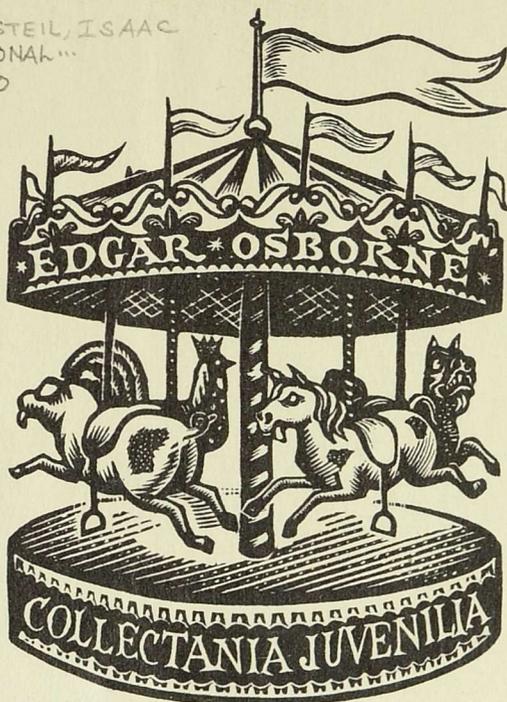


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A Rational Double
GRAMMAR

FOR BOTH

English and *French*:

CONTAINING A

Grammatical INTRODUCTION

TO THE

English TONGUE,

AND

A SUPPLEMENT to the Deficiencies of
OUR FRENCH GRAMMARS.

NECESSARY

For Schools to perfect the *English* in their
Mother Tongue; and for those who
learn *French*:

ALSO,

For FOREIGNERS, who would acquire the
English TONGUE.

By ISAAC COUSTEIL.

L O N D O N:

Printed for P. Uriel Bookfeller in the *Inner Temple-Lane*,
opposite *Chancery-Lane*.

MDCCL.

T O

SAMUEL WEELEY,

O F

W E E L E Y,

In the County of ESSEX, Esquire.

S I R,

PERMIT me in this Publick Manner to acknowledge your generous Patronage in the Support of my Interest; and your great Humanity in the Tenderness shewn me during a tedious Sickness, at the Time I experienced your uncommon Hospitality: When you not only did every Thing necessary for the Recovery of my Health; but endeavoured, in the most genteel, and obliging Manner, to convince me, that I was not burthensome to your Family. And as the many Obligations I owe you, are too
great

great for me to make, or you to expect
an adequate Return.

I hope you will believe me, both truly
sensible of your Goodness, and sincerely

S I R,

Your most Obliged,

Hackney,
March 1,
1749-50.

And Most Humble Servant,

ISAAC COUSTEIL.

Teacher of *English* and *French* to private Persons and
Schools, in, or about *London*, and may be directed to, at
Slaters Coffee House, Hackney.



T H E

P R E F A C E.

For the ENGLISH learning their Mo-
ther Tongue.

*A*S no Body can arrive to the perfect Knowledge of their Mother Tongue, or make any great Progress in a foreign Language without being acquainted with Grammar. Therefore I have begun with an Introduction to the English Grammar. To wit. The Declension of Nouns in English and French separately: The Pronouns in French and English together, but so disposed, as that they may be read or learn'd separately. With an Explanation of Grammar, as to its chief Parts; and Rules for the Pronunciation of the French; concluding with the Order of Construction.

The second Part contains the Verbs, &c. in English and French separately. It is to be observed, that there is an absolute Necessity for giving the Nouns and Verbs separately, to shew the different Grounds of both Languages, in that the English have but four Declensions of Nouns, and the French five; though our French Grammars have not fixed them to any Number. Also the English has but one regular Conjugation of Verbs; but the French four; also seven Tenses, where the English have but five; yet we have such a Number of
Auxili-

Auxiliaries in all our Tenses, as far multiply our Idioms, and gives us a various Manner of Expression with more Force and Energy than the French. And that I might make this as easy and intelligible as possible, to those who have not had a Latin Education, or at least but an imperfect one; I have for that Purpose explained the most necessary Terms of Grammar, which will be a Means to perfect them in the English, and will facilitate their attaining to the Mastership of the French Language, or any other.

For those who learn FRENCH.

As to the French Language, 'tis observed. That when a Person has learned the four regular Conjugations of Active Verbs Transitive, one Reflective, which as they are branched out in the four Conjugations, make no less than nine; besides the irregular Verb Aller, and s'en aller, the two Auxiliaries, and one neuter Verb, which is the least he can learn. The Scholar is, as if he was in a Wood, he cannot see thro' this Quantity of different Conjugations and Tenses in French, (which make a vast Extent in his Grammar) for want of Regulation.

Therefore I have contracted the four regular Conjugations, with the various Branches on the fourth Conjugation, into one View, whereby a Person may conjugate any Verb, by only observing the radical Letters, or more properly the Terminations of the Tenses, which will be easier got by Heart and retained. For you grasp all the Conjugations at once. The whole Scheme being obvious to the Eye, it will make a greater Impression on the Memory, and be more extensive and clearer to the Understanding.

Next, every French irregular Verb is contained in one Line, that is to say, through both Pages (except one or two) by which you may easily conjugate the whole. For as to forming the Tenses of the Subjunctive, they follow the

Rule

Rule of Regulars. After them follow their Compounds and Derivatives, with necessary Observations and Arguments. Note, that our French Grammars make but one irregular Verb of the first Conjugation, whereas there are four. And Mr. Boyer makes Battre an Irregular Verb, whereas it is regular as you may see by the radical Letters on the Model for conjugating regular Verbs, in p. 21, and 23, in the second Part. Besides some make Connoitre a regular Verb, which cannot be, unless they multiply the French Conjugations.

In the Conclusion, you have a complete Use of the Tenses, a Thing much wanted, which our Grammars are deficient in. For this I am obliged to a French Gentleman at Paris, who upwards of twenty Years ago, gave me an old Latin and French Manuscript of the French Syntax, from which (rejecting what I thought grown out of Date) I took the said Use of the Tenses, and picked some Rules for my grammatical Dictionary, which I propose to publish soon.

And as those Gentlemen, who are tutored by the Jesuits in France, are taught their Mother Tongue grammatically: So if that Method, was followed here; we should, in a very short time, make a greater Proficiency in the English; than by a long and tedious imperfect Latin Education. Consequently with more ease, and in less time learn Latin, or any other Language, as I said before. It is true we have Mr. Greenwood's English Grammar, which is very copious and curious; but I think it too learned for a young Pupil. Therefore as this is made short and easy, it will I believe best suit a Beginner.

Thus you see this Treatise will be of great Use in Schools; as well as to private Persons; since it will ground them not only in their Mother Tongue, but in the polite Language also. For though the Latin (if sufficiently attained to) makes the Scholar, and fits him for the Pulpit or the Bar; yet the English if well instructed in, together with the French, makes the Gentleman, and qualifies him for the Court.

For Foreigners learning the ENGLISH Tongue.

This Treatise will also be of Use, and absolutely necessary to Foreigners in their learning of English; because in this our English Verbs are conjugated according to our Tenses and Idioms, and not built upon the Latin or French Tenses, as other Grammars are, which is teaching the Idiom of a Foreign Language, instead of the English.

No Wonder then, if few Foreigners attain to any Purity of the English Tongue, since by the aforesaid Grammars they are taught to express themselves in English according to their own Idioms which is teaching them to speak Nonsense.

So it is with some English Schools of Young Ladies, who think that making of French is no more than translating their own Ideas literally into French Words, and thereby make a more corrupt Jargon, than Foreigners do of English.

This also happens, where a Master must be directed by the Caprice of the Governess, or the Humours of the Young Ladies: By these Methods they can never attain to the Idioms of the Language they are learning.

For which see my Idiomatical and Critical Vocabulary, printed in 1748, for Mr. Hodges on London-Bridge.



A

Grammatical INTRODUCTION
TO THE
English TONGUE,

A N D

A SUPPLEMENT to the Deficiencies of
our *French* Grammars.

The FIRST PART, CONTAINING

The Definition of Grammar in General; the
Declension of Nouns and Pronouns in *En-
glish* and *French*; with some general Rules
for the Pronunciation of the *French*
Tongue.



R A M M A R in general, is the Art
of expressing Thought, which is per-
formed two Ways, either in writing
or speaking. Grammar, consists of
four principal Parts, *viz.*

1. Orthography,
2. Prosody,
3. Analogy,
4. Syntax.

B

The

The two Ways of expressing our Thoughts, do generally comprehend the four Parts of Grammar: It is true that People can speak and write without being acquainted with Grammar (but certainly not so correct.) I shall now give an Explanation of *Orthography* and *Prosody*.

O R T H O G R A P H Y.

Is called a mute Language; 'tis the Art of putting together proper Characters for the Composition of Words, which according to the common Acceptation of the Word in vulgar *English*, is called true Spelling.

These Characters are either by Writing or Print. The Invention of Characters for Writing is attributed to one *Cadmus*; upon whom Mr. *Rollin* has quoted these Lines in *French*. *C'est de lui que nous vient,* &c. Which I have altered thus:

*De l'Orthographe nous vient cet Art merveilleux,
De peindre la Parole et de parler aux Yeux;
Et par des Traits divers de Figures tracées,
Donner de la Couleur et du Corps aux Pensées.*

Among the many Translations of these Lines in Favour of Writing Masters, as alluding to their fine shaping or cutting their Letters, I humbly offer the following Translation, as thinking rather, that they may more properly be applied to the due *placing of the usual Characters*, in order to express ourselves by them, which is called *Orthography* and *Orthoepy*. Thus I say,

*Orthography's the Guide of all we write,
It paints our Words, and speaks unto our Sight;
It's diff'rent Types ingeniously doth teach,
To colour Thought and to imbody Speech.*

For

For though *Cadmus* may be the Inventor of Modern Characters in Writing: Yet *Ortheopy*, or the Art of Spelling, must be his Guide; or else he cannot make his Characters speak. Whereas, *Orthography*, in a strict Sense, is only *the Art of Painting or writing Characters correct, so as to please the Eye*: But in the above Definition, it must be extended to *Spelling*, i. e. to putting them together, so as to express our Thoughts.

2. P R O S O D Y.

Is called a living Speech. It is the Art of giving a true articulate sound, and Pronunciation to Words, observing a due Time with a proper Accent in speaking.

As to the manner of the *English* spelling and pronouncing their Mother Tongue, I need give no directions, our *English* Spelling-Books will instruct them in that. But as to acquiring the Pronunciation of the *French*. The best Way is to learn it by the Ear, taking it from the Master's Speech and Directions. *Viva Voce*. Nevertheless, I shall set down some short and necessary Rules which will be of Use.

The most GENERAL RULES, are,

First, A final Consonant before a Word beginning with a Consonant, is seldom sounded. Ex.

Comment vous portez vous ?

Read, *Common vou porté vou ?*

Second, A final Consonant before a Word beginning with a Vowel or an *b* Mute; is sounded as if joined to that Word, but soft. Ex.

Vous êtes trop obligeant,

Read, *Vou-zetes tra-pobligeant.*

Cela est fort honnête.

Read, *Cela est for-thonnête.*

4 *A Grammatical Introduction.*

Third, When two or three Consonants are at the End of a Word, the first only is sounded. Ex.

Tems Corps, Read, *Tem Cor*.

N. B. The final Consonant *s* before a Word beginning with a Vowel, or an *h* mute, must be sounded very soft and smooth; for Ex. *Ce sont des hommes*; some pronounce *Ce sont dai zoomes*; but that Pronunciation though affected by many, has too much of the Air Gascoon; and the more Polite pronounce *Ce sont de zhommes*. (Richelet.

Of V O W E L S.

A without another Vowel in the same Syllable, sounds like the *English aw*. Ex.

Tabac, *Fable*, *Abattre*.

The French *e* hath four different Sounds.

1st, *E*, Before an *m*, or an *n*, in the same Syllable, hath the Sound of a *French a*. Ex.

Femme, *Je prens*, *Comment*.

First, Except in Words derived from other Languages, where it sounds like *e* in the Word *Amen* in *English*. Ex. *Amen*, *Jerusalem*, &c. But note, That *Orient*, *Occident*, *Le Vent*, are pronounced *Orian*, &c.

Second, In the Third Person Plural of Verbs, where *n* is mute. Ex. *Ils parlent*, *ils mangent*, pronounce *ils parlet*, *ils manget*.

Third, When an *i* comes before it, or when *nn* follows. Then the *i*, is sounded as separate, and the *e* is pronounced like *ai*. Ex. *Mien*, *tien*, *sien*, *Je viens*, *il tient*, &c. *Je prenne*, *Ennemi*.

2d, *E*, With a grave Accent thus *è* is called open. It has the Sound of the *English ai*, Ex. *Procès*,

Procès, Excès, &c. It has the same Sound in all Words of one Syllable, as *Les, des, mes, tes, ses, ces, &c.* Except *Je, le, ce, que,* and such like, which are a little sharper and come nigher to the Sound of an *é* masculine, but more obscure.

é. With a Circumflex Accent thus *é*, hath the same Sound, but more open like *ae* in *English*. Ex. *Bête, Tête, Fête, &c.*

e. Before *ts* and *st* hath the same Sound though not accented, and *ts*, and *st* are mute. Ex. *Decreets, C'est.*

3d, E. Ending a Word accented thus *é* is called masculine, and is founded strong and sharp, as in these *Latin* Words, (*Bene, Optime.*) Ex. *Bonté, Verité, Santé.*

This *é* is also found in the beginning and middle of Words. Ex. *Péché, préféré,* though seldom marked. An *e* before an *r*, or a *z*, is also masculine. Ex. *Parler, aller.* Read *Parlé, allé.*

4th, E. Ending a Word without an Accent, is called Feminine, by reason it is mute, or but weakly founded as in these *English* Words, *done, fame.* Ex. *Patissiere, obligeante.*

The *e* is also found in the beginning and middle of Words, especially such as are compounded with *de* and *re*. Ex. *Devenir, Redevenir.*

This *e* final is always lost before a Word that begins with a Vowel, or an *h* mute. Ex.

Elle est belle et agreable,

Read *Ell' est bell' et agreable.*

Foi d'bonnete homme,

Read *Foi d'bonnet-homme.*

I. Is always founded as *e* in *English*. Ex. *Civil,* but more sharp.

O. Is always sounded as the *English*, so *go*. And *o* before an *m*, or an *n* seems to have a *g* final, thus for *homme garçon*, pronounce almost like *homg, gar-çong*. But not *hoome, garçoone*, as our *French Grammar* have it. That sounds a little too *Gascoon*, as *Mr. Arnoux* has observed. Therefore People who undertake to teach a polite Language, should first be polish'd of their Rusticity.

U. Is sounded obscure and weak, that is to say it makes no great Sound, like *u*, in the *English Word Utensils*, but shorter.

Y. Is sounded like the *French i*, above. But between two Vowels, it has the Sound of double *ii*. Ex. *Moyen*, pronounce *Moi-ien*.

These **DIPHTHONGS** and **TRIP-T HONGS**, as are most in Use, viz.

Au, and *eau* sound *o*. Ex. *au, haut, eau, cha-peau, &c.*

ai, and *ay* are sounded like *ai* in *English*. Ex. *Faire, Je fais, tu fais, il fait, vous faites.*

First, Except in the future of Verbs, where it takes the Sound of an *é* masculine as *J'aimerai, Je ferai*, pronounce *J'aimeré, Je feré*.

Second, In the present Tense, of these two Verbs, *Avoir, Sçavoir*, which is *J'ai, Je sçais*, pronounce *Jé, Je scé*.

Third, In the following Persons and Tenses of the Verb, *Faire*. Ex. *Nous faisons, Je faisais, &c.* and *faisant*, pronounce *fesons, &c.*

ai. Before an *l* or *ll*, the *i* is not pronounced, and serves only to give a liquid Sound to the following *l*, as in *Ail, travail, travailler,*

oi, and *oy*. In most Monosyllables sound *oa*. Ex. *Moi, toi, soi, Roi, &c.* except *froid, roide*, pronounce *frét, réd*.

But in Words of more than one Syllable, they have the Sound of an *English a*, or rather *ai*. Ex. *Connais*, &c. and the imperfect of Verbs, *J'avois*, *J'étois*, *Je parlois*, *Je parlerois*, And proper Names at Home and nigh Home, *Anglois*, *François*, *Hollandois*. But those of farther Distance are pronounced *oa*, as *Danois*, *Chinois*, *Suedois*.

ou Sounds like *oo* in Fool, so pronounce *Foule*, a Croud, *nous*, *vous*, &c.

ieu, Sounds like two Syllables, the *i* sounds like *e*; and *eu* sounds like the first Syllable in the *English* Word, *hover*; which Syllable sounds *eu* very weak, by reason the next is strong. Thus *Adieu*, *Monsieur*, pronounce *Adee-eu Monsee-eu*, liquified close to make *ieu* one Syllable.

These are the most general, which I think are sufficient, and as much as can be well admitted in Writing: Since the same may be easier taught by *Voice* than by *Rule*; unless you please to see Mr. *Arnoux's* Spelling-Book.

Mr. *Greenwood* says, “ That Pronunciation is such a
“ Thing which can neither be written nor painted, but
“ must be learnt by Use and the Hearing of others Pro-
“ nounce.” If it is so difficult in ones mother Tongue, it must be much more in a Foreign one, since these are hardly too Sounds between *English* and *French* that are exactly alike.

Then how stupid must *Tandons* *French* Grammar be, to give a false Orthography for the Sounds of every Syllable and Words in general, *Pot pourri d'Ignorance et de Barbarism*; as Mr. *Arnoux* calls him and his Grammar. Much the same is *Tom-afs* (not *Jack-afs*) who *Bray'd*, and both of them fitter to teach *Araback* than *French*.

I shall conclude with a Recapitulation upon the Letter *e*, as being the nicest as you may see hereafter in one View.

A RECAPITULATION of the four *French*

1 st ,	e	Before <i>m</i> or an <i>n</i>	-	-	Sounds aw
2 ^d ,	{	ê	Open with a Circumflex Accent	-	Sounds ae
		è	Open with a Grave Accent	-	Sounds ai
3 ^d ,	{	e	In these and the like Monosyllables	-	Sounds ai
		é	Masculine with a Sharp Accent	-	Sounds ea
4 th ,	{	e	Feminine in the like Monosyllables	-	Sounds e
		e	Feminine in the beginning and middle of Words	- - -	Sounds e
		e	Feminine ending a Word	-	Sounds e

This last *e* is hardly heard, and will not bear the least

As our *French* Grammars printed here are erroneous in their Rules on Sounds, Similies, and Pronunciation, they do more harm than good. Besides Sounds are best taken in by the Ear, and the Pronunciation is easily acquired, *Viva Voce*, which however may be assisted when the given Sounds are just in their Similies.

Therefore I have given these short Rules which comprehend all the Sounds of the *French e* in particular, it being the nicest, and the Similies which I have adapted to them, I hope will satisfy the Judicious. And I dare affirm, that by these and the foregoing Rules, with the help of a learned Master, who makes you articulate your Words with a proper Accent; you will attain to the perfect Sound and true Accent of the *French* Language, and speak it with the same Delicacy, as the Men of Letters and Courtiers do in *France*, for none else have that nice Pronunciation and

e's; gradually ascending and descending in Sound.

Very open and broad	Ex. Membre, Tendre, as <i>The Scotch do Man.</i>
Open and long	Ex. Tête, Fête, être, as <i>The English do Pate.</i>
Not so long	Ex. Après, Succès, as <i>The Word Day long.</i>
Shorter -	Ex. Mes, Ces, Ses, <i>the same but shorter.</i>
Clear and Sharp	Ex. Santé, Verité, Eté, as <i>ea in realy, or the 1st e</i> (<i>in the Latin Word Bene.</i>)
Not the Sharp	Ex. Je, me, que, le, de, as <i>the English The.</i>
Weaker -	Ex. Devoir, Redevenir, as <i>Thewith Elision Th'weak</i>
But breathingly	Ex. Ame, Folie, as <i>e Final in English.</i>

Touch of the Tongue except in Poetry set to Musick.

fine Accent. The rest of the Natives and Neighbours of *France*, generally retain their Provincial Tone and Dialect, and often give us Words for *French*, as are not known by the polite People of *Paris*. In this I will be judged by our *English* Gentlemen who have travelled in those Parts.

