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CONTAINING

The Pronunciation, Translation and Gram-
mar of the French Text, with
Explanation of Idioms

ARRANGED FOR
SELF-INSTRUCTION

OR

FOR HOMESTUDY

SUPPLEMENTING THE REGULAR CLASSWORK

NEW YORK

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PREFACE

In a book designed for self-instruction, it may seem absurd to state at the outset that a speaking knowledge of a language can hardly be obtained from books.

It is evident that a language consists of sounds and that one can no more learn a sound from an explanation than one can get a correct idea of a flavour from a description — a sound must be heard, a colour seen, a flavour tasted, an odour smelled. There are hardly any sounds in one language perfectly identical with those of another language; there is merely a more or less close resemblance between them; you must therefore hear the foreign sounds before you can produce them correctly. Phonographs will not do for this purpose, not only because their reproduction of at least some sounds is rather imperfect, but also because the ear makes the foreign sounds similar to those with which it is familiar in your mother tongue, unless a teacher draws your attention to the peculiarity of that particular sound and drills you until you hear it and utter it correctly.

Furthermore, in order to understand and speak a language, the sounds reaching the ear must be so intimately connected with the mental impressions (ideas) that the latter are spontaneously and immediately made or awakened as soon as the former is heard, and the ideas in their turn must, through direct connection with the organs of speech, cause the proper expression to be immediately on “your tongue’s end.”

The normal way of learning a foreign language is, there-

fore, to have a native teacher (or, still better, several teachers alternating) who speaks to you and makes you speak the foreign language only, teaching the expressions of concrete meaning by object lessons, those of abstract meaning through association (context), grammar and idioms through examples and practical drill. These principles form the basis of the Berlitz Method.

There are, however, many people in need of a foreign language, who cannot avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Berlitz Schools, either because they live too far away or have not the time to take lessons regularly. For these we have arranged the present book, which in a measure may be considered a substitute for the teacher.

There are also many schools and instructors who recognize how efficient and interesting the study of a foreign tongue becomes through the constant and practical drill given by the Berlitz Method, but who cannot use it, because their classes are too large and their pupils must study between the lessons, or, because on account of their number, the students cannot obtain individually the necessary explanations and corrections. In these cases the book will be a sort of assistant teacher or guide in the student's homework.

The advantages of this method are the following:

(a) The greater part of the lessons are based on object-teaching; this results in the student's associating perception with the foreign expressions and his becoming gradually able to think in the foreign idiom.

(b) Nearly all the lessons are in the form of conversation, in order that the student's ear and tongue may be continually drilled.

(c) That which is most useful is always taught first; thus the student's mind is not encumbered with rules and word-forms that he cannot immediately use and will forget again before needing.

(d) Where rules are to be given, they are illustrated by striking examples, so that even pupils who are not good grammarians can fully understand them.

(e) The pronunciation of all difficult words or expressions is carefully transcribed; the students, therefore, are not constantly dependent on their teacher and can, if necessary, progress without him.

(f) All idioms or other difficulties are carefully explained in order to emancipate the intelligent students from their teacher as much as possible.

THE METHOD IS DESIGNED:

(1) For self-instruction: the student in such case reads over aloud, and several times, each lesson in this book and then asks himself the questions of the French text and answers them.

(2) For reciprocal instruction in clubs or parties of friends; each member alternately acting as the teacher, asking the questions and letting the other answer in turn. This has the advantage over self-instruction that the ear is more thoroughly drilled in catching the foreign sounds by hearing other people's voices, and as several heads know more than one, each student will be able in his turn to correct mistakes made by his fellow-students.

(3) For schools in which a course in conversation is desired in addition to the ordinary course in grammar and translation; the teacher using in the class the "Premier Livre," speaking French exclusively, whilst the pupil at home prepares and reviews the lesson with the help of this book.

(4) For schools that have large classes or cannot give a great deal of time to French; as in this book the students find all pronunciation and other difficulties thoroughly explained, so that they can do a great deal of work outside of their recitations.

RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Most of the French sounds have no exact equivalent in English; we can therefore describe French pronunciation only approximately and not speak at all of minor shades of sound. For this reason we advise the students, if possible, to have some educated Frenchman pronounce for them at least the most peculiar sounds, such as the *u*, *eu*, *gn*, the nasals, and the "liquid *l*."

ACCENT OR STRESS.

Lay the same stress on every syllable of the word, or a trifle more stress on the last syllable.

The written or printed accents placed over vowels in French (é è ê) have no influence on the stress laid on certain syllables, as they would in English. They are merely used to indicate differences in meaning (as: *la*, *the* — *là*, *there*; *ou*, *or* — *où*, *where*, etc.); sometimes, however, they indicate a slight difference in sound in the letter *e*. In many words the written accent is merely a useless remainder of some difference which existed centuries ago.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS.

a is as in *father* (we shall represent it, when necessary, by *ah*): examples: *chat shah*, *rat rah*, *pas pah*, *étalage ettahlah-zh*, *table tahbl*.

é is about like *e* in *Edison*: examples: *été* = *et-tay*,¹

¹ In doubling consonants, or in making the syllables end with

énorme = en-norm, répété = rep-pet-tay, préféré = pref-fay-ray. We shall represent this sound by *e* followed by a doubled consonant or by *ay* at the end of a word. You must, however, be careful not to diphthongize this final *ay* (not to give it the English vanishing sound).

è, ê is like ai in "air"; examples: dès = dai, progrès = prograi, ère = air, crème = krain, fête = fait.

e (1) at the end of a word or syllable is not pronounced in conversation; examples: venir = v'neer, mener = m'nai, appeler = app'lai.

If the word cannot be uttered without pronouncing the *e* it sounds like an indistinct grunt, somewhat like the English *u* in *but* (much less distinctly pronounced); we shall represent it by a double apostrophe. Examples: retourner = r''toornay, brebis = br''bee, recevez = r''ss''vay.

(2) If not at the end of a syllable (if followed by a consonant belonging to the same syllable) *e* without accent is pronounced like é or è: examples: bref = breff, jette = zhett, amer = ammail, les = lai.

i is (1) as in *fit*. In our transcribed pronunciation we shall double the consonant after the *i*, in order to represent its short sound. Examples: fini = finnee, fidèle = fiddail. Before another vowel, it is very often like *y* consonant (as in *yes*); pronounce: fier = f'yair, tiers = t'yair, cordonnier = cordon-yay.

(2) like *ee* in *meet*; examples: lit = lee, venir = v'neer, lire = leer, île = eel, vive = veeve.

them we often violate the rules of French syllabication: we had, however, to do this to help the English student to get a little closer to the correct sounds of French vowels.

o is (1) almost like *u* in *rub* (in our transcription we shall generally double the consonant after it to indicate the short sound) examples: *robe* = *rubb*, *école* = *eckull*, *dévote* = *dayvutt*, *globe* = *glubb*.

(2) as in *pole* (we represent it by *o*); examples: *rose* = *roze*, *chose* = *shoze*. Be careful not to diphthongize the long *o* (i.e., not to give it the English vanishing sound).

u is similar to the German *ü*; in English there is no sound like it. It is produced by pronouncing *ee* as in *meet*, but with the mouth rounded, with the lips protruding and nearly closed (as in whistling), so as to give a thick sound of *ee*; we shall represent it by *ü*. Try to pronounce: *rue* = *rü*, *du* = *dü*, *lu* = *lü*, *culbute* = *külbüt*, *flûte* = *flüt*.

ou is like the English *oo*; examples: *roue* = *roo*, *mouche* = *moosh*, *ouvert* = *oovair*.

eu (1) before *r* and final *f* and *l* is like *u* in *burn* (we shall represent it by *æ*); examples: *seul* = *sæll*, *veuf* = *væff*, *heure* = *æer*, *peur* = *pæer*.

(2) Elsewhere it is pronounced like the German *ö* (pronounce an English long *a* with mouth arranged as for the French *u*); we shall represent it by *ö*; examples: *bleu* = *blö*, *feu* = *fö*, *heureux* = *æ-rö*, *cheveu* = *sh''vö*.

y is generally like the French *i*.

oi is almost like *wah*; examples: *soir* = *swahr*, *pois* = *pwah*, *loi* = *lwah*, *effroi* = *effrwah*.

NASAL VOWELS: When a vowel is followed by *m* or *n* belonging to the same syllable, the *m* or *n* are not pronounced, but they give to the preceding vowel a slightly nasal pronunciation. (We shall mark this

nasal pronunciation by *ng* in italics. Be careful not to pronounce the *ng* but to nasalize the vowel immediately preceding, and don't pronounce the rest of the word through the nose.) In such case

an, am, are like *ah* slightly nasalized.

en, em, are also like *ah* slightly nasalized.

on, om, are like *oh* slightly nasalized.

in, im, are like *ai*¹ slightly nasalized.

un, um, are like *u* in *but*² slightly nasalized.

Examples: *enfant* = *ahng-fahng*, *en* = *ahng*, *on* = *ohng*, *dans* = *dahng*, *plafond* = *plaffohng*, *plancher* = *plahng-shay*, *long* = *lohng*, *longue* = *lohng-gh*, *un* = *ung*, *parfum* = *parfung*, *intelligent* = *aing-tellee-zahng*, *interdire* = *aing-tairdeer*.

PRONUNCIATION OF CONSONANTS

c is as in English; *ç* is used only before *a, o, u* to indicate the sound of *ss*; *ch* = *sh*; *h* is silent; *g* before *e, i, y*, like *zh*, elsewhere like *gh*; *gn* has no equivalent in English, the nearest to it is *ni* of the word *onion* (we shall represent it by *ñ*); *j* = *zh* (like *z* in *azure*); *l* as in English, but if preceded by *i* it has often the sound of *y* (as in *yes*); in this case we shall represent it by *ye*; *r* is a little guttural and stronger than in English; *t* in the ending *tion* is like *ss*; *s* between two vowels, like *z*, elsewhere like *ss* (— hissing). Examples: *captif* = *kap-tiff*, *reçois* = *r''ss-wah*, *forçons* = *forsohng*, *cheval* = *sh''val*, *architecte* = *ar-shee-tekt*, *hiver* = *eevair*,

¹ Resembling somewhat the *a* in *sang*.

² Resembling somewhat the *u* in *sung*.

hôtel = ohtell, gémir = zhay-meer, gentil = zhahng-tee, guère = gair, vignoble = veeñ-yobl, ligne = liñ, jurer = zhürai, jaloux = zhah-loo, mal = mal, babiller = bah-bee-yay, fille = fee-ye, Versailles = Vairs-eye, répétition = rep-pet-tiss-syohng, description = dess-krips-yohng, épaisse = ep-paiss.

Final consonants, except *f*, *l*, *r*, are not pronounced, but if followed by a mute *e* they are pronounced; examples: écrit = eckree, écrite = eckrit; gris = gree, grise = greez, étroit = ettrwah, étroite = ettrwat, cheval = sh'val, amer = ahmair, sauf = sohf.

Final *l* and *r* which in English are somewhat vocalized, are softer in French.

The pronunciation of words presenting any difficulty will be given in italics during the lessons.

LA LIAISON (lah lee-aizohng) = the tying together. When a word begins with a vowel, the final consonant of the preceding word is generally pronounced over, as if the second word began with it (similar to the English "at all," which — vulgarly — is pronounced "at-tall"); we shall mark the "liaison" by a hyphen. The latter, therefore, is used by us not only to divide words into syllables, but also to show that two words have to be pronounced together as if they were one word. Examples: "Il a sept enfants à l'école" is pronounced: "ee-lah set-tahng-fahng-zah leckoll" (in the "liaison" *s* has the sound of *z*; *d* the sound of *t*). The "liaison" does not occur if the words are not connected with regard to sense.

RESUME OF OUR TRANSCRIPTION OF PRONUNCIATION.
(SEE PRECEDING RULES.)

Pronounce *a* as in *father*, *i* as in *fit* or *ee*, *y* before vowels as in *yes*, the double apostrophe (") denotes a slight indistinct grunt, *æ* is like *u* in *burn*, *ö* and *ü* have no equivalents in English, *ñ* is like *ni* in *onion*, the italicised *ng* gives a nasal pronunciation to the preceding vowel (see page 6). The syllable *ye* added to a word denotes that it ends with a sound resembling the one of *y* in *yes*.

We found in practice that we could not represent a certain sound always in the same way, as the letters preceding or following would mislead the learner. Furthermore a sound is never absolutely stable, but is affected by the intonation, or the feeling with which it is uttered.

LECONS PRELIMINAIRES.

L'ssohng Pray-lim-in-air. Preliminary Lessons.

ADVICE TO THE PUPIL.

Prepare each lesson with this book, then close it and study the real French text in the other book, so as to accustom yourself to pronounce and understand French without transcription and translation. Refer to this book as little as possible.

PREMIÈRE LEÇON.

Pr''m-yair L''ssohng. First Lesson.

Le livre	le crayon	le papier	la boîte	la plume
(L'' leevr	l'' crayohng	l'' pap-yay	lah bwat	lah plüm)
The book	the pencil	the paper	the box	the pen

La chaise	la table	la porte	la fenêtre
(Lah shaiz	lah tahbl	lah porrt	lah f''naitr)
The chair	the table	the door	the window

Remark 1: The student must remember whether *le* (l'') or *la* (lah) is to be used before a word. Those words that take *le* are said to be masculine; those taking *la* are called feminine. The English neuter does not exist in French, all nouns being either masculine or feminine.

Qu'est-ce que c'est?
(Kess k'' sai?)
What is that?

Le livre, la table, etc.
(L'' leevr, lah tahbl, etc.)
The book, the table, etc.

Est-ce le livre?
 (Ess l' leevr?)
 Is this the book?

{ Oui, c'est le livre.
 (Wee, sai l' leevr.)
 Yes, it is the book.
 { Non, ce n'est pas le livre.
 (Nohng, s'nai pah l' leevr.)
 No, it is not the book.

Remark 2: In French, the word *not* is rendered by two words, *ne pas*; the verb is placed between them. Before a vowel *n'* is used instead of *ne*. The pronunciation of *n'est* is *naï*.

“C'est = it is” may sometimes be translated by “this is, that is”; “est-ce = is it” may also mean “is this, is that”; “ce n'est pas = it is not, this is not, that is not.”

Remark 3: Elliptic answers (as: It is, it is not) cannot be used.

Est-ce le crayon?	la plume?	la chaise?	la table?
(Ess l' crayohng?)	lah plüm?	lah shaiz?	lah tahbl?)
Is this the pencil?	the pen?	the chair?	the table?

Vêtements: (Vettmahng) Clothes: Le veston (L' vestohng) the jacket; le gilet (l'zheelay) the waistcoat; le pantalon (l' pahng-tah-lohng) the trousers; le chapeau (l' shah-poh) the hat; le gant (l' gahng) the glove; le col (l' kull) the collar; la robe (lah rubb) the dress; la bottine (lah but-teen) the low boot; la cravate (lah krav-att¹) the necktie; la manchette (lah mahng-shett) the cuff; le mouchoir (l' mooshwahr) the handkerchief.

¹ See footnote page 1.

DEUXIÈME LEÇON.

Döz-yaim L'ssohng. Second Lesson.

Couleurs: Rouge, bleu, jaune, vert, noir, blanc, gris.
(Koolær: Roozh, blö, zhone, vair, nwahr, blahng, gree.)
Colours: Red, blue, yellow, green, black, white, gray.

Le crayon est rouge, le livre est bleu, la boîte est jaune,
(L' crayohng ai roozh, l' leevr ai blö, lah bwat ai zhone)
The pencil is red, the book is blue, the box is yellow,

La cravate est rouge.
(Lah krav-att ai roozh.)
The necktie is red.

De quelle couleur est le crayon? Le crayon est rouge.
(D' kel coolær ai l' crayohng? L' crayohng ai roozh.)
Of what colour is the pencil? The pencil is red.

Remark 4: *It is* has to be rendered by *c'est* when a noun follows, by *il est* (masculine) or *elle est* (feminine) when an adjective follows.

De quelle couleur est le crayon? Il est rouge.
(D' kel coolær ai l' crayohng? Il-ai roozh.)
Of what colour is the pencil? It is red.
De quelle couleur est la cravate? Elle est rouge.
(D' kel coolær ai lah krav-att? El ai roozh.)
Of what colour is the necktie? It is red.

Remark 5: Referring to feminine words, all adjectives not ending in mute *e* must assume one—"noire, bleue" have the same pronunciation as the corresponding masculine forms,—grise, verte, brune, are pronounced "greeze, vairt, brün"; a few others undergo further changes; for instance: *blanc* has for the feminine, *blanche* (blang-sh).

Le col est blanc.	La manchette est blanche.
(L" kull ai blahng.)	Lah mahng-shett ai blahng-sh.)
The collar is white.	The cuff is white.

Le crayon est brun.	La table est brune.
(L" crayohng ai brung.)	Lah tahbl ai brün.)
The pencil is brown.	The table is brown.

Le chapeau est gris.	La porte est grise.
(L" shah-poh ai gree.)	Lah porrt ai greez.)
The hat is gray.	The door is gray.

Le papier est vert.	La cravate est verte.
(L" pap-yay ai vair.)	Lah krav-att ai vairt.)
The paper is green.	The necktie is green.

De quelle couleur est le col?	Il est blanc.
(D" kel cooler ai l" kull?)	Il-ai blahng.)
Of what colour is the collar?	It is white.

De quelle couleur est la manchette?	Elle est blanche.
(D" kel cooler ai lah mahng-shett?)	El ai blahng-sh.)
Of what colour is the cuff?	It is white.

Remark 6: In French, such questions as "Is the book black? Is the table large?" etc., cannot be formed. You must say: "The book, is it black? The table, is it large?" Notice that the pronoun in a question is joined to the verb by a hyphen.

Le crayon est-il brun?	Oui, il est brun.
(L" crayohng et-il brung?)	Wee, il-ai brung.)
Is the pencil brown?	Yes, it is brown.

Le papier est-il vert?	Non, il n'est pas vert.
(L" pap-yay et-il vair?)	Nohng, il nai pah vair.)
Is the paper green?	No, it is not green.

La table est-elle brune?	Oui, elle est brune.
(Lah tahbl et-el brün?)	Wee, el ai brün.)
Is the table brown?	Yes, it is brown.

Remark 7: The conjunction *and* is in French *et*, pronounced *ay* (the *t* of this word is never carried over to the next word). The conjunction *or* is *ou*, pronounced *oo*.

Le livre est rouge et noir. (L" leevr ai roozh ay nwahr.) The book is red and black. Le livre est-il rouge ou noir? (L" leevr et-il roozh oo nwahr?) Is the book red or black?

Masculin: long, court, large, étroit, grand, petit.
lohng, coor, larzh, ett-rwah, grahng, p"tee.

Feminin: longue, courte, large, étroite, grande, petite.
lohng-gh, coort, larzh, ett-rwat, grahng-d, p"tit.
long, short, wide, narrow, large, small.

Remark 8: Adjectives of colour (and many others) are put after the noun; examples: the red pencil — le crayon rouge. *Grand* and *petit* stand generally before the noun.

As the last consonant is carried to the next word, if it begins with a vowel, "il est étroit" is pronounced: il-lai-tet-trwah, and "il n'est pas étroit" is pronounced: il nai pah-zet-trwah.

Le crayon noir est long; le crayon rouge n'est pas long, il est court. (L" crayohng nwahr ai lohng; l" crayohng roozh nai pah lohng, il ai coor.) The black pencil is long; the red pencil is not long, it is short. La règle jaune est longue, la règle noire est courte. (Lah raigl zhone ai lohng-gh, lah raigl nwahr ai coort.) The yellow ruler is long, the black ruler is short.

Le crayon noir est-il long? (L" crayohng nwahr et-il lohng?) Is the black pencil long? Le crayon noir

est-il court? (L' crayohng nwahr et-il coor?) Is the black pencil short? Le crayon rouge est-il court? (L' crayohng roozh et-il coor?) Is the red pencil short? La règle jaune est-elle courte? (Lah raigl zhone et-el coort?) Is the yellow ruler short? Le crayon noir est-il long ou court? (L' crayohng nwahr et-il lohng oo coor?) Is the black pencil long or short?

TROISIÈME LEÇON.

Trwahz-yaim L'ssohng. Third Lesson.

Un monsieur (*ung m''ss-yö*) a gentleman.

Une dame (*ün dam*) a lady.

Est-ce un monsieur? (*Ess ung m''ss-yö?*) Is this a gentleman?

Est-ce une dame? (*Ess ün dam?*) Is this a lady?

C'est Monsieur Berlitz;

c'est Madame Berlitz;

(*Sai M''ss-yö Bairlitz;*

sai Mad-dam Bairlitz;)

This is Mr. Berlitz;

this is Mrs. Berlitz;

C'est Mademoiselle Berlitz.

(*Sai Mad-mwah-zell Bairlitz.*)

This is Miss Berlitz.

Qui (*kee*) who.

Qui est ce monsieur? (*Kee ai s'' M''ss-yö?*) Who is this gentleman? C'est Monsieur Berlitz. (*Sai M''ss-yö Bairlitz.*) It is Mr. Berlitz. Qui est cette dame¹? (*Kee ai set dam?*) Who is this lady? C'est Madame Berlitz. (*Sai Mad-dam Bairlitz.*) It is Mrs. Berlitz. Qui est cette demoiselle? (*Kee ai set dmwah-zell?*) Who is this young lady? C'est Mademoiselle

¹ For the difference between *ce* and *cette* see Remark 10, at the end of the lesson.

Berlitz. (Sai Mad-mwah-zell Bairlitz.) It is Miss Berlitz.

Est-ce Monsieur.....?	Oui, c'est Monsieur.....
(Ess M''ss-yö.....?)	Wee, sai M''ss-yö.....)
Is this Mr.....?	Yes, that is Mr.....

Non, ce n'est pas M.....
 (Nohng, s'nai pah M.....)
 No, that is not Mr.....

Est-ce Madame.....?	Oui, c'est Mme.....
(Ess Mad-dam.....?)	Wee, sai Mad-dam.....)
Is this Mrs.....?	Yes, that is Mrs.....

Non, ce n'est pas Mme.....
 (Nohng, s'nai pah Mad-dam.)
 No, that is not Mrs.....

Cette dame est Madame Leroux.
 (Set dam ai Mad-dam Leroux [L''roo].)
 That lady is Mrs. Leroux.

