you gave,
Ils donnèrent, they gave,

Future. Singular.

Je donnerai, I shall give,
Tu donneras, thou wilt give,
Il donnera, he will give,

Plural.

Plural.

Nous donnerons, we will give,
Vous donnerez, you will give,
Ils donneront, they will give.

Conditional. Singular.

Je donnerois, I should give,
Tu donnerois, thou would'st give,
Il donneroit, he would give,

Plural.

Nous donnerions, we would give,
Vous donneriez, you would give,
Ils donneroient, they would give.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. *Donne*, give thou,
Qu'il donne, let him give,
Qu'elle donne, let her give,
 Plural. *Donnons*, let us give.
Donnez, give ye,
Qu'ils donnent, let them give.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je donne, that I may give,
tu donnes, that thou may'st give,
il donne, that he may give,

Plural.

Que nous donnions, that we may give,
vous donniez, that you may give,
ils donnent, that they may give.

Imperfect

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je donnasse, that I might give,
tu donnasses, that thou might'st give,
il donnât, that he might give,

Plural.

Que nous donnassions, that we might give,
vous donnassiez, that you might give,
ils donnassent, that they might give.

The compounds of this and all regular verbs are formed with the simple tenses of the verb *avoir*, and the participle past of the other verb ; as,

J'ai donné, I have given.

J'avois donné, I had given.

J'eus donné, I had given.

J'aurai donné, I shall have given.

J'aurois donné, I should have given.

Que j'aie donné, that I may have given.

Que j'eusse donné, that I might have given.

SECOND CONJUGATION in *ir*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Finir*, to finish,

Participle Active, *Finissant*, finishing,

Participle Past, *Fini*, finished.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Present.

Plural.

Je finis, I finish,

Nous finissons, we finish,

Tu finis, thou finishest,

Vous finissez, you finish,

Il finit, he finishes,

Ils finissent, they finish.

Imperfect.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je finissois, I did finish,
Tu finissois, thou didst finish,
Il finissoit, he did finish,

Plural.

Nous finissions, we did finish,
Vous finissiez, you did finish,
Ils finissoient, they did finish.

Preterite. Singular.

Je finis, I finished,
Tu finis, thou finished'st,
Il finit, he finished,

Plural.

Nous finîmes, we finished,
Vous finîtes, you finished,
Ils finirent, they finished.

Future. Singular.

Je finirai, I shall finish,
Tu finiras, thou wilt finish,
Il finira, he will finish,

Plural.

Nous finirons, we will finish,
Vous finirez, you will finish,
Ils finiront, they will finish.

Conditional. Singular.

Te finirois, I would finish,
Ju finirois, thou would'st finish,
Il finiroit, he would finish,

Plural

Plural.

Nous finirions, we would finish,
Vous finiriez, you would finish,
Ils finiroient, they would finish.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. *Finis*, finish thou,
Qu'il finisse, let him finish,
Qu'elle finisse, let her finish.

Plural. *Finissons*, let us finish,
Finissez, finish ye,
Qu'ils finissent, let them finish.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je finisse, that I may finish,
tu finisses, that thou may'st finish,
il finisse, that he may finish,

Plural.

Que nous finissions, that we may finish,
vous finissiez, that you may finish,
ils finissent, that they may finish.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je finisse, that I might finish,
tu finisses, that thou might'st finish,
il finît, that he might finish,

Plural.

Que nous finissions, that we might finish,
vous finissiez, that you might finish,
ils finissent, that they might finish.

THIRD CONJUGATION in *evoir*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Recevoir*, to receive,
Participle Active, *Recevant*, receiving,
Participle Past, *Reçu*, received.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je reçois, I receive,
Tu reçois, thou receivest,
Il reçoit, he receives,

Plural.

Nous recevons, we receive,
Vous recevez, you receive,
Ils reçoivent, they receive.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je recevois, I did receive,
Tu recevois, thou didst receive,
Il recevoit, he did receive,

Plural.

Nous recevions, we did receive,
Vous receviez, you did receive,
Ils recevoient, they did receive.

Preterite. Singular.

Je reçus, I received,
Tu reçus, thou received'st,
Il reçut, he received,

Plural.

Plural.

Nous reçûmes, we received,
Vous reçûtes, you received,
Ils reçurent, they received.

Future. Singular.

Je recevrai, I shall receive,
Tu recevras, thou wilt receive,
Il recevra, he will receive,

Plural.

Nous recevrons, we shall receive,
Vous recevrez, you will receive,
Ils recevront, they will receive.

Conditional. Singular.

Je recevrais, I should receive,
Tu recevrais, thou should'st receive,
Il recevrait, he should receive,

Plural.

Nous recevriions, we would receive,
Vous recevriez, you should receive,
Ils recevraient, they should receive.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular *Reçois*, receive thou,
Qu'il reçoive, let him receive,
Qu'elle reçoive, let her receive,

Plural. *Recevons*, let us receive,
Recevez, receive ye,
Qu'ils reçoivent, let them receive.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je reçoive, that I may receive,
tu reçoives, that thou may'st receive,
il reçoive, that he may receive.

Plural.

Que nous recevions, that we may receive,
vous receviez, that you may receive,
ils reçoivent, that they may receive.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je reçusse, that I might receive,
tu reçusses, that thou might'st receive,
il reçut, that he might receive,

Plural.

Que nous reçussions, that we might receive,
vous reçussiez, that you might receive,
ils reçussent, that they might receive.

FOURTH CONJUGATION in *re*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Vendre*, to sell,
 Participle Active, *Vendant*, selling,
 Participle Past, *Vendu*, sold.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je vends, I sell,
Tu vends, thou sellest,
Il vend, he sells,

Plural.

Plural.

Nous vendons, we sell,
Vous vendez, you sell,
Ils vendent, they sell.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je vendois, I did sell.
Tu vendois, thou did'st sell,
Il vendoit, he did sell,

Plural.

Nous vendions, we did sell,
Vous vendiez, you did sell,
Ils vendoient, they did sell.

Preterite. Singular.

Je vendis, I sold,
Tu vendis, thou sold'st,
Il vendit, he sold,

Plural.

Nous vendîmes, we sold,
Vous vendîtes, you sold,
Ils vendirent, they sold.

Future. Singular.

Je vendrai, I shall sell,
Tu vendras, thou wilt sell,
Il vendra, he will sell,

Plural.

Nous vendrons, we shall sell,
Vous vendrez, you will sell,
Ils vendront, they will sell.

Conditional.

Conditional. Singular.

Je vendrois, I should sell,
Tu vendrois, thou should'st sell,
Il vendroit, he should sell,

Plural.

Nous vendrions, we should sell,
Vous vendriez, you should sell,
Ils vendroient, they should sell.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. *Vends*, sell thou,
Qu'il vende, let him sell,
Qu'elle vende, let her sell,

Plural. *Vendons*, let us sell,
Vendez, sell ye,
Qu'ils vendent, let them sell.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je vende, that I may sell,
tu vendes, that thou may'st sell,
il vende, that he may sell,

Plural.