And farther to prove what I say, I appeal to Mr. *Arnoux's* Preface to his Dialogues, who mustering our *French* Grammars printed here, he judiciously discerned by their Dialects, what Provinces and Nations our Grammarians were of: And by which any knowing Person may easily see, that they teach us the rustick Tone and Accent of the Wood they were born in, instead of the Purity and Propriety of the *French* Language. Therefore avoid *mimicking the Cuckoo's senseless wild Note, or the harsh Cry of the deep Mouth long-eared Hounds; but learn the Elegancies of the Learned, and the Accent of the Courtiers.* I shall conclude with the learned *Tully*.

Ut bene discere id sit Attice discere.

3. ANALOGY.

Is that Part of Grammar which distinguishes the different Sorts of Words, and ranges them under the following Classes, commonly called the Eight Parts of Speech, *viz.*

1. <i>Nouns,</i>	} declined.	5. <i>Adverbs,</i>	} unde- clined.
2. <i>Pronouns,</i>		6. <i>Conjunctions,</i>	
3. <i>Verbs,</i>		7. <i>Prepositions,</i>	
4. <i>Participles,</i>		8. <i>Interjection,</i>	

These eight Parts may be comprised under three Heads, *viz.*

The Noun, the Verb, and the Particle.

Under the *Noun* is comprehended the *Pronoun*, as being of the same Nature and declined alike. Under the *Verb*, the *Participle*, as pertaining to it. These two are the most essential Parts; for that no Sentence can be spoke without a *Verb*, and no *Verb* can subsist without a *Noun*. As to the other Parts they being all undeclinable, they may be looked upon as one, called the *Particle*, because they are no more than as *Particles*, that serve either to declare Circumstances, or to bind the Discourse; so that I need not set them here, since you may find them in any Grammar: But the little that is to be remarked on some few Words among them, you will find in my Grammatical Dictionary or Syntax.

Of NOUNS.

NOUNS, signify Names which we give to the different Objects of our Senses or Understanding, thereby to distinguish one Object from another, as *God, Man, good, great*; and also the Pronouns, *I, thou, he, and mine, thine, &c.* which are also Nouns, whereby we distinguish Persons or Things.

NOUNS are divided into *Substantives* and *Adjectives*.

A Noun Substantive, is so called, because it names some real Substance or Being, as *God, Goodness, Heaven, &c.* Substantives are divided into Proper and Common, as *George, London, Paris, the Alps, &c.* are called *Proper*, because they are applicable only and properly belonging to some particular Being. But a *Man, the King, a Town, the Houses, &c.* are called *Common*, because they are applicable and common to all Beings of the same kind.

A Noun Adjective is so called, because it is always added to a Substantive, and serves only to express some Quality or Circumstance belonging to that Substantive, as *Good, great, fair, happy, &c.* which make no Sense of themselves; but being joined to a Substantive, are then perfectly understood, as *good God, great Goodness, a fine Woman, a happy Man, &c.*

There are four Things to be considered in Nouns.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. The Gender, | 3. The Declension, and |
| 2. The Number, | 4. The Comparison. |

Of the Gender of Nouns Substantives.

The Gender is the difference of Sexes, which are properly but two; however the *English* make four, viz. the *Masculine*; the *Feminine*; the *Common*, and the *Neuter*. These the *French* have, excepting the *Neuter*.

1. The *Masculine* comprehends, the Names of Angels, Men and Animals of the Male kind.

2. The *Feminine* comprehends the Names of Women and Animals of the Female kind.

3. The *Common* implies both Sexes, as *Cousin*, *Neighbour*, *Servant*, and the Names of some Animals, as a *Deer*, a *Rabbit*, a *Sparrow*.

4. The *Neuter* is expressed by *it*. This Gender comprehends inanimated Things, where there is neither he nor she. 'Tis also used in speaking of a Child, when the Sex is not determined. Ex. *Do not wake it, for it sleeps*.

Note, However, That *the Sun* is said to be *Masculine* in a *Figurative Sense*, and *the Church*, a *Ship*, are called *Femine* in the like *Sense*.

BUT AS IT IS OFTEN REQUISITE TO DISTINGUISH THE SEX IN COMMON NOUNS; the *English* have therefore four Ways of doing it.

1. By different Words, as *Buck*, *Doe*; *Bull*, *Cow*; *Cock*, *Hen*; *Dog*, *Bitch*; *Father*, *Mother*; *Gander*,

Gander, Goose; Horse, Mare; King, Queen; Lad, Lass; Nephew, Niece; Ram, Ewe; Sloven, Slut.

2. By an Adjective and Substantive, as a *Male Child, a Female Child, a He-Goat, a She-Goat, a He-Ass, a She-Ass*; we also say *Jack Ass*, for the Male.

3. By two Substantives, as a *Man-Servant, a Maid-Servant; a Cock-Sparrow, a Hen-Sparrow; a Dog-Fox; a Bitch-Fox; a Horse Colt, a Mare Colt; a Buck Rabbit, a Doe Rabbit; a Boar Pig, a Sow Pig.*

4. In some Words, the Female is distinguish'd from the Male, by the Termination in *ess*. Ex. *Abbot, Abbess; Actor, Actress; Count, Countess; Duke, Dutchess; Emperor, Empress; Governor, Governess; Heir, Heiress; Jew, Jewess; Lion, Lioness; Master, Mistress; Patron, Patroness; Prince, Princess; Shepherd, Shepherdess; Tutor, Tutoress.*

Observe upon the foregoing Distinction of Genders.

That *Man* and *Woman*, is used for Human kind.

He and *She*, for all Sorts of Animals.

Cock and *Hen*, for Birds,

Buck and *Doe*, for Beasts of Chase.

Male and *Female*, for Children, and also for certain Plants distinguish'd by two Genders.

Of the Gender of Nouns Substantives in French.

The *French* as I have said before, have but three Genders, *the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Common.*

The Masculine and Feminine, are comprehended in the same Manner as the *English*, adding certain Particles, to express the Gender, as you'll see in the Declension of Nouns hereafter.

The Common implies both Sexes, in some Words of *Birds* and *Beasts* express'd alike for both Genders,

as *Corbeau, Belette*. Nevertheless the *French* distinguish them by *Male et Femelle*; the Article still agreeing with the Noun. Ex. *Un Corbeau femelle, une Belette male*.

Of the Gender of Nouns Adjectives:

ADJECTIVES being to express the Qualities of the Substantives as aforesaid: Therefore they are by Nature of the Common Gender in *English*, as

A handsome Man, a handsome Woman.
Fine Gardens, fine Meadows.

BUT IN FRENCH, the Adjective varies and forms itself in Gender and Number like the Substantive, 'tis joined to, thus for

<p><i>A handsome Man,</i> <i>A handsome Woman,</i> <i>Fine Gardens,</i> <i>Fine Meadows,</i></p>	}	they say	{	<p>Un bel Homme, Une belle Femme, De beaux Jardins, De belles Prairies.</p>
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Except some Adjectives which are also of the common Gender, as

A courteous Man or Woman.
Un Homme ou une Femme affable.
A poor Man, or a poor Woman.
Un Homme pauvre, ou Femme pauvre.

Note, That some Nouns though Substantives by Nature, become sometimes Adjectives, as *Flatterer, Liar, Maid, Conjuror, Tyger, &c.*

And on the contrary, some Adjectives becomes sometimes Substantives, as a *Politician, a Coward, a Prude.*

Of Numbers and forming the Plural.

BY NUMBERS, is meant the Difference between one and several Things, by which it appears, there are but two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

The Singular speaketh of one Thing, as *The King, a House.*

The Plural of more than one, as *Kings, Houses,* The forming the Plural is done by adding an *s* to the Singular as above. So far agrees the *French* with the *English.*

But this Rule in *English* hath three Exceptions, *viz.*

1. Nouns Singular ending in *ch, sh, ses, x,* and *y,* from their Plural by adding *es,* which lengthens the Word a Syllable more. Ex.

Church, Churches; Fish, Fishes; Witness, Witnesses; Box, Boxes; Cherry, Cherrys, or Cherries.

2. Nouns ending in *f,* or *fe,* change these Letters for their Plural into *ves.* Ex.

Calf, Calves; Loaf, Loaves; Wife, Wives; Knife, Knives: Except *Grief, Dwarf, Handkerchief, Scarf,* and Words ending in double *ff,* as *Muff, Stuff, Snuff,* &c. which made their Plural by adding an *s;* but *Staff* makes *Staves.*

3. These make their Plural in various irregular Manners, *viz.*

Child, Children; Die, Dice; Foot, Feet; Goose, Geese; Louse, Lice; Mouse, Mice; Man, Men; Woman, Women; Ox, Oxen; Penny, Pence; Sow, Swine; Tooth, Teeth; but *Brother* makes *Brothers,* for we seldom use *Brethren,* but in Sermons or a
bur-

burlesque Stile. So we say a *Broom*; but in Scripture a *Besom*, as in *Psal.* xiv. 23. speaking of *Babylon*, 'tis said, *I will sweep it with a Besom of Destruction.*

Some Words have no Singular, as *Ashes, Bellows, Scissars, Snuffers, Tongs, the Pyrenees, Naples*, and generally these, *Vespers, Tears.*

Some have no Plural Number, as the Names of Kingdoms, Cities, Countries, Rivers; the Names of Virtues, Vices and Metals, and many more. *Vide Nouns*, in my Grammatical Dictionary.

Of the Declension of NOUNS.

The Declension of Nouns. Is the Manner of expressing them according to their different *Senses*; and the different *Variations* they bear to the other Parts of Speech they are joined with.

The Sense of the Nouns. Is expressed by Articles called *Definite* and *Indefinite*.

The Articles *Definite* in *French* are,

Le, la, les, which answer to our *English The*. These Articles being placed to the Noun, serve as a Direction to shew, that the Noun is to be taken in a determin'd and restrain'd Sense.

The Articles *Indefinite*, are *un, une*, which in *English* is *a* or *an*, and the Specifick *Du, de, la*, signify *some*. These Articles being placed to the Noun, shew the Noun to be taken in an undetermined and extended Sense.

Note, There being no Article in the *Latins*. They have not therefore the Advantage of extending or restraining the Sense of their Nouns as we have.

Exam-

Example, Taken from Mr. Greenwood's Grammar. The Devil said to our Saviour in the Wilderness, *Si tu es Filius Dei*, which is, *If you are a Son of God*, or *If you are the Son of God*. These Latin Words may receive two Senses, which may be easily determined in the Languages, which have the Article, but cannot so well in the *Latin*, p. 81.

The Variations of NOUNS.

Is what is called Cases, which are Six, viz. *The Nominative; the Genitive; the Dative; the Accusative; the Vocative, and the Ablative*; which are expressed by the above Articles put to the Nominative Case, and certain Prepositions put to their oblique Cases.

An Explanation of the CASES from VENERONI's Italian Grammar.

Nominative signifies to name. 'Tis so called, because 'tis used barely for naming of Persons or Things, and declares the Subject of the Preposition. Ex.

Le Soleil, la Lune, l'Amour.

The Sun, the Moon, Love.

Les Hommes, les Femmes, the Men, the Women.

Accusative signifies to accuse. 'Tis like the Nominative. In order to distinguish them.

Note, That the Nominative names the Person that does the Action express'd by the Verb; and the Accusative accuses the Person who receive it. Ex.

Le Prince aime la Princesse,

The Prince loves the Princess.

The Prince is in the Nom. because he does the Action of Loving. The Princess is in the Accus. because she receives (or on her is reflected) the Action of Love from the Prince. This Case is generally put after Active Verbs, and some Prepositions, as

J'aime le Prince. I love the Prince.

Avec le Roi, pour le Prince.

With the King, for the Prince.

Genitive. Is so called, because it shews the Author, Offspring, or Dependance which it has to the Substantive that governs it. Ex.

La Chaleur du Soleil. The Heat of the Sun.

La Grandeur de la Terre. The Greatness of the Earth.

Les Fruits des Arbres. The Fruits of the Trees.

In the first Example. *Du Soleil,* Of the Sun, is in the Gen. because the Sun is the Author which engenders or produces the Heat, and so of the rest.

Ablative is derived from the Latin Word *Ablatum*, which signifies taken away. Ex.

Jè suis aimé du Prince,

I am beloved of the Prince.

J'ai receu cent Ecus du Prince,

I received an hundred Crowns from the Prince.

La Princesse est separée du Prince,

The Princess is separated from the Prince.

'Twere as much as to say, *That Love, an hundred Crowns, and the Princess,* were taken away from the Prince.

Note, That the *Ablative* is like the *Genitive.* To distinguish them, you must know that the *Ablative*

is generally put after *Passive Verbs*, as *Il est aimé de ses Amis*. He is loved of his Friends. 'Tis also put after these Verbs, *Oter, Recevoir, Separer, Obtenir*. To take away, to receive, to separate, to obtain. And after these Prepositions, *From, will, through*. *Note*, That when the Preposition *of*, can be turn'd by the Word *by* in *French*, *par*, 'tis a true Sign of the Ablative Case, as in Phrase above.

Dative has for its Signs in *French*. *A, au, à la, aux*. In *English*, *To*. 'Tis used to declare *to* whom, or *to* what is given, or attributed to the Thing spoken of. Ex.

Donner l'Aumone aux Pauvres,

To give Alms to the Poor.

A quel propos a-t-il dit cela ?

To what Purpose did he say that ?

The *Dative Article To*, is often left out in the *English*, Ex.

Give the Gentleman some Drink,

Donnez à boire à Monsieur.

The *Vocative* is mark'd by the Interjection *O!* 'Tis used for calling to, or naming the Person we address our Speech to, as for Ex.

O Pierre ! O Paul ! O Peter ! O Paul !

Tho' generally 'tis used without an Article, as

Pierre, Monsieur, Madame,

Peter, Sir, Madam.

The DECLENSION of *NOUNS* *SUBSTANTIVES* in ENGLISH.

The *English* have but four Declensions as follow.
Ex.

The First Declension

Is for proper Names of Men, Women, Kingdoms, Provinces, Cities, and Villages. Ex.

Singular.

<i>N. & Ac.</i>	Frederick, <i>N. & Ac.</i>	London.
<i>G. & Ab.</i>	Of & fr. Frederick, <i>G. & Ab.</i>	Of & fr. London.
<i>Dat.</i>	To Frederick, <i>Dat.</i>	To London.
<i>Voc.</i>	O Frederick, <i>Voc.</i>	O London.

But proper Names of Seas, Rivers, and Mountains, are according to the Second Declension, *vide*, The *French* Declension hereafter.

The Second Declension

Is for Common Nouns used with the Article *The*, and expresses the Thing to be taken in a Definite or determined Sense. Ex.

Sing.

Plur.

<i>N. & Ac.</i>	The King, <i>N. & Ac.</i>	The Kings.
<i>G. & Ab.</i>	Of & fr. the King, <i>G. & Ab.</i>	Of & fr. the Kings.
<i>Dat.</i>	To the King, <i>Dat.</i>	To the Kings.
<i>Voc.</i>	O King, <i>Voc.</i>	O Kings.

The

The Third Declension

Is for Common Nouns used with the Numeral Article *A* or *An*, which expresses the Thing to be taken in an Indefinite and undetermined Sense. Ex.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
<i>N. & Ac.</i>	A Man.	<i>N. & Ac.</i>	Men.
<i>G. & Ab.</i>	Of or fr. a Man.	<i>G. & Ab.</i>	Of or fr. Men.
<i>Dat.</i>	To a Man.	<i>Dat.</i>	To Men.
<i>Voc.</i>	O Man.	<i>Voc.</i>	O Men.

The Fourth Declension

Is for Common Nouns used with the specifick Article indefinite *Some*, signifying Part of the Thing. Ex.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
<i>N. & Ac.</i>	Some Bread.	<i>N. & Ac.</i>	Some Cherries.
<i>G. & Ab.</i>	Of & fr. so. Bread.	<i>G. & Ab.</i>	Of & fr. so. Cherries.
<i>Dat.</i>	To some Bread.	<i>Dat.</i>	To some Cherries.
<i>Voc.</i>	O some Bread.	<i>Voc.</i>	O some Cherries.

Note, That *Of* is the Sign of the *Gen.* in *English*, as also an *'s* added to the Substantive, as *a King's Son*, that is to say, *The Son of a King*; but *from*, *by*, or *concerning*, are Tokens of the Ablative.

The DECLENSION of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES in FRENCH.

The *French* have five Declensions as follows, *viz.*

The First Declension

Is for proper Names of Men, Women, Cities, and Villages. *Note*, That proper Names are always Definite.

This Declension has no Article in the Nominative, and is performed in *French* with the Preposition *De* and *A* to the Gen. and Dative, which are properly Tokens of those Cases, as in *English*. *Ex.*

Singulars.

N. & Ac.	- - - - -	
G. & Ab.	De	Of and from
Dat.	A	To
Voc.	O	O

Note, That before Nouns beginning with a Vowel, or an *h* mute, *De* in *French* suffereth Elision, thus *D'*.

By the above Table of Cases, you may decline, *Dieu*, God; *George*, George; *Londres*, London; *Amilie*, Amilia; *Anne*, Ann, *et cætera*; as also the Days of the Week, the Months of the Year, and most Pronouns.

Note, That proper Names have generally no Plural. Yet they are sometimes used in that Number; then they signify the different Persons of the same Family, Society, or Party, as *Les Bourbons*, the Bourbons; *les Jansenistes*, the Jansenists; *les Cæsars*,

sars, the Cæsars; *les Maçons Francs*, the Free Maçons, and are declined, as per next Declension.

The Second Declension

Is for Common Nouns expressed in a fixed and determined Sense. This Declension hath in the Nom. Sing. the Articles Definite, *Le, la* and their Plural, *Les*, The, These Articles are borrowed from the Accusatives of the *French* Pronouns Personal.

Le, is put before a Noun Masc. beginning with a Consonant. Ex.

Singular.

N. & Ac.	Le	The
G. & Ab.	Du	Of or from the
Dat.	Au	To the
Voc,	O le	O the

La is put before a Noun Feminine beginning with a Consonant. Ex.

Singular.

N. & Ac.	La	The
G. & Ab.	De la	Of, or from the
Dat.	A la	To the
Voc.	O la	O the

Note, That before Nouns beginning with a Vowel, or an *b* mute. *Le* and *La* suffer Elision thus *L'*; and before Masculine Nouns *Du*, and *Au* change to *De l'*, *a l'* with Elision, and this is done to avoid the clashing of Vowels.

Sing.

A Supplement to

Sing. both *Masc.* and *Fem.*

N. & Ac.	L'	<i>The</i>
G. & Ab.	De l'	<i>Of, or from the</i>
Dat.	A l'	<i>To the</i>
Voc.	O l'	<i>O the</i>

Les, the Plural Article serves for all Nouns, both *Masc.* and *Fem.* beginning with a Consonant or Vowel. Ex.

Plural both *Masc.* and *Fem.*

N. & Ac.	Les	<i>The</i>
G. & Ab.	Des	<i>Of, or from the</i>
Dat.	Aux	<i>To the</i>
Voc.	O les	<i>O the</i>

By the above you may decline, *Le Roi*, the King; *la Reine*, the Queen; *l'Empereur*, the Emperor; *l'Imperatrice*, the Empress; *l'Hôte*, the Landlord; *l'Hôtesse*, the Landlady, with their Plurals, *les Rois*, *les Reines*, *les Empereurs*, &c.

Also all proper Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas, Rivers and Mountains in *French*, are generally declined with the above Articles. As,

<i>Le Danemarck</i> ,	Denmark.	<i>la France</i> ,	France.
<i>L'Angleterre</i> ,	England.	<i>l'Artois</i> ,	Artois,
<i>La Tamise</i> ,	the Thames.	<i>les Alpes</i> ,	the Alps.

As to *Holland*, sometimes they say *Hollande*, *d'Hollande*, instead of *La Hollande*, *de la Hollande*.