Vous êtes	(vooz-ait)	You are
Je suis	(sh'' swee)	I am

Qui suis-je?	Vous êtes M.....
(Kee swee-zh''?)	Vooz-ait M.....)
Who am I?	You are Mr.....
Qui êtes-vous?	Je suis M.....
(Kee ait voo?)	Zh'' swee M.....)
Who are you?	I am Mr.....

Qui est cette dame?	C'est Mme.....
(Kee ai set dam?)	Sai Mme.....)
Who is this lady?	It is Mrs.....

Qui est Monsieur Berlitz?	C'est vous.
(Kee ai M''ss-yö Bairlitz?)	Sai voo.)

Who is Mr. Berlitz?	It is you.
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Qui est Mademoiselle Beaumont?	C'est moi.
(Kee ai Mad-mwah-zell Boh-mong?)	Sai mwah.)

Who is Miss Beaumont?	It is I. (Literally: it is me.)
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Remark 9: Moi (mwah) me has to be used for *I* (je) when the verb does not follow.

Suis-je M.....?	Oui, vous êtes M.....
(Swee-zh" M.....?	Wee, vooz-ait M.....)
Am I Mr.....?	Yes, you are Mr.....

Non, vous n'êtes pas M.....

(Nohng, voo nait pah M.....)

No, you are not Mr.....

Etes-vous M.....?	Oui, je suis M.....
(Ait voo M.....?	Wee, zh" swee M.....)
Are you Mr.....?	Yes, I am Mr.....

Non, je ne suis pas M.....

(Nohng, zh" n"swee pah M.....)

No, I am not Mr.....

Sur, sous, dans; où
(Sür, soo, dahng; oo)
On, under, in; where

Le livre est sur la table. (L" leevr ai sür lah tabhl.)
The book is on the table. La boîte est sous la table.
(Lah bwaht ai soo lah tabhl.) The box is under the
table. La plume est dans la boîte. (Lah plüm ai
dahng lah bwaht.) The pen is in the box. Où est le
livre? (Oo ai l" leevr?) Where is the book? Sur
la table. (Sür lah tabhl.) On the table.

Devant, derrière; — moi, vous.
(D"vahng, dair-yair; — mwah, voo.)
In front of, behind; — me, you.

La porte est devant moi. (Lah porht ai d"vahng
mwah.) The door is in front of me. La fenêtre est

derrière moi. (Lah f'naitr ai dair-yair mwah.) The window is behind me. La table est devant vous. (Lah tahbl ai d'vahng voo.) The table is in front of you. Le mur est derrière vous. (L' mür ai dair-yair voo.) The wall is behind you.

Où est la porte? (Oo ai lah porrt?) Where is the door? Devant vous. (D'vahng voo.) In front of you. Où est la fenêtre? (Oo ai lah f'naitr?) Where is the window? Derrière moi. (Dair-yair mwah.) Behind me.

Qui êtes-vous?	Je suis Monsieur Coligny.
(Kee ait voo?)	Zh" swee M'ss-yö Kolin-yeé.)
Who are you?	I am Mr. Coligny.
Où êtes-vous?	Devant la table.
(Oo ait voo?)	D'vahng lah tahbl.)
Where are you?	In front of the table.

Mais (mai) — but.

La table n'est pas devant vous, mais derrière vous. (Lah tahbl nai pah d'vahng voo, mai dair-yair voo.) The table is not in front of you, but behind you.

— ci (see), here; — là (lah), there.

	Ce livre-ci.	Ce livre là.
Masc.	(S" leevr see.)	(S" leevr lah.)
	This book (here).	That book (there).
	Cette boîte-ci.	Cette boîte-là.
Fem.	(Set bwaht see.)	(Set bwaht lah.)
	This box (here).	That box (there).

Remark 10: *Ce* precedes masculine nouns beginning with a consonant; *cet* stands before masculines beginning with a vowel or silent h; *cette* precedes feminine nouns. Examples: ce monsieur, cet enfant, cette dame (this gentleman, this child, this lady).

When you merely point to an object, you use *ce* (*cet* or *cette*) for *this* or *that*; but if you wish to express by *this* that an object is near you, by *that* that it is not near you, *ci* (here) must be affixed to the noun in the former case, *là* (there) in the latter case.

Quel est ce crayon-ci?
(Kel-ai s'' crayohng-see?)
Which is this pencil?

Quelle est cette boîte-ci?
(Kel ai set bwaht-see?)
Which box is this?

C'est le crayon rouge.
(Sai l'' crayohng roozh.)
That is the red pencil.

C'est la grande boîte.
(Sai lah grahng-d bwaht.)
This is the large box.

Quel est ce crayon-là?
(Kel-ai s'' crayohng-lah?)
Which pencil is that?

Quelle est cette boîte-là?
(Kel ai set bwaht-lah?)
Which box is that?

C'est le crayon noir.
(Sai l'' crayohng nwahr.)
That is the black pencil.

C'est la petite boîte.
(Sai lah p''tit bwaht.)
That is the small box.

QUATRIÈME LEÇON.

Kat-ree-aim L''ssohng. Fourth Lesson.

Remark 11: In French there are different forms of the verb for the different subjects. Learn them thoroughly.

Prendre (prahng-dr), to take. Je prends (zh'' prahng), I take; vous prenez (voo pr''nay), you take; il, elle prend (il, el prahng), he, she takes.

Mettre (mettr), to put. Je mets (zh''mai), I put; vous mettez (voo mettay), you put; il, elle met (il, el mai), he, she puts.

Ouvrir (oov-reer), to open. J'ouvre (zhoovr), I open; vous ouvrez (voozoov-ray), you open; il, elle ouvre (il, el oovr), he, she opens.

Fermer (fairrmay), to close. Je ferme (zh'' fairrm), I close; vous fermez (voo fairrmay), you close; il, elle ferme (il, el fairrm), he, she closes.

Aller (allay), to go. Je vais (zh'' vai), I go; vous allez (voozallay), you go; il, elle va (il, el vah), he, she goes.

Venir (v''neer), to come. Je viens (zh'' v'yaing), I come; vous venez (voo v''nay), you come; il, elle vient (il, el v'yaing), he, she comes.

Faire (fair), to do or to make. Je fais (zh'' fai), I do; vous faites (voo fet), you do; il, elle fait (il, el fai), he, she does.

Remark 12: In French you can never use forms like "I do open," or "I am opening"; you must use the simple form "I open." The same with any other verb.

Qu'est-ce que je fais (kess k'' zh''fai), or: que fais-je (k'' fai-zh'')? What am I doing? (What do I do?)

Que faites vous? (k'' fett-voo), or: qu'est-ce que vous faites? (kess k''voo fett)? What are you doing? (What do you do?)

Que fait-il? (k'' fett-il), or: qu'est-ce qu'il fait? (kess-kil-fay)? What is he doing? (What does he do?)

(There is no difference in meaning between the above two ways of forming the French question.)

Remark 13: Notice in the following examples how different the French questions are from the English.

English: Do I close the door? (Am I closing the door?)
French: Est-ce que je ferme la porte?
Pronunciation: Ess k' zh' fairrm lah porrt?
Literally: Is it that I close the door?

Do I go to the window? (Am I going to the window?)
Est-ce que je vais vers la fenêtre?
(Ess k' zh' vai vair lah f'naitr?)
Is it that I go to the window?

Do you close the door? (Are you closing the door?)
Fermez-vous la porte? (or) Est-ce que vous fermez la porte?
(Fairrmay voo lah porrt?) (or) (Ess k' voo fairrmay la porrt?)
Close you the door? Is it that you close the door?

Do you go to the window? (Are you going to the window?)
Allez-vous vers la fenêtre? (or) Est-ce que vous allez vers la
fenêtre?
(Allay-voo vair lah f'naitr?) (Ess k' vooz-allay vair lah f'naitr?)
Go you toward the window? Is it that you go toward the window?

Does he close the door? (Is he closing the door?)
Ferme-t-il la porte (or) Est-ce qu'il ferme la porte?
(Fairrm-til lah porrt?) (or) (Ess kil fairrm lah porrt?)
Closes he the door? Is it that he closes the door?

Does she go to the window? (Is she going to the window?)
Va-t-elle vers la fenêtre? (or) Est-ce qu'elle va vers la fenêtre?
(Vat-tel vair lah f'naitr?) (or) (Ess kel vah vair lah f'naitr?)
Goes she to the window? Is it that she goes to the window?

Does Mr. Gros take the book? (Is Mr. Gros taking the book?)
Monsieur Gros prend-il le livre? (or) Est-ce que Monsieur Gros
prend le livre?
(M'ss-yö Groh prahng-til l' leevr?) (Ess K' M'ss-yö Groh
prahng l' leevr?)
Mr. Gros takes he the book? Is it that Mr. Gros takes the book?

Is Mr. Gros going to the window? (Does Mr. Gros go to the window?)

Monsieur Gros va-t-il vers la fenêtre? (or) Est-ce que Monsieur Gros va vers la fenêtre?

(M''ss-yö Groh vat-til vair lah f''naitr?) (Ess-k'' M''ss-yö Groh vah vair lah f''naitr?)

Mr. Gros goes he toward the window? Is it that Mr. Gros goes to the window?

You will notice by the above that for the first person the question has only one construction (the one beginning with "Est-ce que") but for the other persons there are two constructions:

PRONUNCIATION AND TRANSLATION OF THE
FRENCH TEXT, Page 19, 20:

L'' pro-fess-sœr prahng l'' leevr. The teacher takes the book. L'' pro-fess-sœr mai l'' leevr sÿr lah shaiz. The teacher puts the book on the chair.

L'' pro-fess-sœr prahng-t-il l'' leevr? Does the teacher take the book? Wee, il prahng l'' leevr. Yes, he takes the book. Nohng, il n'' prahng pah l'' leevr.¹ No, he does not take the book. K'' prahng-t-il? What does he take? L'' pro-fess-sœr met-il lah bwaht sÿr lah tahbl? Does the teacher put the box on the table? Wee, il mai lah bwaht sÿr lah tahbl. Yes, he puts the box on the table. Nohng, il ne mai pah lah bwaht sÿr lah tahbl. No, he does not put the box on the table. L'' pro-fess-sœr oovr-til l'' leevr? Does the teacher open the

¹ Compare with Remark 2 for the form of the negation.

book? Wee, il oovr l'' leevr. Yes, he opens the book. Nohng, il noovr pah l'' leevr. No, he does not open the book. Oovr-til lah port? Does he open the door? Wee, il oovre lah porrt? Yes, he opens the door. Nohng, il noovr pah lah porrt. No, he does not open the door. Fairrm-til lah porrt? Does he close the door? Wee, il fairrm lah porrt. Yes, he closes the door. K'' fai l'' pro-fess-sær? What does the teacher do? Il prahng l'' leevr. He takes the book. Il mai lah bwaht süür lah shaiz. He puts the box on the chair. Il-oovr lah porrt. He opens the door, etc.

L'' pro-fess-sær vah vair lah f''naitr. The teacher goes toward the window. Il v''yaing vair voo. He comes toward you. L'' pro-fess-sær vat-il vair lah porrt? Does the teacher go toward the door? Wee, il vah vair lah porrt. Yes, he goes toward the door. Nohng, il n'' vah pah vair lah porrt. No, he does not go toward the door. Oo vat-il? Where does he go? Il vah vair lah f''naitr. He goes toward the window. L'' pro-fess-sær v''yaing-til d''vahng voo? Does the teacher come in front of you? Wee, il v''yaing d''vahng mwah. Yes, he comes in front of me. Nohng, il n'' v''yaing pah d''vahng mwah. No, he does not come in front of me.

Zh'' swee l'' pro-fess-sær. I am the teacher. Zh'' prahng l'' leevr. I take the book. Pr''nay l'' leevr. Take the book. Voo pr''nay l'' leevr. You take the book. Zh'' mai l'' leevr süür lah shaiz. I put the book on the chair. Mad-dmwah-zell, mettay l'' leevr süür lah tahbl. Miss, put the book on the table. Voo mettay l'' leevr süür lah tahbl. You put the book on the table.

Pr'nay-voo l' leevr? Do you take the book? Wee, zh' prahng l' leevr. Yes, I take the book. Nohng, zh' n' prahng pah l' leevr. No, I do not take the book. Ess k' zh' prahng lah bwaht? Do I take the box? Wee, voo pr'nay lah bwaht. Yes, you take the box. Nohng, voo n' pr'nay pah lah bwaht. No, you do not take the box. Mettay-voo l' leevr sür lah shaiz? Do you put the book on the chair? Wee, zh'mai l' leevr sür lah shaiz. Yes, I put the book on the chair. Nohng, zh' n' mai pah l' leevr sür lah shaiz. No, I do not put the book on the chair. . . . etc., etc.

Remark 14: *Le, la*, besides being the definite article (the), are also the personal pronouns in the objective case (him, her, it); *le*, as before said, referring to masculine nouns, *la* to feminine. Notice the positions of such pronouns, i.e., the pronoun stands before the verb.

Prenez-vous le livre? Oui, je le prends.
(Pr'nay-voo l' leevr? Wee, zh'-l prahng.)
Do you take the book? Yes, I take it.

Prenez-vous la boîte? Oui, je la prends.
(Pr'nay-voo lah bwaht? Wee, zh' lah prahng.)
Do you take the box? Yes, I take it.

Prenez-vous le chapeau? Non, je ne le prends pas.
(Pr'nay-voo l' shah-poh? Nohng, zh'-n l' prahng pah.)
Do you take the hat? No, I do not take it.

Le professeur ouvre-t-il la fenêtre? Oui, il l'ouvre.
(L' pro-fess-sær oovr-t-il lah f'naitr? Wee, il l'oovr.)
Does the teacher open the window? Yes, he opens it.

Fermez-vous la porte? Non, je ne la ferme pas.
(Fairrmay-voo lah porrt? Nohng, zh' n' lah fairrm pah.)
Do you close the door? No, I do not close it.

Remark 15: Before a verb beginning with a vowel the pronouns *le, la* are apostrophized into *l'*, as: “*Je l’ouvre*”— I it take — I take it.

CINQUIÈME LEÇON.

Saing-k-yaim L’ssohng. Fifth Lesson.
Les nombres (*Lai nohng-br*). Numbers.

Pronunciation of numbers.

0 zairoh	15 kaing-z	51 saing-kahng-tai-ung
1 ung, ün ¹	16 saiz	52 saing-kahng-t-dö
2 dö	17 diss-set	60 swahssahng-t
3 trwah	18 deez-wit	61 swahssahng-tai-ung
4 katr	19 diss-nœf	70 swahssahng-t-diss
5 saing-k	20 vaing	71 swahssahng-tai-ong-z
6 siss	21 vaing-tai-ung	72 swahssahng-t-dooz
7 set	22 vaing-t-dö	80 katr"vaing
8 wit	30 trahng-t	81 katr"vaing-ung
9 nœf	31 trahng-tai-ung	90 katr"vaing-diss
10 diss	32 trahng-t-dö	91 katr"vaing-ohng-z
11 ohng-z	40 karrahng-t	100 sahng
12 dooz	41 karrahng-tai-ung	500 saing sahng
13 traiz	42 karrahng-t-dö	1000 mil
14 kattorz	50 saing-kahng-t	

Remark 16: As above indicated, the final consonants in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are pronounced when the number is not followed by another word, if however it is followed by a word beginning with a consonant the final consonant of the number is not pronounced, as 5 chaises — saing chaiz, 6 tables — see tahbl, 7 crayons — sai crayohng,

¹ un (ung) refers to masculine and une (ün) to feminine nouns.

8 plumes — wee plüm, 9 chapeaux — nö shah-poh,
10 boîtes — dee bwaht.

Remark 17: In *vingt* the *t* is not pronounced, but from 21 to 29 it is pronounced; in *quatre-vingts* (80) etc., it is not pronounced. In French you do not say seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, etc., but sixty ten, sixty eleven, sixty twelve, etc.; you do not say eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, etc., but four twenties, four twenties one, four twenties two, etc.; you do not say ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, etc., but four twenties ten, four twenties eleven, four twenties twelve, etc.

Compter (kohng-tay) to count. S'il vous plaît (sil voo plai) if you please. Combien (kôhng-b-yaing) how much, how many. Y a-t-il (ee-at-il) is there? are there? Il y a (il-ee-ah) there is, there are. Combien de livres y a-t-il sur la table? (Kohng-b-yaing d' leevr ee-at-il sür lah tahbl). How many books are there on the table? Il y a quatre livres (il-ee-ah katr leevr). There are four books. Combien de chaises y a-t-il ici? (kohng-b-yaing d' shaiz ee-at-il issee). How many chairs are here? Il y a six chaises (il-ee-ah see shaiz). There are six chairs. Combien de fenêtres y a-t-il ici? (Kohng-b-yaing d' f'naitr ee-at-il issee)? How many windows are here? Il y a deux fenêtres. (il-ee-ah dö f'naitr.) There are two windows.

Remark 18: Nouns and adjectives assume in the plural an *s*. Those ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, remain as they are; those ending in *eau*, nouns in *eu*, and a few in *ou*, take *x* instead of *s*; most of the nouns and adjectives ending in *al* change this ending into *aux*.

The plural in French affects not only nouns, but also articles, adjectives and pronouns.

The *s* and *x* used to pluralize are not pronounced unless the next word begins with a vowel (or mute *h*) in which case the *s* or *x* is pronounced over to the next word with the sound of *z*. In the spoken language the difference between singular and plural is therefore often indicated only by a changed pronunciation of the articles or other determinatives rather than that of the noun.

Singular.	Plural.
Le livre rouge.	Les livres rouges.
L' leevr roozh.	Lai leevr roozh.
The red book.	The red books.
La chaise brune.	Les chaises brunes.
Lah shaiz brün.	Lai shaiz brün.
The brown chair.	The brown chairs.
Le jeu.	Les jeux.
L' zhö.	Lai zhö.
The play.	The plays.
Mon grand chapeau.	Mes grands chapeaux.
Mong grahng shah-poh.	Mai grahng shah-poh.
My large hat.	My large hats.
Le général.	Les généraux.
L' zhay-nay-rahl.	Lai zhay-nay-roh.
The general.	The generals.
Le cheval.	Les chevaux.
L' sh"val.	Lai sh"voh.
The horse.	The horses.
Le journal.	Les journaux.
L' zhoornal.	Lai zhoornoh.
The newspaper.	The newspapers.
Ce tableau noir.	Ces tableaux noirs.
S" tab-loh nwahr.	Sai tab-loh nwahr.
This black blackboard.	These black blackboards.

Remark 19: You cannot say in French: "How

many books, how many chairs, how many pencils”; but must say: “How many of books — combien de livres; how many of chairs — combien de chaises; how many of pencils — combien de crayons.

Remark 20: *Combien* may be separated from *de*, by putting the verb and subject between. Ex: *Combien y a-t-il de chaises dans cette chambre?* Literally: How many are there of chairs in this room? *Combien prenez-vous de crayons?* Literally: How many take you of pencils?

Nous sommes (noo summ), we are; *ils, elles sont* (il, el sohng), they are; *sont-ils* (sohng-til), are they.

The student must be very careful to use for each grammatical person its specific form of the verb.

Remark 21: *Ils* is the masculine form for *they*; *elles* is the feminine form.

Unless the next word begins with a vowel the *s* of *ils, elles*, is not pronounced; the pronunciation of these words is, in such case, the same as that of *il, elle*.

Une main, la main droite, la main gauche, les deux mains.
Ûn maing, lah maing drwaht, lah maing gohsh, lai dö maing.
One hand, the right hand, the left hand, the two hands.

Un bras, le bras droit, le bras gauche, les deux bras.
Ung brah, l' brah drwah, l' brah gohsh, lai dö brah.
One arm, the right arm, the left arm, the two arms.

Un pied, le pied droit, le pied gauche, les deux pieds.
Ung p-yay, l' p-yay drwah, l' p-yay gohsh, lai dö p-yay.
One foot, the right foot, the left foot, the two feet.

Un œil, les deux yeux. Une oreille, les deux oreilles.
Ung öy, lai döz yö. Ûn orai-ye, lai döz orai-ye.
One eye, the two eyes. One ear, the two ears.

La tête, les cheveux, un doigt, les dix doigts.
Lah tait, lai sh"vö, ung dwah, lai dee dwah.
The head, the hair, one finger, the ten fingers.

C'est le livre. C'est la boîte.
Sai l' leevr. Sai lah bwaht.
This is the book. This is the box.

Ce sont les livres. Ce sont les boîtes.
S" sohng lai leevr. S" sohng lai bwaht.
These are the books. These are the boxes.

C'est un livre. C'est une boîte.
Sait-ung leevr. Sait-ün bwaht.
This is a book. This is a box.

Ce sont des livres. Ce sont des boîtes.
S" sohng dai leevr. S" sohng dai bwaht.
These are books. These are boxes.

Remark 22: Notice that in the expressions "C'est, ce sont" the pronoun *ce* is used as subject of a verb either singular or plural; in other phrases the plural of *ce* is *ces*.

Remark 23: The articles, *a, an*, are in French the same word as the number *one*.

Remark 24: In French the word "des" (*dai*) must always be used when you speak of an indefinite number, the noun can never stand alone: e.g.: These are books — *Ce sont des livres*. Sometimes the word "des" may be translated by "some."

De quelle couleur est ce livre? Il est rouge.
(D" kel koolær ai s" leevr? Il-ai roozh.)
Of what colour is this book? It is red.

De quelle couleur sont ces livres? Ils sont rouges.
(D" kel koolær sohng sai leevr? Il sohng roozh.)
Of what colour are these books? They are red.

De quelle couleur est cette chaise? Elle est jaune.
(D" kel koolær ai set shaiz? El ai zhone.)
Of what colour is this chair? It is yellow.

De quelle couleur sont ces chaises? Elles sont jaunes.
(D" kel koolær sohng sai shaiz? El sohng zhone.)
Of what colour are these chairs? They are yellow.

De quelle couleur sont ces livres-ci?
(D" kel koolær sohng sai leevr-see?
Of what colour are these books here?

L'un est rouge, l'autre est noir.
Lung ai roozh, lohtr ai nwahr.)
One is red, the other is black.

Qui est ce monsieur? C'est Monsieur Favre.
(Kee ai s" m"ss-yö? Sai M"ss-yö Fahvr.)
Who is this gentleman? It is Mr. Favre.

Qui sont ces messieurs?
(Kee sohng sai mess-yö?)
Who are these gentlemen?

Ce sont Messieurs Favre et Larousse.
(S" sohng Mess-yö Fahvre ai Lahrooss.)
They are Messrs. Favre and Larousse.