Que nous vendions, that we may sell,
vous vendiez, that you may sell,
ils vendent, that they may sell.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je vendisse, that I might sell,
tu vendisses, that thou might'st sell,
il vendit, that he might sell,

Plural.

Plural.

Que nous vendissions, that we might sell,
vous vendissiez, that you might sell,
ils vendissent, that they might sell.

CONJUGATION of a VERB REFLECTIVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *S'appliquer*, to apply one's self,
 Part. Active, *S'appliquant*, applying one's self,
 Part. Past, *Appliqué*, applied.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Je m'applique, I apply myself,
Tu t'appliques,
Il s'applique,

Plural.

Nous nous appliquons, we apply, &c.
Vous vous appliquez,
Ils s'appliquent.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je m'appliquois, I did apply myself,
Tu t'appliquois,
Il s'appliquoit.

Plural.

Nous nous appliquions, we did, &c.
Vous vous appliquiez,
Ils s'appliquoient.

Preterite.

Preterite. Singular.

Je m'appliquai, I applied myself,
Tu t'appliquas,
Il s'appliqua,

Plural.

Nous nous appliquâmes, we applied, &c.
Vous vous applicâtes,
Ils s'appliquèrent,

Future. Singular.

Je m'appliquerai, I shall apply myself,
Tu t'appliqueras,
Il s'appliquera,

Plural.

Nous nous appliquerons, we shall, &c.
Vous vous appliquerez,
Ils s'appliqueront.

Conditional. Singular.

Je m'appliquerois, I should apply myself,
Tu t'appliquerois,
Il s'appliqueroit,

Plural.

Nous nous appliquerions, we should, &c.
Vous vous appliqueriez,
Ils s'appliqueroient.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. *Applique-toi*, apply thyself,
Qu'il s'applique, let him apply himself,
Qu'elle s'applique, let her apply herself,

Plural. *Appliquons nous*, let us apply ourselves,
Appliquez vous, apply yourselves,
Qu'ils s'appliquent, let them, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je m'applique, that I may apply myself,
tu t'appliques,
il s'applique,

Plural.

Que nous nous appliquions, that we may, &c.
vous vous appliquiez,
ils s'appliquent.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je m'appliquasse, that I might, &c.
tu t'appliquasses,
il s'appliquât.

Plural.

Que nous nous appliquassions, that we might, &c.
vous vous appliquassiez,
ils s'appliquassent.

The Verb AVOIR, to HAVE, Conjugated Interrogatively Negatively.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

N'ai je pas? have I not?
N'as tu pas? hast thou not?
N'a t'il pas? has he not?

Plural.

N'avons nous pas? have we not?
N'avez vous pas? have you not?
N'ont ils pas? have they not?

Imperfect. Singular.

N'avois je pas? had I not?
N'avois tu pas? had'st thou not?
N'avoit il pas? had he not?

Plural.

N'avions nous pas? had we not?
N'aviez vous pas? had you not?
N'avoient ils pas? had they not?

Preterite. Singular:

N'eus je pas? had I not?
N'eus tu pas? had'st thou not?
N'eut il pas? had he not?

Plural.

N'eûmes nous pas? had we not?
N'eûtes vous pas? had you not?
N'eurent ils pas? had they not?

Future.

Future. Singular.

N'aurai je pas? shall I not have?

N'auras tu pas? wilt thou not have?

N'aura t'il pas? will he not have?

Plural.

N'aurons nous pas? shall we not have?

N'aurez vous pas? shall you not have?

N'auront ils pas? shall they not have?

Conditional. Singular.

N'aurois je pas? should I not have?

N'aurois tu pas? should'st thou not have?

N'auroit il pas? should he not have?

Plural.

N'aurions nous pas? should we not have?

N'auriez vous pas? should you not have?

N'auoient ils pas? should they not have?

Let it be observed that the interrogation can only take place in the indicative mood, as the other moods express totally different modifications of the verbs; there are, however, some few expressions wherein the pronoun is placed after the verb in the subjunctive, but nevertheless it is by no means an interrogation, and belongs more properly to the peculiar idiom of the language, than to the simple rules, which are the only objects of this little grammar. The rest of the verb conjugated negatively is thus:

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *N'aie pas*, have not,
Qu'il n'ait pas, let him not have,
Qu'elle n'ait pas, let her not have,

Plur. *N'ayons pas*, let us not have,
N'ayez pas, have not,
Qu'ils n'aient pas, let them not have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je n'aie pas, that I may not have,
tu n'aies pas, that thou may'st not have,
il n'ait pas, that he may not have,

Plural.

Que nous n'ayons pas, that we may not have,
vous n'ayez pas, that you may not have,
ils n'aient pas, that they may not have.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je n'eusse pas, that I might not have,
tu n'eusses pas, that thou might'st not have,
il n'eût pas, that he might not have,

Plural.

Que nous n'eussions pas, that we might not have,
vous n'eussiez pas, that you might not have,
ils n'eussent pas, that they might not have.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *N'avoir pas*, not to have,
 Part. Active, *N'ayant pas*, not having,
 Part. Past, *Ne pas eu*, not had.

The Verb *ETRE*, to BE, Conjugated Interrogatively Negatively.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Ne suis je pas? am I not?

N'es tu pas? art thou not?

N'est il pas? is he not?

Plural.

Ne sommes nous pas? are we not?

N'êtes vous pas? are you not?

Ne sont ils pas? are they not?

Imperfect. Singular.

N'étois je pas? was I not?

N'étois tu pas? wast thou not?

N'étoit il pas? was he not?

Plural.

N'étions nous pas? were we not?

N'étiez vous pas? were you not?

N'étoient ils pas? were they not?

Preterite. Singular.

Ne fus je pas? was I not?

Ne fus tu pas? wast thou not?

Ne fut il pas? was he not?

Plural.

Ne fûmes nous pas? were we not?

Ne fûtes vous pas? were you not?

Ne furent ils pas? were they not?

Future.

Future. Singular.

Ne serai je pas? shall I not be?

Ne seras tu pas? wilt thou not be?

Ne sera t'il pas? will he not be?

Plural.

Ne serons nous pas? shall we not be?

Ne serez vous pas? will you not be?

Ne seront ils pas? will they not be?

Conditional. Singular.

Ne serois je pas? should I not be?

Ne serois tu pas? should'st thou not be?

Ne seroit il pas? should he not be?

Plural.

Ne serions nous pas? should we not be?

Ne seriez vous pas? should you not be?

Ne seroient ils pas? should they not be?

The same observation is to be made here, as respects the interrogation of the last verb. The rest is simply negative

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Ne sois pas*, be not,

Qu'il ne soit pas, let him not be,

Plur. *Ne soyons pas*, let us not be,

Ne soyez pas. be ye not,

Qu'ils ne soyent pas, let them not be.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je ne sois pas, that I may not be,
tu ne sois pas, that thou may'st not be,
il ne soit pas, that he may not be,

Plural.

Que nous ne soyons pas, that we may not be,
vous ne soyez pas, that you may not be,
ils ne soient pas, that they may not be.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je ne fusse pas, that I might not be,
tu ne fusses pas, that thou might'st not be,
il ne fut pas, that he might not be,

Plural.