The Third Declension

Is for Common Nouns expressed in an undermined Sense. This Declension has in the *Nom.* the Articles

articles Indefinite, *Un, une*, A or An, and their Plural, *Des*, Some. This Article is borrowed from the Pronoun Numeral One.

Un, is put before Masculine Nouns. Ex.

S I N G U L A R.

N. & Ac.	Un		<i>A or An</i>
G. & Ab.	D'un	<i>Of or fr.</i>	<i>A or An</i>
Dat.	A un		<i>To A or An</i>
Voc.	O!		O!

Une is put before Feminine Nouns. Ex.

S I N G U L A R.

N. & Ac.	Une		<i>A or An</i>
G. & Ab.	D'une	<i>Of or fr.</i>	<i>A or An</i>
Dat.	A une		<i>To A or An</i>
Voc.	O!		O!

Des, is the Nom. for both Genders expressed in *English*, by *some* in general, or understood. Ex.

Plural Common.

N. & Ac.	Des		<i>Some, or The bare</i>
G. & Ab.	De or De	<i>Of or fr.</i>	<i>Some Name</i>
Dat.	A des		<i>To Some</i>
Voc.	O!		O!

By the above you may decline, *Un Homme*, a Man; *une Femme*, a Woman; *un Arbre*, a Tree; *une Pomme*, an Apple; and their Plurals, *des Hommes*, *des Femmes*, *des Arbres*, *des Pommes*, &c.

The Fourth DECLENSION.

Is for Common Nouns, whereby is understood a Part only of the Thing. This Declension has in its Nom. the Specifick Articles *Du, de la*, signifying *some*.

Du, is put before Masc. Nouns beginning with a Consonant. Ex.

S I N G U L A R.

N. & Ac.	Du			<i>Some</i>
G. & Ab.	De		<i>Of or fr.</i>	<i>Some</i>
Dat.	A du			<i>To Some</i>
Voc.	O du			<i>O Some</i>

De la, is put before Fem. Nouns beginning with a Consonant. Ex.

N. & Ac.	De la			<i>Some</i>
G. & Ab.	De		<i>Of or fr.</i>	<i>Some</i>
Dat.	A de la			<i>To Some</i>
Voc.	O de la			<i>O Some</i>

De l' is put before Nouns beginning with a Vowel or an *h* mute; both Masc. and Fem. Ex.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Com.</i>
N. & Ac.	De l'			<i>Some</i>
G. & Ab.	D'		<i>Of or fr.</i>	<i>Some</i>
Dat.	A de l'			<i>To Some</i>
Voc.	O de l'			<i>O Some</i>

This Declension has no Plural, but what is borrowed from from the Third Declension.

By the above may be declined, *Du Pain*, some Bread; *du Fromage*, some Cheefe; *de la Viande*, some Meat; *de l'Argent*, some Money or Silver; *de l'Herbe*, some Grasse, &c. The Word *Some* is not always express'd in *English*; neither is *Du*, *de la*, in *French*, when used in proverbial Sentences.

But if the Noun is joined with a Verb in the Negative, then the *French* use the following Declension.

The Fifth DECLENSION.

Is for Common Nouns either preceded by an Adjective or not, whereby the whole of the Thing is understood indefinitely, or only Part of the Thing when used with a Verb in the Negative.

This Declension has in its Nom. the Specifick Article indefinite: *De* or *D'* signifying *Some* in general, but not expressed in *English*.

De is used before Nouns beginning with a Consonant. Ex.

<i>Sing. & Plur.</i>	<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>
N. & Ac. De	The bare Name either
G. & Ab. De	<i>Of</i> or <i>fr.</i> with, or
Dat. A de	<i>To</i> without an
Voc. O	O Adjective

D' is used before Nouns beginning with a Vowel or an *h* mute.

Sing. & Plur.		Masc. & Fem.
N. & Ac.	D°	The bare Name either
G. & Ab.	D'	Of or fr. with, or
Dat.	A d'	To without an
Voc.	O	O Adjective

By this you may decline *de Pain*, Bread; *D'eau*, Water; *d'excellent Vin*, excellent Wine; *d'agréable Liqueur*, pleasant Liquor, &c. Their Plural is the same, thus *de Pains*, *D'eaux*, *d'excellents Vins*, *d'agréable Liqueurs*, *d'habilles Gens*, &c.

Note, That all Nouns of every Declension may be declined with an Adjective as well as this. And also with a Verb in the Negative; except the fourth Declension, which when used with a Negative: Then it changes its Article, and takes that of the fifth Declension, as you may see by the following Explanation.

A short Explanation of the Use of the foregoing Declensions of Common NOUNS.

D E C L E N S I O N.

2. *Donnez moi le Fromage. Give me the Cheese.*
That is determining that particular Cheese, whether whole or in Part.
2. *Donnez moi un Fromage. Give me a Cheese.*
That is to say, a whole Cheese, but no matter which; therefore 'tis undetermined and may be any Cheese.
4. *Donnez moi du Fromage: Give me some Cheese.* That is also undetermining a Part of the whole.
5. *Donnez*

5. *Donnez moi de bon Fromage. Give me good Cheefe. Je n'ai point de Fromage. I have no Cheefe.* Here the whole or Part are both undetermined, and are taken in a general and unlimited Sense.

Note, That *Je n'ai point de Fromage* is the Negative used in Answer to both the fourth and fifth Declension.

Thus allowing the first Declension for Proper Names, and the others for common Nouns. It appears there are just five Declensions of *French Nouns*, and but four of *English*, as you have seen in the foregoing Declensions †.

Of the Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

Grammarians tell us, that there are three Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. That is to say, the Manner of altering their Signification into *More* or *Less*, by Degrees, which they call, the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, the *Superlative*.

1. *The Positive*, is the Noun Adjective, in its Simple and Natural Signification. As,

Noble, *Noble*; Great, *Grand, Grande*.

2. *The Comparative*, raises it to a higher Degree, by comparing it to the *Positive*, which is performed in *English* by adding *er*, or *r* to the *Positive*, and in *French* by adding the Adverb *plus*, the same also in *English*. Ex.

† Vide Nouns, &c. in my Grammatical Dictionary.

Nobler, or more noble, *plus Noble*,
Greater, *plus Grand, plus Grande*.

In like manner the Signification is also lessened by the help of the Adverb *Moins*, less or lesser.

3. *The Superlative* raises the Signification as high as possible, which is performed in *English*, by adding *est* or *st* to the *Positive*, and in *French* by adding *Le* or *La* to the *Comparative*. Ex.

The Noblest, *Le plus noble, ou la plus noble*,
The Greatest, *Le plus grand, ou la plus grande*.

In like Manner the Signification is also lessened by the help of these Words, *Le moindre, Le plus petit*, the least

These are irregularly compar'd.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparitive.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good	Better	The best
<i>Bon</i>	<i>Meilleur</i>	<i>Le meilleur</i>
<i>Bonne</i>	<i>Meilleure</i>	<i>La meilleure</i>
Evil, ill, or bad.	Worse or worser.	The worst
<i>Mechant</i>	<i>plus mechant</i>	<i>le plus mechant</i>
<i>Mechante</i>	<i>plus mechante</i>	<i>la plus mechante</i>
	ou	ou
<i>Mauvais</i>	<i>plus mauvais</i>	<i>le plus mauvais</i>
<i>Mauvaise</i>	<i>plus mauvaise</i>	<i>la plus mauvaise</i>
Little	Less or Lesser	The least
<i>Petit</i>	<i>plus petit</i>	<i>le plus petit</i>
<i>Petite</i>	<i>plus petite</i>	<i>la plus petite</i>
	ou <i>Moindre</i>	le ou la <i>moindre</i> .

Note,

Note, By the meaning of these Terms, *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*. 'Tis plain, there is but one that compares. For as you see by the above Explanation, the first cannot be said to compare; and as to the Third, it exaggerates the Thing as much as it can.

“ And'tis as erroneous to say, that the Superlative is the last
 “ Excess, for we may form a Comparative even from a Superlative, and consequently the Comparative will then
 “ exceed it. *Terence* gives an Example of this. *Persuade tibi*
 “ *te mihi esse charissimum sed multo ferè chariorem si, &c.*

Affure yourself your are most dear to me, but much dearer if
 “ *Cicero* says, *Ego autem hoc sum miserior quam tu, quæ*
 “ *es miserrima.*

I am by this more wretched than you, who are the most wretched.

* *Spinola Span. Gram.*

As to the Figure and Species of Nouns.

The Primitives and their Derivatives, they signify little, and that you may see in your Grammar, or a Specimen of the same in the Pronouns following.

Of P R O N O U N S.

A Pronoun is so called, because 'tis used instead of a Noun; as if instead of saying, *Thomas has done the Thing*, I was to say, *He has done it*. That he stands for *Thomas*, and *it* for the Thing. Take also this Example, *I love my Mistress, because she is lovely*, and try how troublesome it wou'd be to express this Phrase, if there was no Pronoun: Thus you see that Pronouns are used to avoid the too frequent Repetition of the same Thing, or of calling Persons by their Names at every Sentence.

P R O N O U N S

P R O N O U N S have Six Accidents.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. The Gender, | 4. The Person, |
| 2. The Number, | 5. The Figure, |
| 3. The Case, | 6. The Species. |

1: The Gender. 2. The Number. 3. The Case are the same same as in Nouns. Except that some Pronouns have the Accusative Case different from the Nominative.

4. The Person. There are three Persons both in the Singular and plural.

The first is that which speaks, as *Je vois*, I see. *Nous aimons*, We love.

The second is that which one speaks to, as *Tu es un Fripon*, Thou art a Knave. *Vous êtes fort aimables*, You are very lovely.

The third is that which one speaks of, as *Il est riche*, He is rich. *Elle est belle*, She is handsome. *Ils écrivent*, They are Writing. *Elles sont jolies*, They are pretty.

Note, That Use has rejected *Thou* and has substituted *You* instead of it, in the Singular. Yet among familiar Friends, Lovers, and Quakers, *Thou* is still used, and in the Scripture Language.

5. The Figure of Pronouns is twofold, viz. Simple, as *Moi, lui, elle, nous*, Me, thou, he, she, we, &c. and Compound, as *moi même, lui même*, myself, himself, &c. *Celui*, he that, *Celle*, she that.

6. The Species of Pronouns is also twofold, viz. Primitive, as *Je, tu*, I, thou, &c. and Derivative, as *Mon, ton*, Mine, thine, &c.

P R O N O U N S

PRONOUNS are divided according to their Significations into seven Sorts, viz.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Personal, | 5. Interrogative, |
| 2. Possessive, | 6. Numeral, |
| 3. Demonstrative, | and |
| 4. Relative, | 7. Indefinite. |

Of PRONOUNS Personal.

I Pronouns Personal, are so called, because they express the Person. There are five, viz. *Je, tu, il, elle, soi*. *I, thou, he, she, one self*, they are declined as follows. Ex.

Je, I, is of the Common Gender, and is thus declined :

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
N.	<i>Je</i> , or <i>moi</i> , I	N.	<i>Nous</i> , we
G. Ab.	<i>de moi</i> , of or fr. me	G. A.	<i>de nous</i> , of or fr. us
D.	<i>à moi</i> , to me	D.	<i>à nous</i> , to us,
Ac.	<i>me</i> , me	Ac.	<i>nous</i> , us

Tu, thou, is also of the Common Gender.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
N.	<i>Tu</i> , or <i>toi</i> , Thou	N.	<i>Vous</i> , Ye, or you
G. A.	<i>de toi</i> , of or fr. thee	G. A.	<i>de vous</i> , of or fr. you
D.	<i>à toi</i> , to thee	D.	<i>à vous</i> , to you
Ac.	<i>te</i> , thee	Ac.	<i>vous</i> , you

Il, He, is of the Masculine Gender.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
N.	<i>Il, or lui,</i>	he	N.	<i>Ils, eux,</i>	they
G. A.	<i>de lui,</i>	of or fr. him	G. A.	<i>d'eux,</i>	of or fr. them
D.	<i>à lui,</i>	to him	D.	<i>à eux, leur,</i>	to them
Ac.	<i>le,</i>	him	Ac.	<i>eux, les</i>	them

Elle, She, is of the feminine Gender.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
N.	<i>Elle,</i>	She	N	<i>Elles,</i>	they
G. Ab.	<i>d'elle,</i>	of or fr. her	G. A.	<i>d'elles,</i>	of or fr. them
D.	<i>à elle, lui,</i>	to her	D.	<i>à elles, leur,</i>	to them
Ac.	<i>elle, la,</i>	her	Ac.	<i>elles, les</i>	them

Soi Ones self, is a reflective Pronoun of the third Person of the Common Gender, and of both Numbers, but without a Nominative.

Sing. and Plur.

G. Ab.	<i>De Soi,</i>	Of or from ones self, himself, herself, or themselves, &c.
D.	<i>à soi,</i>	to ones self, &c.
Ac.	<i>soi, or Je,</i>	ones self, &c.

Note. Their Compounds are declined as their simple, as

<i>Moi même,</i>	My self	<i>Nous mêmes,</i>	Ourselves,
<i>Toi même,</i>	Thy self	<i>Vous mêmes,</i>	Yourselves,
<i>Lui même,</i>	Himself	<i>Eux mêmes,</i>	Themselves,
<i>Elle même,</i>	Herself	<i>Elles mêmes,</i>	Themselves,

Soi même Ones self.

Of Pronouns Possessive.

2 *Pronouns Possessive* are so called, because they signify the Possession, or Appurtenance of a Thing. There are twenty one of them in French.

Masc. <i>Mon, ton, son,</i>	}	My, thy, his, or her
Fem. <i>Ma, ta, sa,</i>		
Com. <i>Nôtre, vôtre, leur,</i>		Our, your, their
M. <i>Le mien, le tien, le sien</i>	}	Mine, thine, his, hers
F. <i>La mienne, la tienne, la sienne</i>		
M. <i>Le nôtre, le vôtre, le leur</i>	}	Ours, yours, theirs
F. <i>La nôtre, la vôtre, la leur</i>		

The Plurals of *mon ma, ton ta, son sa,* are *mes, tes, ses.* And of *nôtre, vôtre, leur,* is *Nos, vos, leur.* And are declined with the Articles indefinite as in English.

The rest take only an *s* for their Plurals, and are declined in *French,* with the Articles definite, as you see above, though not so in English.

Of Pronouns Demonstrative.

3. *Pronouns Demonstrative,* serve to shew a Person or Thing. There is in *French* but one simple and primitive *Demonstrative Pronoun,* viz. *Ce,* of which three others are formed, viz. *Celui, ceci, cela.*
Ex.

Sing.

Plur.

<i>Ce</i> or <i>Cet, cette.</i>	This or that.	<i>Ces</i>	these or those
<i>Celui, celle.</i>	He, she.	<i>Ceux, celles.</i>	They, these, those

Sing. and Plur.

Ceci, Cela, This or that, this here, that there.

These

These Pronouns are declined with the Articles *De* and *à*, and after the same Manner are declined their Compounds *Celui-ci*, *Celle-ci*. this and *Celui la*, *Celle la*, that.

Of Pronouns Relative.

4 *Pronouns Relative* are those which shew the Relation, or Reference which a Noun has with what follows. Most Pronouns have sometimes a relative Signification. But the chiefest and properly so called are the following, *viz.*

Sing. and Plur.

Sing and Plur.

N.	<i>Qui</i> , Who or whose	N. Ac.	<i>Quoi</i>	what
G. A.	<i>de qui</i> , of or fr. whom	G. A.	<i>de quoi</i> , ou <i>dont</i> ,	of
D.	<i>à qui</i> , to whom			or fr. what or whose
Ac.	<i>que</i> , whom or that	D.	<i>à quoi</i> ,	to what

Sing.

Plur.

N. Ac.	<i>Lequel</i> , <i>laquelle</i> , which.	<i>Lesquels</i> , <i>lesquelles</i> , wh.
G. A.	<i>duquel</i> , <i>de laquelle</i> , of or fr. which or whose.	<i>desquels</i> , <i>desquelles</i> , of or fr. which or whose
D.	<i>auquel</i> , <i>à laquelle</i> , to wh.	<i>Auxquels</i> , <i>auxquelles</i> , to which

These three Particles *Où*, where, whether, wherein, in which; *y*, in it, of it, there; and *en*, of it, some; are used like Relatives, *vide* my grammatical Dictionary.

Note. IN CONTRACTING the Pronoun of *it*, take care not to confound it with the Verb *it is*. The first makes *it's* signifying, of *it*, the second, *'tis*, signifying, *it is*.

Of

Of Pronouns Interrogative.

5. *Pronouns Interrogative*, are those that are used in asking a Question, which are three. *Qui*, who, *Que* or *Quoi* what, and *Quel*, which, declined as follows.

Sing. Plur. Com.

Sing. Plur. Com.

N. Ac.	<i>Qui</i> , who or whom	N.	<i>Quoi</i> or <i>que</i> what or
G. Ab.	<i>de qui</i> , of or fr. whom	G. A.	<i>de quoi</i> which or
D.	<i>à qui</i> , to whom	D.	<i>à quoi</i> wherewith
		Ac.	<i>que</i> &c.

Sing

Plur.

Quel, *quelle*, *Quels*, *quelles*, what or which, are declined with the Articles *de* and *à*.

Lequelle, *laquelle*, which, is also used like an Interrogative.

Note. That *Qui*, a Relative, and *Qui* an Interrogative. The first makes *Que* in the Accusative, whereas in this the Nominative and Accusative are the same.

Of Pronouns Numeral.

6 *Numeral Pronouns* serve to express the Number and Quantity. There are of eight these Pronouns, *viz.*

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>Chaque</i> , | Every | 6. <i>Personne</i> | No body |
| 2. <i>Chacun</i> , <i>chacune</i> , | Every one | | no Man, any body |
| 3. <i>Tout</i> , <i>toute</i> , | all | 7. <i>Aucun</i> , <i>aucune</i> , | any or Nobody |
| 4. <i>Plusieurs</i> | Many | 8. <i>Pas un</i> , | None. |
| 5. <i>Nul</i> , <i>nulle</i> , | None | | |

These Pronouns are declined with the Articles *De* and *à*.

Of Pronouns Indefinite.

7. *Indefinite Pronouns* signify a Person or Thing in a general and unlimited Sense. There are twelve of them, *viz.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>L'un, l'une</i> , and its plurals <i>les uns, les unes</i> some | 7. <i>Quelqu'un, quelqu'une</i> , somebody |
| 2. <i>Autre</i> , other, <i>l'autre, les autres</i> , the other, the others, <i>autrui</i> , others | 8. <i>Quelconque</i> , whatsoever |
| 3. <i>Quelque</i> , Some | 9. <i>Quiconque, qui que ce soit</i> , What Person soever |
| 4. <i>Quelque, &</i> , Ever and | 10. <i>Certain, certain</i> , certain |
| 5. <i>Quoique</i> , whatsoever | 11. <i>Même, le même</i> , same |
| 6. <i>Quel que ce soit</i> , what thing soever | 12. <i>Tel, telle</i> , such, such like |

These Pronouns are declined with the Articles *De* and *à*, except these three, *l'un, le même, l'autre*: And these two *Certain* and *Tel* are declined either with the Article *Un*, or the Particles *De* and *à*.

Note, That *quelqu'un* makes *quelques uns* in the Plural.

For the Use of these Pronouns, *vide* the fourth Part of Grammer called the Syntax, which is my GRAMMATICAL DICTIONARY. I shall conclude this first Part, with the order of Construction in *French*.

The Order of Construction of the Verb with its Pronouns.

- 1 The Nominative Pronoun
- 2 The Accusative Pronoun governed by the Verb.
- 3 The Verb, followed by
- 4 The Adverb. Ex.

1
2
3
4
Je vous aime beaucoup

Of the Verb with its Noun.

- 1 The Noun in the Nominative with its Article.
- 2 The Verb governing the Accusative
- 3 The Noun governed with its Article. *Then.*
- 4 The Adverb.

1
2
3
4
Le Prince aime la Princesse tendrement.

Of the Verb in the Negative, with its Noun, and the other Parts of Speech in their Order.

- 1 The Noun in the Nom. with its Article.
- 2 The first Negative Particle *Ne*.
- 3 The Verb
- 4 The second Negative *pas* or *point* &c. if any
- 5 The Adverb. *Then.*
- 6 The next Verb in the Infinitive, governing the Pronoun before it, or Noun after it.