Qui est cette dame? C'est Madame Aubert.
(Kee ai set dam? Sai Mad-dam Ohbair.)
Who is this lady? It is Mrs. Aubert.

Qui sont ces dames? Ce sont Mesdames Aubert et Carré.
(Kee sohng sai dam? S" sohng Mai-dam Ohbair ai Kah-rai.)
Who are these ladies? They are Mrs. Aubert and Carré.

Qui est cette demoiselle? C'est Mademoiselle Duval.
(Kee ai set d"mwah-zell? Sai Mad"mwah-zell Düval.)
Who is this young lady? It is Miss Duval.

Qui sont ces demoiselles?
(Kee sohng sai d"mwah-zell?
Who are these young ladies?

Ce sont Mesdemoiselles Duval et Cognard.
(S' sohng Maid-mwah-zell Düval ay Coñyär.)
They are Misses Duval and Cognard.

Mademoiselle, êtes-vous française? Oui, je suis française.
(Mad"mwah-zell, et-voo frang-saiz? Wee, zh" swee frang-saiz.)
Miss, are you French? Yes, I am French.

Mesdemoiselles, êtes-vous françaises?
(Med"mwah-zell, et-voo frangsaiz?
Young ladies, are you French?

Oui, nous sommes françaises.
Wee, noo sum frang-saiz.)
Yes, we are French.

SIXIÈME LEÇON.

Siz-yaim L"ssohng. Sixth Lesson.

Ecrire (eckreer) to write.

J'écris (zheckree), vous écrivez (vooz-eckreevay), il écrit (ill-eckree). I write, you write, he writes.

Lire (leer), to read.

Je lis (zh" lee), vous lisez (voo leezay), il lit (il lee).
I read, you read, he reads.

L'alphabet (lal-fah-bay), A (ah), B (bay), C (say),
D (day), E (ay), F (eff), G (zhay), H (ash), I (ee),
J (zhe), K (kah), L (el), M (em), N (en), O (oh),
P (pay), Q (kü), R (err), S (ess), T (tay), U (ü),
V (vay), W (doobl-vay), X (eeks), Y (eegreck), Z
(zed).

Le mot (l"moh) the word; la lettre (lah let'r); la phrase (lah frahz), the sentence. Voici (vwah-see),

here is, here are; voilà (vwah-lah), there is, there are; la syllabe (lah sillahb), the syllable.

Anglais (ahng-glai), English; allemand (al-mahng), German; français (frang-sai), French; espagnol (español), Spanish; italien (ittal-yaing), Italian. For the feminine an *e* must be added, as: anglaise (ahng-glaize), allemande (al-mahng-d), française (frahng-saiz), italienne (ittal-yen).

“On” (ohng) is a pronoun not existing in English; it refers to anybody and may be translated sometimes by *they, you, we* or *one*.

Prononcer (proh-nong-say), to pronounce; comment (kum-mahng) how; prononciation (proh-nohng-s'yass-yohng).

Paris = Parree; Berlin = Bairlaing; Reims = Raing-ss; Rouen = Rooahng; Lyon = Lee-ohng.

Commencer (kum-mahng-say); je commence, zh” kum-mahng-ss; il commence, il kum-mahng-ss; vous commencez, voo kum-mahng-say.

Finir (finneer), to end; je finis, zh” finnee; il finit, il finnee; vous finissez, voo finnissay. Par (parr), by, with.

Le premier (l” pr”m-yay), the first; le deuxième (döz-yaim), the second; le troisième (trwahz-yaim), the third; le quatrième (kat-ree-aim) the fourth; etc.

The other ordinal numbers are also formed by adding the ending *ième* (pronounce *yaim*) to the cardinal numbers, as: cinquième (saing-k-yaim), sixième (siss-yaim) etc. There is no difference between masculine and feminine, except: le premier, la première (l” pr”m-yay, lah pr”m-yair).

La voyelle (lah vwah-yell), the vowel; la consonne (lah kohng-sun), the consonant, la page (lah pazh), the page.

Avant, av-vahng — before (contrary of after); devant, d'vahng — before (contrary of behind); après, apprai — behind; entre, ahng-tr — between.

La question (lah kest-yohng), the question; la réponse (lah reppohng-ss), the answer.

Répondre (reppohng-dr), to answer; je réponds (zh'' reppohng); il répond (il reppohng); vous répondez (voo reppohng-day).

Je fais une question (zh'' faiz-ün kest-yohng). I ask (literally: I make) a question.

Remark 25: In French you must say: I answer *to* a person, *to* a question, *to* a letter, etc.— je réponds à (ah) monsieur, à une question, à une lettre. The same with *ask*; je fais une question à monsieur, etc. I ask a question *to* the gentleman (not *of* as in English).

SEPTIÈME LEÇON.

Set-yaim L''ssohng. Seventh Lesson.

Avoir (av-vwahr) to have. J'ai (zhay), I have; vous avez (vooz-avvay), you have; il a (il-ah), he has; nous avons (nooz-avvong), we have; ils ont (ilz-ohng), they have; ai-je (aizh), have I? avez-vous (avvayhvoo), have you? a-t-il (at-il) has he; avons-nous (avvohng-noo), have we; ont ils (ohng-til), have they?

Remark 26: Be careful not to confound *il a* with *il y a*; the former means *he is*, the latter, *there is*.

Remark 27: *Not a, not any* is “*pas de*” (*pah-d*”). *Je n’ai pas de chapeau* — I have no hat (I have not any hat). When in English a noun has no article or similar determinative, *des* is used in French, as: *des livres* = books = some books = a few books.

MASC. SING.: *mon livre* (*mohng leevr*) my book; *votre chapeau*, (*votr shap-poh*) your hat; *son mouchoir* (*sohng moosh-wahr*) his handkerchief; *notre banc* (*notr bahng*) our bench; *leur professeur* (*lær pro-fess-sœr*) their teacher.

FEM. SING.: *ma cravate* (*mah krav-att*) my tie; *votre jaquette* (*votr zhak-ett*) your jacket; *sa robe* (*sah rubb*) her dress; *notre classe* (*notr klahss*) our class; *leur maison* (*lær mai-zohng*) their house.

BOTH GENDERS, PLURAL: *mes gants* (*mai gahng*) my gloves; *vos bottines* (*voh butteen*) your shoes; *ses manchettes* (*sai mahng-shet*) their cuffs; *nos leçons* (*noh l’ssohng*) our lessons; *leurs robes* (*lær rubb*) their dresses.

Remark 28: The possessive case of nouns is expressed by *de* (*d*”). *Le chapeau de Monsieur X* — the hat of Mr. X — Mr. X’s hat.

Remark 29: When the definite article *le* would stand after *de* the two words must be contracted into *du* (*dü*), and if the article *les* would be after *de* they must be contracted into *des* (*dai*). Examples: *Le chapeau du*

professeur — The hat of the teacher — the teacher's hat.
 Les livres des professeurs — the books of the teachers —
 the teachers' books. La robe de la ¹ dame — the dress
 of the lady — the lady's dress. Les robes des dames —
 the dresses of the ladies — the ladies' dresses.

Remark 30: When *nous* is subject of verb, the latter
 must end in *ons*; the third person plural of verbs gen-
 erally ends in *ent*, which is never pronounced.

Nous prenons, we take (noo pr'nohng)	Ils prennent, they take (il prenn)
Nous mettons, we put (noo met-tohng)	Ils mettent, they put (il miett)
Nous ouvrons, we open (nooz-oovrohng)	Ils ouvrent, they open (ilz-oovr)
Nous fermons, we close (noo fairmohng)	Ils ferment, they close (il fairm)
Nous allons, we go (nooz allohng)	Ils vont, they go (il vohng)
Nous venons, we come (noo v'nohng)	Ils viennent, they come (il v-yen)
Nous lisons, we read (noo leezohng)	Ils lisent, they read (il leez)
Nous écrivons, we write (nooz ekreevohng)	Ils écrivent, they write (ilz-ekreev)
Nous faisons, we do (noo f'zohng)	Ils font, they do. (il fohng)

Je vais au théâtre (zh'' vaiz-oh tai-ah-tr) I go to the
 theatre. M. Jourdain va à l'église (M''ss-yö Zhoor-
 daing vah ah l'eggleez) Mr. Jourdain goes to church.
 Jeanne et Paul vont à l'école (Zhahn ai Pol vohng-t-ah
 l'eckoll). Jane and Paul go to school.

Remark 31: *To* is generally translated by *à*; this

¹ *la* is not contracted with *de*.

word, when it would stand before the article *le*, coalesces with it and forms *au* (oh). When the plural *les* would be used *à* also coalesces with it and forms *aux* (oh). Examples: *au monsieur* — to the gentleman, *à la dame* ¹— to the lady, *aux messieurs*, *aux dames* — to the gentlemen, to the ladies.

HUITIÈME LEÇON.

Wit-yaim L'ssohng. Eighth Lesson.

Plus (plü) more; moins (mwaing) less, fewer; autant (oh-tahng) as much as, as many as; que (k'') than, as; beaucoup (bohkoo) many, much; peu (pö) little, few.

Remark 32: After "much, many, as many, more, few, fewer, less," the word "de" (d'')—of) must be used.

Vous avez un crayon; moi, j'ai trois crayons. J'ai plus de crayons que vous. You have a pencil; I have three pencils. I have more pencils than you.

When the pronoun *I* is emphasized in English it must be translated by using both pronouns *moi, je*, as in the preceding sentence.

Une boîte de plumes (ün bwaht d'' plüm) a box of pens.

Une plume (ün plüm) a pen.

Des plumes (dai plüm) [some] pens.

Les plumes (lai plüm) the pens.

¹ *la* does not contract with *à*.

Une boîte d'allumettes (ün bwaht dalümett) a box of matches.

Une allumette (ün al-ümett) a match.

Des allumettes (daiz-al-ümett) [some] matches.

Les allumettes (laiz-al-ümett) the matches.

Il y a des livres sur la table et il y a des livres sur les chaises. Il-ee-ah dai leevr sür lah tahbl ay il-ee-ah dai leevr sür lai shaiz. There are (some) books on the table and there are (some) books on the chairs.

L'un et l'autre (lung ay lohtr) one and the other.

Différent (diffairahng) different.

Différence (diffair-ahng-ss) difference.

La même, the same (la même, les mêmes; all pronounced *maim*).

Remark 33: When the verb is not expressed *I* must be translated by *moi*, *he* by *lui*, *they* by *eux* (masc) or *elles* (fem) as: Avez-vous le même nombre de livres que moi? (Avvai-voo l' maim nombr d' leevr k' mwah?) Have you the same number of books as I? Avez vous plus d'argent que lui? (Avvai-voo plü dar-zahng k' lwee?) Have you more money than he?

NEUVIÈME LEÇON.

Növ-yaim L'ssohng. Ninth Lesson.

Je ne fais rien (zh' n' fai r-yaing) I do nothing.

Remark 34: If a verb is used with *rien* it must be accompanied by the negation *ne*. Example: Il n'y a rien (il nee-ah-r-yaing) there is nothing. Je n'ai rien (Zh' nai r-yaing) I have nothing. Il ne fait rien (il n' fai r-yaing) he does nothing.

Rien (r-yaing) nothing.

Quelque chose (kel-k' shohz) something.

Personne (pair-sunn) nobody.

Quelqu'un (kell-kung) somebody.

Remark 35: The negative verb must be used with "personne." Il n'y a personne. (il nee ah pair-sunn) there is nobody.

La personne, une personne, des personnes, combien de personnes, mean: the person, a person, some persons, how many persons; but *personne* all alone, or preceded by *ne*, means *nobody*.

Y a-t-il quelqu'un derrière la table? (Ee at-til kel-kung dair-yair lah tahbl?) Is there anybody behind the table? Devant quoi êtes-vous? (D'vahng kwah et-voo?) In front of what are you? A côté de qui êtes-vous? (Ah kohtai d' kee et-voo?) Beside whom are you? Qui est à droite de Monsieur Duval? (Kee et-ah drwaht d' M'ss-yö Düval?) Who is at the right of Mr. Duval? Et qui est à gauche de Monsieur Duval? (Ay kee et-ah gohsh d' m'ss-yö Düval?) And who is at the left of Mr. Duval?

Remark 36: With prepositions *quoi* (kwah) is used for *what* and *qui* for *whom*, *lui* for *him*, *elle* for *her*, *eux* for *them* (masc), *elles* for *them* (fem).

Entrer (ahng-tray), to enter; j'entre (zahng-tr) I enter, il or elle entre (il, el ahng-tr) he or she enters; nous entrons (nooz-ahng-trohng) we enter; vous entrez (vooz-ahng-tray) you enter; ils entrent (ilz-ahng-tr), they enter.

Sortir (sorrteer) to go out; je sors (zh' sor) I go out;

il sort (il sor) he goes out; nous sortons (noo sorrto hng) we go out; vous sortez (voo sorr tay) you go out; ils sortent (il sorr t) they go out.

S'asseoir (sasswahr), to seat oneself i.e. to sit down.

Je m'assieds (zh" mass-yay) I seat myself, I sit down; vous vous asseyez (voo vooz-assai-yay) you seat yourself, you sit down; il s'assied (il sass-yay) he seats himself, he sits down; nous nous asseyons (noo nooz-assai-yoh ng) we seat ourselves, we sit down; ils s'assient (il sass-ay-ye) they seat themselves, they sit down.

Se lever (s" l"vay) to raise oneself i.e. to rise.

Je me lève (zh" m" laiv) I raise myself, I rise; vous vous levez (voo voo l"vay) you raise yourself, you rise; il se lève (il s" laiv) he raises himself, he rises; nous nous levons (noo noo l"voh ng) we raise ourselves, we rise; ils se lèvent (il s" laiv), they raise themselves, they rise.

Donner (dun-nay) to give; je donne (zh" dunn) I give; vous donnez (voo dun-nay) you give; il donne (il dunn) he gives; nous donnons (noo dun-noh ng) we give; ils donnent (il dunn) they give.

Direct and indirect object:

Me (m"), me or to me.

Nous (noo), us or to us.

Vous (voo), you or to you.

Direct object:

Le (l"), him or it.

La (lah), her or it.

Les (lai), them.

Indirect object:

Lui (lwee), to him.

Lui (lwee), to her.

Leur (læ r), to them.

Notice that the pronouns of the first and second persons have the same form for the direct as for the indirect object, but the pronouns of the third persons have different forms for the direct and the indirect object.

Remark 37: Objective pronouns precede the verb, and me, vous, nous precede le, la, les, but lui and leur follow le, la, les.

French Form.	Literally.	English Form.
Me donnez-vous le livre?	To me give you the book?	Do you give me the book?
Oui, je vous le donne.	Yes, I to you it give.	Yes, I give it to you.
Lui passez-vous votre crayon?	To him pass you your pencil?	Do you pass your pencil to him?
Non, je ne le lui passe pas.	No, I not it to him pass.	No, I do not pass it to him.
Le passez-vous à Mlle. Lebrun?	It pass you to Miss Lebrun?	Do you pass it to Miss Lebrun?
Oui, je le lui passe.	Yes, I it to her pass.	Yes, I pass it to her.
Envoyez-vous la lettre à Mlle. Duval?	Send you the letter to Miss Duval?	Do you send the letter to Miss Duval?
Oui, je la lui envoie.	Yes, I it to her send.	Yes, I send it to her.
Donnez-vous le livre à Messieurs H. et Y.?	Give you the book to Messrs. H. & Y.?	Do you give the book to Messrs. H. & Y.?
Non, je ne le leur donne pas.	No, I not it to them give.	No, I do not give it to them.
Que leur donnez-vous?	What to them give you?	What do you give them?
Que lui dites-vous?	What to him tell you?	What do you tell him?
Vous donne-t-il la plume?	To you gives he the pen?	Does he give you the pen?
Oui, il me la donne.	Yes, he to me it gives.	Yes, he gives it to me.
M. Leblanc vous passe-t-il le livre?	Mr. Leblanc to you passes he the book?	Does Mr. Leblanc pass you the book?

Remark 38: In a command (imperative), however, the place of the pronouns is after the verb; *moi* must be used, not *me*; “le, la, les,” precede all other pronouns in such case:

Donnez-moi le livre.	Give me the book.
Donnez-le-moi.	Give it to me.
Donnez-le-lui.	Give it to him.

But if the command be negative, the other order is retained:

Ne me donnez pas le livre.	Don't give me the book.
Ne me le donnez pas.	Do not give it to me.
Ne le lui donnez pas.	Do not give it to him.

Parler (parrlay) to speak; Je parle (zh" parrl) I speak; il parle (il parrl) he speaks; vous parlez (voo parrlay) you speak; ils parlent (il parrl) they speak.

Dire (deer) to say. Je dis (zh" dee), I say; il dit (il dee), he says; nous disons (noo deezohng) we say; vous dites (voo deet), you say; ils disent (il deez), they say.

Parler (Parrlay):	Dire (Deer):
Je vous parle.	Je vous dis quelque chose.
(Zh" voo parrl.)	(Zh" voo dee kel k" shohz.)
I speak to you.	I say something to you.
Vous me parlez.	Vous me dites quelque chose.
(Voo m" parrlay.)	(Voo m" deet kel k" shohz.)
You speak to me.	You say something to me.

Mon nom (mohng nohng) my name.

Ce qu' il y a (s" kil-ee-ah) that which there is = what there is.

DIXIÈME LEÇON.

Deez-yaim L'ssohng. Tenth Lesson.

Avec (av-veck), with. Couper (koopay), to cut. Le couteau (kootoh), knife. Marcher (marr-shay), to walk.

Les yeux (yö), the eyes. Voir (vwahr), to see. Je vois (zh'' vwah), I see; il voit (il vwah), he sees; nous voyons (noo vwah-yohng), we see; vous voyez (voo vwah-yay), you see; ils voient (il vwah), they see.

Les oreilles (oray-ye), the ears. Entendre (ahng-tahng-dr), to hear. J'entends (zhang-tahng), I hear; il entend (il ahng-tahng), he hears; nous entendons (nooz-ahng-tahng-dohng), we hear; vous entendez (vooz-ahng-tahng-day), you hear; ils entendent (ilz-ahng-tahng-d), they hear. Vous m'entendez parler. You hear me speak.

Je frappe, I knock. Vous frappez, you knock. Les autos dans la rue, the autos in the street.

Le nez (nay), the nose. Sentir (sahng-teer), to smell. Je sens (zh'' sahnng), I smell; il sent (il sahnng), he smells; nous sentons (noo sahnng-tohng), we smell; vous sentez (voo sahnng-tay), you smell; ils sentent (il sahnng-t), they smell.

La fleur (flœr), the flower; la rose (roze), the rose; la tulipe (tülip), the tulip; la violette (vee-o-lett), the violet; la pensée (pahng-say), the pansy; l'oeillet (löy-yay), the pink.

Bon (bohng), good; mauvais (mo-vai), bad; le gaz (l'' gahz), the gas.

La bouche (boosh), the mouth. Manger (mahng-zhay), to eat. Je mange (zh" mahng-zh), I eat; il mange (il mahng-zh), he eats; nous mangeons (noo mahng-zhohng), we eat; vous mangez (voo mahng-zhay), you eat; ils mangent (il mahng-zh), they eat.

Le pain (paing), the bread; la viande (v-yahng-d), the meat; les légumes (leggüm), the vegetables; les fruits (frwee), the fruit; le raisin (ray-zaing), the grape; la fraise (fraize), the strawberry; la pêche (paish), the peach; les haricots (lai areeko), the beans; les petits pois (pwah), the green peas; les choux (shoo), the cabbage; la pomme de terre (pumm d" tair), the potato.

Boire (bwahr), to drink. Je bois (zh" bwah), I drink; il boit (il bwah), he drinks; nous buvons (noo büvohng), we drink; vous buvez (voo büvay), you drink; ils boivent (il bwahv), they drink.

L'eau (loh), the water; le vin (vaing), the wine; la bière (b-yair), the beer; le café (kaffay), the coffee; le thé (tay), the tea; le lait (lay), the milk.

Remark 39: When *some* or *any* does not refer to a noun in the plural, but to a noun in the singular, it is not translated by *des*, but by *du* (masc.), *de la* (fem.), *de l'* before a vowel or silent h, *de* before an adjective, and *pas de* in the meaning of not any, no. Examples: Du vin, some wine; de la bière, some beer; de l'eau, some water; pas de vin, no wine; pas de café, not any coffee.

Le sucre (sükr) the sugar, sucrier (sükreeay) sugar-bowl; café au lait, coffee with milk; café noir, black coffee.

ONZIÈME LEÇON.

Ohngz-yaim L'ssohng. Eleventh Lesson.

Une cuillère (kwee-yair) spoon; un couteau (koo-toh) a knife; une fourchette (foor-shett) a fork; une assiette (ass-yett) a plate; un plat (plah) a dish; le verre (vair) the glass; la tasse (tahss) the cup.

Bon à manger, good to eat; *masculine*: bon (bohng), odeur (oh-dær), une odeur agréable (ah-gray-ahbl) a good; mauvais (mo-vai) bad; *feminine*: bonne (bunn), mauvaise (movaiz); cassée (kas-say) broken; une bonne odeur (oh-dær), une odeur agréable (ah-gray-ahbl) pleasant odor; une odeur désagréable (dai-zah-gray-ahbl) a disagreeable odor; un goût (goo) a taste; Le fromage (frum-ah-zh) the cheese. Le café sucré (sükray); sugared coffee, i.e., coffee with sugar.

Aimer (aimay) to like, to love.

J'aime (zhaim) I like; vous aimez (vooz-aimay) you like; il aime (il-aim) he likes; nous aimons (nooz-aimohng) we like; ils aiment (ilz-aim) they like.

Les choses qui sont agréables à voir sont belles. (Lai shohz kee sohngt-ah-gray-ahbl ah vwahr sohng bell.) Things which are pleasant to see (i.e. pleasant to the eye) are beautiful.

Masc. beau (boh) handsome, beautiful, good looking.
Fem. belle (bell).

Remark 40: Referring to plural nouns *beau* takes an *x*, *belle* an *s*. *Bel* is used only in the singular with masculine nouns beginning with a vowel or mute *h*.

Masc. laid (lai) ugly. *Fem.* laide (laid) ugly.

Statue de Vénus (stattü d'' vay-nüss) statue of Venus; l'Apollon du Belvédère (lap-pol-ohng dü Bell-vay-dair) the Apollo of Belvedere. Au musée (oh müzay) at the museum; de belles statues (d'' bell stattü) beautiful statues; de beaux tableaux (d'' boh tab-loh) beautiful paintings; la tête de Méduse (lah tait d'' Mai-düz) Medusa's head.