Que nous ne fussions pas, that we might not be,
vous ne fussiez pas, that you might not be,
ils ne fussent pas, that they might not be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

The compounds are formed simply by adding the participle past of either verb to the tenses conjugated as before: Example,

Compound of the Present.

N'ai je pas eu ? have I not had ?
N'ai je pas été ? have I not been ?

Imperfect.

N'avois je pas eu ? had I not had ?
N'avois je pas été ? had I not been ?

Preterite]

Preterite.

N'eus je pas eu ? had I not had ?

N'eus je pas été ? had I not been ?

Future.

N'aurai je pas eu ? shall I not have had ?

N'aurai je pas été ? shall I not have been ?

Conditional.

N'aurois je pas eu ? should I not have had ?

N'aurois je pas été ? should I not have been ?

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Compound of the Present.

Que je n'aie pas eu, that I may not have had.

Que je n'aie pas été, that I may not have been.

Imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas eu, that I might not have had.

Que je n'eusse pas été, that I might not have been.

It will be proper for the scholar to go through the whole of the tenses, though they be not put down, as it will greatly facilitate the remembrance of these two verbs, which is a very essential point to gain.

N. B. When the English verb *to be*, precedes any noun signifying *old, hungry, thirsty, cold, hot, or afraid*, it must be rendered in French by the verb *to have*; examples, how old is he? *quel âge a t-il ?* he is twenty, *il a vingt ans*; are you warm? *avez vous chaud ?* no, I am cold, non, *j'ai froid*; are you thirsty? *avez vous soif ?* no, but I am hungry? non, mais *j'ai faim*. The

The Verb *AVOIR*, to HAVE, Conjugated Impersonally with the adverb *y*, there.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Y avoir*, there be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Il y a, there is, or there are; *il n'y a pas*, there is not.

Imperfect.

Il y avoit, there was, or there were; *il n'y avoit pas*, there was not.

Preterite.

Il y eut, there was, or there were; *il n'y eut pas*, there was not.

Future.

Il y aura, there will be; *il n'y aura pas*, there will not be.

Conditional.

Il y auroit, there would be; *il n'y auroit pas*, there would not be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Qu'il y ait, let there be; *qu'il n'y ait pas*, let there not be.

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Qu'il y ait, that there may be; *qu'il n'y ait pas*,
that there may not be.

Imperfect.

Qu'il y eût, that there might be; *qu'il n'y eût pas*,
that there might not be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Il y a eu, there has been.

Il y avoit eu, there had been.

Il y eut eu, there had been.

Il y aura eu, there will have been.

Il y auroit eu, there would have been.

Qu'il y ait eu, that there may have been.

Qu'il y eût eu, that there might have been.

The following verbs are irregular, that is, they do not conform to the regular mode of conjugation.—As the learner must by this time be well acquainted with the pronouns that are used in conjugating a verb, it is no longer necessary to put them, and likewise the signs of the tenses in English, therefore the English to the infinitive mood and participles will be sufficient.

ALLER, to Go.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Aller*, to go,

Part. Active, *Allant*, going,

Part. Past, *Allé*, gone.

Indicative

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Vais</i>	<i>vas,</i>	<i>va,</i>
Plur.	<i>Allons,</i>	<i>allez,</i>	<i>vont.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Allois,</i>	<i>allois,</i>	<i>alloit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Allions,</i>	<i>alliez,</i>	<i>alloient.</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Allai,</i>	<i>allas,</i>	<i>alla,</i>
Plur.	<i>Allâmes,</i>	<i>allâtes,</i>	<i>allèrent.</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Fus,</i>	<i>fus,</i>	<i>fut,</i>
Plur.	<i>Fûmes,</i>	<i>fûtes,</i>	<i>furent.</i>

Future.

Sing.	<i>Irai,</i>	<i>iras,</i>	<i>ira,</i>
Plur.	<i>Irons,</i>	<i>irez,</i>	<i>iront.</i>

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Irois,</i>	<i>irois,</i>	<i>iroit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Irions,</i>	<i>iriez,</i>	<i>iroient.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Va,</i>	<i>aille,</i>
Plur.	<i>Allons,</i>	<i>allez, aillent.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Aille,</i>	<i>ailles,</i>	<i>aille,</i>
Plur.	<i>Aillions,</i>	<i>ailliez,</i>	<i>aillent.</i>

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Allasse, allasses, allât,*
 Plur. *Allassions, allassiez, allassent.*

This verb has two preterites in the indicative mood, the last is more frequently and more elegantly used than the first; as, we went to my aunt's yesterday, nous *fûmes* chez ma tante hier, in preference to nous *allâmes* chez ma tante hier.

This verb is also conjugated as a reflective one, with the particle *en*, and signifies to go away; as,

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *S'en aller*, to go away.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular. *Je m'en vais,*
Tu t'en vas,
Il s'en va,

Plural. *Nous nous en allons,*
Vous vous en allez,
Ils s'en vont.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je m'en allois, negatively, *je ne m'en allois pas.*

Preterite. Singular.

Je m'en allai,—*je ne m'en allai pas.*

Preterite.

Preterite. Singular.

Je m'en fus, — je ne m'en fus pas.

Future. Singular.

Je m'en irai, — je ne m'en irai pas.

Conditional. Singular.

Je m'en irois, — je ne m'en irois pas.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Singular.

Que je m'en aille, — que je ne m'en aille pas.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je m'en allasse, — que je ne m'en allasse pas.

It likewise may be conjugated interrogatively, as,

S'en va t-il ? is he going away?*Vous en allez vous ?* are you going away?*Ne s'en vont ils pas ?* are they not going away?The compounds are formed with the verb *être*, as,*Je m'en suis allé,* I have gone away.*Je m, en étois allé,* I had gone away, &c. &c.*VENIR*, to COME.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Venir*, to come.Participle Active, *Venant*, coming,Participle Past, *Venu*, came.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. <i>Viens,</i>	<i>viens,</i>	<i>vient,</i>
Plur. <i>Venons,</i>	<i>venez,</i>	<i>viennent.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>Venois,</i>	<i>venois,</i>	<i>venoit,</i>
Plur. <i>Venions,</i>	<i>veniez,</i>	<i>venaient.</i>

Preterite.

Sing. <i>Vins,</i>	<i>vins,</i>	<i>vint,</i>
Plur. <i>Vinmes,</i>	<i>vintes,</i>	<i>vinrent,</i>

Future.

Sing. <i>Viendrai,</i>	<i>viendras,</i>	<i>viendra,</i>
Plur. <i>Viendrons,</i>	<i>viendrez,</i>	<i>viendront.</i>

Conditional.