7 Lastly, the Preposition governing the Noun following. Ex.

1 2 3 5 6 7
Le Roi ne pouvoit sitôt le renvoyer sans Audience.

3 4 6
 Or, *vouloit pas, or renvoyer l' Ambassadeur,*

End of the First Part.



A

Grammatical INTRODUCTION

TO THE

English TONGUE,

AND

A SUPPLEMENT to the Deficiencies of
our *French* Grammars.

CONTAINING.

The Essential Part of both Languages, which
is the *Verb* and its *Participle*.



THE VERB is a Part of Speech,
which signifies one's Being, or some
Action in us, or the Suffering and Re-
ception of an Action from another,
with Relation to Times and Persons.
Ex. *To be, to love, to be loved.*

The Participle, is so called, because it partakes of
the Nature of a Verb, and of a Noun; for it re-
tains the Signification of being, acting, or receiv-

B

ing

ing and suffering the Action: As *throwing Stones. Satisfied with a little.* And is used as a Noun Adjective. Ex. *A contented Man.*

These are two Participles. The Active in *English* always ends in *ing*. The Passive for the most Part ends in *ed*. Verbs are divided into Personal and Impersonal.

Of VERBS Personal.

A *Verb Personal*, is conjugated with three Persons, as *I love, thou lovest, he loves.* Also, *We love, you love, they love.* They are of three Sorts, Active, Passive, and Neuter.

1. An *Active Verb* signifies the acting or doing of something. There are three Sorts of them. The Transitive, the Reflective, and the Reciprocal.

The Transitive is so called, because the Action passeth from the Agent to the Patient. Ex. *I teach a Disciple, he loves somebody.* The same can be turn'd into a Passive. As, *I am taught, he is loved.*

* Reflective Verbs are such, where he that does the Action, and he upon whom it falls are the same Person. Ex. *I wounded myself, thou hurtest thyself, he dishonours himself.* And these generally take the Pronunciation *myself or me, &c.* as the *French* do.

Reciprocal Verbs, are such, where the Persons act reciprocally upon one another. Ex. *We love one another, you praise one another, they beat one another,* and these Verbs are only used in the Plural.

2. A *Passive Verb*, expresses the receiving or suffering the Action of another. Ex. *To be created by God. To be taught by the Master. To be loved by somebody.*

3. A

* I think they ought to be called Reflective Verbs, and not Reflected Verbs, as some of our *French* Grammars call them.

3. A *Neuter Verb*, expresses Ones Being, as *I am*, or *I am hot*, *he is absent*, or an Action which remains in the Agent, and is Intransitive, as, *I sleep*, *I drink*, *I stand*, *I sit*, &c. And these cannot be turn'd into Passives; for *I am slept*, *I am drank*, are Nonsense. These Verbs are expressed in *French*, sometimes by a Neuter, and sometimes by a Reflective Verb, as *Je parle*, I speak, *Je me promene*, I am walking.

Of these some take the Verb, *I have* for their Auxiliary, as *I have dwelt*, *I have run*, and some the Verb *I am*, as *I am gone*, *he is risen*.

Some make a fourth Sort in *French*, called a common Verb. But this is no more than a Verb, that is sometimes Active, and sometimes Neuter. Ex. *Engraisser*, To fatten or grow fat. *Rougir*, To redden, or to blush.

Of VERBS Impersonal.

A *Verb Impersonal* is conjugated mostly in the third Person singular, and takes, *it*, *one*, *they*, for its Sign in *English*. Ex. *It rains*, *it hails*, 'tis said, *one told me*, *they say so*.

These Signs will often turn a Personal Verb into an Impersonal. Ex. *It falls out*, *It grieves me*; and *they came*, *they were*, for the Plural; for an Action may be done by one or many.

These are called *Impersonals*, because there are no Persons in the Action. As, *It rains*, *it snows*, &c. or because the Persons are not certainly mentioned, as *It is said*, *they say*.

There are six Accidents, or Circumstances to be consider'd in Verbs, *viz.*

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. The Gender. | 4. The Person. |
| 2. The Mood. | 5. The Number. |
| 3. The Tense. | 6. The Conjugation. |

Of the Gender of VERBS.

1. The *Gender* of Verbs is that which shews their Nature, and is *viz.* of *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*, as explained before.

Of MOODS.

2. A *Mood* is an Accident of Verbs which expresses the different Ways an Action is done by. Grammarians are not agreed as to the Number of Moods; yet they may be compris'd under four principal ones, *viz.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The Indicative. | 3. The Subjunctive and |
| 2. The Imperative. | 4. The Infinitive. |

The *Indicative* expresses the Action directly, and absolutely, without any Circumstance or Condition, as *I love, she sung, he will dance.*

The *Imperative*, commands or forbids, intreats, or permits, as *Speak thou, Do not run, Let him go.*

The *Subjunctive*, has a Dependance upon some Circumstance or Condition, as, *Suppose he does it, Thou shouldst do it, &c.* This Mood Grammarians distinguish by Potential, Conditional, and Optative Moods; whereof the first implies a Power or Permission, as *may* or *can*, *might* and *could*; the second a Condition expressed by *if*, *tho'*, *whether*, &c. the third

third a Desire, expressed by *Would to God*, &c. all which may be reduced to the Subjunctive; for that this Mood never makes a complete Sense, unless it be joined to some Conjunction as above, or to some Verb in the Indicative Mood, as *I assure you he would be glad of it.*

The *Infinitive*, has an indeterminate Signification, and like the Subjunctive, has a Dependance upon some other Verb, or Part of a Phrase that precedes it. Ex. *I would fain go to Rome*, where *I would*, is a Verb absolute. But when the Infinitive is before the principal Verb, then it stands for a Noun Substantive, and serves as a Nominative to it. Ex. *To love is a thing natural to Men*, is the same as we said, *Love is natural to Men.*

Of TENSES.

3. The *Tense*, is that Accident of Verbs which shews the Time when the Action is done. So that there are properly but three Tenses. *The present Time, The præter or past Time, and the Future, or Time to come.* But as we can look upon a past Action in several Views, that is to say, as an Action that was doing and not ended; or an Action done and ended; or an Action more than done and ended, as being succeeded by some other Action: So it has given Rise to what we call a *Preterimperfect Tense*, a *Preterperfect Tense*, and a *Preterpluperfect Tense*, as you will see hereafter in the Conjugation of Verbs. And farther explained in the Use of Tenses hereafter.

Of PERSONS.

4. There are three Persons in Verbs as in Pronouns. Ex. *I carry, Thou carriest, He carries, or She carries. We carry, You carry, They carry.*

N. B. That besides our using the second Person Plural instead of the Singular. The *French* who gave Rise to this Politeness, have now strain'd it farther; for to a Person much their Superior, or whom they wou'd compliment as such, they speak to in the third Person Singular. Ex. *J'ai l'honneur de boire à la Santé de Monsieur.* I do myself the Honour to drink the Gentleman's Health. *Sauf le Respect que je dois à Madame, Je prens la Liberté de lui dire.* With due Respect to her Ladyship, I beg Leave to tell her. But the 'foresaid Examples are as usually turn'd in *English* by *you* and *your*. So we turn *Madame a t-elle bien dormi cette Nuit?* Has your Ladyship had a good Night's Rest?

Of NUMBERS.

6. Every Tense in the three first Moods has two Numbers, viz. The Singular, and the Plural, viz. The Singular *I carry, &c.* and the Plural, *We carry, &c.*

N. B. That *Ye* the Nominative Plural to the Verb, is only used in Scripture, and among *Quakers*; but thro' Custom, which gives Laws to Grammars, we now make use of *you* for the Nominative Plural, and also for the singular, by way of a modern Politeness, as afore observ'd.

Mr. *Greenwood* says, we seldom use *ye* before the Verb, unless by way of Distinction, Familiarity, or Contempt, as *ye are the Men*. But it is often used after the Verb or Preposition, as *I will give ye a Taste of it, and I will go away from ye.*

Of the CONJUGATION.

6. The Conjugation is the Manner of expressing the Variations, which is done by the Help of Moods, Tenses, Persons and Numbers, as are before explain'd.

There are four different Conjugations in *French*, which are distinguish'd by the Termination of the Infinitive, *viz.* in *er*, *ir*, *oir*, and *re*.

But as to our *English* Verbs they have almost as many Terminations as there are Letters in the Alphabet. Ex.

To rob,	to catch,	to help,	to know,
To find,	to thank,	to wear,	to box,
To love,	to call,	to toss,	to fly,
To quaff,	to sham,	to rest,	
To jogg,	to run,		However our

English Verbs may be reduced to one regular Conjugation, which may be form'd upon such Verbs as make their *Preterimperfect*, and *Participle Passive* alike, by adding *d* or *t* to the *Infinitive Present*, as for Example;

To *love* makes *loved*, to *dance*, makes *danced*, to *fence* makes *fenced*, or with elision thus, *lov'd*, *danc'd*, *fenc'd*, and these,

To *mark*, makes *marked* or *mark't*, to *wrap*, makes *wrapped* or *wrapt*, to *oppress*, makes *oppressed* or *opprest*.

The Preterits Compound in all Verbs, both Regular and Irregular, are perform'd in *English* and *French* by Auxiliaries, or helping Verbs, of which there are two Principals, called perfect helping Verbs, *viz.*

The Verbs *J'ai*, I have, and *Je suis*, I am. The *English* have also some Defective Verbs, which they use

use for Auxiliaries, such as *Do, did, shall, should, will, would, may, might, can, could, must, and ought*, which we call only Signs of our Tenses, because the same Tense is also conjugated without them.

N. B. That *do* and *will*, are sometimes used as absolute Verbs, and have their Tenses and Participles, as *Do, did, doing, done. Will, would, willing.*

Of English Irregular VERBS.

The Irregularity of *English* Verbs consists only in the forming of the *Preterimperfect Tense*, and *Participle Passive*, of which there is great Variety exemplified by what follows.

Verbs ending in <i>ear</i> make their <i>Preterimperfect</i> in <i>ore</i> , and their <i>Part. Passive</i> in <i>orn</i> . Ex.	Those ending in <i>eel</i> make <i>elt</i> . Ex.
<i>Bar, bore, born,</i> <i>Swear, swore, sworn,</i> <i>Tear, tore, torn,</i> <i>Wear, wore, worn.</i>	<i>Feel, felt.</i> <i>Kneel, knelt, and</i> <i>Smell, smelt, but</i> <i>Reel makes reel'd.</i>
To which add these ending in <i>eat</i> .	Those ending in <i>eep</i> make <i>ept</i> . Ex.
<i>Eat, eat, eaten,</i> <i>Beat, beat, beaten, and</i> <i>Sweat, swet.</i>	<i>Keep, kept,</i> <i>Creep, crept,</i> <i>Sleep, slept,</i> <i>Sweep, swept,</i> <i>Weep, wept.</i>
Verbs ending in <i>eed</i> , make their <i>Preterimperfect</i> and <i>Part. Passive</i> in <i>ed</i> . Ex.	Those ending in <i>end</i> make <i>ent</i> . Ex.
<i>Bleed, bled,</i> <i>Breed, bred,</i> <i>Feed, fed.</i>	<i>Bend, bent,</i> <i>Lend, lent,</i> <i>Send, sent,</i> <i>Spend, spent.</i>

To which add,

Lead, led,
Read, red,

Verbs ending in ide,
make their *Pre-*
terimperfect in *id*,
their *Participle*.
Passive in *idden*.

Chide, chid, chidden,
Hide, hid, hidden,
Slide, slid, slidden,
Stride, strid, stridden,
Betide, } *have no preterit,*
Abide, } *but for the latter*
 } *we say,*
Abode *in the old Stile.*

These ending in *ide*, de-
rived from the *Latin*,
or *French*, follow the
general Rule of *Regu-*
lar Verbs, as,

Confide, confided,
Divide, divided.

And also those derived
from *Verbal Nouns*, as,

He sided with me.

But these in *id*, are *Ir-*
regulars,

Bid, bad, bidden,
Forbid, forbad, forbidden.

Verbs ending in ite, make
their *Preter-*
imperfect in *it*, and
some in *ote*, &c.
their *Part.*
Passive in *itten*.
Ex.

Bite, bit, bitten,
Smite, smote, smitten,
Write, wrote, writ, written, *and*
Spit, spat, spitten, *and*
Fight *makes* fought.

These ending in *ite*, de-
rived from the *Latin*,
or *French*, follow the
Rule of *Regulars*. Ex.

Unite, united,
Requite, requited.

Verbs ending in ind,
make *ound*.
Ex.

Bind, bound,
Find, found,
Grind, ground,
Wind, wound.

But those formed from
Nouns, follow the Rule
of *Regulars*. Ex.

Mind, minded,
Blind, blinded.

Verbs ending in *ing*,
make - *ung*.

Fling, flang, flung,
Ring, rang, rung,
Sing, sang, sung,
Spring, sprang, sprung,
Sling, slang, slung,
String, strang, strung, *but*
Bring *makes* brought.

Verbs ending in *ive*, make
their *Preter-*
imperfect in *ove*, their
Part. Passive
in - - *iven*. Ex.

Drive, drove, driven,
Strive, strove, striven,
Thrive, throve, thriven.

Verbs ending in *ow*, as
are pronouced *o*, make
their *Preter-*
imperfect in *own*. Ex.

Blow, blew, blown,
Grow, grew, grown,
Throw, threw, thrown,
Crow, crew, crowd, *and*
Bestow *makes* bestowed.

Verbs in *ow*, as are pro-
nounc'd *ou*, follow the
Rule of *Regular*. Ex.

Allow allowed,
Bow, bowed, *but*
Draw *makes* } drew *and*
drawn.

TABLE I.

Of *Irregular Verbs* which
alter the *Preterimper-*
fect tense and have the
part. passive the same.

Infin. Imperf. & Part. Pas.

Abide, abode,
Awake, awoke,
Bend, bent,
Bereave, bereft,
Beseech, besought,
Bind, bound,
Breed, bred,

TABLE II.

Of *Irregular Verbs* whose
Part. Passive is defi-
cient from the *Preter-*
Imperfect.

Infin. Imperf. Part. Pas.

To be, was, been,
Bear, bore bare, born,
Begin, began, begun,
Bid, bad, bidden,
Beat, beat, beaten,
Bite, bit, bitten,
Bleed, bled, blooded,

Of Irregulars, Tab. I. Of Irregulars Tab. II.

Bring,	brought,	Blow,	blew, blown,
Buy,	bought,	Break,	broke, broken,
Catch,	caught,	Chide,	chid, chidden,
Creep,	crept,	Choose,	chuse, chose, chosen
Dig,	dug,	Cleave	{ Clave, cleft, cleft and cloven,
Feed,	fed,	Come,	came, come,
Feel,	felt,	Crow,	crew, crowed,
Fight,	fought,	Dare,	durst, dared,
Find,	found,	Die,	died, dead,
Grind,	ground,	Do,	did, done,
Hang,	hung,	Draw,	drew, drawn,
Have,	{ Had, <i>for</i> haved, <i>whence</i> Behave, <i>makes</i> behaved,	Drink,	drank, drunk,
		Drive,	drove, driven,
Keep,	kept,	Eat,	eat ate, eat eaten,
Lead,	led,	Fall,	fell, fallen,
Leave,	left,	Fling,	flang, flung,
Leap,	lept,	Fly,	flew, fled, flown,
Light,	lit,	Forfake,	forfook, forsaken,
Lose,	lost,	Forget,	forgot, forgotten
Make,	made,	Fraight,	fraught, fraighted,
Mean,	meant,	Freeze,	froze, frozen,
Seek,	sought,	Get,	got, gotten,
Sell,	fold,	Give,	gave, given,
Shine,	shone,	Go,	went, gone,
Sit,	sate,	Grow,	grew, grown,
Stand,	stood,	Help,	helped, holpen,
Stick,	stuck,	Hew,	hewed, hew'n,
Teach,	taught,	Hide,	hid, hidden,
Think,	thought,	Hold,	held, holden,
Work,	wrought,	Know,	knew, known,
		Lay or Lye,	lay, lain,
		Mow,	mowed, mow'n,

The

The following come under the Rule of Regulars, which I put here to fill up the Space.

Acknowledge,	Acknowledged,
Behave,	behaved,
Box,	boxed,
Call,	called,
Confide,	confided,
Dance,	danced,
Deal,	dealt,
Divide,	divided,
Dream	{ dreamed, <i>or</i> dreamt,
Dwell,	dwelt,
Escape,	escaped,
Fence,	fenced,
Flay,	flay'd,
Heal,	healed,
Jogg,	jogged,
Join,	joined,
Loose,	loosed,
Love	loved,
Mark,	marked, <i>or</i> markt,
Mind,	minded,
Nail,	nailed,
Oppress.	oppressed,
Punish,	punished,
Quaff,	quaffed,
Rest,	rested,
Rob,	robbed,
Side,	sided,
Thank	{ thanked, <i>or</i> thankt,

Of Irregulars Tab. II.

Ride,	rid	rode,	ridden,
Ring,	rang,	rung,	
Rise,	rose,	risen,	
Run,	ran,	run,	
See,	saw,	seen,	
Seeth,	seeth'd,	fodden,	
Shake,	shook,	shaken,	
Shear,	shorn,	shorn,	
Shew,	shewed,	shewn,	
Shoot,	shot,	shotten,	
Shrink,	shrank,	shrunck,	
Sing,	sang,	fung,	
Sink,	sank,	funk,	
Slay,	slew,	slain,	
Slide,	slid,	slidden,	
Smite,	smote,	smitten,	
Snow,	snowed,	snown,	
Sow,	sowed,	sown,	
Speak,	spake,	spoke,	spoken,
Steal,	stole,	stolen,	
Stink,	stank,	stunk,	
Strike,	struck,	stricken,	
Spin,	span,	spun,	
Spit,	spat,	spitten,	
Strive,	strove,	striven,	
Swear,	swore,	sworn,	
Swell,	swell'd,	swoln,	
Swing,	swang,	swung,	
Swim,	swam,	swum,	
Take,	took,	taken,	
Tear,	tore,	torn,	
Thrive,	throve,	thriven,	
Throw,	threw,	thrown,	
Tread,	trod,	trodden,	

Of Regular Verbs.

Toss, tossed, or tost,
 Unite, united,
 Wrap } wrapped, or
 } wrapt,

Of Irregulars, Tab. II.

Win, wan, won,
 Wear, wore, worn,
 Weave, wove, woven,
 Write wrote, written,



Before

Before we can conjugate a regular Verb, in either *English* or *French*. 'Tis necessary first to learn the two irregular Verbs afore mentioned, called perfect auxiliary

The First Auxiliary Verb. To have *avoir*.
Its Participle Passive, Had. *Eu*.

Indicative Mood.

Present.	<p>S. I have, thou hast, he has, or hath. P. We have, you have, they have. <i>J'ai, tu as, il a nous avons, vous avez, ils ont.</i></p>
Preter Imperfect.	<p>S. I had, thou hadst, he had. P. We had, you had, they had. <i>J'avois, ou Jeus, &c.</i></p>
Preterperf.	<p>S. I have had, thou hast had, he has had. P. We have had, you have had, they have had. <i>J'ai eu, tu as eu, il a eu, &c.</i></p>
Pluperfect.	<p>S. I had had, thou hadst had, he had had. P. We had had, you had had, they had had. <i>J'avois eu, ou J'eus eu, &c.</i></p>
Future.	<p>S. I shall, or will have, thou shalt, or wilt have, he shall, or will have. P. We shall, or will have, you shall, or will have, they shall, or will have. <i>J'aurai, tu auras, il aura, &c.</i></p>

Imperative Mood.

Present.	S. Have thou. <i>Aye</i> , let him have <i>qu'il ait</i> .
Future.	P. Let us have <i>Ayons</i> , have ye, <i>ayez</i> , let them have <i>qu'ils ayent</i> .