Le singe (l'' saing-zh) the monkey; le cheval (l'' sh''vahl) the horse; le chameau (l'' sham-oh) the camel; le paon (l'' pahng) the peacock; le hibou (l'' eeboo) the owl.

DOUZIÈME LEÇON

Dooz-yaim L''ssohng. Twelfth Lesson.

Pouvoir (poovwahr), to be able.

Je puis (zh'' pwee), *or* je peux (zh'' pö), I can, il peut (il pö), he can; nous pouvons (noo poovohng), we can; vous pouvez (voo poovay), you can; ils peuvent (ill pœv), they can.

Remark 41: There are in English a few verbs called defective, such as; I can, I must, etc., because they have no Infinitive nor Participles. In French these verbs have all the various forms which, when lacking in English, must be translated by synonymous expressions; as, for instance: Pouvoir, to be able; je peux, I can; nous pouvons, we can; pouvant, being able.

PRONUNCIATION AND TRANSLATION OF THE
FRENCH TEXT, PAGE 39.

Zh'' fairrm lah porrt, lah porrt ai fairrmay; zh'' n''
pö pah sorrteer. I close the door, the door is closed;
I cannot go out. Zhoovr lah porrt, lah porrt aitoovairt;
zh'' pö sorteer. I open the door, the door is open; I can
go out.

Fermé *masc. sing.*; fermée *fem. sing.*; fermés *masc. pl.*; fermées *fem. pl.* (all these are pronounced *fairrmay*).

Remark 42: Notice that the past participles used with the verb *to be* agree with the word to which they refer.

Zhai ung crayohng; zh'' pöz-eekreer. I have a pencil; I can write. M''ss-yö B nah pah d'' crayohng; ill n'' pö pahz-eekreer. Mr. B. has no pencil; he cannot write.

L'' plaf-fohng ai hoh; zh'' n'' pö pah tooshay oh plaf-fohng. The ceiling is high; I can not touch the ceiling.

Lah lahng-p ai bahss; zh'' pö tooshay ah lah lahng-p. The lamp is low; I can touch the lamp.

Toucher (tooshay) to touch; toucher à, to reach — *au* must be used for *à le*.

Zh'' pö vwahr lai shohz d''vahng mwah; zh'' n'' pö pah vwahr lai shohz dair-yair mwah. I can see the things in front of me; I can not see the things behind me. Zh'' fairrm laiz-yö; zh'' n'' pö pah vwahr. I close the eyes; I can not see.

M''ss-yö B. ah ung kootoh; ill pö koopay l'' pap-yay.

Mr. B. has a knife; he can cut the paper. Zh" nai pah d" kootoh; zh" n" pö pah koopay l" pap-yay. I have no knife, I can not cut the paper.

M. Berlitz ah dai lünett; il pö vwahr aveck dai lünett; il n" pö pah vwahr sahng lünett. Mr. Berlitz has eye glasses; he can see with eye glasses; he can not see without eye glasses.

Vouloir (vool-wahr) to want, to wish.

Je veux (zh" vö) I want; il veut (il vö) he wants; nous voulons (noo voolohng) we want; vous voulez (voo voolay) you want; ils veulent (il vöell) they want.

Déchirer (day-sheeray) to tear; casser (kassay) to break; la montre (lah mohng-tr) the watch; le mur (l" müir) the wall.

Remark 43: A verb dependent on another verb takes the form called Infinitive. In French all infinitives end in *er, ir, oir, re*; you will notice therefore in the examples of the French text that the verbs after "je peux," etc., "je veux," etc., have these endings.

Si la porte est fermée, nous ne pouvons pas sortir.

(See lah porrt ai fairmai, noo n" poovohng pah sorrteer.)

If the door is closed, we cannot go out.

Si nous n'avons ni crayons ni plumes, nous ne pouvons pas écrire.

(See noo navvohng nee cray-ohng nee plüm, noo n" poovohng pahz-eckreer.)

If we have neither pencils nor pens, we cannot write.

Vous êtes obligé d'ouvrir la porte. Vooz-et-z-oblee-

zhai doovreer lah porrt.) You are obliged to open the door.

Nous sommes obligés d'ouvrir les yeux pour voir.
(Noo sumz-oblezhay doovreer laiz-yö poor vwahr.)
We are obliged to open the eyes to see.

Je suis obligé¹ d'avoir la craie. Zh" sweez-oblezhai dav-vwahr la kray.) I am obliged to have the chalk.

¹ obligé, obligée, obligés, obligées; see preceding remark about the agreement of past participle. They are all pronounced "oblezhay."

MORCEAUX ELEMENTARIES

(Morsoh-z-el-em-ahng-tair.)

Elementary Pieces.

LA PENDULE ET LA MONTRE

(Lah pahng-düll ay lah mohng-tr.)

The clock and the watch.

INTRODUCTION ORALE

(Aing-tro-düks-yohng orahl). Oral introduction.

Il est une heure, deux heures, trois heures, quatre heures (il ait-ün-ær, döz-ær, trwahz-ær, katr-ær). It is one o'clock, two o'clock, three o'clock, four o'clock.

Quatre heures et quart, quatre heures et demie (katr-ær ay kar, katr-ær ay d"mee) a quarter past four, half past four. Quatre heure moins le quart (katr-ær mwaiŋ l" kar) a quarter to four. Cinq heures dix (saing-k-ær diss) ten minutes after five. Six heures moins dix (seez-ær mwaiŋ diss) ten minutes to six.

Notice that expressions like "five minutes to one, five minutes after one" are literally "one o'clock less five, one o'clock (and) five."

Quelle heure est-il? (kel-ær ait-il) What time is it?
A quelle heure (ah kel-ær) at what time?

You do not say twelve o'clock in French but midi (middee) noon, or minuit (minnwee) midnight.

Vous partez (parrtay) you leave, depart; la minute (minnütt) the minute; la seconde (se"gohng-d) the second; une demi-heure (d"mee ær) half an hour; un quart d'heure (kar d'ær) quarter of an hour, une heure et demie (ün-ær ay d"mee) an hour and a half.

Notice the difference in spelling between “demi-heure” and “heure et demie.”

*Formation of Adverbs and Comparison of Adjectives
and Adverbs*

Many adverbs are formed by the addition of the suffix *ment* (mahng) to the feminine of adjectives, as: grand, grandement, great, greatly; riche (rish) richement, rich, richly.

The comparative of adjectives and adverbs is formed by prefixing the word *plus* (plü) *more*, as: plus grand, larger; plus long, longer, etc., except bon, good; meilleur¹ (mei-yœr) better; bien (b-yaing) well; mieux (m-yö) better; mauvais, bad; plus mauvais or pire (peer) worse; mal, badly; plus mal or pis (pee), worse.

The superlative is formed by simply putting the definite article before the comparative, as: long, plus long, le plus long—long, longer, the longest; bon, meilleur, le meilleur = good, better, best. Of course, the article and the adjective must agree in gender and number with the noun to which they refer, e.g., le plus grand livre, la plus grande boîte, les plus grands livres, etc., the article accompanying an adverb remains always unchanged, e.g., le plus grandement, most greatly.

aussi grand que (ohssee grahng k”) as large as . . .

plus grand que (plü grahng k”) larger than . . .

le plus grand de (l’ plü grahng d”) the largest of . . .

¹ Feminine; meilleure, plural; meilleurs, meilleures (all pronounced alike) — *meilleur* and *pire* are adjectives, *mieux* and *pis* are adverbs.

LA PENDULE ET LA MONTRE

LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

(Leck-tür ay kohng-vair-sass-yohng.)

Reading and Conversation.

Nous mettons la première, we put the former; une chambre (ün shahng-br) a room; la cheminée (sh''-mee-nay) mantleshef; contre le mur (kohng-tr l'' mür) against the wall. Nous portons la dernière dans la poche, we carry the latter in the pocket. En bois, en marbre, en bronze, en or, en argent (ahng bwah, ahng marr-br, ahng brohng-z, ahng-n-or, ahng-n-arr-zhahng) — [made] of wood, of marble, of bronze, of gold, of silver.

L'une et l'autre, both; marquent (¹ 3rd pers. pl. of marquer), mark, indicate; l'heure, the hour, the time; contient (kohng-t-yaing) contains; forment ² (3rd pers. pl.) form; un jour (zhoor) a day.

Dans cette salle, in this room; qui ne marche pas, which is not going; arrêtée, stopped; remontée, wound up (remonter, to wind up); clé (klay), key; mettez-la à l'heure, set it; retarder (r''tarrday), to put behind time, to be behind time; avancer, to put ahead of time, to be ahead of time; précise (prai-seez), precise, exact; dure (dür), lasts; ni . . . ni (nee . . . nee), neither

¹ Remember that the ending *ent* in the 3rd person plural of verbs is not pronounced.

² In order to show the difference between the English and the French idioms we sometimes use bad English so as to give a literal understanding of the French peculiarities of expression.

. . . nor (these words are accompanied by the negation *ne*; as: “Je n’ai ni argent ni or — I have (not) neither silver nor gold.”)

Exercices. Répondre aux questions suivantes:

(Egzair-siss. Raipohng-dr oh kest-yohng sweev-ahng-t:) Exercises. Answer the following questions:

1. D” kwah parrl-t-ohng dahng l” morrsoh si-d” sü? Of what do we speak in the piece above — 12. s” kohng-poz-ung zhoor, is a day composed.

Remark 44: *Se compose* is literally “composes itself”; in French the Reflexive form is often used where in English you use the Passive.

L’ANNEE

(L’annay.) The Year.

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Jour (zhoor) day; semaine (s”menn) week; mois (mwah) month; saison (saizohng) season.

Les noms des jours (lai nohng dai zhoor) the names of the days:

Lundi, lung-dee, Monday — mardi, marr-dee, Tuesday — mercredi, maircr”dee, Wednesday — jeudi, zhödee, Thursday — vendredi, vahngdr”dee, Friday — samedi, sam”dee, Saturday — dimanche, deem”ahngsh, Sunday.

Les noms des mois, the names of the months:

Janvier, zhahng-v’yay, January — février, faivree-yay, February — mars, marrs, March — avril, avreel, April — mai, may, May — juin, zhwaing, June — juillet, zhweeyay, July — août, oo, August

— septembre, septahng-br, September — octobre, oktobr, October — novembre, novahng-br, November — décembre, dessahng-br, December.

Les noms des saisons, the names of the seasons.

Printemps, Eté, Automne, Hiver
(Praing-tahng, ettay, oh-tunn, eevair.)

Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

Appeler (app-lay) to call, s'appeler, to call oneself = to be called. Je m'appelle (zh''mappell) I call myself = I am called, vous vous appelez (voo vooz app''lay) you call yourself = you are called, il s'appelle (il sappell) he calls himself = he is called, nous nous appelons (noo nooz app''lohng) we call ourselves = we are called, ils s'appellent (il sappell) they call themselves = they are called. Comment s'appellent les jours. What (how) are the days called?

Aujourd'hui (oh-zhoor-dwee) to-day; hier (eeair) yesterday; demain (d''maing) to-morrow; maintenant (maingt-nahng) now; c'est, it is; c'était (settai) it was; ce sera (s'' s''rah) it will be. Le combien est-ce? What day of the month is it? Quelle date (dat), what date?

Remark 45: In French you use the cardinal numbers for dates with exception of premier. Le premier janvier, le deux janvier, le trois janvier, etc., the first, second, third of January, etc.

Remark 46: With all the names of months and seasons the preposition *en* (ahng) is used: "en janvier,

en mars, en été, en hiver,” in January, in March, in Summer, in Winter. “Printemps” is an exception, taking *au* (oh) = “au printemps” in Spring.

With the words *saison*, *mois*, you must use *dans*: “dans le mois de janvier, dans la saison d’été.” With *mois* you may also use *au*: “au mois de janvier.”

L’ANNEE — LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Voici (vwah-see) here is; calendrier (kal-lahng-dreeay) calendar; formant, forming; se divise (s’deev-eez) is divided (literally divides itself, see Remark 44); aussi (ohssee) also; se compose, composes itself = is composed; pendant (pahng-dahng) during; nous travaillons (trahvi-yohng) we work; travailler (trahvi-yai) to work; je travaille (trahvi-ye),¹ I work; nous ne faisons rien, we don’t do anything; repos (r’poh) rest; se reposer (s’r’pohzay) to rest.

Remark 47: When the word *some* means *a few*, it is not to be translated by *du*, *des*, *en*, but by *quelques* when followed immediately by the noun, and by *quelques-uns*, fem. *quelques-unes*, when the noun is not immediately after it. Ex: Quelques (= a few) livres — some books. Quelques-uns (= a few) sont sur la table, d’autres sont sur la chaise — some (a few) are on the table, others on the chair.

Quelques-uns (kell k’z-uhng) some; seulement (sœl-mahng) only; tous les quatre ans, every fourth year;

¹ Pronounce the I as the ie in the English “lie.”

dure jusqu'au (dür zhüskoh) lasts till; alors (ahlor) then; regarder (r' garrday) to look.

L'année dernière (dairn-yair) last year, l'année prochaine (prohshenn) next year; le mois dernier (dairn-yay) last month; le mois prochain (prohshaing) next month.

EXERCISES: Question 6. l'avant dernier mois, the month before the last; — 14. combien de temps (tahng) how long, how much time; dure, lasts; — 22. succéder à (sük-seday ah) to follow; — 24. précéder (press-seday) to precede.

LA JOUR ET LA NUIT

(L' zhoor ay lah nwee.) Day and night.

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Remark 48: THE USE OF THE ARTICLES. In English, nouns are often used without any article or other determinative word; in French, this occurs only after *sans* (sans lunettes je ne peux pas voir) or *ni* (Je n'ai ni argent ni or) and in a very few set phrases which will be given later.

When a noun is used in a vague sense, as in the above title, it has the definite article in French, as also nouns taken in a general sense (Gold is yellow — l'or est jaune; cherries are ripe — les cerises sont mûres — (lai s'reez sohng mür); man is mortal — l'homme est mortel (lumm ai morrtell).

In a partitive sense the preposition *de* with the definite article is used: "give me (some) money — donnez-moi de l'argent; I eat meat — je mange de la viande."

de le must be contracted into *du*, *de les* into *des*: *je bois du vin*, I drink (some) wine; *je mange des pommes*, I eat some apples (see remarks 29 and 39). With a negation *de* alone is used: “don’t give me (any) money — *ne me donnez pas d’argent*; I don’t eat meat — *je ne mange pas de viande*.”

In other cases the definite and the indefinite articles are used similarly to the English. However, when the sentence begins with *il est*, *elle est*, followed by a noun without modifier, no article is used, and when the sentence begins with *c’est* the indefinite article is employed.— Examples: *il est professeur*, he is a teacher; *elle est cuisinière* (*kweezin-yair*), she is a cook; but: *c’est un professeur*, *c’est une cuisinière* (same meaning as before).

Le soleil	la lune	les étoiles	le ciel
(l’ solay ¹	lah lün	laiz ettwahl	l’ s’yell)
the sun	the moon	the stars	the sky

Remark 49: The noun “the light” is *la lumière*, the adjective “light” is *clair*, the verb “to light” (= to kindle) is *allumer*, the verb “to light” (= to give forth light, to illuminate) is *éclairer*. When in phrases like “it is light, it is dark” the word *it* is an expletive subject (i.e. does not refer to anything), it must be translated by *il fait*; ex. “it is day (or daylight), *il fait jour*; it is night, *il fait nuit*; it is light, *il fait clair*,” etc.

Rideau (*reedoh*) curtain; *baisser*, to lower, to pull

¹ Pronounce *lay* as in the English verb *lay* with the vanishing sound of *y*.

down; le store, the window-shade, les persiennes (pairs-yenn) the blinds, the shutters.

Remark 50: Nouns are often used as adverbs of time without any preposition, as: la nuit, in the night; le jour, during the day; lundi, on Monday, etc.

Allumer (al-lümay) to light, to kindle; éteindre (ettaing-dr) to extinguish; gaz, gas; la lumière électrique (lüm-yair ellecktrick) the electric light; quand (kahng) when; visible (veezeebl); ici (issee) here; allumette (ahlümett) match; s'il vous plaît (sil voo plai) if you please; je vous prie (zh"voo pree) I pray you; merci (mairsee) thanks. Se lève (s"laiv) rises; se couche (s"coosh) sets; le matin (mattaing) morning; le soir (swahr) evening; de bonne heure, early; tard (tar) late.

LE JOUR ET LA NUIT — LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Se divisent (deveez) are divided; en deux parties (ang dö parrtee) into two parts; à présent (ah prayzahng) at present; brûler (brülay) to burn; la salle (sal) the hall; la lumière (lüm-yair) the light; suffisante (süf-fissahng-t) sufficient; assez (assay) enough; éclairée à l'électricité (eck-lairay ah lellecktrisittay) lighted by electricity. La lumière du jour, daylight; au dessus de (oh d" sü d") above; les quatre points cardinaux (lai katr pwaing karrdeenoh) the four cardinal points.

Remark 51: For the plural the ending *al* (not *ale*)

is changed to *aux*; général, généraux; spécial, spéciaux; cardinal, cardinaux; ordinal, ordinaux, etc. (Remark 18.)

l'est, (estt)	le sud (süd)	l'ouest (west),	le nord (nor),
east,	south,	west,	north.

Nous nous mettons au lit (oh lee) we put ourselves to bed; nous nous couchons (kooshohng) we lay ourselves down = we lie down; nous nous levons (l'vohng) we raise ourselves = we rise = we get up; nous nous lavons (lahvohng) we wash ourselves = we get washed; nous nous habillons (abbeeyohng) we dress ourselves = we get dressed; déjeuner (day-zhönay) breakfast.

EXERCISES: Question 4. D'où (doo) from where.— 5. How is this hall lighted during the night? — 24. Until what time do you work? — 26. Is the moonlight as strong as the sunlight? — 32. Do you go to bed later in Summer than in Winter? — 34. Dîner (deenay) to dine, the dinner.

LES INTEMPERIES

(Laizaing-tahng-pay-ree.) Inclement weather.

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Remark 52: "Weather" is in French "temps" (tahng); but as the same word means also "time," some other words must be used with it to determine more fully its meaning; as, for instance:

Il fait beau temps, it is fine weather. Il fait mauvais temps, it is bad weather. J'ai le temps, I have time. Je n'ai pas le temps, I have no time. Il fait un temps

agréable, it is pleasant weather. Nous passons un temps agréable, we pass time agreeably. Quel temps fait-il? What weather have we?

Note that in speaking of weather *il fait* must be used for *it is* and that “beau temps” is used for “good weather.”

Couvert de nuages (koovair d'nüazh) covered with clouds; il tombe (tohng-b) de l'eau; water is falling down. Tomber, to fall (“down” is not to be translated).

Remark 53: With “tomber, venir, arriver” and a few other verbs, instead of having the subject before the verb, as is the usual construction, the verb preceded by the impersonal pronoun *il* may be used when the subject has an indefinite meaning; it may sometimes be translated by “there is.” Examples: Il tombe de l'eau, there is water falling down; Il vient quelqu'un, there is somebody coming (quelqu'un vient, somebody is coming); Il arrive (arreev) une dame, there is a lady arriving (une dame arrive, a lady is arriving) etc.

Remark 54: Speaking of a person's feelings, you say in English: I am (or “feel”) warm or cold; he is (or “feels”) warm or cold. In French you must say: I have, he has, etc., warm or cold. J'ai chaud; il a froid. In speaking of how a thing is, how anything feels to you, you say as in English: Cette chambre est froide (you use “froide” because “chambre” is feminine), this room is cold; votre main est froide, your hand is

cold; ce poêle est chaud, this stove is warm. But you use “il fait froid, chaud, bon, bon temps, mauvais temps, etc.” (“it makes cold, warm, comfortable”) in sentences where in English the expletive *it is* is used, as: It is cold here, il fait froid ici; it is warm in the room, il fait chaud dans la chambre; it is comfortable to-day, il fait bon aujourd’hui; it is cold in winter, il fait froid en hiver; it is fine weather to-day, il fait beau temps aujourd’hui, etc., etc.

In a similar way we say in French: Il fait du soleil, the sun shines; il fait de la pluie, it rains; il fait de la neige, it snows; il fait du vent, it is windy.

Adverbs of Time

Souvent (soovahng) often, rarement (rahr”mahng) seldom; jamais (zhammay) never; toujours (toozhoor) always; quelquefois (kelk”fwah) sometimes; généralement (zhay-nay-rahl-mahng) generally.

LES INTEMPERIES — LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Grosses gouttes (grohss goot) big drops; pluie (plwee) the rain; pleuvoir (plövwahr) to rain; il pleut (plö) it rains; parapluie, umbrella; ne — plus, no more, no longer; il fait très mauvais marcher, walking is very bad; la rue (rü) street; couverte de boue (koovairt d”boo) covered with mud; retournons à la maison (r”toorrohng-z-ah lah maizohng) go back to the house i.e. home; trop (tro) too; pour sortir (poor sorrteer) to

go out. Il fait très bon, it is very comfortable; ôter (ohday) to take off; mettre, to put on; vêtement (vaitmahng) clothing; mouillé (mooy-yay) wet; sec, dry.

Remark 55: Journée (zhoornay) day. “Jour” means 24 hours, “journée” means “day” from morning till evening; “jour” also means daylight (il fait jour = it is light) “journée” is more often used with adjectives than “jour” (une longue journée = a long day). “Jour” is also preferred with cardinal numbers, “journée” with ordinals (un jour, deux jour, la première journée, la deuxième journée).

A similar difference exists between *année* and *an* (ahng) both mean “year.” The former is preferred with adjectives and ordinal numbers, the latter with cardinal numbers.

Voilà qu’il commence aussi à neiger (naizhay), there, it begins also to snow; la neige, the snow; il neige, it snows. Il fait chaud (shoh), it is warm (or “hot”). Il fait bon, it is pleasant.

Près du feu (prai dü fö) near the fire; chauffez-vous (shohfay) warm yourself; très bas (traï bah) very low; Jean (zhahng) John; charbon (sharrbohng) coal; pour les réchauffer, to warm them — “réchauffer” is literally “to warm again.” Soulier (sool’yay) shoe; trempé (trahng-pay) soaked; avoir froid aux pieds, to have cold at the feet, i.e. to have cold feet.

Remark 56: “Donc” makes an imperative more emphatic, like the English “do”: regardez donc, do look; mangez donc, do eat; asseyez-vous donc, do sit down.