Sing. <i>Viendrois,</i>	<i>viendrois,</i>	<i>viendrait,</i>
Plur. <i>Viendrions,</i>	<i>viendriez,</i>	<i>viendraient.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Viens,</i>	<i>viens,</i>
Plur. <i>Venons,</i>	<i>venez,</i>	<i>viennent.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. <i>Vienne,</i>	<i>viennes,</i>	<i>vienne,</i>
Plur. <i>Venions,</i>	<i>veniez,</i>	<i>viennent.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>Vinssse,</i>	<i>vinsses,</i>	<i>vint,</i>
Plur. <i>Vinssions,</i>	<i>vinssiez,</i>	<i>vinssent.</i>

Pouvoir,

POUVOIR, to be ABLE.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Present, *Pouvoir*, to be able,
 Part. Active, *Pouvant*, being able,
 Part. Past, *Pu*, been able.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing. *Puis*, *peux*, *peut*,
 Plur. *Pouvons*, *pouvez*, *peuvent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Pouvois*, *pouvais*, *pouvait*,
 Plur. *Pouvions*, *pouviez*, *pouvoient*.

Preterite.

Sing. *Pus*, *pus*, *put*,
 Plur. *Pûmes*, *pûtes*, *purent*.

Future.

Sing. *Pourrai*, *pourras*, *pourra*,
 Plur. *Pourrons*, *pourrez*, *pourront*.

Conditional.

Sing. *Pourrois*, *pourrois*, *pourroit*,
 Plur. *Pourrions*, *pourriez*, *pourroient*.

There is no Imperative Mood to this Verb.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present.**

Sing. *Puisse*, *puisses*, *puisse*,
 Plur. *Puissions*, *puissiez*, *puissent*,
 Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>Pusse,</i>	<i>pusses,</i>	<i>put,</i>
Plur. <i>Pussions,</i>	<i>pussiez,</i>	<i>pussent.</i>

SAVOIR, to KNOW.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Savoir*, to know,
 Part. Active, *Sachant*, knowing,
 Part. Past, *Su*, known.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. <i>Sais,</i>	<i>sais,</i>	<i>sait,</i>
Plur. <i>Savons,</i>	<i>savez,</i>	<i>savent.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>Savois,</i>	<i>savois,</i>	<i>savoit,</i>
Plur. <i>Savions,</i>	<i>saviez,</i>	<i>savoient.</i>

Preterite,

Sing. <i>Sus,</i>	<i>sus,</i>	<i>sut,</i>
Plur. <i>Sûmes,</i>	<i>sûtes,</i>	<i>surent.</i>

Future.

Sing. <i>Saurai,</i>	<i>sauras,</i>	<i>saura,</i>
Plur. <i>Saurons,</i>	<i>saurez,</i>	<i>sauront.</i>

Conditional.

Sing. <i>Saurois,</i>	<i>saurois,</i>	<i>sauroit,</i>
Plur. <i>Saurions,</i>	<i>sauriez,</i>	<i>sauroient.</i>

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Saches, sache,*
 Plur. *Sachons, sachez, sachent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Sache, saches, sache,*
 Plur. *Sachions, sachiez, sachent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Susse, susses, sût,*
 Plur. *Sussions, sussiez, sussent.*

VALOIR, to be WORTH.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Valoir*, to be worth,
 Part. Active, *Valant*, being worth,
 Part. Past, *Valu*, been worth.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Vaux, vaux, vaut,*
 Plur. *Valons, valez, valent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Valois, valois, valoit,*
 Plur. *Valions, valiez, valoient.*

Preterite.

Preterite.

Sing. *Valus, valus, valut,*
Plur. *Valûmes, valûtes, valurent.*

Future.

Sing. *Vaudrai, vaudras, vaudra,*
Plur. *Vaudrons, vaudrez, vaudront.*

Conditional.

Sing. *Vaudrois, vaudrois, vaudroit,*
Plur. *Vaudrions, vaudriez, vaudroien.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Vaux, vaille,*
Plur. *Valons, valez, vaillent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Vaille, vailles, vaille,*
Plur. *Valions, valiez, vaillent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Valusse, valusses, valût,*
Plur. *Valussions, valussiez, valussent.*

VOIR, to SEE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Voir*, to see,
Part. Active, *Voyant*, seeing,
Part. Past, *Vu*, seen.

INDICAT

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Vois,</i>	<i>vois,</i>	<i>voit.</i>
Plur.	<i>Voyons,</i>	<i>voyez,</i>	<i>voient.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Voyois,</i>	<i>voyois,</i>	<i>voyoit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Voyions,</i>	<i>voyiez,</i>	<i>voyoient.</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Vis,</i>	<i>vis,</i>	<i>vit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Vîmes,</i>	<i>vîtes,</i>	<i>virent.</i>

Future.

Sing.	<i>Verrai,</i>	<i>verras,</i>	<i>verra,</i>
Plur.	<i>Verrons,</i>	<i>verrez,</i>	<i>verront.</i>

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Verrois,</i>	<i>verrois,</i>	<i>verroit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Verrions,</i>	<i>verriez,</i>	<i>verroient.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Vois,</i>	<i>voie,</i>
Plur.	<i>Voyons,</i>	<i>voyez, voient.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Voie,</i>	<i>voies,</i>	<i>voie,</i>
Plur.	<i>Voyions,</i>	<i>voyiez,</i>	<i>voient.</i>

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Visse,</i>	<i>visses,</i>	<i>vît,</i>
Plur.	<i>Vissions,</i>	<i>vissiez,</i>	<i>vissent.</i>

VOULOIR, to be WILLING.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Vouloir*, to be willing.
 Part. Active, *Voulant*, being willing,
 Part. Past, *Voulu*, been willing.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Veux,</i>	<i>veux,</i>	<i>veut,</i>
Plur.	<i>Voulons,</i>	<i>voulez,</i>	<i>veulent.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Voulois,</i>	<i>voulois,</i>	<i>vouloit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Voulions,</i>	<i>vouliez,</i>	<i>vouloient.</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Voulus,</i>	<i>voulus,</i>	<i>volut,</i>
Plur.	<i>Voulâmes,</i>	<i>voulâtes,</i>	<i>voulurent.</i>

Future.

Sing.	<i>Voudrai,</i>	<i>voudras,</i>	<i>voudra,</i>
Plur.	<i>Voudrons,</i>	<i>voudrez,</i>	<i>voudront.</i>

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Voudrois,</i>	<i>voudrois,</i>	<i>voudroit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Voudrions,</i>	<i>voudriez,</i>	<i>voudroient.</i>

The Imperative Mood is wanting.

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Veuille*, *veuilles*, *veuille*,
 Plur. *Vouillions*, *vouliez*, *veuillent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Voulusse*, *voulusses*, *voulût*,
 Plur. *Voulussions*, *voulussiez*, *voulussent*.

DIRE, to SAY, or to TELL.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Dire*, to say,
 Part. Active, *Disant*, saying,
 Part. Past, *Dit*, said.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Dis*, *dis*, *dit*,
 Plur. *Disons*, *dites*, *disent*,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Disois*, *disois*, *disoit*,
 Plur. *Disions*, *disiez*, *disoit*.

Preterite.

Sing. *Dis*, *dis*, *dit*,
 Plur. *Dîmes*, *dîtes*, *dirent*.

Future.

Future.