* Observe that the *French* has two *preterits* in the *Indicative*, and two in the *Subjunctive*, more than the *English*, to wit, a *preterperfect* simple, which is the same as our *Imperfect* in *English*, and a second *pluperfect*, where we have but

Verbs, because they serve as an help for conjugating all other Verbs.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.	<p>S. Tho' I have, thou hast, he has, P. We have, you have, they have, or I may, or can have, &c. <i>Quoique J'aye, tu ayes, il ait, &c.</i></p>
Preter imperfect.	<p>S. I had, thou hadst, he had, P. We had, you had, they had, or I should, would, could, or might have, <i>J'aurois, ou J'eusse, &c.</i></p>
Preterperfect.	<p>S. Tho' I have had, thou hast had, he has had, P. We have had, you have had, they have had, or I may have had. &c. <i>Quoique J'aye eu, &c.</i></p>
Pluperfect.	<p>S. I had had, thou hadst had, he had had. P. We had had, you had had, they had had, or I would, should, could, or might have had, <i>J'aurois eu, ou J'eusse eu, &c.</i></p>
Future perfect.	<p>S. I shall have had, thou shalt have had, he shall have had. P. We shall have had, you shall have had, they shall have had. or when I have had. &c. <i>Quand J'aurai eu, &c.</i></p>

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have *avoir*. preter. To have had *avoir eu*.

Participle.

Present. Having *ayant*. Preter. Having had *ayant eu*.

but one in the *Indicative*. And a second *Imperfect* and second *Pluperfect* in the *Subjunctive*, where we have but one in *English*. But this Nicety of the *French* can only be shewn in the Use of their Tenses.

The

The Second Auxiliary Verb. To be *Etre*,
Its Participle passive. Been *Eté*.

Indicative Mood.

Present.	}	S. I am, thou art, he is,
		P. We are, you are, they are, <i>Je suis, tu es, il est.</i> <i>nous sommes, vous êtes, ils sont.</i>
Preter Im- perfect.	}	S. I was, thou wast, he was,
		P. We were, you were, they were. <i>J'étois, ou Je fus, &c.</i>
Preterperf.	}	S. I have been, thou hast been, he has been,
		P. We have been, you have been, they have been. <i>J'ai été, tu as été, il a été, &c.</i>
Pluperfect	}	S. I had been, thou hadst been, he had been,
		P. We had been, you had been, they had been, <i>J'avois été, ou J'eus été, &c.</i>
Future.	}	S. I shall, or will be, thou shalt, or wilt be, he shall, or will be.
		P. We shall, or will be, you shall, or will be, they shall, or will be, <i>Je serai, tu seras, il sera, &c.</i>

Imperative Mood.

Present. and S. Be thou, *sois*, let him be, *qu'il soit*.
Future. P. Let us be *soyons*, be ye *soyez*, let them be *qu'ils soyent*.

* Some of our Grammarians say, *I be, thou be, he be*, whereas *be* is only used in the *Infinitive* and *Imperative*. And *I believe* cannot be used alone as a *Subjunctive*, but is often join'd with some other Verb in that Mood, as *may* or *can*, thus, *I may be*, or *I can be*. Besides if *be* was a subjunctive, we should say in the second Person singular *thou beest*, or *be'st*, and not *thou be*.

† Some

Subjunctive Mood.

*

Present.	}	S. Tho' I am, thou art, he is,
		P. We are, you are, they are, or I may, or can be, &c. <i>Quoique je sois, tu sois, il soit, &c.</i>
Preter Im- perfect.	}	† S. I was, thou wast, he was.
		P. We were, you were, they were, or I should, would, could, or might be, <i>Je serois, ou je fusse, &c.</i>
Preterper- fect.	}	S. Tho' I have been, thou hast been, he has been.
		P. We have been, you have been, they have been, or I may have been. <i>Quoique j'aye été, &c.</i>
Pluperfect.	}	S. I had been, thou hadst been, he had been,
		P. We had been, you had been, they had been, or I should, would, could or might have been, <i>J'aurois été, ou j'eusse été, &c.</i>
Future per- fect.	}	S. I shall have been, thou shalt have been, he shall have been.
		P. We shall have been, you shall have been, they shall have been, or when I have been. <i>Quand j'aurai été, &c.</i>

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To be *Etre.* Pret. par. To have been *Avoir été.*

Participle.

Present. Being *Etant.* Pret. par. Having been *Ayant été.*

† Some likewise say in this Tense *I were, thou were, he were,* which I believe is improper for the singular. But whether my altering it to *I was, &c.* is absolutely just or no, I must leave that to good Judges; besides if *were* is just for the singular, the second person should be *thou wert.*

Model for conjugating a regular Verb in
English, which is known by its *Preter-*
imperfect and *Participle Passive* ending

The Conjugation of the Verb, To carry *Porter*.
 Its participle Passive, Carried *Porté*.

Indicative Mood.

<i>Present.</i>	<p>S. I carry, thou carriest, he carries, or carrieth, P. We carry, you carry, they carry, or I do carry, &c. <i>Je porte, &c.</i></p>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	<p>S. I carried, thou carriedst, he carried, P. We carried, you carried, they carried, or I did carry, &c. <i>Je portois, ou Je portai, &c.</i></p>
<i>Perfect.</i>	<p>S. I have carried, thou hast carried, he has carried, P. We have carried, you have carried, they have carried. <i>J'ai porté, tu as porté, il a porté, &c.</i></p>
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	<p>S. I had carried, thou hadst carried, he had carried. P. We had carried, you had carried, they had carried. <i>J'avais, ou J'eus porté, &c.</i></p>
<i>Future.</i>	<p>S. I shall, or will carry, thou shalt, or wilt carry, he shall, or will carry. P. We shall, or will carry, you shall, or will carry, they shall, or will carry. <i>Je porterai, &c.</i></p>

Imperative Mood.

<i>Present and Future.</i>	<p>S. Carry, or carry thou <i>Porte</i>, let him carry <i>qu'il porte</i>. P. Let us carry <i>Portons</i>, carry ye <i>portez</i>, let them carry, <i>qu'ils portent</i>.</p>
--------------------------------	--

in *d*, or *t*. As does the Verb To carry, which answers to *Porter* of the first Conjugation of the *French*.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.	{	<p>S. Tho' I carry, thou carriest, he carries, P. We carry, you carry, they carry. or I may, or can carry, &c. <i>Quoique Je porte, &c.</i></p>
Imperfect.	{	<p>S. I carried, thou carriedst, he carried, P. We carried, you carried, they carried. or I should, would, could, or might carry, <i>Je porterois, ou Je portasse, &c.</i></p>
Perfect.	{	<p>S. Tho' I have carried, thou hast carried, he has carried. P. We have carried, you have carried, they have carried. or I may have carried. <i>Quoique J'aye porté, &c.</i></p>
Pluperfect.	{	<p>S. I had carried, thou hadst carried, he had carried, P. We had carried, you had carried, they had carried. or I should, would, could, or I might have carried. <i>J'aurois, ou Jeusse porté, &c.</i></p>
Futue perf.	{	<p>S. I shall have carried, thou shalt have carried, he shall have carried. P. We shall have carried, you shall have carried, they shall have carried. or when I have carried, <i>Quand j'aurai porté.</i></p>

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To carry *Porter*. Pret. perf. To have carried
Avoir porté.

Participle.

Present. Carrying *Portant*. Pret. perf. Having carried
Ayant porté.

N. B. The above Signs of Tenses serve for all *English* Verbs that are intire, whether regular or irregular. Observe also that you may conjugate the same active Verb in *English* by its Participle present, or active, with the Verb *I am*, through all its Moods and Tenses, thus *I am carrying, I was carrying, I have been carrying, &c.*

Of some Tenses in the Infinitive Mood in *English* and *French* compared with the *Latin*.

There is no Participle of the Preterperfect active in *Latin*, but as you see above, there is one in *English* and *French*. Likewise the *Latins* have their Gerunds, Supines, and Participles, of the Future, which we have not, neither in *English* or *French*. Nevertheless, some of our Grammarians have given us those *Latin* Tenses, for teaching both *English* and *French*, which is making Nonsense in both the Languages, and teaching the *Latin* Idioms, instead of *English* and *French*.

Scheme



Scheme for conjugating al

When you have found your Verb in the Dictionary or V-
Then look for the same among the irregular Verbs in your
regular Verb ; of which here follows a Scheme, or Model

Verbs of the 1st. Conjugation } 2d. Conjugation
The Infinitive present ends in er } ends in i

N. B. All Verbs ending in ger,
in the Infinitive as manger, re-
tain an e, before those Persons
and Tenses whose radical Termi-
nations begin with an a or an o ;
as nous mangeons, je mangeois,
je mangeai, mangeant.

The Participle Passive or Past s

Cutting off the r and marking | cutting off the
the e with an Acute thus é. | so ends with

Indicative

N. B. By these radical Letters

Present } e es e } is is it }
Tense. } ons ez ent } iffons iffez iffent }

Preterimperfect } ois ois oit } iffais iffais iffait }
Tense. } ions iez oient } iffions iffiez iffioient }

Preterperfect } ai as a } is is it }
simple. } ames ates erent } imes ites irent }

Preterperfect comp. { J'ai j'avois j'eus é } J'ai j'avois j'eus }
and { Je suis, j'étois, jesus } Je suis j'étois jesu }
Preterpluperfects. { é ée és ées } i ie is ies }

Future. } erai, eras, era, } irai iras ira }
erons erez eront } irons irez iron }

Regular Active Verbs in French.

ocabulary. Observe its Termination whether in *er, ir, oir, or re.* Grammar, and their Compounds. If not there, then it is a each Conjunction.

3d. Conjugation ends in oir } 4th. Conjugation in re } But if it ends
 { thus *mpre, ndre, rdre, tre.* } in *indre.*

formed of the Infinitive by

cutting off oir, and | changing re final. | it changes dre final
 will end in eu | into u | into t.

Mood.

Learner may conjugate any regular Verb.

ois ois oit } s, s, p, d, t, } ns ns nt
 evons, evez oivent, } ons ez, ent. } gnons gnez gnent

evois evois evoit } ois ois oit } gnois gnois gnoit
 evions eviez evoient } ions iez oient } gnions gniez gnoient

eus eus eut } is is it } gnis gnis gnit
 eumes eutes eurent } imes ites irent } gnimes gnites gnirent

J'ai j'avois j'eus eu } J'ai j'avois j'eus u } J'ai j'avois j'eus nt
 Je suis, jetois jefus } Je suis, jetois jefus } Je suis j'etois jefus
 eu, eue, eus, eues } u, ue, us, ues, } nt nte nts ntes

evrai evras evra } rai ras ra } ndrai ndras ndra
 evrons evrez evront } rons rez ront } ndrons ndrez adront

Scheme for conjugating all

When you have found your Verb in the Dictionary or Vocabulary
Then look for the same among the irregular Verbs in your
regular Verb; of which here follows a Scheme, or Model for

Verbs of the 1st. Conjugation

The Infinitive present ends in er

2d. Conjugation

ends in ir

N. B. All Verbs ending in ger,
in the Infinitive as manger, re-
tain an e, before those Persons
and Tenses whose radical Termi-
nations begin with an a or an o;
as nous mangeons, je mangeois,
je mangeai, mangeant.

The Participle Passive or Past is

Cutting off the r and marking | cutting off the r
the e with an Acute thus é. | so ends with i

Indicative

N. B. By these radical Letters th

Present
Tense.

{ e	es	e	{ is	is	it
ons	ez	ent	issons	issez	issent

Preterimperfect
Tense.

{ ois	ois	oit	{ issois	issois	issoit
ions	iez	oient	issions	issiez	issoient

Preterperfect
simple.

{ ai	as	a	{ is	is	it
ames	ates	erent	imes	ites	irent

Preterperfect comp.
and
Preterpluperfects.

{ J'ai	J'avois	J'eus	é	{ J'ai	J'avois	J'eus	i
Je suis,	J'étois,	J'eus		Je suis	J'étois	J'eus	
é	ée	és	ées	i	ie	is	ies

Future.

{ erai,	eras,	era,	{ irai	iras	ira
erons	erez	eront	irons	irez	iront

Regular Active Verbs in French.

ulary. Observe its Termination whether in *er, ir, oir, or re.* Grammar, and their Compounds. If not there, then it is a each Conjunction.

d. Conjugation ends in oir { 4th. Conjugation in re } But if it ends
 { thus *mpre, ndre, rdre, tre.* } in *indre.*

formed of the Infinitive by

cutting off oir, and | changing re final. | it changes dre final
 will end in eu | into u | into t.

Mood.

earner may conjugate any regular Verb.

is ois oit { s, s, p, d, t, } ns ns nt
 vons, evez oivent, { ons ez, ent. } gnons gnez gnent

vois evois evoit { ois ois oit } gnois gnois gnoit
 vions eviez evoient { ions iez oient } gnions gniez gnoient

us eus eut { is is it } gnis gnis gnit
 umes eutes eurent { imes ites irent } gnimes gnites gnirent

'ai j'avois j'eus eu { 'ai j'avois j'eus u } 'ai j'avois j'eus nt
 e suis, jetois jefus { e suis, jetois jefus } e suis j'etois jefus
 u, eue, eus, eues { u, ue, us, ues, } nt nte ntes ntes

vrai evras evra { rai ras ra } ndrai ndras ndra
 vrons evrez evront { rons rez ront } ndrions ndrez ndrions

Imperative

Present and
Future

{	e	e	{	i	iffe	}
	ez	ent		iffons	iffiez	

Subjunctive

Present
Tense.

{	e	es	e	{	iffe	iffes	iffe	}
	ions	iez	ent		iffions	iffiez	iffent	

First
Imperfect.

{	erois	erois	eroit	{	irois	irois	iroit	}
	erions	eriez	eroient		irions	iriez	iroient	

Second
Imperfect.

{	asse	asses	ât	{	iffe	iffes	it	}
	alussions	alussiez	alussent		alussions	alussiez	alussent	

Preterperfect
Preterpluperfect
and Future.

{	J'aye	j'aurais	é	{	J'aye	j'aurais	i	}	
	J'eusse	j'aurais	é		J'eusse	j'aurais	i		
	Je sois	je serois			Je sois	je serois			
	Je fusse	je serai			Je fusse	je serai			
	é	ée	és	ées		i	ie,	is	ies

Infinitive

Present
and
Preterperfect

{	avoir	er	{	ir	}
	Etre, é, ée, és, ées,	é		Avoir	
				Etre i, ie, is, ies,	

Participle

Present
and
Preterperfect.

{	_____	ant	{	_____	ant	}
	Ayant	é		Ayant	i	
	Etant	é, ée, és, ées,		Etant	i, ie, ies.	

Ex.
And.

Porter, Aimer, &c.	Punir, Bâtir, &c.
Ref. S' habiller, &c.	Ref. Se meurtrir, &c.

Mood

The 4th Conjugation, has all these Terminations.

ois	oive	}	m n r t,	mpe, nde, rde, te.	ns g	
vons	avez		oivent	ons	ez	ent.

Mood

oive	oives	oive	}	e	es	e	}	gne	gnes	gne
vions	eviez	oivent		ions	iez	ent		gnions	gniez	gnent

vrais	evrais,	evroit,	}	rois	rois	roit	}	ndrois	ndrois	ndrois
vrions	evriez	evroient		rions	riez	roient		ndrions	ndriez	ndrois

usse	eusses	eut	}	isse	isses	it	}	gnisse	gnisses	gni
ussions	eussiez	eussent		issions	issiez	issent		gnissions	gnissiez	gni

J'aye j'aurois	eu	}	J'aye j'aurois	u	}	J'aye j'aurois	nt
J'eusse j'aurai	eu		J'eusse j'aurai	u		J'eusse j'aurai	nt
Je sois je serois			Je sois je serois			Je sois, je serois	
Je fusse je serai			Je fusse je serai			Je fusse je serai	
eu eue eus eues		u ue us ues		nt nte nts ntes			

Mood

avoir	eu	}	avoir	u	}	avoir
Etre	eu eue eus eues		Etre	u ue us ues		Etre

Active.

Ayant	eu	}	Ayant	eu	}	Ayant
Etant	eu eue eus eues		Etant	u ue us ues		Etant

Recevoir, Devoir, &c.	Rompre, Vendre, &c.	Joindre, Peindre, &c.
Ref. S'appercevoir, &c.	Perdre, Battre, &c.	Se plaindre, &c.

By the foregoing Scheme is conjugated all active Verbs Transitive, and Neuter Verbs, such as *Badiner*, to play the Wag, *Palir* to grow pale, *Engraisser* to fatten, *Rougir* to blush, &c. which have their Tenses compounded with *j'ai* without varying the Participle,

As to these Fifteen Neutral Verbs.

<i>Aller</i> to go,	<i>Mourir</i> to die,
<i>Accourir</i> to run to,	<i>Naitre</i> to be born,
<i>Arriver</i> to arrive,	<i>Partir</i> to depart,
<i>Cheoir</i> to fall,	<i>Passer</i> to pass or go by,
<i>Descendre</i> to come down,	<i>Retourner</i> to return,
<i>Entrer</i> to go or come in,	<i>Sortir</i> to go or come out,
<i>Monter</i> to go or come up,	<i>Tomber</i> to fall,
	<i>Venir</i> to come.

And their Compounds, as *Remonter*, *Repasser*, *Resortir*, *Revenir*, *Devenir*, &c. Their Tenses are compounded with *Je suis* varying the Participle.

ACTIVE VERBS *Reflective and Reciprocal.*

Have their Tenses compounded with *je suis*, adding these Accusative *me, te, se, nous, vous, se*, between the Nominative Pronoun and the Verb, in all their Tenses and varying the Participle, by making it agree with the foregoing Nominative or Accusative, for they are both the same. As to a Reciprocal Verb, it has no singular, and is conjugated with *entre*, before the Verb, as *nous nous entr'aimons*, *vous vous entr'aimez*, *ils s'entr'aiment*, or *nous nous aimons l'un l'autre*, or *les uns les autres*, &c.

N. B. There are six Verbs made reflectively by adding the Particle *en*, viz.

<i>S'en aller</i> to go away,	<i>S'enfuir</i> to run away,
<i>S'en venir</i> to come,	<i>S'envoler</i> to fly away,
<i>S'en retourner</i> to return,	<i>S'endormir</i> to fall asleep.

As

As to PASSIVE VERBS. They are conjugated in all their Tenses with the auxiliary Verb *je suis*, through all their Moods and Tenses; and the Participle is variable, agreeing with the foregoing Nominative in Gender and Number.

To Conjugate a VERB with a NEGATIVE.

The French use two Negative Particles. The first is *ne*, which is put after the Nom. Pronoun. The second is *pas* or *point*, &c. which is put after the Verb in the simple Tenses; and after the auxiliary in the compound Tenses. Ex.

Je ne parle pas,
 Tu ne parles pas,
 Il ne parle pas,
 Nous ne parlons pas,
 Vous ne parlez pas,
 Ils ne parlent pas,
 Je n'ai pas parlé,
 Tu n'as pas parlé,
 Il n'a pas parlé,
 Nous n'avons pas parlé,
 Vous n'avez pas parlé,
 Ils n'ont pas parlé,

*I do not speak,
 Thou dost no. speak,
 He does not speak,
 We do not speak,
 You do not speak,
 They do not speak,
 I have not spoken,
 Thou hast not spoken,
 He has not spoken,
 We have not spoken,
 You have not spoken,
 They have not spoken,*

Je ne me leve pas,
 Tu ne me leves pas,
 Il ne se leve pas,
 Nous ne nous levons pas,
 Vous ne vous levez pas,
 Ils ne se levent pas,
 Je ne me suis pas levé
 Tu ne t'es pas levé,
 Il ne s'est pas levé, ou
 Elle ne s'est pas levée
 No. ne no. sommes pas levés,
 Vo. ne vo. etes pas levés,

*I do not rise,
 Thou dost not rise,
 He does not rise,
 We do not rise,
 You do not rise,
 They do not rise,
 I am not risen,
 Thou art not risen,
 He is not risen,
 She is not risen,
 We are not risen,
 You are not risen,*

Ils ne se font pas levés, ou } They are not risen,
Elles ne se font pas levées }

With an INTERROGATION.

The *French* put the Verb first, then the Nominative Pronoun in the simple Tenses; and lastly, the Participle in the compound Tenses. Ex.