Vent (*vahng*) wind, il fait du vent, it is windy; fort (for) strong; cet homme (*set-tum*) that man; tenir (*t'neer*) to hold; emporter (*ahng-porr-tay*) to carry away; moins fort, less strongly, i.e. not so much.

EXERCISES: Question 4. Qu'est-ce qui tombe, what is falling?—6. What do you carry in your hand to protect you against the rain?—7. And against what does a sunshade protect you?—18. Does one make a fire in the stove in summer?—29. With what do we protect ourselves against the cold?—21. D'où, from where; la chaleur (*shahloer*) the heat.—25. Do you like to go out when it is very windy?—28. Des vêtements lourds (*loor*) heavy clothing.

LE PRESENT ET LE PASSE

(L' *praizahng* ay l' *passay*) The Present and the Past

INTRODUCTION ORALE

In French, the Perfect tense (I have done, I have eaten, I have seen, etc.) is very often used for the English Imperfect (I did, I ate, did eat; saw, did see). Qu'ai-je fait (*kaizh fay*), means "What have I done?" and also "What did I do?" "Qu'avez-vous fait (*kav-vay-voo fay*)? Qu'a-t-il fait (*kat-il fay*)? Qu'avons-nous fait (*kav-vohng noo fay*)? Qu'ont-ils fait (*kohng-till fay*) or Qu'ont-elles fait (*kohng-tell fay*)?" mean "What have you done?" and "What did you do?" "What has he done?" and "What did he do?"

“What have we done?” and “What did we do?”
 “What have they done?” and “What did they do?”

Présent, Present Tense.

Passé, Past Tense.

Je déchire, I tear. (zh" daysheer)	J'ai déchiré, I have torn, I tore. (zhai daysheeray)
Vous déchirez, you tear. (voo daysheeray)	Vous avez déchiré, you have torn. (vooz-avvay daysheeray) you tore.
Il déchire, he tears. (il daysheer)	Il a déchiré, he has torn, he tore. (il ah daysheeray)
Nous déchirons, we tear. (noo daysheerohng)	Nous avons déchiré, we have torn. (nooz avvohng daysheeray) we tore.
Vous déchirez, you tear. (voo daysheeray)	Vous avez déchiré, you have torn. (vooz avvay daysheeray) you tore.
Ils déchirent, they tear. (il daysheer)	Ils ont déchiré, they have torn. (illz ohng daysheeray) they tore.

Other verbs of similar form in the present tense resemble each other generally in the past.

When the infinitive ends in *er*, like “fermer, compter, donner, parler, manger,” etc., the past participle is formed by changing *er* into *é*. Ex.: Je ferme — j’ai fermé; vous comptez — vous avez compté; il, elle donne — il, elle a donné; nous parlons — nous avons parlé; ils, elles mangent — ils, elles ont mangé. The pronunciation of the endings *er*, *ez* and *é* is alike; déchirer to tear, vous déchirez you tear and déchiré torn, are all pronounced *daysheeray*.

Verbs ending in *ir* like “finir, sentir, punir” (pünee = to punish), form generally their past participle by dropping the final letter of the infinitive. Ex.: Je finis — j’ai fini; vous sentez — vous avez senti; il punit — il a puni; etc. (zh" finnee — zhai finnee; voo sahng-tay — vooz avvay sahng-tee; ill pünee — ill ah pünee).

Verbs ending in *avoir* change this into *u*, as: recevoir

(r''ss''vwahr, to receive) reçu (r''ssü) received; devoir (d''vwahr, to owe, to be obliged) dû (dü) owed, been obliged.

Verbs ending in *re* generally change that ending into *u* for the past participle: “entendre — entendu; répondre — répondu.”

But there are many irregular forms in the past participles as: tenir (t'neer, to hold, past participle, tenu (t'nü) held; ouvrir — ouvert (oovair); pouvoir, to be able — pu (pü) been able; voir — vu (vü); vouloir (voolwahr) to desire — voulu (voolü) desired; boire — bu (bü); dire — dit (dee); écrire — écrit (eckree); faire to do — fait (fai) done; lire — lu (lü); mettre — mis (mee); prendre — pris (pree); avoir (avvwahr) to have — eu (ü) had; être (aitr) to be — été (ettay) been.

Students should therefore learn very carefully the different forms of verbs given in the French text.

Le Passif

(L'' Passif.) The Passive.

The passive of the verb is formed as in English with the verb “to be,” but the past participle (fermé, ouvert, écrit, lu, fait, etc.) agrees, in such case, like an adjective, with the word to which it refers, i.e., it assumes an *e* for the feminine, *s* for plural masc., *es* for plural fem.

Examples:

Le livre est fermé.

(l'' leevr ai fairmay)

Les livres sont fermés.

(lai leevr sohng fairmay)

Le tiroir est ouvert.

La porte est fermée.

(lah port ai fairmay)

Les portes sont fermées.

(lai port sohng fairmay)

La fenêtré est ouverte.

(l' teer-wahr ai-t-oovair)	(lah fnaitr ai-t-oovairt)
Les tiroirs sont ouverts.	Les fenêtres sont ouvertes.
(lai teer-wahr sohng-t-oovair)	(lai fnaitr sohng-t-oovairt)
L'alphabet est écrit.	La lettre est écrite.
(lal-fah-bay ai-t-eckree)	(lah letr ai-t-eckrit)
Le morceau est lu.	La leçon est lue.
(l' morsoh ai lü)	(lah l'ssohng ai lü)
Les morceaux sont lus.	Les leçons sont lues.
(lai morsoh sohng lü)	(lai l'ssohng sohng lü)
Son exercice est fait.	Sa lettre est faite.
(sohng-n-egzairsiss ai fai)	(sah letr ai fait)
Ses exercices sont faits	Ses lettres sont faites.
(sai-z-egzairsiss sohng fai)	(sai letr sohng fait)
Votre gant est déchiré.	Votre robe est déchirée.
(votr gahng ai daysheeray)	(votr rubb ai daysheeray)
Vos gants sont déchirés.	Vos robes sont déchirées.
(voh gahng sohng daysheeray)	(voh rubb sohng daysheeray).

LE PRESENT ET LE PASSE — LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Côtelette de mouton (koht-lett d' mootohng) mutton chop; ensuite (ahng-switt) afterwards; sous enveloppes (soo-z-ahng v'lop) under cover i.e. in a wrapper; envoyer (ahng-vwah-yay) to send; domestique, servant; porter (porrtay) to carry — envoyé les porter, sent to carry them; à la poste, to the post office.

Nouveau (noovoh) — feminine: nouvelle (noovell) new; apporté, brought; page (pahzh) page; à haute voix (hoht vwah) in a loud voice, loudly; corrigé mes fautes (korreezhay mai foht) corrected my mistakes; quitter (kittay) to leave; visite (veezeet) visit; après-midi (apprai middee) afternoon; ensemble (ahng-sahng-bl) together; longuement (lohng-g'mahng) lengthily; promenade (prum'nahd) a stroll, a walk (note that in French you do not say "take" a walk, "pay" a visit, but "make" a walk, "make" a visit); parc, park;

rencontré (rahng-kohng-tray) met, encountered; Auguste (ohgüst); voulu (voolü) wanted; jardin (zharr-daing) garden; n'avons pas pu, could not, were not able; rester dehors (d"hor) remain out of doors; rentrer, to go back; salle à manger, dining room; n'a-t-il pas fait trop chaud, wasn't it too warm; nous avons été, we were; cessé, stopped; toute la soirée (toot lah swahray) all the evening.

Remark 57: Soir — soirée. “Soir” is the end of day; it often means afternoon or the time from 12 P. M. to 12 A. M. Soirée, besides an evening entertainment, denotes the duration from sunset to midnight; matin — matinée; “matin” is the beginning of day or the period from 12 A. M. to 12 P. M.; matinée, besides an afternoon performance, is the duration from sunrise to noon.

Reçu de lui (r"sü d" lwee) received from him. (Note that the cedilla (·) must be placed under the c when it is to have the “ss” sound before a, o, u.)

Chez (shay) lui, at his house — chez moi, chez vous, chez nous, chez elle, chez eux etc. at my house, at your house, at our house, at her house, at their house, etc.

Anciennes éditions (ahng-s-yenn-z-eddiss-yohng) former editions. Entendu parler du, heard about.

Remark 58: “Entendre” alone is “to hear” i.e. to receive the sound impression by the ear (j'entends bien — I hear well) “Entendre parler” is “to hear news, to get information.” Compare with “dire” = to say; “entendre dire” = to hear it said; “j'ai entendu dire” = I have heard it said = I have been told.

Voyage (vwah-yahzh), journey, voyage, trip. Rus-sie (rüssee) Russia; avant de partir, before leaving; il n'a pas pu, he could not, he was not able; trop à faire (troh-p-ah fair) too much to do; en ce moment (ahng s" momahng) just now.

EXERCISES: Question 9. Recevez vous votre cour-rier (kooor'yai) do you receive your mail matter? — 12. Lai meezairahbl d" Victor Ugo. — 15. " argent " means not only silver but money in general.— 23. billets (bee-yai) tickets.— 29. craie chalk, crayon.— 40. avant hier (ahvahng-t eear) day before yesterday.— 41. en en-trant, when entering.— 47. seuls ici, alone here.— 50. élèves (ellaiv) pupils.— 53. à la main, in their hands.— 54. toutes, all; tout (too) masculine sing., tous, masc. plur,¹ toute (toot) fem. sing., toutes (toot) fem. plur.)— 58. en même temps, at the same time.— 62. jouer (zhooay) play; did you see Sarah Bernhardt play (Sahrah Bairnarr)? — 63. frapper, to knock.— 64. Where did these gentlemen hear Adelina Patti sing?

LE PRÉSENT ET LE PASSÉ, SECONDE PARTIE

(L" prayzahng ay l" passay, s"gohngd parrtee)

The Present and the Past, second part.

Le Passé avec " être." The Past formed with " to be."

INTRODUCTION ORALE

There are some verbs which form their past not with

¹ " tous " is pronounced " too " when the noun to which it re-fers follows, but " tcoos " if the noun does not follow.— Tous les animaux (*too laiz-annimmoh*) all the animals; Ils sont tous ici (*il sohng toos issy*) they are all here.

the auxiliary “to have” (avoir), as in English (I have gone, he has gone, he has come, we have entered, they have gone out, etc.), but with the auxiliary “to be” (être). Therefore you must say in French: Je suis allé (I am gone *or* I went), il est venu (he is come *or* he came), nous sommes entrés (we are entered *or* we entered), ils sont sortis (they are gone out *or* they went out), etc.

Remark 59: Note that the Past participle when used with the verb “être” must agree in gender and number with the subject of the verb, i.e. “un monsieur est allé, une dame est allée, nous sommes allés, les messieurs sont allés, les dames sont allées.”

The principal verbs that form their past with “to be,” are: aller, to go; venir, to come (and its derivatives: devenir, d’vneer, to become; parvenir, parr-vneer, to reach, to succeed; revenir, r’vneer, to come back), entrer, to go or come in; sortir, to go or come out; monter, to go or come up; descendre, to go or come down; partir, to leave; arriver, to arrive; rester, to remain; tomber, to fall.

PRONUNCIATION AND TRANSLATION OF FRENCH
TEXT, PAGE 61

(Zh’ vaiz ah leckoll too lai zhoor.)

I go to school every day.

(Ee-yair zh’ swee-z-al-lay ah leckoll.)

Yesterday I went to school.

(Vooz al-laiz-ah leggleez l’ deemahng-sh.)

You go to church on Sunday.

(Deemahngsh dairn-yay vooz-ait-z-al-lay ah leggleez.)

Last Sunday you went to church.

(Muss-yö Bairleets vah ah Patee ahng septahngbr.)

Mr. Berlitz goes to Paris in September.

(Lannay dairn-yair il ai-t-al-lay ah Patee ahng-noo.)

Last year he went to Paris in August.

(Ee-yair swahr noo summ-z-al-lay oh tai-ahtr.)

Last night we went to the theatre.

(Bohkoo dammaireekaing vohng-t-ah Mohng-tay Carlo.)

Many Americans go to Monte Carlo.

(Ahng mill-nössahng kaingss pö dammaireekaing sohng-tal-lay-z-ah Mohngtay Carlo.)

In 1915 few Americans went to Monte Carlo.

L'Europe (lörop) Europe; le Havre (l' ahvr) Havre; au Havre (oh ahvre) at Havre; Bordeaux (Bordoh); Christophe Colomb (Kristuff Kullohng) Christopher Columbus; la première fois (fwah), the first time.

Remark 60: The word "time" must be translated by "fois" in expressions like the following: once, twice, three times, four times, etc., une fois, deux fois, trois fois, quatre fois — the first time, second time, third time, etc.— la première fois, la deuxième fois, la troisième fois, etc.

Jourdain (zhoorrdaing); — N'est-il pas venu me voir, did he not come and see me.— il n'est plus, he is no more (no longer). jusqu'au — as far as, until; en route (ahng root) on the way; bateau (bahtoh) boat; visiter (veezeetay) to visit; salon (sal-lohng) saloon, drawing room; le quai (kay) wharf; le port (por) the port; beaucoup de monde (mohng-d) many people;

énormément (ennormaimahng) a great many; que peu de temps, but little time, only a short time.

EXERCISES: Question 7. Partir de chez vous, leave your home.—10. quelqu'un est-il venu, did anyone come.—11. en retard (r''tar) late, too late.—13. en même temps que, at the same time as.—15. à pied (p'yay) on foot.—16. boue (boo) mud.—24. Exposition (expoh-ziss-yohng).—25. la tour (toor) tower.—26. étage (ettazh) story, floor.

LE TEMPS FUTUR

(L'' tahng fütür.) Future time.

INTRODUCTION ORALE

The future tense is formed in French, not by an auxiliary as in English (will, shall), but by adding to the infinitive a syllable which is different for the different grammatical persons, i.e.: *ai, a, ons, ez, ont*: Je donnerai (zh''dun''ray = I shall give); vous donnerez (voo dun''ray = you will give); il donnera (il dun''rah = he will give); nous donnerons (noo dun''rohng = we shall give); ils donneront (il dun''rohng = they will give).

The same with other verbs. Those ending in *oir* or *e*, as for instance *recevoir* (r''ss''vwahr, to receive) and *prendre* (prahng-dr, to take), lose *oi* or final *e* in the future. Ex.: Je recevrai (zh'' r''ss''vray, I shall receive), vous prendrez (voo prahng-drays, you will take), il recevra (il r''ss''vrah, he will receive), nous prendrons

(noo prahng-drohng, we shall take), ils recevront (il r''ss''vrohng, they will receive).

But there are many irregular forms in the future of verbs, as: avoir (av-vwahr = to have), j'aurai (zh' ohray = I shall have); être (aitr = to be), je serai (zh'' sray = I shall be); appeler (app''lay = to call), j'appellerai (zh'ap-pell-ray = I shall call); aller (al-lay = to go), j'irai (zh'eeray = I shall go); venir (v'neer = to come), je viendrai (zh'' v'yaing-dray = I shall come); pouvoir (poovwhar = to be able), je pourrai (zh'' poo-ray = I shall be able); vouloir (vool-wahr = to want, to wish), je voudrai (zh'' voo-dray = I shall want); voir (vwahr = to see), je verrai (zh'' vai-ray = I shall see); faire (fair = to do or to make), je ferai (zh'' f''ray = I shall do or make).

The preceding are for the first person only; for the other persons the ending must be changed as indicated in the beginning of this lesson.

Remark 61: The verbs devoir (d''-vwahr = ought, should, must), pouvoir (= can, may), vouloir (= will = want), though they have no past nor future tense in English, have those tenses in French; in translating other words must be substituted in English. Ex.: Il doit sortir aujourd'hui (= He must go out to-day). Il a dû sortir hier (= He was obliged to go out yesterday). Il devra sortir demain (= He will be obliged to go out to-morrow). Pouvez-vous aller en France cette année (= Can you go to France this year)? Oui, je peux y aller (= Yes, I can go there). Avez-vous pu y aller l'année dernière (= Have you been able to go there last year)? Non, je n'ai pas pu l'année derni-

ère, mais je pourrai y aller l'année prochaine (= No, I have not been able last year, but I shall be able to go next year). Veut-il le faire (= Is he willing to do it)? A-t-il voulu le faire (= Did he want to do it)? Voudra-t-il le faire demain (= Will he be willing to do it to-morrow)?

PRONUNCIATION AND TRANSLATION OF TEXT,
PAGE 64

Oh-zhoor-dwee voo pr"nay-z-ün l"ssohng. To-day you take a lesson.

Ee-yair voo-z-av-vay pree-z-ün l"ssohng. Yesterday you took a lesson.

D"maing voo prahng-dray-z-ün l"ssohng. To-morrow you will take a lesson.

Pr"nay voo-z-ün l"ssohng oh-zhoor-dwee? Do you take a lesson to-day?

Wee, zh"prahng-z-ün l"ssohng oh-zhoor-dwee. Yes, I take a lesson to-day.

Av-vay-voe pree-z-ün l"ssohng ee-yair? Did you take a lesson yesterday?

Wee, zhay pree-z-ün l"ssohng ee-yair. Yes, I took a lesson yesterday.

Prahng-dray voo-z-ün l"ssohng d"maing? Will you take a lesson to-morrow?

Wee, zh"prahng-dray-ün l"ssohng d"maing. Yes, I shall take a lesson to-morrow.

L" pro-fess-soer dun-t-il dai l"ssohng oh-zhoor-dwee? Does the teacher give lessons to-day?

L" pro-fess-seur at-il dunnay dai l"ssohng ee-yair? Did the teacher give lessons yesterday?

L' pro-fess-soer dun'rah-t-il dai l'ssohng d'maing?
Will the teacher give lessons to-morrow?

Mahng-zhohng-noo too-lai-zhoor? Do we eat every
day?

Ah-vohng-noo mahng-zhay ee-yair? Did we eat yes-
terday?

Mahng-zh'rohng-noo d'maing? Shall we eat to-mor-
row?

Lai-z-ellaiv v'yen-t-il ah leckull? Do the pupils come
to the school?

Lai-z-ellaiv sohng-t-il v'nü ee-yair? Did the pupils
come yesterday?

Lai-z-ellaiv v'yaing-drohng-t-il d'maing? Will the
pupils come to-morrow?

K' f'ray-voo d'maing? What will you do to-mor-
row?

K' f'ray-zh? What shall I do?

K' f'rat-il? What will he do?

K' f'rohng-noo? What shall we do?

K' f'rohng-t-il? What will they do?

Zh'parrl'ray, zh-eckreeray, zh'leeray, zh'mahng-
zh'ray, zh'bwahray, I shall speak, I shall write, I shall
read, I shall eat, I shall drink, etc., etc., etc.

(Page 65.)

Leeray-voo l'zhoor-nahl d'maing mattaing? Will
you read the newspaper to-morrow morning? — Eckree-
ray-voo dai lettr s'swahr? Will you write letters this
evening? — Mahng-zh'ray voo d'lah v'yahng-d ah dee-
nay s'wahr? Will you eat meat at dinner this evening?
— Bwahray-voo dü vaing? Will you drink wine? —

V-yaing-dray-voo-z-issy d''maing? Will you come here to-morrow? — Eeray-voo-z-ah Pah-ree lettay pro-shaing? Will you go to Paris next summer? — Ess-k''zh''voo vairay d''maing? Shall I see you to-morrow? — Kel leevr leerohng-noo ah lah pro-shain l''ssohng? What book shall we read at our next lesson? — Parrl''rohng-noo frahng-sai ah lah pro-shain l''ssohng? Shall we speak French at our next lesson? — Sorrtee-rohng-noo apprai lah l''ssohng? Shall we go out after the lesson? — M''s-yö Bair-litz v-yaing-drat-il lah s''main pro-shain? Will Mr. Berlitz come next week? — Eerat-il shay-voo? Will he go to your home? — Lai-z-ellaiv eckree-rohng-t-il dai-z-eg-zair-siss poor lah pro-shain l''ssohng? Will the pupils write exercises for the next lesson? — Lai d''mwah-zel mahng-zh''rohng-t-el dai bohng-bohng-z-apprai lah l''ssohng? Will the young ladies eat bonbons after the lesson? — Rest ''rohng-t-el-z-issy oo sorrteerohng-t-el? Will they remain here or will they go out?

Zhohray, I shall have; il ohray, he will have; noo-z-oh-rohng, we shall have; voo-z-oh-ray, you will have; il-z-oh-rohng, they will have.

Mad-mwah-zel, avvai-voo ung shappoh? Mademoiselle, have you a hat? — Ohray-voo l''maim shappoh l''annay pro-shain oo ung noo-voh shappoh? Will you have the same hat next year or a new hat? — Ohray-voo dai bee-yai s''swahr poor l''ohpay-rah? Will you have tickets this evening for the opera? — Ohray-voo boh-koo ah trah-vi-yai¹ d''maing? Will you have much work to-morrow? — Oh-rohng-noo dü vaing s''swahr ah dee-

¹ Pronounce ī as in the English word "lie."

nai? Shall we have wine this evening at dinner? — Lai-z-ellaiv-z-oh-rohng-t-il dai leevr ah la proshain l'ssohng? Will the pupils have books at the next lesson? — Lai dam-z-oh-rohng-t-el d'noovell rubb lannay pro-shain? Will the ladies have new dresses next year?

Zh's'ray, I shall be; il s'rah, he will be; noo s'rohng, we shall be; voo s'ray, you will be; il s'rohng, they will be.

Ait-voo-z-ah Pah-ree maingt'nang? Are you in Paris now? — S'ray-voo-z-ah Pah-ree lannay pro-shain? Will you be in Paris next year? — M's-yö Bair-litz ettil issy? Is Mr. Berlitz here? — S'rat-il issy d'maing? Will he be here to-morrow? — Sum-noo-z-ah tahbl maing-t'nahng? Are we at table now? — S'rohng-noo-z-ah tahbl ah set-oer s'swahr? Shall we be at table at seven o'clock this evening? — Lai maggazzaing sohng-til-z-oovair pahng-dahng lah s'main? Are the shops open during the week? — S'rohng-t-il-z-oovair dee-mahng-sh pro-shaing? Will they be open next Sunday? — Lai tay-ahtr sohng-t-il fairrmay ahng ettay? Are the theatres closed in summer? — S'rohng-t-il fairrmay leevair pro-shaing? Will they be closed next winter?

LE TEMPS FUTUR

LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Très occupé (traiz occupay) very busy; rien à faire, nothing to do, de bonne heure, early.