Sing.	<i>Dirai,</i>	<i>diras,</i>	<i>dira,</i>
Plur.	<i>Dirons,</i>	<i>direz,</i>	<i>diront.</i>

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Dirois,</i>	<i>dirois,</i>	<i>diroit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Dirions,</i>	<i>diriez,</i>	<i>diroient.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Dis,</i>	<i>dise,</i>
Plur.	<i>Disons,</i>	<i>dites, dissent.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Dise,</i>	<i>dises,</i>	<i>dise,</i>
Plur.	<i>Disions,</i>	<i>disiez,</i>	<i>dissent.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Disse,</i>	<i>disses,</i>	<i>dît,</i>
Plur.	<i>Dissions,</i>	<i>dissiez,</i>	<i>dissent.</i>

FAIRE, to MAKE, or to Do.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Faire*, to do,
 Part. Active, *Faisant*, doing,
 Part. Past, *Fait*, done.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. <i>Fais,</i>	<i>fais,</i>	<i>fait,</i>
Plur. <i>Faisons,</i>	<i>faites,</i>	<i>font.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>Faisois,</i>	<i>faisois,</i>	<i>faisoit,</i>
Plur. <i>Faisions,</i>	<i>faisiez,</i>	<i>faisoient.</i>

Preterite.

Sing. <i>Fis,</i>	<i>fis,</i>	<i>fit,</i>
Plur. <i>Fîmes,</i>	<i>fîtes,</i>	<i>firent,</i>

Future.

Sing. <i>Ferai,</i>	<i>feras,</i>	<i>fera,</i>
Plur. <i>Ferons,</i>	<i>feriez,</i>	<i>feront.</i>

Conditional.

Sing. <i>Ferois,</i>	<i>ferois,</i>	<i>feroit,</i>
Plur. <i>Ferions,</i>	<i>feriez,</i>	<i>feroient.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Fais,</i>	<i>fasse,</i>
Plur. <i>Faisons,</i>	<i>faites,</i>	<i>fassent.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. <i>Fasse,</i>	<i>fasses,</i>	<i>fasse,</i>
Plur. <i>Fassions,</i>	<i>fassiez,</i>	<i>fassent.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>Fisse,</i>	<i>fisses,</i>	<i>fit,</i>
Plur. <i>Fissions,</i>	<i>fissiez,</i>	<i>fissent.</i>

LIRE,

LIRE, to READ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Lire*, to read,Part. Active, *Lisant*, reading,Part. Past, *Lu*, read.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. <i>Lis</i> ,	<i>lis</i> ,	<i>lit</i> ,
Plur. <i>Lisons</i> ,	<i>lisez</i> ,	<i>lisent</i> .

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>Lisois</i> ,	<i>lisois</i> ,	<i>lisoit</i> ,
Plur. <i>Lisions</i> ,	<i>lisiez</i> ,	<i>lisoient</i> .

Preterite.

Sing. <i>Lus</i> ,	<i>lus</i> ,	<i>lut</i> ,
Plur. <i>Lûmes</i> ,	<i>lûtes</i> ,	<i>lurent</i> .

Future.

Sing. <i>Lirai</i> ,	<i>liras</i> ,	<i>lira</i> ,
Plur. <i>Lirons</i> ,	<i>lirez</i> ,	<i>liront</i> .

Conditional.

Sing. <i>Lirois</i> ,	<i>lirois</i> ,	<i>liroit</i> ,
Plur. <i>Lirions</i> ,	<i>liriez</i> ,	<i>liroient</i> .

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. <i>Lis</i> ,	<i>lise</i> ,
Plur. <i>Lisons</i> ,	<i>lisez</i> ,
	<i>lisent</i> .

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. <i>Lise,</i>	<i>lises,</i>	<i>lise,</i>
Plur. <i>Lisions,</i>	<i>lisiez,</i>	<i>lisent.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>Lusse,</i>	<i>lusses,</i>	<i>lût,</i>
Plur. <i>Lussions,</i>	<i>lussiez,</i>	<i>lussent.</i>

METTRE, to PUT.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Mettre*; to put,
 Part. Active, *Mettant*, putting,
 Part. Past, *Mis*, put.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. <i>Mets,</i>	<i>mets,</i>	<i>met,</i>
Plur. <i>Mettons,</i>	<i>mettez,</i>	<i>mettent.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing. <i>Mettois,</i>	<i>mettois,</i>	<i>mettoit,</i>
Plur. <i>Mettions,</i>	<i>mettiez,</i>	<i>mettoient.</i>

Preterite.

Sing. <i>Mis,</i>	<i>mis,</i>	<i>mit,</i>
Plur. <i>Mîmes,</i>	<i>mîtes,</i>	<i>mirent.</i>

Future.

Future.

Sing. *Mettrai, mettras, mettra,*
 Plur. *Mettrons, mettrez, mettront.*

Conditional.

Sing. *Mettrois, mettrois, mettroit,*
 Plur. *Mettrions, mettriez, mettroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Mets, mette,*
 Plur. *Mettons, mettez, mettent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. *Mette, mettes, mette,*
 Plur. *Mettions, mettiez, mettent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Misse, misses, mît,*
 Plur. *Missions, missiez, missent.*

PRENDRE, to TAKE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *Prendre*, to take,
 Part. Active, *Prenant*, taking,
 Part. Past, *Pris*, taken.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Prends,</i>	<i>prends,</i>	<i>prend,</i>
Plur.	<i>Prenons,</i>	<i>prenez,</i>	<i>prennent.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	<i>Prenois,</i>	<i>prenois,</i>	<i>prenoit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Prenions,</i>	<i>preniez,</i>	<i>prenaient.</i>

Preterite.

Sing.	<i>Pris,</i>	<i>pris,</i>	<i>prit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Primes,</i>	<i>prîtes,</i>	<i>prireut.</i>

Future.

Sing.	<i>Prendrai,</i>	<i>prendras,</i>	<i>prendra,</i>
Plur.	<i>Prendrons,</i>	<i>prendrez,</i>	<i>prendront.</i>

Conditional.

Sing.	<i>Prendrois,</i>	<i>prendrois,</i>	<i>prendroit,</i>
Plur.	<i>Prendrions,</i>	<i>prendriez,</i>	<i>prendroient.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	<i>Prends,</i>	<i>prenne,</i>
Plur.	<i>Prenons,</i>	<i>prenez,</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	<i>Prenne.</i>	<i>prennes,</i>	<i>prenne,</i>
Plur.	<i>Prenions,</i>	<i>preniez,</i>	<i>prennent.</i>

Imperfect,

Imperfect.

Sing. *Prisse, prisses, prit,*
 Plur. *Prissions, prissiez, prissent.*

SECTION VII.

On Participles.

PARTICIPLES are of two kinds, *active* and *passive*.

The *active* always ends in *ant*, and is not declinable; as, un homme *craignant* Dieu, a Man fearing God; une femme *craignant* Dieu, a woman fearing God.

When the active participle is preceded by a verb, article, or preposition, it is rendered into French by the infinitive mood; as, he is gone a walking, il est allé se *promener*; a virtuous man never leaves off doing good, l'homme vertueux ne cesse jamais de *faire* du bien.