Parle je ?	Do I speak ?
Parles tu ?	Dost thou speak ?
Parle-t-il ?	Does he speak ?
Parlons nous ?	Do we speak ?
Parlez vous ?	Do you speak ?
Parlent il ?	Do they speak ?
Ai-je parlé ?	Have I spoken ?
As tu parlé ?	Hast thou spoken ?
A-t-il parlé ?	Has he spoken ?
Avons nous parlé ?	Have we spoken ?
Avez vous parlé ?	Have you spoken ?
Ont ils parlé ?	Have they spoken ?

Me leve je ?	Do I rise ?
Te leves tu ?	Dost thou rise ?
Se leve t-il ?	Does he rise ?
Nous levons nous ?	Do we rise ?
Vous levez vous ?	Do you rise ?
Se levent ils ?	Do they rise ?
Me suis je levé, ou levée ?	Am I risen ?
T'es tu levé, ?	Art thou risen ?
S'est il levé, ou	Is he risen ?
S'est elle levée ?	Is she risen ?
No. sommes no. levés,	Are we risen ?
Vous êtes vous levés ?	Are you risen ?
Se font ils levés, ou	} Are they risen ?
Se font elles levées ?	

With

With an INTERROGATIVE and NEGATIVE together.

The French follow the Order of the Interrogation, adding the Negative *ne* before the Verb; and the second Negative after the Nominative pronoun in the simple Tenses. Then the Participle in the compound Tenses. Ex.

Ne parle je pas ?	Do I not speak ?
Ne parles tu pas ?	Dost thou not speak ?
Ne parle-t-il pas ?	Does he not speak ?
Ne parlons nous pas ?	Do we not speak ?
Ne parlez vous pas ?	Do you not speak ?
Ne parlent ils pas ?	Do they not speak ?
N'ai-je pas parlé ?	Have I not spoken ?
N'as tu pas parlé ?	Hast thou not spoken ?
N'a-t-il pas parlé ?	Has he not spoken ?
N'avons nous pas parlé ?	Have we not spoken ?
N'avez vous pas parlé ?	Have you not spoken ?
N'ont ils pas parlé	Have they not spoken ?

Ne me leve je pas ?	Do I not rise ?
Ne te leves tu pas ?	Dost thou not rise ?
Ne se leve t-il pas ?	Does he not rise ?
Ne nous levons nous pas ?	Do we not rise ?
Ne vous levez vous pas ?	Do you not rise ?
Ne se levent ils pas ?	Do they not rise ?
Ne me suis-je pas levé ?	Am I not risen ?
Ne t'es tu pas levé ?	Art thou not risen ?
Ne s'est il pas levé ?	Is he not risen ?
Ne s'est elle pas levée ?	Is she not risen ?
Ne nous sommes nous pas levés ?	Are we not risen ?
Ne vous etes vous pas levés ?	Are you not risen ?
Ne se sont ils pas levés ?	Are they not risen ?
Ne se sont elles pas levées ?	Are they not risen ?

If besides the *Negative* and *Interrogative* together, there be some *personal Pronoun*, or *relative Particle*, govern'd by the Verb, they are to be placed before the Verb, thus,

Ne (vous en) a-t-il pas parlé.

Did he not speak to you of it.

List of French *IRREGULAR VERBS.*

Before you can conjugate a Verb after any of the four irregular Conjugations, you must be sure it is none of the irregular Verbs following, nor any of their Compounds; for their Infinitives, as if they were regular, end

The First in er.

Aller, to go,
Envoyer, to send,
Puer, to stink,
Giter, as cy-gift be lyeth,

4.

The Second in ir.

Bouillir, to boil,
Courir, to run,
Couvrir, to cover,
Cueillir, to gather,
Dormir, to sleep,
Faillir, to fail,
Fuir, to run away,
Hair, to hate,
Mentir, to lie,
Mourir, to die,
Offrir, to offer,
Ouvrir, to open,
Quir, to bear,

Partir, to depart,
Querir, to fetch,
Se repentir, to repent,
Saillir, to leap,
Sentir, to smell,
Servir, to serve,
Sortir, to go out,
Souffrir, to suffer,
Tenir, to hold,
Venir, to come,
Vêtir, to cloath.

24.

The Third in oir.

Avoir, to have,
Cheoir, to fall,
Faloir, to be needful,
Mouvoir, to move,
Pleuvoir, to rain,
Pouvoir, to be able,
Sçavoir, to know,
Seoir, to set down,
Valoir, to be worth,
Voir, to see,

Vouloir, to be willing.

II.

The Fourth in re.

Boire, to drink,
 Braire, to bray,
 Bruire, to sound,
 Circoncire, to circumcise,
 Clorre, to shut to,
 Conclure, to conclude,
 Conduire, to conclude,
 Confire, to preserve,
 Connoitre, to know,
 Construire, to construct,
 Coudre, to sew,
 Cuire, to cook,
 Croire, to believe,
 Croitre, to grow,
 Detruire, to destroy,
 Dire, to say,
 Ecrire, to write,
 Etre, to be,

Faire, to do or make,
 Frire, to fry,
 Lire, to read,
 Luire, to shine,
 Mettre, to put,
 Moudre, to grind,
 Naitre, to be born,
 Nuire, to annoy,
 Paitre, to feed,
 Paroitre, to appear,
 Plaire, to please,
 Prendre, to take,
 Rire, to laugh,
 Soudre, to solve,
 Sourdre, to spring,
 Suffire, to suffice,
 Suivre, to follow,
 Taire, to be silent,
 Traire, to milch,
 Vaincre, to overcome,
 Vivre, to live.

Irregular.

By the few following Moods and Tenses, may be seen what is irregular, and the rest, of Course, will be easily conjugated.

the First Conjugation.

<i>Preter. simp.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>
J'allai, ou Je fus,	J'irai	Va, qu'il aille, allons, &c.

a Woman must say, *Si l'on vient me demander, dites que je suis allée à l'Eglise*, If any Body enquires for me, say, that I am gone to Church. But when returned home, she must say, *J'ai été à l'Eglise*, I have been at Church. In the first, she was in a Motion, going to Church, in the second, she is returned, and is in a Place of Rest. This Verb is made reflexive with the Particle *en*, as,

Je m'en'allai je m'en irai, Va t'en, qu'il s'en aille,
Allons nous en.

J'envoyai J'enverrai Envoye, qu'il envoye,

sent Je puois Je puerai ————qu'il pue,

sentir mauvais, to have a bad smell.

sent Cy gisoit, here laid, git, qu'il gise.

bouring Countries of France, and Provinces remote from Paris, affect speaking broad, and

F say

say *je vas*, instead of *je vais*, hence it is that many here run with the Mob, and seem fond of an old Word, that never was good, as I shall make it appear by what follows.

In the Time of *Lewis XIV.* of *France*, it was a Matter of Dispute, whether they should say *Je vais*, or *Je vas*; wherefore the *Sorbonne* assembled to consult about it: The King had a Mind to be present, but at last being impatient at hearing so many arguments, he rose from his Seat, and going, he said, *Eh bien Je m'en vas*. Upon this, the Courtiers in Complaisance to his Majesty, made use of *Je vas*; and the Academists of *Je vais*; as it was afterwards decided among the latter, whose province it is to regulate the Language.

Thus the King's accidental Word prevailed not only with the Courtiers, but with the

Irregular Verbs of

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Part. pas.</i>	<i>Indic. present.</i>
1 <i>Bouillir</i>	<i>Bouilli</i>	<i>Je bous, tu bous, il bout.</i>

Its Compound is *Rebouillir*, to boil again, this Verb is seldom used but in

2 <i>Courir, ou Courre, Couru.</i>	<i>Je cours, nous courons</i>
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Though this Verb be Neuter by Nature, yet it has sometimes an active Signification, as when we say *Courir fortune*; or *Courre fortune* to run the Hazard. *Courre la bague* to run at the Ring. Its Compound are *discourir* to discourse, *Parcourir* to over run or through, *Re-*

3 <i>Couvrir Couvert</i>	<i>Je couvre, nous couvrons</i>
--------------------------	---------------------------------

Its Compounds are *Decouvrir* to discover, and

Populace, who used in those Days to speak broad like the country People. But we must observe, that with the Courtiers, *Je vas* lasted no longer than during the King's Life, and hardly so long; for they now together with the Men of Letters say, *Je vais*, as before decided, because it is fofter.

We may also observe, that the King may make Laws or coin Money, and even that, he cannot do, without the Advice and Consent of his Counsel. " But as to the Decision of Words, it belongs solely to the Academy of Sciences, established on purpose for purging the Language of obsolete Words, and who have power to make what Laws and Statutes they please for that purpose, says Mr. *Jefferys* Teacher of the modern Languages.

the second Conjugation.

<i>Preter simp.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Je bouillis	Je bouillirai	bous, qu'il bouille.

the Infinitive, and in the third Person of other Moods.

Je courus	Je courai	Cours qu'il coure.
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courir to fly, or have recourse to, *Secourir* to succour, *Concourir* to concur, *Encourir* to incur. All which have their Tenses compounded with *J'ai*, as the simple. But *Accourir* to run to, has its Tenses compounded with *Je suis*, like the neutral Verbs before mentioned.

Je couvris	Je couvrirai	Couvre, quil couvre.
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Recouvrir to cover again.

4 Cueillir Cueilli Je cueille, nous cueillons

Its Compounds are *Recueillir*, to gather again,

5 Dormir Dormi Je dors, tu dors, il dort

Its Compounds are *Endormir* to lull to sleep,

6 Faillir Failli ——— ils faillent

This Verb is defective, and as far as I can find is seldom used, but in the third Person plural of the Present of the Indicative, the two Preterperfects; and in the Infinitive present, signifying to fail, to transgress, or had like. Ex. from *Richelet*, *Il leur donne un Gouverneur qui chatie ceux qui faillent*, He placed a Governor over them, who punishes those, who are deficient. *Il faillit à être lapidé*, He nar-

7 Fuir Fui Je fuis, tu fuis, il fuit, nous fuyons
Its Reflective is *S'Enfuir* to run away, *Je m'enfuis*

N. B. That the imperfect Tense of the Indicative of both the simple Verb and the Compound take an *i* before the *y*, thus *Je fuiyois* and *Je m'enfuiyois* &c. as also the plural of the Present Tense of the Subjunctive *nous fuiyons*,

8 Haïr haï Je hais, tu hais, il hait, nous haïssons

This Verb has nothing Irregular, except the three Persons singular of the Present of the Indicative, and the second Person singular of the

9 Mentir Menti Je mens, tu mens, il ment

10 Mourir Mort Je meurs, nous mourons

Its Preterit compound is *Je suis mort*
Se mourir to be dying, is a reflective Verb, used only in the Present and Imperfect Tenses, of the Indicative, thus *Je me meurs*, &c. *Je me mourais*, &c. *N. B.* Some make *mourir a*

Je cuillis Je cueillerai Cueille, qu'il cueille.
and *Accueillir* to receive kindly.

Je dormis Je dormirai Dors, qu'il dorme.
and *S'endormir* to fall asleep.

Je faillis

rowly escaped being stoned. *J'ai failli adorable Climene & je me jette a vos genous pour vous en demander pardon*, I was mistaken lovely *Climene*, and I throw myself at your Feet to beg Pardon for my Fault. *Il briguoit l'amitié des grands pour pouvoir faillir plus impunément*, He endeavoured to gain the Friendship of Great Men that his Faults might be screened from Punishment.

Je fuis Je fuirai fui qu'il fuye.

Nous nous enfuyons Je m'enfuis Je m'enfuirai Enfuit'en, qu'il s'enfuye.

and so its Compound *nous nous enfuyons &c.* Note also, that the Imperative admits of the Particle *en*, repeated in the first and second Person plural as in the singular, thus *Enfuyons nous en, enfuyez vous en.*

Je haïs Je haïrai hai, quil haïsse

Imperative, where *h* is aspirated and *ai* is a Diphthong, but every where else *ai* is *ai*.

Je mentis Je mentirai Mens, qu'il mente

Je mourus Je mourai Meurs, qu'il meure.

&c.

Substantive. Ex. *Le Mourir est doux pour ce qu'on aime*, Love makes even Death pleasant, or swetens Death itself. But the Academy does not approve of it.

38 *A SUPPLEMENT to*

11 Offrir Offert J'offre, nous offrons

12 Ouvrir Ouvert J'ouvre. Nous ouvrons

13 Ouïr Ouï J'ois, tu ois, il oit, nous oyons

In the Use of this Verb, when it sounds harsh to the Ear, they make Use of the Verb

14 Partir parti Je pars, tu pars, il part

Its preterit Compound is *Je suis parti, &c.*
After the same Manner is conjugated *Repartir*

15 Querir. This Verb has nothing in use but the Infinitive, and that neither unless there goes before it one of these three Verbs, *Aller, Venir,*

Aquerir Aquis J'aquiers, nous aquerons, ils aquie-

After the same Manner is conjugated *Requerir* to request, and *Conquerir* to conquer, but

16 Se Repentir Repenti Je me repens. Nous nous repentons

17 Saillir. This Verb is seldom used except in the Infinitive, and Perfect Compound of the Indicative thus, Ex. from *Richelet, L'on voit Saillir mille Sources deau vive dans cette prairie.*

Affaillir Affailli Nous Affaillons, ez, ent

18 Sentir Senti Je sens, tu sens, il sent

So are conjugated its Compounds *Consentir* to consent *Resentir* to resent, and *Pressentir* to

19 Servir Servi Je sers, tu sers, il sert. nous servons

20 Sortir Sorti Je fors, tu fors, il fort. nous sortons

As for its Compound *Resortir* or *Ressortir*, signifying, to go out again, follows the Rule of the simple, having their Tenses compounded with *Je suis.* But *Ressortir* a Law Term, is used

J'offris J'offrirai Offre, qu'il offre.

J'ouvris J'ouvrirai Ouvre, qu'il ouvre

J'ouïs J'ouïrai Oy, qu'il oye.

Entendre, which signifies both to hear, and to understand.

Je partis Je partirai Pars, qu'il parte

to go back again, to make a reply, or answer again:

Envoyer, but its Compound *Aquerir*, or *Acquerir* to acquire, is thus conjugated.

Je me repentis Je me repentirai Repens toi, quil se repente

the latter makes *Ils conquerent* in the third Person plural of the present of the Indicative.

Je me repentis, Je me repentirai Repens toi, quil se repente

Mon sang a sailli à dix pas. signifying to spout out, to gush. But its Compounds *Assaillir* to assault and *Tressaillir* to leap for Joy, are thus conjugated.

J'assaillis J'assaillirai qu'il Assaille

Je sentis Je sentirai Sens, qu'il sente.

perceive before-hand.

Je servis Je servirai Sers, qu'il serve

Je sortis Je sortirai Sors, qu'il sorte.

but in a few Tenses, signifying, to belong to, or to be under the Jurisdiction of a Court, and *Assortir* to match a Pattern, are regular, and have their Tenses compounded with *J'ai*.

21 Souffrir Souffert Je souffre, nous Souffrons

22 Tenir Tenu Je tiens, nous tenons, ils tiennent

Its Compounds *Retenir* to detain, *Contenir* conjugated in like Manner.

23 Venir Venu Je viens. nous venons, ils viennent

Its Compounds are *Revenir* to come back again, *Devenir* to become, *Survenir* to come upon, follow the Rule of the simple, having their Tenses compounded with *Je suis*. But *Convenir* to agree to, *Provenir* to derive or ac-

24 Vetir Vetu Je vêts, tu vêts, il vêt, nous vêtions

This Verb, and its Reflective *Se vêtir*, are seldom used in the present and imperfect Tenses of the Indicative. Instead of it they say *Je m'habillois* and *Je m'habille*. Its Compounds are *Revêtir* and *Se Revêtir* to cloath, or put on a new, But these other Compounds *Travestir* to disguise in dress, *Investir* to invest,

Irregular Verbs of

<i>Infm.</i>	<i>Part. pas.</i>	<i>Indic. Present.</i>
1 Avoir	Eu	J'ai, tu as, il a, ils ont.

As to *se ravoir* signifying, to recover, or gather Strength, and *Ravoir* to get again what was lost, are only used in the Infinitive. Ex.

2 Cheoir, or Choir. This Verb is never used except in the Infinitive, and that two in Poetry, and in the two Preterperfects. In its stead they

Decheoir Decheu Je dechois. Nous dechéons

Echeoir Echeu Il echoit. *Imperf.* Il échéoit

These Verbs have their Tenses compounded

Je souffris Je souffrirai Souffre, qu'il souffre

Je tins Je tiendrai Tien, qu'il tienne

to contain, and *appartenir* to appertain, are

Je vins Je viendrai Vien, qu'il vienne

crue, *Contrevenir* to countervane, and *Subvenir* to relieve or assist, have their Tenses compounded with *J'ai*. But this last is only properly used in the Infinitive.

Je vetis Je vetirai Vêts, quil vête

and *Benir* to bless, are regular. *N. B.* This last Verb has two Participles Passive *Beni*, and *Benit*. The first is properly said of a Divine Blessing, and the other of a human Blessing, as *Cet homme est beni de Dieu* that Man is blessed by God, *Du pain benit*, hallowed Bread.

the third Conjugation.

<i>Perf. simp.</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Imperative Mood.</i>
J'eus	J'aurai	Aye, qu'il ait, ayons ayez.

Il commence de se ravoir, Il tache à se ravoir. Elle a pris à l'Amour les Traits, et ce Dieu pour les ravoir vole auprès d'Elle. Voiture Poetry.

make use of *Tomber*. As for its Compounds *Decheoir* to decay, to waste, and *Echeoir* to happen, or fall out, they are thus conjugated.

Je decheus Je decherrai *Sub.* Je dechée nous decheyons

Il echeut Il echerra *Imp.* qu'il echeye.

with *Je suis* and the latter is used impersonally.

3 Faloir Falu Il faut. Imperf. Il faloit

Is an impersonal, its reflective is *Il me faut*
Il me faloit, Il me falut, Il me faudra, &c.

4 Mouvoir Meu Je meus. N. mouvons, ils meuvent

Its Compounds are *Emouvoir* to move or shake, and *promouvoir* to promote. But *Demouvoir* to make one desist, or abandon, is a

5 Pleuvoir pleu Il pleut. Imperf. Il pleuvoit

6 Pouvoir pû Je puis, tu peux. nous pouvons ils

7 Sçavoir Sçeu Je sçais. nous sçavons

8 Seoir, is out of date. Yet Mr. *Richelet* gives us two Examples were it is used, to wit, *En ce tems là ils seoient a Clermont. Le parlement va Seoir au Chatelet.* As for *Se Seoir*, it may be used in the Imperative and Infinitive thus, *Seyez*

S'Affeoir Affis Je m'affieds nous nous affeyons

Affeoir is sometimes an active verb, then it has its Tenses compounded with *J'ai*. *Rassoir* and *Se rassoir* are improperly used for setting again, but signify the settling of liquors, and

Seoir signifies sometimes, to become, and is con-
Il sied, ils sient, Imperf. il seyoit ils seyoient,

9 Valoir valu Je vaux, il vaut. nous valons

Note, that the Participle present of *Valoir* is *Valant* for *vaillant* is an Adjective. And in the same manner is conjugated its Compound *prevaloir* to prevail, where note, that in the

10 Voir Veu Je vois, nous voyons

Its Compounds *Revoir* to look again, *Entrevoir* to have a glimpse of, are conjugated after the same Manner. But *Prevoir* to foresee,

Il falut Il faudra. *Subj.* Qu'il faille.

This verb *Falloir* is not used in the Infinitive, and Participle Present, but in all other Tenses.

Je mûs Je mouvrai Meus, qu'il meuve

Law Term only used in the Infinitive, we say to demur.

Il plut Il pleuvra qu'il pleuve, *an Impersonal.*

peuvent Je pûs Je pourai *Subj.* que je puisse.

Je sçus Je saurai *Imp.* Sçai, qu'il sache

vous là Monsieur s'il vous plait. Quand on est las d'etre de bout on se peut Seoir. But the most general Use is the reflective Verb S'asseoir conjugated thus.

Je m'assis Je m'affierai Affied toi, qu'il s'asseye.