Remark 62: "Si" (see) is used for "yes" instead of "oui" after a negative question. **EXAMPLES:** Etes-vous Anglais? Oui. Are you English? Yes.

Êtes-vous Russe? Non. Are you Russian? No.
N'êtes-vous pas Anglais? Si. Are you not English?
Yes, I am.

Peintre (paing-tr) painter; tableau, picture; matinée, afternoon theatrical; retenir (r''t''neer) retain, engage; à l'avance, in advance; entr'actes (ahng-tract) intermission; prendre l'air, to go out into the fresh air; représentation (r''prayzahng-tass-yohng) performance; souperons (soop''rohng) shall take supper; eh bien! well! amener¹ (am''nay) to bring a person; il amènera (ammai''rah) he will bring; femme (fam) wife; j'aime mieux (zhaim m-yö) I like better, I prefer; une autre fois (fwah), another time; c'est bien, very well; en ville, in town; à la campagne (kahng-pie-ñ-ye)² in the country.

EXERCISES: Question 6. Will you be at home this evening? — 11. aimerez vous mieux, will you like better, i.e. would you rather? — 18. en voiture (vwah-tür) in a carriage.— 28. rendre visite, to pay a visit.— 35. leur écrirez-vous, will you write to them?

LE VOYAGE

(L'' vwah-yazh.) Travelling

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Voici des villes (vwahssee dai vill) here are some cities. *Pronunciation:* Parea, Lee-yohng, Marrsay-ye,² Borrdoh, Nahngt, Shairboor, L''Ahvr, Roo-ahng,

¹ "apporter," to bring something which you carry.

² Pronounce "pie" as in English and the "ye" as the *y* in "yes" or the *i* in "onion."

Lill, Raingss, Lohng-dr, Eddaing-boor, Bairlaing, V-yen, Rum, Meelahng, Petrograd, Moskoo, Brüsell, Lah Ay, Bahl, Zh''naiv, Kopennag, Stokolm.

Nommez quelques villes d'Europe, s'il vous plaît.

(Nummay kelk'' vil dörop, sil voo plai.)

Name a few cities of Europe, if you please.

Pays (pay-ee) country, countries :

Pronunciation: Lah Frahngss, Lahngl''tair (England) Lal-mîn-ye,¹ lah Rüssee, Loh-trish-Ohng-gree (Austria-Hungary) lah Swiss, Lit-talee, Les-pîn-ye (Spain), l'' Portugäl, lah Bel-zhick, lah Oh-lahngd, l'' Dan-marrk, lah Swaid, lah Norrvaizh, lais Ettahz-ünee (the United States).

Capitale (kappeetäl) capital; dans le midi, in the south; près de (prai d'') near; loin de (lwaing d'') far from; kilomètre (keelomaitr) about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an English mile; distance (disstahngss); Versailles (Vairsi-ye¹); l'école Berlitz, the Berlitz School; maison (maizohng) house; d'ici, from here; arc de Triomphe (ark d'' tree-ohngff) triumphal arch; à pied, on foot; voyager (vwah-yah-zhay) to travel; chemin de fer (ch''maing d'' fair) railway; train (traing); bateau (battoh) boat; paquebot (pack-boh) packetboat, regular passenger boat, liner; combien de jour faut-il (fohtil) how many days does it take; environ (ahng-veerohng) about, approximately; consulter (kohng-sültay) to consult; indicateur (aing-dee-katter) time table; rapide (rappeed) fast, fast train; train omnibus (um-nee-büss) slow pas-

¹ Pronounce *i* as the *ie* in the English "lie"; the "ye" as the *y* in "yes."

senger train; lent (*lahng*) slow; s'arrêtent-ils (*sarrait-til*) do they stop; train de luxe (*lûx*) special saloon train; wagon-lit (*vaggohng-lee*) sleeping car; wagon-restaurant (*restorahng*) dining car; repas (*r''pah*) repast, meal.

LE VOYAGE

LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Plaisir (*plaizeer*) pleasure; quitter (*kittay*) to leave; continent (*kohng-tinnahng*), sans avoir été (*sahngz-ahvwahr ettay*) without having been; idée (*eeday*) idea; me plaît (*m'' plai*) pleases me (instead of the English "I like something" we often say in French "something pleases me," *quelque chose me plaît*). Nous pourrons rester, we can remain, we shall be able to remain; la traversée (*trahvairsay*) the crossing; la Manche (*mahngsh*) the English Channel; par un beau temps, in fine weather; comment irons-nous, how shall we go; Douvres (*doovr*) Dover; voyageur (*vwah-yazh-oeer*) traveller; en mer (*ahng mair*) on the sea i.e. crossing; une mauvaise mer, a rough sea; je viendrai vous prendre, I shall come and get you; chez vous, at your house; c'est cela, that is right, just so; à demain, good-bye till tomorrow.

EXERCISES: Question 2. A-t-il déjà été, has he already been; 11. vous plaît autant que, pleases you as much as, do you like it as well as; 15. d'abord (*dabbòr*) at first; 19. entourée d'eau (*ahng-tooray d'oh*) surrounded by water; 21. faut-il prendre, is it necessary to take; 22. bras de mer, arm of the sea, inlet; en allant,

when going; 25. principales lignes (praing-sippahl lin-ye) principal lines; 28. que celle, than the one; 33. vite (vit) fast; lentement (lahngt"mahng) slowly ("lent" is an adjective, lentement an adverb); 38. what will they do before visiting Paris; 39. le lendemain (lahng-d"maing) next day; le lendemain matin, next morning.

LE DÉPART

(L' Daypar) The Departure

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Emporter (ahngporrtter) to carry away, to take away with you.

Remark 63: Notice the difference between "emporter" and "apporter" to carry hither i.e. to bring; "porter" without prefix means simply "carry." Compare: "amener" (ah-m"nay to lead hither i.e. to bring) with "emmener" (ahng-m"nay to lead away, to take along with you); "mener" alone means "to lead." In accordance with the different meanings of "porter" and "mener" and their compounds, the former is used when you bring or take away by carrying (as an object or a baby), the latter when you bring or take away something that you do not carry (a person, an animal, an auto).

La malle, trunk; garçon (garrsohng) boy, waiter, servant; qui est-ce qui" is a stronger form of "qui" who; la gare, the railway station; image (immàzh) picture; la voie (vwah) railway track, way; à droite (drwàt) at the right; à gauche (gōsh) at the left.

Avant de monter dans le train, before getting on the train; billets (bee-yay) tickets; guichet (gheeshay) booking office, ticket window, cashier's window, etc. "une première" elliptical for "un billet de première classe"; Fontainebleau (fohng-ten-bloh); répéter (rep-pettay) repeat; je comprends (kohng-prahng) I understand; vous comprenez (kohngpr"nay) you understand; employé (ahng-plwah-yay) employée. Facteur (factœr) porter; numéro (nümay-roh) number.

Remark 64: "Numéro" is used for distinguishing houses, seats, sizes, etc.—nombre (nohng-br) number, for counting and calculating.

Enregistrer (ahng-r"zhistray) to register, to book, to check; bagages (baggàzh) baggage, luggage; faites enregistrer mes bagages, have my luggage booked.

Remark 65: When the English "have" or "get" with a past participle indicates that we cause some one to do something for us, we use in French "faire" with an infinitive, examples: je porte mes bagages, I carry my baggage; je fais porter mes bagages, I have my baggage carried (by some one else).

Colis (kolee) pieces of baggage; bagages à main, hand baggage; bulletin (büll"taing) receipt, check; crie (kree) cries out; occupé (oh-kü-pay) occupied; coin (kwaing) corner; libre free; combien d'arrêt (arraï) how long a stop; le train s'arrête (sarraïtt) the train stops.

LE DÉPART

LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Celui-ci (s''lwee-see) this one, the latter; fait ses préparatifs, makes his preparations, gets ready; son linge (laing-zh) his linen; brosse (bruss) brush; peigne (pay-ñ) comb; pantoufles, slippers; dormir, to sleep; emballer (ahng-pàck''tay) to pack; ses effets (effay) his things, his goods; ami (ammee) friend; vous voilà, here you are; en avance, ahead of time; il n'est que 6 heures, it is but 6 o'clock; j'aime mieux; I like better, I prefer; en retard (r''tar) behind time; déjà (day-zhah) already; dormi (dormee) slept; envoyer (ahng-vwah-yai) to send; avez-vous fait les vôtres, have you packed yours; prêt (prai) ready; je vais chercher, I'm going to fetch — chercher (shairshay) to seek, to look for; en attendant (ahng-nat-tahng-dahng) while waiting, meanwhile; que je n'ai pu mettre, which I could not put; attend (attahng) waits, is waiting; je vous prie, I pray you; intérieur (aing-tair-yœr) inside; tout près (too prai) very near; au bout (oh boo) at the end; rue (rü) street; combien faut-il payer, how much must we pay; cocher (koshay) driver, coachman; cadran (kad-rahng) dial; la course (koorss) the trip, the drive; pourboire (poorbwahr) gratuity, tip; nous voici, here we are; pendant que je, whilst I; peser (p''zay) to weigh; environ (ahng-veeroahng) about, approximately; avons-nous droit (drwah), have we a right i.e. are we entitled to; tout le parcours (too l'' parrkoor) the entire way, the whole line; belge, Belgian; aucune (ohkünn) none whatever; franchise (frahngsheez) free luggage; internationaux

(*aing-tair-nass-yo-noh*) plural of “international” (*aing-tair-nass-yo-nahl*) ; alors (*ahlor*) then ; excédent (*exsay-dahng*) overweight ; salle d’attente (*sall dattahngt*) waiting room.

EXERCISES: Question 4. En voyageant, when travelling.— 7. le même soir, the same evening.— 8. le lendemain matin, next morning.— 26. Why did he rise early ? — 32. What is Mr. B. going to do ? — 41. quel prix (*pree*) il faut payer, what price we must pay.— 42. auront-ils à payer, have they to pay.— 49. coûter (*cootay*) to cost.— 54. après avoir fait enregistrer, after having had their luggage booked.— 56. attendre, to wait.

L'ARRIVÉE

(Larreevay) The arrival

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Erquelines (*airk"leen*) a small town near the Belgian frontier ; frontière (*frohngt-yair*) frontier ; douane (*dwan*) custom house ; on visite (*veezeet*) one visits i.e. there are visited ; se passe, takes place ; douanier (*dwan-yay*) custom official ; cigares (*seegàr*) ; ¹ tabac (*tahbah*) ; faut-il ouvrir, must I open ; puis-je fermer, may I close ; nous descendons (*dess-sahng-dohng*) we get down, get off ; chercher (*shairshay*) to look for, to get ; conduire (*kohng-dweer*) to conduct, to drive ; Hôtel Continental (*ohzell kohng-tee-nahng-tahl*) ; chambre (*shahng-br*)

¹ We shall indicate only the pronunciation when a word has the same meaning in French as in English.

room; je voudrais (zh" voodrai) I should like to have; voudriez-vous (voodree-ay-voo) would you like to have; étage (ettàzh) story, floor; maison (maizohng) house; rez de chaussée (rai-d" shohssay) ground floor; entresol (ahng-tr-sol) mezzanine floor; ascenseur (assahng-sœr) lift, elevator; faites monter nos bagages, have our luggage brought up; apportez-nous, bring us; eau fraîche (oh fraish) fresh water — the masculine of "fraîche" is "frais" (frai) — ; faites du feu, make a fire; calorifère (kal-oree-fair) heater, radiator; trop chaud, too warm; salle à manger, dining room; restaurant (restorahng); café au lait, coffee with milk; café complet (kohngplay) coffee with rolls; beurre (bœr) butter; chocolat (shokolah); encore (ahng-kor) more, still; petits pains, rolls; croissants (krwah-sahng) crescents; un œuf (ung-n-œff) an egg; deux œufs (döz-ö) two eggs (the f is pronounced in the singular but not in the plural); dur (dür), hard, hard boiled; à la coque, in the shell, i.e. soft boiled; sur le plat, on the plate i.e. fried eggs; garçon (garrsohng) waiter; menu (m"nü) bill of fare; potage (potàzh) thick soup; huîtres (wittr) oysters; citron (sit-rohng) lemon; homard (oh-mar) lobster; bifteck, beefsteak; rosbif, roastbeef; rôti, roast; veau (voh) veal, mouton (mootohng) mutton; poulet (poolay) chicken; jambon (zhahng-bohng) ham; asperges (aspairzh) asparagus; haricots (arreecoh) beans; petits pois (p"tee pwah) green peas; une glace à la vanille (glass ah lah vannee-ye) vanilla ice; framboise (frahng-bwahz) raspberry; glace au café, coffee ice; pêche (paish) peach; du raisin (raizaing) grapes; or-

ange (ohrahngzh). L'addition (addiss-yohng) the addition, the bill; dix pour-cent (deë-poor-sahng) ten per cent.

L'ARRIVÉE

LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Nous approchons (ap-prosh-ohng) we approach; fortifications (for-tif-fick-ass-yohng); la gare du Nord, the northern Terminus; alors (ahlor) then, in that case; couvertures (koovairtür) rugs. Prenons, let us take; faisons porter nos valises, let us have our bags carried; il y en a cinq en tout, there are five in all; vous nous accompagnerez, you will come with us; allons chercher, let us look for; par ici, this way; nous aurons bientôt fini (nooz orohng b'yaing-toh finnee) we shall have soon finished; rien du tout (r-yaing dü too) nothing at all; nous n'avons plus rien à faire, we have nothing further to do; passez-moi donc ce paquet, do hand me that package; genoux (zh"noo) knees; très mouvementée (traï moov-mahng-tay) full of traffic; sommes-nous déjà arrivés, have we already arrived; chambre à deux lits (lee) bedroom with two beds; ces messieurs veulent-ils prendre, will the gentlemen take.

Remark 66: Employees and servants address their patrons in the third person, as, "Monsieur, Madame," etc., instead of "vous."

Où donne cette fenêtre, where does this window look to; une cour intérieure (coor aing-tair-yœr) court-yard; libre, free; le devant, the front; nous en avons une, we have one; désirer (daiseeray) to desire; elle me plaît

aussi, it pleases me also i.e. I like it also; *retenir* (r''t''-*neer*) to engage; *nous retenons* (r''t''*nohng*) we engage.

Veillez entrer par ici (vöy-yaiz-ahngtray) will you come this way, please — the word “*veillez*” accompanied by an infinitive is frequently used as a term of politeness like: please, kindly.

La carte (karrt) bill of fare, menu; *voyons ce qu'il y a* (vwah-yohng s-kil-ee-ah) let us see what there is; *poisson* (pwah-ssohng) fish; *oui, parfaitement*, yes, very well; *bifteck nature* (nattür) beefsteak plain without vegetables; *dessert* (dessair); *volontiers volohngt-yay*) gladly; *tout est réglé*, all is settled; *guide* (gheed); *c'est cela*, that's it.

Carte du jour, menu, bill of fare; *radis* (raddee) radishes; *anchois* (ahng-shwah) anchovies; *beurre*, butter; *oeufs brouillés* (ö broo-yay) scrambled eggs; *navarin aux pommes*, mutton stew with potatoes; *gigot* (zheegoh) roast leg of mutton; *épinards* (eppinnàr) spinach; *jus* (zhü) meat juice; *choux-fleurs*, cauliflower; *cerises* (s''reez) cherries; *ananas*, pineapple.

EXERCISES: Question 3.—*Que vont-il faire*, what are they going to do.— 6. *Où se font-il conduire*, where do they have themselves driven.— 7. *trajet* (trahzhay) trip.— 14. *située* (sittüay) situated.— 17. *Où se rendent-ils* (oo s'' rahng-til) where do they betake themselves i.e. where do they go.— 24. What does one call the list of viands served in a restaurant?— 26. *comme hors d'oeuvre* (or d'œvr) as relishes.— 32. *fort* (for) strong.

A PARIS

(Ah Paree) In Paris
Les Magasins. (Lai Maggazzaing.) The Shops.

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Ville, city; rue (rü) street; maison, house; piétons (p-yet-ohng) pedestrians; au rez-de-chaussée (oh rai d''shohssay) on the ground floor; ou autre chose, or anything else; vendre¹ (vahngdr) to sell; acheter (ash''-tay) to buy; je voudrais (voo-drai) I should like to; le rayon (ray-ohng) des parapluies, the umbrella department; en disant (deezahng) saying; au fond, in the back, in the rear; montrez-moi, show me; faites-moi voir, let me see; en soie (ahng swah) of silk; celui-ci (s''lwee-see) this one; celui-là, that one; qualité (kahlittay) quality; gants de peau (gahng d'' poh) kid gloves; gants de fil, thread gloves (i.e. of silk, linen or cotton); trop (tro) too; pointure, the number, the size; vous demandez le prix (pree) you ask for the price.

A PARIS. LES MAGASINS

LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Promenons-nous (prum''nohng-noo) let us take a walk; boulevards (bool''var); Capucines (kappüsseen) nasturtions — here the name of a street; foule (fool) crowd; trottoir (trut-wahr) pavement, sidewalk; que de voitures, what a lot of carriages; chaussée (shohssay)

¹ For the different forms of the verb "vendre," as also the other verbs, see Tableau at the end of the book.

road, drive-way; étalage (ettah-lazh) show case, goods displayed; un bel¹ assortiment (bel assorrteemahng) fine assortment; vitrine (vittreen) show window; chapelier (shap''l-yay) hatter; tailleur (tie²-yœr) tailor; comment trouvez-vous, how do you find, how do you like; étoffe (ettuff) material; vêtement complet (kohng-play) entire suit of clothes; toutes les dames s'y arrêtent (see arrait) all the ladies stop here; bijoutier (beezhoot-yay) jeweller; que de beaux bijoux (beezhoo) what a lot of beautiful jewels; bague (bag) ring; elle est montée d'un diamant magnifique (d-yam-ahng mañ-yee-feek) it is set with a magnificent diamond; en face (fass) opposite; déchiré (daysheeray) torn; que puis-je vous montrer, what may I show you; chevreau (sh''vroh) kid; peau (poh) skin; souple, soft; solide (soleed) strong; ceux-ci (sö-see) these; cher (shair) dear; bon marché, cheap; meilleur marché, cheaper; si, yes indeed; nous en avons d'autres, we have some others; je vais prendre, I am going to take; et avec cela, and what else (may I sell you); rien d'autre, nothing else; à la caisse, at the cashier's desk; caissier (kaiss-yay) cashier; rendant la monnaie, returning the change; nous voilà de nouveau, here we are again; bientôt, soon.

EXERCISES: Question 5.— D'abord (dabbòr) at first.— 8. Qui attire le regard (r''gar) which attracts the eyes.— 12. Dans quel état (ettah) in what state, in what condition.— 16. I have my hat since a year i.e. I've had my hat for a year.— 26. Enfin (ahng-faing) finally.—

¹ "Bel" is used instead of "beau" when the following word is a noun beginning with a vowel or silent *h*.

² Pronounce *tie* as in English.

27. avant d'acheter, before buying; après avoir acheté, after having bought.— 29. Prolongent-ils (prolohng-zh-t-il).— 30. Why not.

Remark 67: “Neuf” (nöf) and “nouveau” mean both “new” the former in the sense of “just made, just bought, not used,” the latter in the sense of “different, recent” as: a new style. “Un livre neuf” is a book just bought or never used, “un nouveau livre” is a new, another book or one just published. The feminine forms are “neuve,” “nouvelle.” The opposites are “vieux” (fem. vieille) old, used,—ancien (fem. ancienne) old, former.

A PARIS

UNE PROMENADE DANS LES RUES

(Ûn prum-nàd dahng lai rü.) A stroll through the streets.

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Connaître (kun-naitr) to know, to be acquainted with; connaissez-vous (kunnèss-say-voo), do you know; renseignements (rahng-sayñ-ye-mahng) information, directions; suivez (sweevay) follow; remontez (r”mohng-tay) go up; descendez (dessahng-day) go down; tout droit (too drwah) straight ahead.

Il faut (foh) it is necessary: il me faut — I must; il vous faut — you must; il lui faut — he (she) must; il nous faut — we must; il leur faut — they must. Le besoin (b”zwaing) the need; j’ai besoin de, I am in need of, I need; note that in French we say “I have need of.” La langue (lahng-gh) the tongue.

A PARIS — UNE PROMENADE

LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

De quel côté, on which side, in which direction; de ce côté-ci, on this side, in this direction; érigé, erected; inauguré inaugurated; qui nous entourent (ahng-toor) which surround us; avenue (ahv"nü); opéra (ohpay-rah); de l'autre côté, on the other side; rue de la Paix (pai) Peace Street; rayons (rayohng) rays; étoile (ettwahl) star; centre (sahng-tr); quartier (karrt-yay) quarter, region; riche (rish) rich; tiens (t-yaing) well, well! (exclamation of surprise); où cela, where; placée, situated; je veux bien, I am willing; soif (swaff) thirst; faim (faing) hunger.

Remark 68: In French you cannot say "I am thirsty, I am hungry," but you must say: "I have hunger, j'ai faim; I have thirst, j'ai soif. J'ai bien soif, I am very thirsty."

Si, yes ("si" is used instead of "oui" after a negative question); asseyons-nous dehors, let us take a seat outside; qu'aimez-vous mieux, which do you like better — what do you prefer; moi aussi, I also; avez-vous envie (ahng-vee) have you a desire i.e. would you like, do you wish; servez (sairvay) serve, bring; bock, a glass of beer; demi (d"mee) half i.e. half a litre; un quart (kar) quarter of a litre; de la monnaie, small change; nous aurons besoin, we shall need; en nous promenant, during our stroll; je n'ai que, I have only; billets de banque, bank notes, paper money; fatigué (fatteegay) tired; fiacre (f-yak-r) cab; suivez doucement (sweevay dooss"mahng) follow slowly; bâtiment, building; palais (pa-

lai) palace; roi (rwah) king; peinture (paing-tür) painting; musée de peinture, picture gallery; sculpture (skültür); jusqu'au (zhüss-ko) as far as; pont (pohng) bridge; mener (m"nay) to drive, to lead; cité, city (in Paris an island in the Seine); la rive gauche, the left bank; Hôtel des Invalides (ohtell daiz aing-vah-leed) old soldier's home; tombeau, tomb; rentrer, get home; Champs Elysées (shahngs elleezay).