The common mode of expressing the present tense in English, by adding an active participle to the verb to be, very much misleads young beginners in French; let me, then, admonish my little students not to fall into the error of rendering it in French by the participle, but to consider it as only a mark of the present tense; as, he is dancing, il *danse*, and not il est dansant; I was reading, je *lisois*,
 not

not j'étois lisant; I am coming, je viens, not je suis venant.

The *passive* participle is sometimes declinable, and sometimes not. It is always declinable when joined to the verb to be, and agrees with the nominative to that verb in gender and number; as, il est aimé, he is loved; elle est aimée, she is loved; ils sont aimés, elles sont aimées, they are loved.

It is likewise declinable when forming the compound tenses of an active or reflective verb, governing a pronoun in the accusative case; as, je l'ai vue, I have seen her; je l'ai vu, I have seen him; il s'est tué, he has killed himself; elle s'est tuée, she has killed herself; ils se sont tués, they have killed themselves.

There are so many niceties in French respecting the passive participle being declinable, that it would be far beyond my limits to expatiate upon them, and would not be properly understood by the pupils this grammar is intended for.

What I have said will be sufficient for the present; the rest will be learned as further progress is made in the study.

SECTION VIII.

On Adverbs.

IT is customary to divide this part of speech into many different classes, which load the memory

mory without encreasing the knowledge; I shall, therefore, content myself with making a few observations upon their construction.

The adverb is generally placed after the verb, if the tense be simple, but if compound, between the auxiliary and participle; as, *je me leve toujours de bonne heure*, I always rise early; *je n'ai pas eu votre livre*, I have not had your book; *je sors rarement*, I seldom go out; *il n'a pas encore appris sa leçon*, he has not yet learned his lesson.

It is a very common thing for learners to place the adverb immediately after the pronoun, as it often is in English. Let it be remembered that in French it is wholly improper, and that no adverbs but those of negation, directly follow the pronoun, and they are generally put one before and the other after the verb; as, *je ne lis pas*, I do not read; *il n'a point d'argent*, he has no money.

Before an infinitive mood the two negatives come together; as, *pour ne point répéter*, not to repeat; *ne pas dire*, not to tell.

Two negatives must be used in French, though but one be used in English.

Adverbs are often placed before adjectives to shew the extent of their signification; as, *je suis extrêmement malheureux*, I am extremely unhappy; *il est très poli*, he is very polite.

In interrogative sentences the adverb is placed at the beginning; as, *comment vous portez vous?* how do

do you do? *combien de sœurs avez vous?* how many sisters have you?

SECTION IX.

On Prepositions.

THE *Preposition* is a part of speech which shews the relation that nouns, pronouns, verbs, and adverbs bear to each other. They are indeclinable, and do not always govern the same case in French, but equally take the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative after them; as, la maison *de* mon père, my father's house; donnez cela *à* moi, give that to me; *à l'abri de* la pluie, sheltered from the rain.

Some require the infinitive of the verb after them, of which the following are examples; *après avoir diné*, after having dined; *après s'être reposé*, after having rested; *il a peur de vous incommoder*, he fears being troublesome to you; *il n'est pas capable de faire cela*, he is not capable of doing that; *un avis à suivre*, an advice worth following; *parlez moi avant de le faire*, speak to me before you do it; *pour vivre heureux*, in order to live happy; *il commença par se plaindre, et finit par demander de l'argent*, he began by complaining, and finished by asking money; *sans parler*, without speaking; *sans connoître votre mère*, without knowing your mother.

The

The prepositions *to* and *at* are frequently rendered into French by one of the articles *au*, *à la*, or *aux*, according to the gender and number of the following noun; as, *ils n'étoient pas à la maison*, they were not at home; *j'étois à l'église ce matin*, I was at church this morning; *ils sont allés au spectacle*, they are gone to the play.

The prepositions *at* and *to*, meaning at a person's house, are rendered by *chez*; as, *chez mon oncle*, at my uncle's; *il est allé chez Monsieur T*, he is gone to Mr. T's.

They are likewise often rendered by the articles *de*, *du*, *de la*, *des*; as, *ils se moquent de nous*, they laugh at us; *il me tarde de vous voir*, I long to see you; *je me rejouis du bonheur qui vous vous est arrivé*, I rejoice at the good fortune which has befallen you.

The preposition *de* is of infinite use in French, and is rendered into English either by *of*, *from*, *with*, *for*, *on*, *upon*, &c. according to the sense of the sentence; as, *je viens de chez vous*, I come from your house; *elle meurt de froid*, she starves with cold; *ils se repentent de ce qu'ils ont fait*, they repent for what they have done; *il vit de pain et d'eau*, he lives on bread and water.

SECTION X.

On Conjunctions.

THE *Conjunction* is a part of speech which joins sentences together. They are indeclinable,

clinable, and in French take either the indicative, subjunctive, or infinitive mood after them.

The greater part of French conjunctions are merely adverbs & prepositions, which become conjunctions by the manner in which they are used.

The following are the chief that require the subjunctive mood after them :

<i>Afin que</i> , that	<i>Malgre que</i> , for all that,
<i>Pour que</i> , that,	<i>De crainte que</i> , lest,
<i>A moins que</i> , unless,	<i>Bien que</i> , though,
<i>Avant que</i> , before,	<i>Quoique</i> , though,
<i>Au cas que</i> , in case that,	<i>Jusqu'à ce que</i> , until,
<i>De peur que</i> , for fear	<i>Supposé que</i> , suppose that,
that,	<i>Pourvu que</i> , provided that,

EXAMPLES.

Pourvu que vous soyez en état de le faire, provided that you be in a condition to do it; *de crainte qu'il ne vienne*, lest he comes; *afin que* vous en soyez sûr, that you may be sure of it; *quoiqu'ils aient de meilleurs amis*, though they may have better friends; attendez *jusqu'à ce qu'il revienne*, wait until he returns; ne le commencez pas *à moins que* vous ne soyez sûr de le finir ce soir, do not begin it unless you be sure of finishing it this evening; *en cas qu'ils soient libres*, in case they be free; *de peur que* vous le connoissiez, for fear that you may know it.

Nothing further can be said on conjunctions at present.

SECTION

SECTION XI.

On Interjections.

THE *Interjection* is so insignificant a part of speech that it scarcely deserves notice ; suffice it to say that it is nothing but an exclamation made use of to express the emotions by which the mind of the speaker is impressed.

Interjections are by no means necessary to the sense of the sentence, but very often interrupt its harmony, therefore the use of them is to be avoided.

I shall not take upon myself to give any list of the sounds to which people can give utterance when influenced by any of the passions, so I give full liberty to my young students to exclaim in what manner they think the best fitted to express their emotions.

EXERCISES upon the ARTICLES.