Surseoir to put off or delay, are conjugated like Assseoir, and S'asseoir. Except the Future of Surseoir which makes Je Surseoirai.

jugated impersonally thus.
il siera, ils sieron.

Je valus Je vaudrai Vaux qu'il vaille

third Persons Present of the Subjunctive, you must say *qu'il prevale* and *qu'ils prevalent* rather than *prevaille* and *prevailent.*

Je vis Je verrai Voi, qu'il voye.

makes its future *Je prevoirai*; and *Pouvoir* to provide, makes its perfect simple *Je Pourvus*, and its future *Je Pourvoirai.*

11 Vouloir Voulu Je veux, ux, ut, nous voulons

This Verb is sometimes conjugated with the Particle *En*, thus *En vouloir à* then it signifies

Irregular Verbs of

- | | <i>Inf.</i> | <i>Part. pas.</i> | <i>Indic. present.</i> |
|----|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Boire | Beu | Je bois, nous buvons, ils boivent |
| 2 | Braire | Brai | Je brais, nous brayons. |
| 3 | Bruire is only used in the Infinitive, and Participle Present <i>Bruyant</i> or rather <i>Bruissant</i> as Critics will have it. As for the Verb <i>tis</i> seldom used, | | |
| 4 | Circoncire | Circoncis | Je circonscis, nous circonscisons |
| 5 | Clorre to close or shut, this Verb is hardly used except in the following Tenses and Phrases, thus <i>cette porte ne clost pas bien</i> that Door does not shut well, <i>Je n'ai pas clos l'oeil</i> , I have not closed my Eyes, and <i>Se tenir clos et couvert</i> to keep | | |
| 6 | Conclure | Conclu | Je conclus. Nous concluons |
| | <i>Exclure</i> to exclude is conjugated in the same Manner. Except that its Participle Passive is <i>Exclus</i> . As for <i>Reclurre</i> to cloister up, is only used in the Infinitive, and the Tenses formed | | |
| 7 | Conduire | Conduit | Je conduis nous conduisons |
| 8 | Confire | Confit | Je confis. nous confissons } |
| 9 | Connoitre | Connu | Je connois. nous connoissons |
| 10 | Construire | Construit | Je construis. nous construisons |
| 11 | Coudre | Cousu | Je cous, il cout. nous cousons. |

Richelet has the Perfect Simple *Je cousis*, and quotes this Example, *Jupiter coufit le petit*

Je voulos Je voudrai *Subj.* que je vueille.
to bear a grudge, or spite.

the fourth Conjugation.

<i>Preter simp.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Je beus	Je boirai	Boi, qu'il boive.
	Je brairai	Brai, qu'il braye.

except in the third Person Singular of the Present of the Indicative.

Je circoncis Je circoncirai Circonci, qu'il circoncise
ones self confined. Its Compounds are *Eclorre*,
to hatch or come out, *Enclorre* to inclose, and
Forclorre, a Law Term, signifying, to debar,
shut out, or eject one out.

Je conclus Je conclurai Conclu, qu'il conclue.

with the Participle Passive *Reclus*. Tis also
used in a reflective Sense, thus *Se reclurre, il s'est
reclus*.

Je conduisis Je conduirai Condui, qu'il conduise

Je confis Je confirai Conf, qu'il confisse

Je connus Je connoitrai Connois, qu'il connoisse.

Je construisis Je construirai Construi, qu'il construise.

Je cousus Je coudrai Cous qu'il couse.

Bacus dans sa Cuisse. Benferade.

12	Croire	Cru	Je crois.	Nous croyons
13	Croitre	Crû	Je crois.	Nous croissons
14	Cruire	Cuit	Je cuis.	Nous cuisons
15	Detruire	Detruit	Je detruis.	Nous detruisons
16	Dire	Dit	Je dis. disons.	dites. disent

Note That *Quoi quond die* is sometimes used by the Poets, instead of *qu'on dise*, in the third

Its Compound *Redire* to say again, is conjugated after the same Manner, and so are its Compounds *Medire* to speak ill of, *Contredire* to contradict, *Interdire* to interdict, *Predire* to

Maudire to curse, is also conjugated like *Dire*, but that it has *ff* in the three Persons Plural of the Present of the Indicative thus, *Nous maudissons, vous maudissez, ils maudissent*;

17	Ecrire	Ecrit	J'ecris.	Nous Ecrivons
18	Etre	Eté	Je suis, es, est, Sommes, etes, font.	
19	Faire	Fait	Je fais. Faisons, faites, font.	
20	Frire	Frit	is only used in the Infinitive and Participle Passive. For the other Moods and	
21	Lire	Leu	Je lis, nous lisons	
22	Luire	Lui	Je luis. Nous luisons	
23	Mettre	Mis	Je mets, Nous mettons	
24	Moudre	Moulu	Je moud, us, ud. N. lons.	
25	Naitre	Né	Je nais, Nous naissons	

This Verb has its Tenses compounded with *Je suis*. *Renaitre* to be born again, is conjugated

Je crus	Je croirai	Croi, quil croye
Je crûs	Je croitrai	Crois, qu'il croisse.
Je cuifis	Je cuirai	Cui, qu'il cuise.
Je detruifis	Je detruirai	Detruis, qu'il detruife.
Je dis	Je dirai	Di, qu'il dise.

Person of the Subjunctive.

foretell. But these last make in the second Person plural of the Indicative, *Vous medisez, Vous contredisez, Vous interdisez, vous predisez.*

and in the Imperative *qu'il maudisse, maudissons, maudissez, qu'ils maudissent*; and in the Present of the Subjunctive *que je maudisse, nous maudissions, &c.*

J'ecrivis	J'ecrirai	Ecri, qu'il ecrive.
Je fus	Je ferai	Sois, qu'il soit soyons.
Je fis	Je ferai	Fai, qu'il fasse Faisons faites.

Tenses they use *Fricasser.*

Je lus	Je lirai	Li, qu'il lise.
Je luisis	Je luirai	Lui, qu'il luisse
Je mis	Je mettrai	Mets, qu'il mette.
Je moulus	Je moudrai	Mous, quil moule.
Je naquis	Je naitrai	Nais, qu'il naisse.

after the same Manner, but it has no compound Tenses.

26 Nuire nuire Je nuis, nous nuisons

17 Paitre, has no compound Tenses nor præterperfect simple. Instead of them they use its com-

Repaitre Repu Je repais, nous repaissions

18 Paroitre Paru Je parois, nous paroissions

19 Plaire Plu Je plais, nous plaissions

Deplaire to displease, is conjugated the same. But *Complaire* to please, humour, or be complaisant, or obtain the good Will, is only used

30 Prendre Pris Je prens, prenons prennent

31 Rire Ri Je ris, tu ris, il rit. N. ions &c.

So is *Sourire* to smile. N. B. In the Words *Sourire* to smile, and its derivative *un Souris* a Smile. You must pronounce the *r* stronger,

32 *Soudre*, is seldom used besides the Infinitive Present. But its Compounds *Absoudre* to absolve,

Absoudre Absous J'absous. nous absolvons

Dissoudre Dissout Je dissous. nous dissoudons

N. B. That as *absoudre* and *dissoudre* have no Perfect simple in the Indicative. Consequently the second Imperfect of the Subjunctive

Though it is reckoned best to say in the Present, *Dissoudons, dissoudex, dissoudent*: Yet we find quoted in Richelet, *Les Acides dissolvent l'Argent & les autres metaux*. And instead of the Participle present *dissolvant* is used the Substantive thus *L'eau est le dissolvant des Sels &c*

33 *Soudre* is seldom used, except in the third Person of the Indicative Present, and the Infinitive. Ex. from Richelet, *Il sourd une fontaine* There springs forth Water as from a Rock,

34 Suffire Suffi Je suffis. Nous suffisons

Je nuisis Je nuirai Nui, qu'il nuise

pound Verb *Repaitre*, thus

Je repus Je repaitrai Repais, qu'il repaïsse

Je parus Je paroitrai Parois, qu'il paroïsse.

Je plus Je plairai Plais, qu'il plaïse.

in the Infinitive. Ex. *Il tache à complaire à sa Maitresse.*

Je pris Je prendrai Pren, qu'il prenne.

Je ris Je rirai Ri, qu'il rie.

than in *Souriciere* a Mouse Trap, and *Souris* a Mouse, the *r* in the first Words are pronounced as *rr*. *Richelet*.

Dissoudre to dissolve, *Résoudre* to resolve.

J'absoudrai Absous, qu'il absolve

Je dissoudrai Dissous, qu'il dissoude.

J'absolusse and *Je dissolusse* are not used; neither have they a Participle present *absolvant* and *dissolvant*.

des gommés. And as for the participle past, I find *dissout* rather used than *dissous*, thus for Ex. *Cleopatre prit une grosse perle, quelle jetta dans une Tasse & quand elle l'eut veu dissoute, elle l'avalá.* *Richelet*.

Tis also used for a Ship that bears up to Windward, thus *Sourdre au vent* to keep close, or to cling the Wind.

Je suffis Je suffirai Suffi, qu'il suffise.

H

35 Suivre

35 Suivre Suivi Je suis, tu suis, il suit. N. suivons

36 Taire Teu Je tais, Nous taisons

Its Compound reflective is *Se taire* to hold

Je me tais N. n. taisons,

37 Traire Trait Je traie. Nous trayons

Traire is used in this *Traire les Vaches* to milch the Cows. Its Participle Passive is used in this Expression *De l'or & de l'argent trait* Gold and Silver Wier. Its Compounds *Abstraire* to abstract, *Distraire* to distract. *Extraire* to extract, *Rentraire* to fine draw, and

38 Vaincre Vaincu Je vains. Nous vainquons

39 Vivre Vecu Je vis, tu vis, il vit. N. vivons

N. B. That all other Compounds not mentioned above are conjugated as their simple. *Note*, also upon this last Verb, that some make



Je suivis Je suivrai sui, qu'il suive.
 Je tus Je tairai Tais, qu'il taise.

one's Peace, is thus conjugated,

Je me tus, Je me suis teu, Tais toi, qu'il se taise, &c.

Imp. Je trayois Je trairai Trai, qu'il traye.

Soustraire to subtract, are conjugated as above.
Portraire is an obsolete Verb, signifying to draw a Picture, and is only used in the Infinitive, instead of it they now say *Peindre* to paint, or *Dessiner* to delineate or Sketch.

Je vainquis Je vaincrai ——— qu'il vainque.

Je vequis Je vivrai Vi, qu'il vive.

the Perfect simple *Je vecus*, but *Je vequis* is esteemed more elegant. *Richelet*.





OF THE
U S E
 OF THE
T E N S E S.

First of the Indicative.

The Present.

1. **I**S used to express the doing of an Action at the same time we are speaking. Ex.

Je parle, Je lis, Je me promene.

I speak, I am reading, I am walking.

Vous vous donnez trop de peine.

You give yourself too much Trouble.

On ne sçait a quoi passer le tems.

One cannot tell how to spend one's Time.

2. 'Tis used in Narratives, chiefly in History, Oratory, and Poetry, instead of the perfect definite. Ex.

Des que la Flote est en pleine Mer, le Ciel commence à se couvrir de Nüages; les Eclairs brillent de toutes parts, le Tonnerre gronde, la Mer écume, les Flots s'entrechoquent, les
 les

les Abimes s'ouvrent: les Vaisseaux perdent leurs Mats, leurs Voiles, leurs Gouvernails, et se brisent enfin contre les Bancs et les Rochers.

Soon as the Ship was at Sea, the Skie began to be overcast; the Lightning vibrated on every side; the Thunder growl'd; the Billows foam'd and clasp'd; the Deep opened; the Ships lost their Masts, Sails and Rudders; and were at length wreck'd upon the Shoals and Rocks.

Furieuse elle vole, et sur l'Autel prochain:
Prend le sacré Couteau, le plonge dans son Sein.
A peine son Sang coule & fait rougir la Terre,
Que les Dieux sur l'Autel font gronder le Ton-
erre,

Les Vents agitent l'air d'heureux Fremissemens,
Et la Mer leur repond par ses Mugissemens;
La Rive au loin gemit blanchissante d'Ecume,
La Flamme du Bucher elle meme s'allume;
Le Ciel brille d'Eclairs sentr'ouvre et parmi nous
Jette une sainte Horreur qui nous rassure tous.

Racine Iphigenie. Act. 5.

*Transported to th' adjoining Altar flew
The destin'd Fair; there grasp'd the hallow'd
Blade,
And hid it deep within her Virgin Breast;
Scarce had the crimson Tide distain'd the Earth,
When o'er th' Altar grumbling Thunders rowl'd;
Propitious Gales broke through the peaceful Air,
And murm'ring Waves reply'd to hollow Blasts;
The foaming Coasts groan'd with the Surges Lash,
And of itself the sacred Piles enflam'd,
The parting Skies with winged Lightnings glow'd,
And sacred Horror fill'd each Breast with Hope.*

This varies the Narration, and renders it more agreeable lively and emphatical; this must be done with Discretion and Judgment: But it is not so with the *English*, for we must translate it by the Time past, as the *French* understand it: otherwise we should lose, both the Sense and Beauty of it.

3. 'Tis used instead of the Future, when we name a precise Time, or thing, which will certainly happen. Ex.

Quel jour est il demain? *What Day's to Morrow?*

Il est demain Dimanche? *To-morrow's Sunday?*

Nous avons Lundi la St. Jean.

Monday next is Midsummer Day.

C'est apres demain Fête. *After To-morrow is a Holy-Day.*

Ils s'en vont la Semaine prochaine.

They go away next Week.

Which agrees with the *English* Idiom.

4. Lastly, with the particle *Si*, If, when the Latins use the same Particle, with the present, or Future of the Subjunctive. Ex.

Si vous voulez, si je puis. *If you will, If I can.*

Si J'ai le loisir. *If I have Leisure.*

Si tu es Bienheureux, Amis auras au double,
Mais tu seras seul, si ton Beau-tems se trouble.

*If fortunate thou art, Friends thou'lt find many,
But if Misfortune comes, thou'lt not count any.*

Si fueris Foelix multos numerabis Amicos
Tempora si fuerint Nebula, solus eris.

But when this Particle signifies whether (Lat. *an utrum*) Then the *French* put the Verb in the Future instead of the Present. Ex.

Je ne ſçai ſi je pourrai venir.

I don't know whether I can come or not.

Perſonne ne ſçait ſ'il vivra juſqu'au lendemain.

No one knows whether he can live till To-morrow.

N. B. That *Si, if,* declares the Perſon doubtful; and *Si, whether,* makes the ACTION uncertain.

The Imperfect.

Is uſed to expreſs the Continuation of an ACTION paſt, and not ended, or interrupted by another ACTION. Ex.

Je parlois quand il entra

I was ſpeaking when he came in.

J'écrivois pendant qu'il liſoit.

I was writing while he read, or I wrote, &c.

'Tis uſed to deſcribe the reiterated ACTIONS, Customs, and Manners of Perſons, their paſt ſtate of Health, and ACTIONS of long Duration. Ex.

Dans ſa Jeuneſſe, il aimoit la Paume, le Jeu et la Danſe.

In his youthful Days he loved Tennis, Play, and Dancing.

Il étoit galant, et il préféroit la Compagnie des Dames, à celle des Hommes.

He was amorous, and preferred the Company of the Fair Sex to that of Men.

Où étiez vous hier, que vous ne vintes pas nous trouver.

Where was you Yesterday that you did not come to us.

J'étois un peu indispoſé, J'avois la fièvre.

I was ſomewhat out of Order, I had a Touch of a Fever.

J'étois

J'étois si las que je ne pouvois plus marcher.

I was so tired I could walk no longer.

Je vis un homme hier qui dançoit sur la corde.

I saw a Man Yesterday who danced upon the Rope

3. When we mention the age of a Person deceased. Ex.

George premier étoit agé de _____
quand il mourut

*George the First was _____ old
when he died.*

4. With the doubtful Particle Si, *If*, betokening a present Time. This Particle the Latins use with the Imperfect of the Subjunctive. Ex.

Si je pouvois, je le ferois volontiers.

If I could, I would do it willingly.

Si la jeunesse vouloit et la Vielleffe pouvoit

Beaucoup se feroit qui ne se fait.

If Young Men would, and old Age could;

Much would be done, which is not done.

La Sageffe se feroit grandement aimer, si elle
se pouvoit voir.

*Wisdom would greatly attract our Love, were
she visible.*

Ardentes sui amores excitaret Sapiencia si videretur.

But when Si, signifies *whether*. It betokeneth a Future, *vide*, First Imperfect of the Subjunctive.

The Perfect Simple or Definite.

1. Is used for an Action, perfectly Past, of once doing, and of short Duration, mentioning a Time entirely elapsed. Ex.

Je fus hier chez vous, mais je ne vous trouvai pas au logis.

I was yesterday at your house, but did not find you at Home.

Je dinai mardi chez Madame, & nous partimes mecredi pour la Compagne.

On Tuesday I dined with my Lady, and on Wednesday we set out for the Country.

Le Roi naquit le — de — l'an de Grace —

The King was born — of — in the Year —

But when we name only the Month or Year of a Persons Death or Birth, and not the Day; then they use the Perfect Indefinite.

- 2 This Perfect simple or definite, is also called, the historical Tense, because 'tis used in Narrations, Histories, Fables and the like. Ex.

Lorsque le Roi arriva à Londres, il y eut une grande Joye parmi le peuple; & l'on entendit crier par tout. Vive le Roi!

On the King's arrival at London, there was great Joy among the People, and on every hand was hear'd. God save the King!

But note this Tense is never used for a thing done the same day we speak in.

- 3 'Tis used when a Participle goes before it; or a Verb with one of these Adverbs of time, *quand, comme, apres que, Des que, aussi tot que &c.* Ex.

Etant dernièrement à Paris, je vis le Roi.

Being lately at Paris, I saw the King.

Le Roi allant à la Chasse, il rencontra un Païsan qui lui dit.

The King going a hunting he met with a Country-man, who said to him.

A SUPPLEMENT to

Comme nous allions à la Campagne nous
rencontrames des Voleurs qui nous devali-
ferent.

*As we went into the Country, we met with
Thieves who stripped us.*

Quand on considere qu'un jour il faudra rendre
compte il faudroit etre extremement sage.

*When we consider that one Day we must give an
Accompt, we ought to be very good.*

Après qu'il eut, ou aussi tot qu'il eut son Ar-
gent.

When he had, or as soon as he had his Money.

Dés qu'il fut Jour l'Armée se mit en Marche

*As soon as it was Day, or at Day break the Ar-
my began to march.*

This Tense is also used with these four words *Se-
maine, mois, an, et Siecle.* vide Perfect compound in the
N. B. to Rule 1.

The Perfect compound or Indefinite.

1 Is used for an Action perfectly past, and done the
same day we speak in; or mentioning a time not intirely
elapsed. Ex.

J'ai receu aujourd'hui des Lettres.

I have received Letters this Day.

Il a fait beau ce Matin, cette Semaine ce Mois.

*It was fair this Morning, it has been fair this
Week, this Month, &c.*

Les vignes ont été belles cette année.

The Vines have yielded well this Year.

Ce Siecle a produit de grands hommes.

This Age has produced Great Men.

Beaucoup de Choses memorables se sont faites de
notre tems.

*Many memorable Things have happened in our
Days.*

Il a été tout à cette heure auprès de moi.

He was here but just now, or I just parted with him.

It must be here observed, that when we say, *to day, this Week, this Month, &c.* as above; the time mentioned is not entirely past, or elapsed; since part of it is included with the present time of speaking.

N. B. But with these four Words, *Semaine Mois an et Siècle, &c.* If we mention the time as entirely past, then we must omit the pronoun *Ce*, and use the Article *Le* or *La*, putting the Verb in the perfect simple. Ex.

Nous eumes la Semaine passée beaucoup de pluye.

We had a great deal of Rain last Week.

Le mois passé il fit beau tems

Last Month, it was fair Weather.

L'année passée il y eut de grandes Inondations.

Last Year we had great Inundations.

Le Siècle passé il y eut des grandes Guerres.

In the last Age, they were great Wars.

J'entendis ces jours passés une mauvaise Nouvelle.

I heard some Days ago, a bad Piece of News.