EXERCISES: Question 1. En recommençant, when resuming.— 2. How do they like the opera? — 3. Since how long has the opera been finished? — 14. Petits garçons, little boys.— 17. à haute voix (ah oht vwah) in a high voice i.e. loudly.— 19. De quoi auront ils besoin, what will they need.— 20. vous fatigue, tires you.— 21. sans se fatiguer, without getting tired.— 23. à la course, by the trip.— 29. rentrer chez eux, return to their lodging.— 31. de vos propres yeux, with your own eyes.— tout ce dont nous avons parlé, all that of which we have spoken.— 32. Alors, then.

A LA CAMPAGNE

(Ah lah Kahng-pĩñ-ye.) In the Country.

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Remark 69: "Campagne" is opposite to "ville," but if the word country is to mean the whole land the word "pays" (pay-ee) must be used. Examples: à la campagne, in the country, en ville, in the town, in the city; mon pays, my country. La France est un beau pays, France is a beautiful country; nous passons l'été à la campagne, we spend the summer in the country.

“ En campagne ” does not mean in the country, but “ in a campaign ” i.e. in war.

Remark 70: *Dans* and *en* mean both “ in ”; the former is followed by a determinative adjective or article, the latter by the noun alone in a vague sense. Examples: *En main*, in hand; *dans la main*, in the hand.— *En ville*, in town; *dans la ville*, in the town.— *En classe*; *dans ma classe*. “ *En* ” can be used for “ in ” in certain idioms only, whilst “ *dans* ” is used much more frequently. “ *A* ” also means *in, at*; it is nearly always followed by an article or other determinative word. Its meaning is more vague than that of “ *dans* .” Examples: *à l’école*, at school, in school; *dans l’école*, in the school; — *à la maison*, at home; *dans la maison*, in the house.

Montagne (mohng-tiñ-ye) mountain; *vallée* (vallay) valley; *prairie*, meadow; *champ* (shahng) field; *jardin* (zharrdaing) garden; *village* (villàzh); *villa* (villah) country cottage. *Haut*, haute, high¹; *bas*, basse (bah, bahss) low; *herbe* (airb) grass; *marguerites* (margh’-rit) daisies; *boutons d’or* (bootohng dor) buttercups; *blé*, wheat; *oeillets* (öy-yay) pinks, carnations; *légumes* (leggüm) vegetables; *arbre*, tree; *arbres fruitiers* (arrbr frweet-yay) fruit-trees; *pousser*, to grow; *produire* (prodweer) to produce, to bring forth; *pommier* (pum-yay) apple-tree; *poirier* (pwahr-yai) pear-tree; *fraisier* (raiz-yai) strawberry-plant; *feuilles* (föy-ye) leaves.

¹ In “ *haut*, haute ” and a small number of other words the *h* is considered “ aspirated,” as it was pronounced some time ago, but at present it is not pronounced but merely prevents the contraction of the article and the carrying over of the final consonant of the preceding word.

A LA CAMPAGNE

LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Causer, to talk, to converse; en marchant, whilst walking; encore plus, still more; nous nous assiérons, we shall seat ourselves, we shall sit down; garantir de, to protect from; il fait très bon, it is very pleasant; ombre (ohngbr) shade; il a beaucoup plu, it rained much; terre (tair) earth, ground; tapis (tappee) carpet; vue (vü) view, sight; verdure (vairdür) verdure, greenness; au milieu (oh mil-yö) in the middle; plus loin (lwaing) farther away; faites-en (fet-z-ahng) make of them; bouquet (bookay); emporter, to take away, to take along; temps de rentrer, time to go home; passons par ici, let us pass this way; cerise (s'reez) cherry; cerisier (s'reez-yay) cherry-tree; prune (prün) plum; pruneau, prune; prunier, plum-tree; tout cela, all that; appartenir (apparrt'neer) to belong; appartient (apparrt-yaing) belongs; Dubois (Dübwah); qui entoure, which surrounds; il y cultive, he cultivates there; je le connais, I know him; délicieuse (day-liss-yöz); embaumée (ahng-boh-may) scented; rosier (ròhz-yay) rose-bush; j'en ai (zhahng-n-ay) I have some; chaque (shak) every; cueillir (köy-yeer) cull, pluck, pick; boutonnière, (booton-yair) button hole, button hole bouquet.

LES ANIMAUX ¹

(Laiz-animaux) Animals

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Animaux domestiques: cheval (sh"val) horse; boeuf (bœf) ox,— plural "boeufs" (bö) oxen — (note that in the singular "boeuf" the f is pronounced but not in the plural); vache (vash) cow; âne (ahn) donkey; mouton (mootohng) sheep; chien (sh-yaing) dog; chat (shah) cat.

Animaux sauvages (soh-vazh) wild animals: lion (l-yohng) lion; tigre (teegr) tiger; ours (oorss) bear; loup (loo) wolf; renard (r"nar) fox.

Oiseaux (wahzoh) birds: poule (pool) hen; canard (cannar) duck; oie (wah) goose; paon (pahng) peacock; aigle (aigl) eagle; autruche (ohtrüsh) ostrich; hibou (heeboo) owl; hirondelle (eerohng-dell) swallow; moineau (mwah-noh) sparrow.

Autres animaux (ohtr-z-anneemoh) other animals; poisson (pwahssohng) fish; serpent (sairpahng) serpent, snake; grenouille (gr"nooy-ye) frog; abeille (abbay-ye) bee.

Quadrupède (kwad-rü-ped); patte, paw.

Remark 71: "patte" must be used for "foot" for all carnivorous animals, birds, insects, etc., "pied" is used only for herbivorous quadrupeds.

Carnassiers (karnass-yay) carnivorous animals; aile (ell) wing; voler (vohlay) to fly; terre (tair) earth;

¹ Remember that the plural of words in *al* is in *aux*; examples: animal, animaux; cheval, chevaux; journal, journaux, etc.

n'ont ni . . . ni, have neither . . . nor; bec, bill, beak; cheveux (sh''vö) human hair on the head; poil (pwahl) hair of animals or on the body; plume, feather; nager (nah-zhay) to swim; respirer (respeeray) to breathe; vivre (veevr) to live; ils vivent (veev) they live. Si vous coupez la tête à un animal, if you cut an animal's head off; mourir (mooreer) to die; il meurt (mœr) he dies; des sens (dai sahngs) senses; goûter (gootay) taste; organes (orrgann); ouïe (ooee) the sense of hearing; odorat (oh-doh-rah) the sense of smell; goût (goo) taste; toucher (tooshay) touch; corps (kor) body; poumons (poomohng) lungs; respiration (respeerah-ss-yohng); poitrine (pwah-treen) chest, breast; nourriture (nooreetür) food; estomac (estohmah) stomach; digère (deezhair) digests; digestion (dee-zhest-yohng).

Liquide (lickeed); sort (sor) comes out; blessure (blessür) wound; sang (sahng) blood; circule (seerkül) circulates; coeur (kœr) heart; circulation (seerkülah-ss-yohng); bat (bah) beats; battre, to beat; en bonne santé (sahng-tay) in good health; malade (malladd) ill, sick.

LES ANIMAUX

LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Les objets (laiz-obzhay) the objects; changer de place, to change place, move about; se mouvoir (moov-wahr) to move themselves, move about; l'homme (lum) man; la plupart (plüpar) the most; ceux de (şö d'') those of; réside (resseed) resides; siège (s-yaizh) seat; se répand (s' reppahng) spreads itself, is spread; sur tout, over all; percevons (pairs''vohng) we perceive;

sons (*sohng*) sounds; nous sentons, we feel; glace (*glass*) ice; chaleur, heat; calorifère, heater, radiator; douleur (*doolær*) pain; nous nous brûlons, we burn ourselves, we get burned; nous apercevons, we perceive; mou (*feminine: molle*) soft; dur (*feminine: dure*) hard.

Reptiles (*repteel*); amphibies (*ahng-fee-bee*); insectes (*aing-sect*); courir (*kooreer*) run; sauter (*sohtay*) jump; avec lesquelles (*avvek laikell*) with which; espèce (*espress*) kind, sort; fonctionner (*fohng-ks-yonnay*) to work, function; dans le cas contraire (*kah kohng-trair*) in the contrary case.

Nageoires (*nah-zh-wahr*) fins; en nageant, by swimming; écailles (*eckī-ye*) scales; appartient (*apparrt-yaing*) belongs; rampe (*rahng-p*) creeps; parmi (*parrmee*) among; nous citerons (*sit''rohng*) we shall quote, mention; miel (*m-yell*) honey; le ver à soie (*vair ah swah*) silk worm; utile (*üteel*) useful; la mouche (*moosh*) the fly; le moustique (*moostick*) mosquito; inutile (*in-üteel*), useless; nuisible (*nweezeebl*) harmful; car, for, because; ils font du mal, they do harm.

EXERCISES: Question 4. What do we need in order to live.—8. Nous apercevons-nous de, do we perceive.—11. utilité, use, usefulness.—12. What wild animal looks like a big dog.—21. How does a snake move.—24. Does this book belong to you.

L'HOMME

(Lum) Man

INTRODUCTION ORALE

Semblable (*sahng-blahbl*) similar; crier (*kreeay*) to cry, scream; penser (*pahng-say*) to think; cerveau (*sair-*

voh) brain; la pensée (pahng-say) thought; dans le besoin, in the necessity; la parole et la pensée, speech and thought.

Remark 70: “Penser” takes the preposition *à* for the English *of*, as: I think of you, je pense à vous; think of me, (him, her) pensez à moi (lui, elle). Think of your lesson, pensez à votre leçon. In the sense of “intend” *penser* is used without any preposition. “I think of leaving, je pense partir; he thinks of doing it, il pense le faire.” The question “what do you think of something,” i.e., how do you like, is “que pensez-vous de — que pensez-vous de vos leçons. What do you think of your lessons? Je les aime, I like them.

Apprendre¹ (apprahng-dr) to learn; enseigner (ahng-say-ñ-yay) to teach; appris (appree) learned; savoir (sav-wahr) to know; je sais (say) I know, vous savez (sav-vay) you know, ils savent (il sav) they know; J’ai su (sü) I have known, I knew; combien de leçons vous avez prises (preez) how many lessons you have taken; oublier (ooble-ay) to forget; mémoire (mem-wahr) memory.

L’HOMME

LECTURE ET CONVERSATION

Bien des animaux, many animals; perfectionné (pairfex-yonnay), perfected; distinguer (distaing-gay), distinguish; suivre (sweevr), to follow; traces (trass); maître, master; développé (dev”lopay), developed;

¹ This verb, as also *comprendre*, to understand, is conjugated like “prendre.” See verb table at end of book.

qui nous fait parler, which makes us speak; images (immazh); appelées (ap"lay), called; idées (eeday), ideas; quand vous êtes chez vous, when you are at home; quand le couvert est mis, when the table is set; intelligent (aing-telly-zhahng), intelligent, bright; facilement (fasseel-mahng), easily.

Je sais comment vous vous appelez, I know how you call yourself, i.e., what your name is. Je sais ce que (zh" say s"k"), I know that which . . . i.e., I know what . . . ; nous retenons (r"t"nohng) we retain, we keep; retenir (r"t"neer), to retain; il y en a (ill-ee-ahngn-ah), there are some; qui nous sortent de la tête, which go out of our head (our mind); chez l'homme (shay lum), with man, in man; sensations (sahng-sass-yohng), bodily feelings; sentiments (sahng-tee-mahng), mental feelings; leurs petits, their little ones; l'amour (lammoor), the love; mère (mair), mother; bien plus, much more; fort (for), strong; éprouver (epproovay), to feel; admiration (admeerahss-yohng); beauté (bohtay), beauty; répulsion (reppülss-yohng), repugnance; laideur (leddœr), ugliness; animal mort (mor), dead animal; sale (sahl), dirty; posséder, to possess; en vous apercevant (appairss"vahng), when perceiving; en, of it, for it; vous en êtes content, you are glad of it; vous en êtes fâché (fah-shay), you are sorry for it; arriver, to happen; quelque chose d'agréable vous arrive, something pleasant happens to you; il m'arrive, it happens to me; il lui arrive, it happens to him (her); il vous arrive, it happens to you; il leur arrive, it happens to them.

EXERCISES: Question 11. Do you know how to

swim? 14. Do you know in what year Christopher Columbus died? 15. Did you know it?

LA FAMILLE

(Lah fammee-ye) The Family

Demeurer (d"mœray), to live, to dwell, to reside; habiter (abbeetay), to live, to dwell, to inhabit. Connaissiez-vous, do you know?

Remark 72: "To know a person" must always be translated by "connaître," as "savoir" means only "to know a thing," connaître is sometimes used also for things in the sense of having seen the thing or heard of it, whilst "savoir" means to have learned it.

Elle s'occupe de, she is occupied with; enfant (ahng-fahng), child; elle en a cinq, she has five (*en* which means "of it, of them" is not translated); fils (fiss), son, sons; fille (fee-ye), daughter; l'aîné, the eldest; il a quinze ans, he has 15 years, i.e., he is 15 years old.

Remark 73: Note the difference between the French and the English idioms in speaking of age: How old is he, quel âge a-t-il (what age has he), he is six years old; il a six ans, (he has 6 years); a three year old child, un enfant de trois ans.

Plus âgé, older; jeune, young; la plus jeune, the youngest girl; elle est encore toute petite, she is still quite little; père (pair), father; mère (mair), mother; frère (frair), brother; sœur (sœr), sister; parent (parrahng)¹; ils y ont vécu, they lived there, ("vecu"

¹ "Parent" in French means not only "Father and Mother" but often "relative," as: C'est un parent — he is a relative.

is the past participle of “ vivre ”); né (nay), born — the feminine is née, plural nés, nées — all have the same pronunciation; ainsi que, as also; oncle (ohng-kl), uncle; les gâtent (lai gaht), spoil them; leur donnent tout ce qu’ils désirent, give them everything they want.

BILLETS ET LETTRES

(Beeyay ay Lettr) Short Notes and Letters

(Pay attention to the expressions of politeness in French; they are used more frequently than in English.)

Prier, to pray, request; de leur faire l’honneur de venir, to do them the honour of coming; (ils) le prient, (they) pray him; d’agréer leurs affectueuses salutations, to accept their affectionate greetings.

ils la prient de vouloir bien, they request her kindly to. . . .

hommages, most respectful greeting; il se rendra, he will come; il se rendra à l’invitation, he will accept the invitation; qu’ils ont daigné lui envoyer, which they deigned (i.e., which they had the kindness) to send him.

avec empressement, with eagerness i.e., cheerfully, gladly; la bonté de lui adresser, the kindness of sending to him; les prie d’agréer tous ses remerciements, requests them to accept all their thanks (i.e., their best thanks).

ses civilités empressées, his eager courtesies (i.e., his best

compliments); de ne pas pouvoir, not to be able; aimable, kind; car, for, as, because.

cher, dear (feminine “*chère*,” plural “*chers, chères*” all pronounced “*shair*”); une loge, a box; joue le rôle, plays the part; elle se fait entendre, she lets herself be heard (i.e., she is heard); enchanté, enchanted, delighted; vous prendre chez vous, to get you at your home. Meilleures amitiés à tous les vôtres, best regards to all of your family.

Je viens de recevoir, I have just received (“venir de” followed by an infinitive has the meaning of just now; a few moments ago); celui, d’abord, de passer, first the one of spending; et ensuite celui d’assister, and then the one of being present; tout le monde, everybody; ne m’accompagne qu’aux œuvres nouvelles, accompanies me only to new works (i.e., new pieces).

je suis très heureux (feminine “*heureuse*”) I am very happy; d’être de nouveau, to be again; j’ai bien des choses à vous raconter, I have many things to tell you. Cordialement, yours cordially.

Billets d’affaires, business notes. Veuillez me réserver, kindly reserve for me; donnant sur la rue, on the street side; de préférence, in preference; salle de bain, bath room; salutations empressées, yours very truly.

Dépêche, dispatch

Veillez avoir la bonté, will you have the kindness; soieries, silks; ci-joint, inclosed; timbre, stamp; affranchissement, postage.

actuellement sous presse, at present being printed; nous nous ferons un plaisir, we shall take pleasure; un exemplaire, a copy; aussitôt paru, as soon as published; nous vous prions d'agrée nos respectueuses salutations, yours very respectfully.

j'ai cessé, I stopped; sans finir, without completing; le cours, the course; au juste, exactly; reste encore, still remaining; me le faire savoir, to let me know it; ainsi que, as also.

Accuser réception, acknowledge receipt; courant, instant; leçons particulières, private lessons; car nous ne savons pas lesquels vous plairont, for we do not know which will please you (i.e., suit you); passer à notre bureau, call at our office; vous inscrire, to inscribe yourself (i.e., to arrange); en attendant, awaiting; nous vous prions d'agrée l'assurance de notre parfaite considération, we have the honour to remain yours very respectfully.

APPENDICE

(Appahngdiss) Appendix

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES I

Or, gold; argent, silver; fer (fair), iron; cuivre (kweevr), copper; cuivre jaune, brass; acier (ass-yay), steel; verre (vair), glass; pierre (p-yair), stone; soie (swah), silk; velours (v'loor), velvet; laine, wool; toile (twahl), linen; feutre, felt; cuir (kweer), leather; bois (bwah), wood. En quoi est (ahng kwah ai), of what is. . . Une montre en or, a watch (made) of gold; une montre d'or, a gold watch; — une robe en soie, a dress (made) of silk; une robe de soie, a silk dress.

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES II

Pronunciation and translation of text, page 110

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
mohng shappoh = l' m-yaing	mai shappoh = lai m-yaing
my hat = mine	my hats = mine
mah krav-att = lah m-yen	mai krav-att = lai m-yen
my tie = mine	my ties = mine
sohng moosh-wahr = l' s-yaing	sai moosh-wahr = lai s-yaing
his (her) handkerchief = his (hers)	his (her) handkerchiefs = his (hers)
sah but-teen = la s-yen	sai but-teen = lai s-yen
his (her) boot = his (hers)	his (her) boots = his (hers)
nottr pro-fess-sær = l' nohtr	noh pro-fess-sær = lai nohtr
our teacher = ours	our teachers = ours
nottr l'ssohng = lah nohtr	noh l'ssohng = lai nohtr
our lesson = ours	our lessons = ours
vottr gahng = le vohtr	voh gahng = lai vohtr
your glove = yours	your gloves = yours
vottr rubb = la vohtr	voh rubb = lai vohtr
your dress = yours	your dresses = yours

Singular

lær eg-zair-siss = l' lær
 their exercise = theirs
 lær lettr = lah lær
 their letter = theirs
 L' leevr d' Zhahng = s' lwee
 d' Zhahn
 the book of Jean = that of Jean

 Lah plüm d' Zhahng = sell d'
 Zhahng
 the pen of Jean = that of Jean

Plural

lærz-eg-zair-siss = lai lær
 their exercises = theirs
 lær lettr = lai lær
 their letters = theirs
 lai leevr d' Zhahng = sö d'
 Zhahn
 the books of Jean = those of
 Jean
 lai plüm d' Zhahng = sell d'
 Zhahng
 the pens of Jean = those of
 Jean

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES III

The objective pronoun of a verb is exactly like the definite article: *le, la, l', les*. It stands before the verb and must agree with the word it represents.

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES IV

Nouns cannot be used in French without some article or other determinative word. When in English a noun is used without any determinative word, as is frequent in order to express an indefinite quantity, we use in French the "partitive article" (masc. *du*, fem. *de la*, before vowels *du* and *de la* are apostrophized into *de l'*; plural in all cases *des*). Examples: I eat bread, *je mange du pain*; he has money, *il a de l'argent*; he buys apples, *il achète des pommes*, etc.

With a negation "de" or "d'" only is used: I do not eat bread, *je ne mange pas de pain*; he has no money, *il n'a pas d'argent*; he does not buy apples, *il n'achète pas de pommes*.

When the noun is not expressed the pronoun *en* (of

it, some) *must* be used. “Have you money, avez-vous de l’argent — I have (some), j’en ai. In English the word “some” may be omitted but in French the word “en” cannot be elided.

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES V

In sentences containing a number, or a word expressing quantity, the noun referred to must be used, otherwise the pronoun *en* must be employed and the number or adverb of quantity must be repeated. Examples:

Have you ten francs? Avez-vous dix francs?

Yes, I have.¹ Oui, j’en ai dix.

literally: “Yes, I of them have ten.”

How many boxes has he? Combien a-t-il de boîtes?

He has three. Il en a trois.

literally: “He of them has three.”

Have you many relations? Avez-vous beaucoup de parents?

No, I have not. Non, je n’en ai pas beaucoup.

literally: “No, I of them have not many.”

When “des” is used to express an indefinite number, the noun must stand after it, otherwise *en* is used. Example:

Avez-vous mangé des cerises? Have you eaten (some) cherries.

Non, je n’en ai pas mangé. No, I (of them = some = any) have not eaten.

¹ Elliptical (incomplete) sentences, frequent in English, cannot be used in French.

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES VI

In speaking of a place we use a noun with a preposition. When these words are not to be repeated, we may use in English an elliptical form, but in French the adverb *y* (which means "there" = the place mentioned) must stand before the verb. Examples:

Êtes-vous dans votre chambre? Are you in your room?

Oui, j'y suis. Yes, I am.

literally: "Yes, I *there* am."

Votre frère va-t-il à Paris? Does your brother go to Paris?

Non, il n'y va pas. No, he does not.

literally: "No, he not *there* goes."

All the different ideas of place (on, under, in, to, etc.) may be represented by *y* but not the idea of *from*, which is expressed by *de* with a noun or by *en*¹ without the noun. Examples:

Avez-vous été à l'étage supérieur? Have you been on the upper floor?

Oui, j'en descends. Yes, I am coming down (from there).

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES VII

The personal pronouns of the first and the second persons are the same for the direct as for the indirect object

¹ *en* is therefore a preposition meaning "in," as: *en classe*, *en ville*, *en main*, etc.— or a pronoun meaning "some, any, of it, of them." *Avez-vous de l'argent? J'en ai.* I have (some) — *J'en ai peu.* I have little (of it) — or an adverb; as: *J'en viens.* I come from there.

me, nous, vous, mean therefore not only “me, us, you,” but also “to me, to us, to you.” The pronouns of the third persons, however, have different forms for the different cases, *le la, les* meaning “him, her, (it), them”; *lui* signifying “to him, to her, to it”; *leur*, “to them.”

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES VIII

The pronouns *le, la, les*, replace nouns accompanied by a determinative; *en* replaces those having *du, de la, des*, i.e., expressing an indefinite quantity.