The father, mother, son, and daughter. The house,
pere, m. mère, f. fils, m. fille, f. maison, f.
 garden, and field belong to a lady.—
jardin, m. champ, m. appartiennent, v. dame, f.
 The knives, forks, and spoons.—The virtues of
couteaux, pl. fourchettes, pl. cuillers, pl. vertus, pl.
 Miss

Miss M.—The king's horses.—The room
Mademoiselle. cheveux, pl. chambre, f.
 door.—The lady's picture.—The beauty of the
porte, f. portrait, m. beauté, f.
 princess.—The soldiers' courage.—The child's
soldats, pl. courage, m. enfant, m.
 book.—You admire the beauties of spring.—
livre, m. admirez, v. printems, m.
 The heat of the sun.—The diligence of the
chaleur, f. soleil, m.
 scholars.—The prince spoke to the king.—We
écoliers, pl. parla, v.
 go to the park.—My sisters stay at home.—My
parc, m. sœurs, pl. restent, v.
 brother goes to school.—Give that to the Lady.—
école, m. cela, pro.
 Give some money to the poor.—Give the apples
argent, m. pauvres, pl. pommes, pl.
 to the children.—I have received a letter from my
lettre, f.
 mother.—They are separated from their friends.—
amis, pl.
 He set off from London yesterday.—Some bread,
partit, v. Londres, f. hier, ad. pain, m.
 some butter, fruit, and cream.—Some milk and
beurre, m. fruit, m. crème, f. lait, m.
 eggs.—A man, a woman, and a child.—A boy,
œufs, pl. homme, m. femme, f. garçon, m.
 girl, and dog.—A table, a chair, and a stool.—
filles, f. chien, m. table, f. chaise, f. tabouret, m.

On PRONOUNS.

My brother, sister, and aunt are gone out.—I will
frère, m. sœur, f. tante, f.

give you my penknife and pencil.—My scissors are
canif, m. crayon, m. ciseaux, pl.

blunt.—My uncle has given me a dog and a
émoussés, pl. oncle, m. chien, m.

gun.—Your hat and gloves are in the box.—
fusil, m. gants, pl. boîte, f.

My father has bought a good watch for my mother.
acheté, v. montre, f.

Thy sister is come to see thee.—Thou and thy son
filis, m.

and thy daughter, and all thy relations.—His
fille, f. parens, pl.

nephew died of a fever, in the twenty-fifth year
mourut, v. fièvre, f. année, f.

of his age, at his grandfather's castle, in Spain, and
chateau, m.

his sister became the sole inheritress of his uncle's
devint, v. seule, a. héritière, f.

estate, which is very considerable.—Her father
biens, pl. considerable, a.

and mother are displeased with her.—Your cousin
fachés, pl. contre, pr.

and mine are talking of the war.—His lesson is
guerre, f. leçon, f.

difficult, but mine is much more so.—His books
le, pr.

are below, but mine are above.—This needle is
en bas, adv. *en haut*, adv. *aiguille*, f.

her's.—That hat is not your's, it is your brother's.
chapeau, m.

Your horses are at the door.—Our house is large
cheveaux, pl. *porte*, f. *maison*, f.

and convenient.—Our cows are in the field.—
commode, adj. *vaches*, pl. *champ*, m.

Who is that man talking to your brother? It is
homme, m.

the shoemaker who has brought him his boots.—
cordonnier, m. *porté*, v. *bottes*, pl.

Of whom were you speaking?—Who told you that
parliez, v.

I was at your aunt's yesterday? It was my cousin
hier, adv. *cousine*, f.

whom I saw this morning.—That paper is good
matin, m. *papier*, m.

for nothing.—He who is diligent.—She who speaks
diligent, adj.

to you is very pretty.—They who despise
jolie, adj. *méprisent*, v.

learning are despicable.—Such as live honestly are
science, f. *méprisables*, adj. *honnêtement*, adv.

esteemed.—He who sings.—That lady who laughs
estimés, pl. *rit*, v.

has fine teeth.—Who is there?—What do you
dents, pl.

say?—What books have you read?—It is said that
livres, pl.

England has declared war against Spain.—People
Angleterre, f. *déclaré*, part. *Espagne*, f.

say

say that London is the finest city in Europe.—If

Londres, f.

ville, f. *Europe*, f.

one would be happy, one ought to be content

heureux, adj. *doit*, v.

with one's lot.—It is reported that the king

sort, m.

is ill.

malade, adj.

On the Verb AVOIR.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I have a book—thou hast a pen—he has a
plume, f.

knife—we have apples—you have pears—they
couteau, m. *poires*, pl.

have plumbs.

prunes, pl.

Imperfect.

I had a coat—thou had'st a bird—he had a gun
habit, m. *oiseau*, m. *fusil*, m.

we had some figs—you had ham—they had soup.

figues, pl. *jambon*, m. *soupe*, f.

Preterite.

I had a horse—thou had'st an ass—he had a
cheval, m. *ane*, m.

cow—(as soon as) we had a coach—you had a

vache, f. (*dès que*, c.)

carrosse, m.

chaise

chaise—they had a curricule.

chaise, f.

Future.

I shall have a muslin frock—thou wilt

mousseline, f. *fourreau*, m.

have a doll—she shall have a cradle—we shall have

poupée, f. *berceau*, m.

a dog—you shall have pens—they shall have ink.

chien, m. *plumes*, pl. *encre*, f.

Conditional.

I should have wine—thou should'st have paper—

vin, m. *papier*, m.

he should have money—we should have fruit—

argent, m. *fruit*, m.

you should have nuts—they should have fine

noisettes, pl.

horses.

cheveaux, pl.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Have the goodness to, &c.—let us have

bonté, f.

patience—let them have pleasure.

patience, f. *plaisir*, m.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

That I may have mulberries—although thou

meures, pl.

may'st have esteem for me—suppose that he may

estime, f.

have

have riches—provided that we have money—for
richesses, pl.

fear that you may have a fever—lest they may
fièvre, f.

have the intent to, &c.

dessein, m.

Imperfect.

In order that we might have a pleasant walk—
promenade, f.

that he might have a red coat—though they might
rouge, adj.

have no reward—that I might have no meat—for
recompense, f. *viande*, f.

fear that you might have the head ach—although—
mal de tête—

thou might'st have all the wisdom of
sagesse, f.

Solomon, thou never would'st have been agree-
jamais, adv.

able to her.

On the Verb ETRE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I am sorry—thou art sad—he is happy—we are
fâché, adj. *triste*, adj. *heureux*, adj.

deceived—you are idle—they are melancholy.

trompés, part. *paresseux*, adj. *melancolique*, adj.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

I was satisfied—thou wast displeased—he was
content, adj. *mécontent*, adj.
 cunning—we were imprudent—you were brave—
rusé, adj. *imprudens*, adj. *brave*, adj.
 they were gone out.
sortis, part.

Preterite.

I was there yesterday—thou wast not returned
y, adv. *revenu*, v.
 when I went out—he was angry at it—we were
sortis, v. *faché*, adj. *en*, adv.
 at home when you were ill—they were in the
au logis, m.
 dining room.
salle à manger.

Future.

I shall not be surprised——thou wilt be for-
surpris, part. *aban-*
 taken—he will be at Paris—we shall be in the
lonné, part.
 lark—you will be in Italy next month—they will
obscurité, f. *mois*, m.
 be glad to hear it.
bien aise, adj.