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES IX

“Qui” and “que” are interrogative pronouns. As interrogative “qui” is used for persons as subject or object of the verb, “que” for things. As relative pronouns both are used for persons or things; the former as subject of the verb, the latter as object. Examples:

Interrogative:

- subject: qui est-ce? Who is it?
- object: qui voyez-vous? Whom do you see?
- subject: qu'est-ce? What is it?
- object: qu'avez-vous? What have you?

Relative:

- subject: L'homme qui parle; the man who speaks.
- object: L'homme que je vois, the man (whom) I see.
- subject: L'auto qui vient, the auto which comes.
- object: L'auto que j'ai, the auto (which) I have.¹

¹ The relative pronoun in the objective case is frequently elided in English but never in French.

The relative pronoun *dont* means “whose, of whom, from whom, of which, from which.”

L'homme dont je parle = the man of whom I speak.

Le père dont le fils est mort = the father whose son died.

Les fleurs dont vous sentez l'odeur = the flowers, the odour of which you smell.

WITH PREPOSITIONS the interrogative is *qui* for persons, *quoi* for things; the relative pronouns are *qui* for persons, *lequel*, *laquelle*, *lesquels*, *lesquelles* (according to gender and number) for things. Examples:

Devant qui êtes-vous? Devant Monsieur.

Devant quoi êtes-vous? Devant la table.

Le monsieur avec qui je me promène, est mon frère = The gentleman with whom I take a walk, is my brother.

La maison dans laquelle nous demeurons, est neuve = The house in which we live, is new.

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES X

Rule: The Past Participle with the verb “to be” (*être*) expressed or understood must agree with the subject of the verb: le livre est ouvert, la porte est ouverte, les livres sont ouverts, les portes sont ouvertes.

EXPLANATION OF DIFFICULTIES IN THE TEXT: *M'est parvenue* (*parr-v"nü*), has reached me; *seulement*, only; *et que nous sommes partis*, and because we left (*que* is used here instead of repeating the “*parce que*” of the preceding clause); *a été mise*, was put; *par le facteur*, by the letter carrier; *a été trouvée*, was found; *n'a donc été faite que*, has therefore been executed only; *m'a*

été envoyée, was sent to me; qui a été commandée, which was ordered; prête, ready; elle ne sera finie qu'à la fin, it will not be ready before the end; les garnitures, the trimmings; qui ont été choisies (shwahzee), which were chosen; attendues, expected; livrée, delivered; son examen qui a été fixé à, his examination which has been set (appointed), for . . .; décidé (desseeday), decided; un peu élevés, rather high; elle vous sera portée, it will be carried to you; tout de suite (too-d" sweet), immediately; soit — soit — (swah), either — or —; à bien (tôt-b-yaing-toh), hoping to see you soon.

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES XI

Rule: The Past Participle with the verb "to have" (avoir) agrees with the direct object if the latter precedes it. Examples:

J'ai écrit une lettre. I have written a letter.	}	participle unchanged because the direct object follows it.
--	---	--

La lettre que j'ai écrite . . . The letter which I have written . . .	}	écrite is feminine, agreeing with the direct object preceding it.
--	---	---

Avez-vous vu mes sœurs? Have you seen my sisters?	}	participle unchanged because the direct object follows it.
--	---	--

Oui, je les ai vues. Yes, I have seen them.	}	"vues" feminine plural, the direct object "les" preceding and this "les" referring to sœurs.
--	---	--

EXPLANATION OF DIFFICULTIES IN THE TEXT: M'ont fait comprendre votre retard ("r"tar), made me understand your delay; m'ayant appris votre départ qu' après l'avoir mise à la poste, having learned (heard) of your departure only after having put it in the Post box; aussitôt (ohsseetoh) après avoir lu, immediately after having read; gravures de mode, fashion illustration; je les ai trouvées si belles, I found them so beautiful; que j'en ai choisi plusieurs, that I selected several of them; les résultats qu'il a obtenus (lai ressültah kill ah obt"nü), the results he obtained; entièrement (ahng-t-yair-mahng), entirely; remis (r"mis), handed, given; rendus, given back, returned; à samedi, hoping to see you Saturday.

EXEMPLES ET EXERCICES XII

The past of verbs used reflectively is always formed with the auxiliary "to be" (être) and the Participle agrees with the subject. Examples:

Le monsieur s'est *assis*; the gentleman has seated himself.

La dame s'est *assise*; the lady has seated herself.

Nous nous sommes *amusés*; we have enjoyed ourselves.

Les petites filles se sont *amusées*; the little girls enjoyed themselves.

The same construction is used to express reciprocity, but as in such case there are always several persons, the participle has always the plural form, the masculine form if there are only men or both sexes, the feminine

form if there are females only. Examples: Nous nous sommes *vus*, we saw each other. Les dames se sont *critiquées*, the ladies criticized one another.

EXPLANATION OF DIFFICULTIES IN THE TEXT: Bros-
ser, to brush; le poêle, the stove; ils s'habillent tout seuls,
they dress themselves all alone; lever la main, to raise the
hand; déshabiller (desh-abbeeyai), to undress; rencon-
trer, to meet; je me rends, I betake myself = I go;
vous vous rendez, you betake yourself = you go; en
ramassant, in picking up; morceaux de verre, pieces of
glass; une nappe, a tablecloth; nettoyer, to clean.

The past participle retains its simple form when a
preposition (to, for, with) is understood. Examples:

Ils se sont écrit des lettres, they have written (to) each
other letters.

Ils se sont parlé, they spoke (with) each other.

Nous nous sommes donné la main, we gave (to) each
other the hand (we shook hands with each other).

Nous nous sommes acheté des cadeaux, we bought
(for) each other some presents.

EXPLANATION OF DIFFICULTIES IN THE TEXT: Faites-
vous mal à Jean? Do you do harm to John (i.e., do you
hurt him)? Vous coupez vous le doigt, do you cut your
finger? (literal: do you cut yourself the finger). Il se
mord la langue, he bites his tongue (he bites himself the
tongue). Vous coupez-vous les cheveux? Do you cut
your hair? Qui vous les coupe? Who cuts them for
you? Il se donne un coup contre la table, he gave him-

self a knock against the table (i.e., he got a knock). En tombant de cheval je me casse la jambe. In falling from a horse I break a leg. Les enfants se tirent-ils les cheveux? Do the children pull each other's hair? Les petits garçons se jettent des pierres. The little boys throw stones at each other. Je me fatigue les yeux, I tire my eyes (my eyes get tired).

Remark 74: In the above examples you will notice that in speaking of a part of our body we do not use the possessive in French but the definite article with objective pronoun, as: I burned my hand, je me suis brûlé la main (literally: I burned myself the hand).

SYNOPSIS OF VERBAL FORMS USED IN THIS BOOK.

INFINITIF :	I. marcher, to walk (marrshay)	II. finir, to end (finneer)	III. recevoir, to receive (r''ss''vwahr)	IV. vendre, to sell (vahngdr)
PARTICIPE PRÉSENT :	marchant (marr-shahng)	finissant (finniss-sahng)	recevant (r''ss''vahng)	vendant (vahng-dahng)
PRÉSENT :	je marche (zh'' marrsh) il marche (il marrsh) nous marchons (noo marr-shohng) vous marchez (voo marr-shay) ils marchent (il marrsh)	je finis (zh'' finnee) il finit (il finnee) nous finissons (noo finiss-sohng) vous finissez (voo finiss-say) ils finissent (il finniss)	je reçois (zh'' r''ss''wah) il reçoit (il r''ss''wah) nous recevons (noo r''ss''vohng) vous recevez (voo r''ss''vay) ils reçoivent (il r''ss-wahv)	je vends (zh'' vahng) il vend (il vahng) nous vendons (noo vahng-dohng) vous vendez (voo vahng-day) ils vendent (il vahng-d)
PASSÉ :	j'ai marché (zhay marrshay) il a marché (illah marrshay) nous avons marché (noo-avvohng marrshay) vous avez marché (vooz-avvay marrshay) ils ont marché (ilz-ohng marrshay)	j'ai fini (zhay finnee) il a fini (illah finnee) nous avons fini (noo-avvohng finnee) vous avez fini (vooz-avvay finnee) ils ont fini (ilz-ohng finnee)	j'ai reçu (zhay r''ssü) il a reçu (illah r''ssü) nous avons reçu (noo-avvohng r''ssü) vous avez reçu (vooz-avvay r''ssü) ils ont reçu (ilz-ohng r''ssü)	j'ai vendu (zhay vahngdû) il a vendu (illah vahngdû) nous avons vendu (noo-avvohng vahngdû) vous avez vendu (vooz-avvay vahngdû) ils ont vendu (ilz-ohng vahngdû)

<p>FUTUR:</p>	<p>je marcherai (zh' marrsh'ray) il marchera (il marrsh'rah) nous marcherons (noo marrsh'rohng) vous marcherez (voo marrsh'ray) ils marcheront (il marrsh'rohng)</p>	<p>je finirai (zh' finny-ray) il finira (il finny-rah) nous finirons (noo finny-rohng) vous finirez (voo finny-ray) ils finiront (il finny-rohng)</p>	<p>je recevrai (zh' r'ss'ray) il recevra (il r'ss'vrsh) nous recevrons (noo r'ss'vrohng) vous recevrez (voo r'ss'ray) ils recevront (il r'ss'vrohng)</p>	<p>je vendrai (zh' vahngdray) il vendra (il vahngdrah) nous vendrons (noo vahngdrohng) vous vendrez (voo vahngdray) ils vendront (il vahngdrohng)</p>
<p>OTHER VERBS CONJUGATED IN THE SAME WAY:</p>	<p>All those ending in <i>er</i>, except the ones of the fol- lowing tables.</p>	<p>garantir, to protect (gahrnhg'teer) saler, to soil (sahleer) and nearly all others end- ing in <i>ir</i> except those of the following tables.</p>	<p>spercevoir, to perceive (appairs'vwahr) devoir, to owe, to be obliged (d'vwahr)</p>	<p>étendre, to extend (etahnng-dr) répandre, to spread (repahnng-dr) répondre, to answer (repohnng-dr) rendre, to give back (rahng-dr) descendre, to descend (dessahnng-dr) attendre, to wait (attahnng-dr)</p>

INFINITIF.			PRÉSENT.
I.			
Commencer, ¹ to begin kum-mahng-say	je commence zh'' kum-mahngs	il commence il kum-mahngs	nous commençons noo kum-mahng-sohng
manger, ² to eat mahng-zhay	je mange zh'' mahng-zh	il mange il mahng-zh	nous mangeons noo mahng-zhohng
lever, ³ to raise l''vay	je lève zh'' laiv	il lève il laiv	nous levons noo l''vohng
appeler, ⁴ to call app''lay	j'appelle zhappell	il appelle il appell	nous appelons nooz-app''lohng
préférer, ⁵ to prefer preff-fayray	je préfère zh'' preff-fair	il préfère il preff-fair	nous préférons noo preff-fay-rohng
employer, ⁶ to employ ahng-plwah-yay	j'emploie zhahng-plwah	il emploie il ahng-plwah	nous employons nooz-ahng-plwah-yohng
aller, to go al-lay	je vais zh'' vai	il va il vah	nous allons nooz-alohng
II.			
dormir, ⁷ to sleep dormeer	je dors zh'' dor	il dort il dor	nous dormons noo dorr-mohng
fuir, to run away fweer	je fuis zh'' fwee	il fuit il fwee	nous fuyons noo fwee-yohng
ouvrir, ⁸ to open oovreer	j'ouvre zhoovr	il ouvre il oovr	nous ouvrons nooz-oovrohng
mourir, to die moo-reer	je meurs zh'' mœr	il meurt il mœr	nous mourons noo moorohng
courir, to run koo-reer	je cours zh'' koor	il court il koor	nous courons noo koo-rohng
venir, ⁹ to come v''neer	je viens zh'' v'yaing	il vient il v'yaing	nous venons noo v''nohng
III.			
mouvoir, to move moov-vwahr	je meus zh'' mō	il meut il mō	nous mouvons noo moo-vohng
pouvoir, to be able poov-wahr	{ je peux zh'' pō puis-je? pwee-zh'' }	il peut il pō	nous pouvons noo poo-vohng
vouloir, to desire vool-wahr	je veux zh'' vō	il veut il vō	nous voulons noo voo-lohng
savoir, to know sav-wahr	je sais zh'' say	il sait il say	nous savons noo sav-vohng
voir, to see vwahr	je vois zh'' vwah	il voit il vwah	nous voyons noo vwah-yohng
s'asseoir, to sit down sass-wahr	je m'assieds zh'' mass-yay	il s'assied il sass-yay	nous nous asseyons noo nooz-assay-yohng
avoir, to have av-wahr	j'ai zhay	il a illah	nous avons nooz-avvohng

¹ also : forcer, to force (fordsay) ; the *cé*dille (*ç*) is used before *a* and *o* to retain the soft *c* sound. ² also : nager, to swim (nazhay) ; a mute *e* is inserted before *a* and *o* to retain the soft *g* sound. ³ also : acheter, to buy (ash-tay), peser, to weigh (l''vay), mener, to lead (m''nay) ; the unaccented *e* gets the grave accent in syllables preceding a mute *e*. ⁴ also : jeter, to throw (zh''tay) ; the *t* or *l* is doubled in syllables preceding a mute *e*. ⁵ also : régner, to reign (rain-yay) ; the acute accent is changed to the grave in syllables preceding a mute *e* in the present tense. ⁶ also : essayer, to wipe (ess-

		PARTICIPE PRÉSENT.	PARTICIPE PAS É.	FUTUR.
vous commencez voo kum-mahn <i>g</i> - say	ils commencent il kummahn <i>g</i> s	commençant kum-mahn <i>g</i> - sahn <i>g</i>	commence kum-mahn <i>g</i> - say	je commencerai zh'' kum-mahn <i>g</i> - s''ray
vous mangez voo mah <i>g</i> -zhay	il mangent il mah <i>g</i> -zh	mangeant mah <i>g</i> -zhah <i>g</i>	mangé mah <i>g</i> -zhay	je mangerai zh'' mah <i>g</i> - zh''ray
vous levez voo l''vay	ils lèvent il laiv	levant l''vah <i>g</i>	levé l''vay	je lèverai zh'' laiv''ray
vous appelez vooz- <i>ap</i> ''lay	ils appellent ilz- <i>ap</i> -pell	appelant ap-plah <i>g</i>	appelé ap-play	j'appellerai zh <i>ap</i> -pell''ray
vous préférez voo preff-fay-ray	ils préfèrent il preff-fair	préférant preff-fay-rah <i>g</i>	préféré preff-fayray	je préférerai zh'' preff-fay''ray
vous employez vooz-ah <i>g</i> - plwah-yay	ils emploient ilz-ah <i>g</i> - plwah	employant ah <i>g</i> -plwah- yah <i>g</i>	employé ah <i>g</i> -plwah- yay	j'emploierai zhah <i>g</i> -plwah- ray
vous allez vooz-al-lay	ils vont il voh <i>g</i>	allant al-lah <i>g</i>	allé al-lây	j'irai zheeray
vous dormez voo dorr <i>ma</i> y	ils dorment il dorr <i>m</i> '	dormant dorr <i>ma</i> h <i>g</i>	dormi dorr <i>me</i> e	je dormirai zh'' dorr <i>me</i> eray
vous fuyez voo fwee-yay	ils fuient il fwee	fuyant fwee-yah <i>g</i>	ful fwee	je fuirai zh'' fweeray
vous ouvrez vooz-oo <i>v</i> ray	ils ouvrent ilz-oo <i>v</i> r	ouvrant oo <i>v</i> rah <i>g</i>	ouvert oo <i>v</i> air	j'ouvrirai zhoo <i>v</i> ree-ray
vous mourez voo moo-ray	ils meurent il mœr	mourant moo <i>ra</i> h <i>g</i>	mort mœr	je mourrai zh'' mœr-ray
vous courez voo koo-ray	ils courent il koor	courant koo-rah <i>g</i>	couru koo-rû	je courrai zh'' koor-ray
vous venez voo v''nay	ils viennent il v''yen	venant v''nah <i>g</i>	venu v''nû	je viendrai zh'' v''ya <i>ng</i> -dray
vous mouvez voy moo-vay	ils meuvent il mœv	mouvant moo-vah <i>g</i>	mû mû	je mouvrai zh'' moo <i>v</i> -ray
vous pouvez voo poovay	ils peuvent il pœv	pouvant poovah <i>g</i>	pu pû	je pourrai zh'' pœr-ray
vous voulez voo voolay	ils veulent il vœll	voulant voolah <i>g</i>	voulu voolû	je voudrai zh'' voolray
vous savez voo sav-yay	ils savent il sav	sachant sash-ah <i>g</i>	su sû	je saurai zh'' sohray
vous voyez voo vwah'yay	ils voient il vwah	voyant vwah'yah <i>g</i>	vu vû	je verrai zh'' vai-ray
vous vous asseyez voo vooz- ass-ay-yay	ils s'asseyent il sassay-ye	s'asseyant sassay-yah <i>g</i>	assis assee	je m'assiérai zh'' mass-yai-ray
vous avez vooz-av-yay	ils ont ilz-oh <i>g</i>	ayant ay-yah <i>g</i>	eu û	j'aurai zhohray

wee-yay); nettoyer, to clean (net-twah-yay); appuyer, to lean upon (ap-wee-yay); the *y* is changed to *i* before consonants and mute *e*; payer, to pay (pay-yay), this last verb may keep the *y* in all the forms. ⁷ also: sortir, to go out (sorrteer); sentir, to feel (sah*ng*-teer); partir, to depart (parrteer); servir, to serve (sairveer); the last consonant of the stem is dropped before a consonant. ⁸ also: couvrir, to cover (koo*v*reer); offrir, to offer (offreer); these end like the first conjugation in the present tense, but not in the others. ⁹ also: revenir, to return (r''vneer); tenir, to hold

INFINITIF.	PRÉSENT.		
IV.			
mettre, to put	je mets	il met	nous mettons
mettr	zh'' mai	il mai	noo met-tohng
prendre, ¹⁰ to take	je prends	il prend	nous pretons
prahng-dr	zh'' prahng	il prahng	noo pr''nohng
connaître, ¹¹ to be ac-	je connais	il connaît	nous connaissons
[quainted with	zh'' kun-nai	il kun-nai	noo kun-ness-sohng
kun-naitr			
plaître, to please	je plais	il plaît	nous plaçons
plair	zh'' plai	il plai	noo plai-zohng
lire, to read	je lis	il lit	nous lisons
leer	zh'' lee	il lee	noo lee-zohng
dire, to say	je dis	il dit	nous disons
deer	zh'' dee	il dee	noo dee-zohng
écrire, to write	j'écris	il écrit	nous écrivons
eckreer	zheckree	il-eckree	nooz-eckree-vohng
boire, to drink	je bois	il boit	nous buvons
bwahr	zh'' bwah	il bwah	noo bü-vohng
rire, to laugh	je ris	il rit	nous rions
reer	zh'' ree	il ree	noo ree-yohng
vivre, to live	je vis	il vit	nous vivons
veevr	zh'' vee	il vee	noo viv-vohng
nuire, to harm	je nuis	il nuit	nous nuisons
nweer	zh'' nwee	il nwee	noo nwee-zohng
suivre, to follow	je suis	il suit	nous suivons
sweevr	zh'' swee	il swee	noo swee-vohng
conduire, ¹² to conduct	je conduis	il conduit	nous conduisons
kohng-dweer	zh'' kohng-dwee	il kohng-dwee	noo kohng-dwee-zohng
éteindre, ¹³ to extin-	j'éteins	il éteint	nous éteignons
ettaingdr [guish	zhettaing	il ettaing	nooz-ettain-yohng
faire, to make, to do	je fais	il fait	nous faisons
fair	zh'' fai	il fai	noo f''zohng
être, to be	je suis	il est	nous sommes
aitr	zh'' swee	il ai	noo sunm

(t''neer); retenir, to retain (r''tneer). ¹⁰ also; comprendre, to understand (kohng-prahng-dr); apprendre, to learn (ap-prahng-dr). ¹¹ also; apparaître, to appear (apparr-raitr). ¹² also; construire, to build (kohngst-rweer); instruire, to instruct

		PARTICIPE PRÉSENT.	PARTICIPE PASSÉ.	FUTUR.
vous mettez voo mettay	ils mettent il mett	mettant met-tahng	mis mee	je mettrai zh' mett-ray
vous prenez voo pr'nay	ils prennent il pren	prenant pr'nahng	pris pree	je prendrai zh' prahng-dray
vous connaissez voo kun-naissay	ils connaissent il kun-ness	connaissant kun-ness-sahng	connu kun-nū	je connaîtrai zh' kun-nettray
vous plaisez voo plaizay	ils plaisent il plaiz	plaisant plaizahng	plu plū	je plairai zh' plairay
vous lisez voo leezay	ils lisent il leez	lisant leezahng	lu lū	je lirai zh' leeray
vous dites voo dit	ils disent il deez	disant diz-ahng	dit dee	je dirai zh' deeray
vous écrivez vooz-eckree-vay	ils écrivent ilz-eckreev'	écrivant eckreevahng	écrit eckree	j'écrirai zheck-reeray
vous buvez voo būvay	ils boivent il bwav	buvant būv-vahng	bu bū	je boirai zh' bwahray
vous riez voo ree-yay	il rient il ree	riant ree-yahng	ri ree	je rirai zh' reeray
vous vivez voo viv-vay	ils vivent il veev	vivant viv-vahng	vécu veck-ū	je vivrai zh' veevray
vous nuisez voo nwee-zay	ils nuisent il nweez	nuisant nwee-zahng	nui nwee	je nuirai zh' nweeray
vous suivez voo swee-vay	ils suivent il sweev	suivant swee-vahng	suivi sweevee	je suivrai zh' sweevray
vous conduisez voo kohng-dwee-zay	ils conduisent il kohng-dweez	conduisant kohng-dwee-zahng	conduit kohng-dwee	je conduirai zh' kohng-dwee-ray
vous éteignez vooz-ettahñ-yay	ils éteignent ilz-ettahñ	éteignant ettahñ-yahng	éteint ettaing	j'éteindrai zhettaing-dray
vous faites voo fait	ils font il fohng	faisant f'zahng	fait fal	je ferai zh' fray
vous êtes vooz-ett	ils sont il sohnng	étant ettahng	été ettay	je serai zh' sray

(aingst-rweer); traduire, to translate (trad-weer); produire, to produce (prod-weer).
¹³ also: peindre, to paint (paing-dr); joindre, to join (zhwaing-dr); craindre, to fear (kraing-dr).

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