Conditional.

I should be merry—thou would'st be grate-
joyeux, adj. *reconnois-*
 ul—he would be ungrateful—we should be obe-
ant, adj. *ingrat*, adj. *obeis-*
 dient

dient—you would be obliging—they would be
sants, adj. *obligeants*, adj.

dextrous.

adroits, adj.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be sincere—let us be ready—let them be free—

sincere, adj. *prêts*, adj. *libres*, adj.

let us be grateful for all the favours we have re-
faveurs, pl.

ceived.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

That I may be free to choose—though thou be

choisir, v.

ignorant of the fact—lest he be afflicted—that we

fait, m.

afflige, v.

may be arrived before you be up—that they may

levé, v.

be industrious.

industrieux, adj.

Imperfect.

That I might be loved—that thou might'st be

aimé, v.

good—although he might be esteemed, he did not
bon, adj.

deserve it—for fear that we might be mistaken—
merite, v.

trompés, v.

provided that you might be with us—lest they
pourvu que, adv.

might

might be compelled to do it.

forces, v.

On the REGULAR VERBS.

Give me a book—he gave you a box—I will
livre, m. *boite*, f.

give you a thimble—he gave that to you—I spoke
dé, m.

to him last week—he will speak to you—let us
semaine, f.

speak to them—he sings very well—she dances—
chante, v. *danse*, v.

I am speaking of the queen—they were speaking
reine, f.

of Mr. Green—I am finishing the work which you
Monsieur, m. *ouvrage*, m.

gave me—I hope you will finish it soon—I
bientôt, adv.

am building a ship, and shall finish it in a few
batir, v. *vaisseau*, m.

weeks—I should build a country house, if I could
compagne maison, f.

sell my cattle to advantage—I spoke to him last
betail avantageusement, adv.

month about that affair—he will punish his son
affaire, f.

for his disobedience—I think that is just—I re-
desobeissance, f. *juste*, adj.

ceive with pleasure the news of his recovery—do
retablissement, m.

not receive the money if he should present it to you.
presenter, v.

I should not have received it if you had not cau-
 tioned me——I sold my house and lands for one
tir, v. *avertir*, v. *terres*, pl.
 thousand pounds, to a gentleman in the neigh-
livres, pl. *voisi-*
 bourhood, and he will sell them again, if he be
nage, m.
 obliged to leave the country, as he expects——I
quitter, v. *pays*, m. *attendre*, v.
 think that my friend, Edward Loftus, will be glad
ami, m.
 to buy them, though they be very distant from his
éloignés, adj.
 relations—he sold the horse he lent me last week
cheval, m.
 for seventy guineas——she applies to the study of
guinées, pl.
 botany——we will walk in the park—we walked
botanique, f. *promener*, v. *parc*, m.
 in the fields yesterday morning two hours before
heures, pl.
 breakfast——they got up this morning before
déjeuner, m.
 sun rise——we will endeavour to please her—
le lever du soleil——*tâcher*, v. *plaire*, v.
 provided that you endeavour to do it—he deceives
s'efforcer, v. *se trom-*
 himself very much—they grieve for the loss of
per, v. *s'affliger*, v. *perte*, f.
 their mother.

PROMISCUOUS.

There is no man in the world braver than he—
monde, m. brave, adj.

there would be great pleasure in finding a man
à trouver, v.

entirely free from préjudice—there was a book
tout-à-fait exempt, adj. préjugés, m.

upon this table, what has become of it?—There
sur, pr. table, f. devenu, v.

will be a ball to-morrow at Mrs. Lee's, shall you
bal, m. demain, adv.

be there?—No, for I have a particular engagement
engagement, m.

with a friend—the love of flattery is a very ridicu-
l'amour, m.

lous passion—Russia is the most extensive empire
étendu, adj.

in the world.—The empress, Catherine the Second,
impératrice, f.

was a woman of great talents, and great vices;—
talens, pl. vices, pl.

her head was an object of admiration, her heart that
tête, f. object, m. admiration, f. cœur, m.

of contempt.—That lady (sets up for a wit
mépris, m. (se fait le bel esprit)

wherever she goes, and as she possesses no real
posséder, v.

talents, exposes herself to general contempt.—
s'exposer, v.

Put the oil, salt, and mustard upon the ta-
huile, f. sel, m. moutarde, f.

ble.

ble.—Let us go to the play this evening.—We
comédie, f. soir, m.

shall see your brother to-morrow.—I was so cold
froid, adj.
 this morning that I could not write.—It will be
écrire, v. valoir, v.

better to defer that business a few days.—The
mieux, adj. remettre, v. affaire, f.

life of man is uncertain.—What a beautiful woman
vie, f. incertain, adj.

that is.—What fine tulips you have in your gar-
tulipes, f.

den.—My house is not so large as your's, but it is
grande, adj.

much more convenient.—That is the largest horse
commode, adj.

I ever saw.—Richard the Third, King of England,
Roi, m.

was a very wicked man.—My brother will be
méchant, adj.

twenty-one the first of August.—Miss L's grand-
Août, m. grand-

father was ninety-nine when he died.—I have seen
père, m. mourut, v.

the king's palace.—Are you not very warm?—
palais, m. chaud, adj.

No, on the contrary, I am very cold.—I am very
contraire, m.

thirsty.—I am going to see if your sister be ready
soif, f. prêt, adj.

to come down.—Let us put all the things in their
choses, pl. places.

places.—Have you read the book I lent you.—
places, pl. preter, v.

That corn is sold for ten shillings a bushel.—
bléd, m. chelins, pl.

bought some veal to-day for eleven pence a pound.
veau, m. livre, f.

—That wine is worth seventy shillings a dozen.—
vin, m. douzaine, f.

They have bought a hundred weight of sugar, at
quintal, m.

ten pence a pound.—That cloth is not worth three
drap, m.

shillings a yard.—This book cost half-a-crown.—
verge, f. livre, m.

Let us go to see the paper mill.—What mill is that
moulin, m.

yonder?—It is a wind-mill, it grinds corn.—What
là bas, adv. vent, m. moudre, v.

a pretty dog that is.—What have you done with
chien, m.

the whip I gave you?—It is lost.—These pens are
fouet, m. perdu, v.

good for nothing.—The children are gone into the
enfans, pl.

meadow, to see the cows.—There was a little girl
prairie, f. vaches, pl. fille, f.

so good and so diligent, that her mother said she
bonne, adj.

would buy her a very pretty wax doll, as a
acheter, v. cire, f. poupée, f.

reward for her industry.—“How much would the
recompense, f.

doll

doll cost, mamma?" said the little girl.—“ A guinea or more,” answered the mother.—“ Oh! that
petite, adj.

is a great deal too much, indeed,” replied the
repondit, v.

child; “ pray buy me some pretty little books,
en verité, adv. *repliqua*,

or give the money to those poor unfortunate people, who are in want
quelques, pl.

of bread, and that will
infortunes, pl.

give me more pleasure than all the dolls in the
manquent, v. *pain*, m.

world.”
plaisir, m. *que*, adv.

monde, m.