2 Tis used with some Adverbs of time intirely past, but uncertain, as, *long tems, toujours, quelquefois, autrefois, au tems passé, après que, &c. &c.*

Nous avons long tems attendu

We have waited a long while.

J'ai toujours oui dire. *I have always heard.*

On a veu quelquefois. *We have seen sometimes.*

Nous avons eu autrefois des Guerres Intestines.

We have had civil Wars in former Days.

Au tems passé, ou n'a pas oui parler de telles choses

Such Things were never heard of in former Days.

- 3 The same Tense is also used with these kind of Negatives. Ex.

Il y a deux mois que je ne l'ai veu.

I have not seen him for these two Months.

Il y a plus de quinze jours que je ne suis sorti.

I have not stirred out of Doors for above this Fortnight.

The Time at first may seem entirely past, but is not, for by reflecting a little, one may observe, that the time mentioned is not separate from the present.

- 4 The French use this Tense also, without determining any precise time. Ex.

Avez vous veu l'Opera. *Have you seen the Opera.*

Il a voyagé en Italie. *He has travelled into Italy.*

Je suis allé chez votre Rapporteur, et lui ai parlé de votre Affaire.

I have been with your Counsellor, and spoke to him about your Affair.

- 5 Lastly, tis sometimes used instead of the Future, as in these and the like Phrases. Ex.

Avez vous bien tôt fait. *Have you soon done.*

Demeurez J'ai fini dans une Moment.

Stay I shall have done in a Moment.

N. B. That the Perfect compound is sometimes used instead of the simple; but the simple cannot be used instead of the Compound, and in both the next Verb governing must be the same Tense. Ex,

Je suis allé hier vous voir; & ce n'a été que pour vous offrir mes services, (*instead of*)

J'allai hier vous voir, & ce ne fut que pour vous rendre mes services.

I went Yesterday to see you, on purpose to offer you my Services.

But the French never say *J'allai aujourd'hui*.

Of the Pluperfects.

The Pluperfects are used to express an Action, not only perfectly past, but also seconded by another Action past and ended.

The first Pluperfect.

- 1 Is used with these Conjunctions, *Des que, Sitot que*, when speaking of the Customs, Manners, and reiterated Actions of long Duration of Men, and this Tense is seconded by a Verb, in the Imperfect of the Indicative.

Des que J'avois diné. J'allois me promener
As soon as I had dined, I would go and take a walk.

Je faisois des Armes, aussi-tot que J'avois monté à Cheval.

I used to fence as soon as I had done my Exercise of Riding.

- 2 However with this Tense sometimes, there is no second Action. Ex.

Je vous l'avois promis. I had promised it you.

Je métois abusé en cela. I had been mistaken in that.

C'est ainsi, que J'avois fait mon compte.

'Tis so, that I had made my Account, or had expected it.

- 3 This Tense is also used with the Particle *Si, If, vide* the first pluperfect of the Subjunctive.

The

The Second Pluperfect.

- 1 Is used with the above Conjunctions and these, *Quand Comme aussi-tot que, Apres que, Lors que, Sitot que, pas plutot que, Jusqua' ce que;* or *Jusques a ce que* &c. speaking of an Action that is not customary nor reiterated and of short Duration. Then this Tense is seconded by a Verb in the perfect Definite. Ex.

Quand il eut achevé sa harangue

When he had ended his Speech.

Après que J'eus diné je me mis à etudier

When I had dined I sat myself to study.

Lors quelle eut entendu ces Nouvelles.

When she had heard the News.

Sitot qu'il eut les Talons tourné, ou il n'eut pas plutot tourné les Talons.

As soon as his heels were turned, or he had no sooner walked off.

Je ne l'eus pas plutot veu que J'en fus amoureux.

I had no sooner set Eyes on her, but I fell in love with her.

Il ne cessa point de courir jusques à ce qu'il nous eut atteint.

He never ceased running till he come up with us.

- 2 The auxiliary, is sometimes put after the Verb, with the Conjunction *que*, after this Manner. Ex.

Achevé quil eut son Discours.

When he had ended his Speech.

Relevé qu'il fut de cette maladie.

As soon as he was recovered of that fit of Sickness.

Créé que Dieu eut le ciel & la terre.

When God had created Heaven and Earth.

But this is hardly allowable except in poetry; and 'tis better to say, *Après qu'il eut achevé, &c. Aussi tôt qu'il fut relevé, &c. Des que Dieu eut crée le ciel & la Terre.*

2 Instead of this Tense they use sometimes the Infinitive Preter with the Preposition *Après*, or the Participle Preter. Ex.

Après avoir écrit, ou ayant écrit sa lettre
After having writ, or having writ his Letter.

Après avoir long tems attendu.

After having waited a long while.

Ayant eu permission. Having had leave.

The Future.

1 Is used to express an Action to be done in Time to come. Ex.

Que me donnerez vous? What will you give me.

Je vous donnerai quelque chose de beau.

I'll give you something that's handsome.

2 'Tis used with the following Adverbs, *Quand Comme, ou, par ou, tout ce que, tant que, autant que.* Ex.

Quand il vous plaira. When you please.

Comme il vous plaira. As you please.

Où vous voudrez. Where you will.

Tant que vous boirez, vous ne mourrez pas

You will never die, so long as you can drink.

Quand

A SUPPLEMENT to

Quand tu seras homme de bien
Le Lièvre poursuivra le chien.

*When ever thou dost come to good
The Sheep shall thirst for Tygers Blood.*

- 3 When it implies an Uncertainty, 'tis used with the Particle *Si whether*, with a Verb in the Present. Ex.

Savez vous si vous partirez
Do you know whether you will set forth.
Je ne sçai si je pourrai
I know not whether I shall be able.

- 4 Lastly, we use this Tense, sometimes instead of the Imperative of the Latins. Ex.

Tu me feras un Autel (Altare mihi facito.)
Thou shalt build an Altar unto me.

Tu ne fouleras point l'Etranger. (Advenam
haud opprimito.)

Thou shalt not oppress the Stranger.

Tu ne prendras point de dons car il aveugle les
clair voyans.

*Thou shalt take no Gift for the Gift blindeth the
wise.*

Haud accipito munera quæ prudentes etiam ex-
orcant. Gen. xxiii. 8.

Of the Imperative.

This Mood has properly no other Tense but a Future which often relates to the present. 'Tis used to command or intreat, to give consent, or to forbid. Ex.

Crains Dieu & honnore tes Parens

Fear God and honour thy Parents.

Dites la verité n'apprehendez pas.

Fear not, but speak the Truth.

Voyons ce que tu sçais faire.

Let's see what thou canst do.

Reculez vous un peu. *Set farther.*

Ne me touchez pas. *Don't touch me.*

Qui est bien (qu'il) s'y tienne.

Whosoever is well, let him keep himself so.

Of the Tenses of the Subjunctive.

The Present.

I This Tense often betokens a Future, and is used with these Conjunctions, *que, que ne, afin que, pourveu que, de peur que ne, moyenant que, au cas que, encore que, moyenant que, en cas que, encore que, quoi que, avant que, Soit que, — ou que, Jusqu' à ce que.* Ex.

J'attendrai qu'il soit tems de diner, que l'hyver soit passé

I'll wait till it be dinner Time, till the Winter be past. (understood may be)

Il ne sortira pas qu'il n'ait payé son Ecot

He shall not go out 'till he has paid his Club.

Afin que vous sachiez. *That you may know.*

Pourveu qu'il fasse beau tems. *Provided it be fair Weather.*

De peur que je ne vous fasse de l'Incommodité.

For Fear or lest I may be troublesome to you.

Au cas qu'il meure, *In case he dies or may die.*

Quoi que je fois malade. *Tho' may I be sick.*

Avant qu'il degele. *Before it thaws or may thaw.*

Devant qu'il y ait de la glace.

Before there is Ice or may be Ice.

Soit qu'il grele, ou qu'il pleuve.

Whether it may hail or rain.

J'attendrai jusqu' à ce que l'on m'appelle.

I will wait till such Time I am called.

- 2 Tis used with Verbs and Conjunctions expressing a Wish or Desire. Ex.

Je desire qu'il vienne. *I wish he may come.*

Je souhaite qu'il pleuve. *I wish it may rain.*

Dieu veuille que nous ayons la paix.

God grant we may have a good Peace.

Tant s'en faut que je vous veuille nuire.

Far from doing you any Harm, not that I would hurt you.

N. B. The *French* also express a Wish or Desire with the Verb *Etre*, in the second Imperfect, or the Verb *Pouvoir* in the Present of the Subjunctive or the Verb *Avoir*, in the present of the Indicative. Ex.

Ah, fusse je aussi heureux que vous!

Alas, were I but as happy as you!

Puisse je mourir, s'il n'est vrai.

I wish I may dye if it is not true, or let me die, &c.

Que n'ai je aussi bien les moyens que vous.

Would to God I had the same Means as you.

The First Imperfect.

- 1 This Tense is called an Imperfect conditional, and is generally used with Verbs in the Imperfect, or First Plurperfect of the Indicative, with the conditional Particle *Si* If. Ex.

Si J'étois que de vous, Je ne le ferois pas
If I was you, I would not do it.

Je vous donnerois de l'Argent si j'en avois.
I would give you some Money, if I had any.

Si mon Pere me le permettoit Je suiverois le
 metier des Armes.

*If my Father did but give me leave, I would fol-
 low the Exercise of War.*

Je ne perdrois pas mon tems comme Je fais si
 l'on m'avoit donné des Livres pour étudier.

*I would not lose my Time as I do, if I had had
 Books bestowed on me to study.*

2 But when the Particle *Si*, signifies whether, then this
 Tense is used after the Present of the Indicative. Ex.

Ne sçavez vous pas, s'il en seroit Content.

*Don't you know whether he would be satisfied with
 it.*

Je ne sçai, si vous auriez la patience ou le Cou-
 rage.

*I know not whether you could have Patience or
 Courage.*

3 'Tis used after the Conjunction *Quand*, fig. *Quoi que*
 tho'. Then both Verbs are in this same Tense; and also
 after *que*, *ah que*, *oh que*. Ex.

Je ne le ferois pas quand je devois mourir.

I would not do it was I to die for it.

Quand il m'en couteroit la vie, je ne ferois pas
 une lacheté si noire.

*Were it to cost me my Life, I would not be guilty
 of so base an Action.*

Que je rirois? *How I should laugh?*

Ah que je serois bien aise.

Ah how glad I should be.

Oh que nous ferions gay et gaillards!
Oh how merry and frisky we should be!

4 'Tis also used to exprefs a Wish or Defire. Ex.

Voudriez vous bien me faire un plaisir.

Would you do me a favour or Kindness.

Je voudrois bien qu'il fut d'une autre humeur.

I wish he were of another Temper.

Que je mangerois bien des pois nouveaux.

I could wish to eat some green Pease.

Je boirois bien une Jatte de Limonade à l'Angloise.

I would gladly drink part of a Bowl of Punch.

Upon the second Example in the above Rule the fourth, vide second Imperfect, Rule 1.

5 Lastly, 'tis used after the Preterits of the Indicative of the Verbs, *Croire, Penser, S'Imaginer, Esperer, Se Persuader*, and some others. Then this Tense has a future Signification. Ex.

Je croyois (ou je pensois) que vous viendriez ici.

I thought or imagined that you would come here.

Il s'imagina que le Roi lui donneroit une Pension.

He took it into his Head that the King would give him a Pension.

Il a esperé long tems qu'il epouferoit vôtre Sœur.

He was in Hopes for a long Time that he should marry your Sister.

Il s'étoit persuadé qu'il viendrait à bout de ce dessein.

He had persuaded himself that he would compass that Design.

But if the forementioned Verbs are in the Negative the following Verb must be in the second Imperfect. Ex.

Je ne croyois pas que vous vinssiez ici.
I did not think that you would come here.

Il n'a pas crû que le Roi lui donnat une Pension.

He did not expect that his Majesty would give him a Pension.

And if the said Verbs are in the present Tense. Then the following Verb must be the future of the Indicative. Ex.

Je crois qu'il viendra ici. *I believe he will come here.*

Il s' imagine qu'il viendra à bout de ce dessein.
He fancies that he shall accomplish that Design.

N. B. That Grammar which goes by the Name of *Rogissard*, says in page 154, that this Tense is not an Optative for which see Rule 4.

Note, That instead of *If I was in your Place*, Custom has established *Were I in your Place*, and so of such like Expressions.

The Second Imperfect.

I This Tense sometimes hath also a Future Signification as above; and is used when a Verb in any of the Preterits of the Indicative or Subjunctive goes before it, followed by one of these Pronouns, *que*, *quelque*, *dont*, and *qui*, for *lequel* *laquelle*. Ex.

Je craignois qu'il ne fit quelque Sottise.
I was afraid that he would commit some Impertinence.

Il voulut absolument que J'allasse le trouver.
He insisted absolutely, that I should go and see him.

Quoique je ne voulusse pas quelle sortit.
Though I would not permit that she should go out.

Il n'a pas été nécessaire qu'il levât des Troupes nouvelles.

It was not necessary that he should raise new Troops.

Quoi qu'il ait commandé qu'on prit les Armes.

Tho' he may have commanded that they should take up Arms.

J'avois souhaité que mon fils étudiait à Paris.

I had had a Desire that my Son should study at Paris.

J'aimerois mieux quelque chose de médiocre qui fut à bon marché.

I had rather have something more ordinary that would come cheap.

Il n'y eut jamais si bon Livre dont quelqu'un ne parlât mal.

There never was a Book ever so good, but some would speak ill of it.

Je n'aurois, ou Je n'eusse jamais crû, que vous voulussiez vous soumettre à une Condition si rude.

I should never have thought that you would have submitted to such hard Terms.

2 With the following Conjunctions, and Verbs expressing a Wish or Desire, as *Je voudrois que, Pleut à Dieu que au cas que, Si ce n'étoit que, Afin que, A ce que, De peur que, Encore que, Bien que, Avant que, Que ne. Ex.*

Je voudrois que nous eussions une bonne bouteille de vin.

I wish we had a Bottle of good Wine.

Plût à Dieu que cela ne fut point.

Would to God, it were not so.

En cas que Je pusse le faire, *In Case I could do it.*

Que Je ne fusse pas empêché.

That I were not hindered.

- 3 Lastly, tis also most elegantly used, omitting the Conjunctions *Encore que, Bien que, &c.* and putting the Nominative personal Pronoun after the Verb. Ex.

Personne n'est exempt des Arrêts de la Mort fut il Roi, ou Empereur. (*instead of*) encore qu'il fut Roi.

None are exempted from the Decrees of Death, were he King or an Emperor.

Il n'y a Creature si vieille, qui ne desire de vivre fut elle la plus pauvre & la plus miserable du Monde.

There is never an old Woman, but is desirous of living, were she ever so poor, and the most miserable Creature in the World.

The Perfect.

- 1 Is used after the same Conjunctions as in the Present of the Subjunctive Rule 1. and the same with Verbs expressing a Wish or Desire, Rule 2. and in the following Manner. Ex.

Au cas que j'aye receu de l'Argent.

In Case I have received any Money.

Si ce n'est qu'il n'ait receu ordre du Contraire.

Unless he may have received Orders to the Contrary.

Attendez jusques à ce que nous ayons diné.

Pray stay till we have dined.

Vous ne vous en irez pas, que vous n'ayez bù ce verre là.

You shall not go, till you have drank this Glass of wine.

2 'Tis used with the Present of the Indicative or Subjunctive and with the Perfect compound of the Indicative, or Perfect of the Subjunctive. Ex.

Je ne crois pas qu'il ait fait cela.

I don't believe that he has done that.

Quoi que je sois persuadé qu'il m'ait veu.

Tho' I am persuaded that he has seen me.

Je ne vous ai pas dit qu'il se soit battu.

I did not tell you that he has fought.

Quoi que Je n'aye pas affirmé, quelle lui ait écrit.

Though I have not affirmed that she has writ to him.

N. B. Instead of this Tense the French use the Perfect Compound of the Indicative.

First, with the Conjunction *Que*, when they speak of Things certain, as

Veux que j'ai fait. *Considering that I have done.*

Vous savez que je vous ai souvent dit.

You know that I have often told you.

2 With the Particle *Si* whether, when they speak of Things uncertain. As

Je doute s'il lui a écrit. *I question whether he has writ to him.*

Je ne sçai s'il a reçu des Lettres.

I know not whether he has received any Letters.

The First Pluperfect.

1 This Tense is called Pluperfect conditional, and denotes a Future Action as if it was past. 'Tis used when another Verb goes before or after it. 1. In the Imperfect.

2. In

2. In the first pluperfect of the Indicative, or second Pluperfect of the Subjunctive with the conditional particle *Si*, if. Ex.

- 1 Si quelqu'un m'aideroit, J'aurois plutot fait
If some Body did help, I should have sooner done.
- 1 Je me ferois deja couché si j'étois au logis
I had been abed by this Time, had I been at home.
- 2 Si J'avois eu, ou si J'eusse eu de l'Argent
J'aurois acheté un beau Cheval.
If I had had some Money, I had bought me a fine horse.

2 This Tense is also used after the Preterits of the same Verbs, expressed in the first Imperfect of the Subjunctive, Rule 5.

3 With the Conjunctions, *Que, que! O que! Des que, Aussi tot que, Volontiers*, with or without the Tenses above Rule 1. or with the present of the Indicative. Ex.

Je vous assure que je l'aurois fait.
I assure you that I would have done it.

Que vous m'auriez fait de plaisir!
What a pleasure you had done me!

Je ferois Volontiers venu, mais J'étois empêché.

I had come with all my Heart, but I was busy.

Vous m'aviez promis de m'écrire, aussi tot que vous seriez arrivé à Paris.

You promised to write to me, as soon as You arrived at Paris.

J'avois dit que je vous escrirois, des que J'aurois apres votre Demeure.

I said that I would write to you, as soon as I had learn't your Abode.

4 With the Conjunction *quand*, in the Sense of *quoique* though, then both Verbs are in the same Tense. Ex.

L

Quand

Quand il auroit eu mille vies, il n'en auroit pas échappé.

Tho' he had had a thousand Lives, he had not escaped it.

Quand vous vous en seriez allé sans me dire adieu, Je m'en serois pas formalisé.

Tho' you had gone without bidding me farewell, I should have taken no Offence thereat.

We may also say, *quand il eut eu mille vies, il n'en eut pas échappé. Quand vous vous en fussiez allé, Je ne m'en fusse pas formalisé.*

5 Lastly, tis used without Conjunctions in these, and the like Phrases. Ex.

Pour moi, Je n'aurois jamais crû cela de lui.

For my part I could never have thought that of him.

Qui auroit prévu un pareil accident.

Who could have foreseen such an Accident.

One may also say, *Je n'eusse jamais cru, &c. Qui eut prévu. &c.*

The Second Pluperfect.

I Is used after the Imperfect of the (1) Indicative, and first (2) Imperfect of the Subjunctive. Also after the two (3, 4) Preterperfects of the Indicative, and lastly, after the first (5. 6.) Pluperfects of the Indicative and Subjunctive. Ex.

1 Je ne croyois pas qu'il eut fait cela.

I did not believe that he had done that.

2 Je ne pourrois croire que nôtre Ami eut été capable d'une si grande folie, si vous n'en aviez été témoin.

I could not have thought that our Friend had been capable of so great a Folly, if you had not been witness to it.

- 3 On me dit hier que vous etiez marié; mais Je ne pus croire que vous l'eussiez fait sans m'en avertir.

I was told yesterday that you was married; but I could not believe that you had done it without acquainting me with it.

- 4 J'ai apprehendé que vous ne fussiez embarqué en cette Affaire.

I was afraid lest you were engaged in that Affair.

- 5 Je ne vous avois pas dit, qu'il eut mal parlé de vous.

I had not informed you that he had spoken Ill of you.

- 6 Je n'aurois pas crû, qu'il eut voulu faire cela.

I could never have thought that he would have done that.

- 2 Tis used with the following Conjunctions and with Adverbs expressing a Wish or Desire, viz. *Devant que, Volontiers, de bon Cœur, quand, quand bien que, encore que, Bien que, posé que, posé le cas que, Joint que, afin que, à ce que, Depeur que, pourvu que, Jusqu' à ce que, Je voudrois que, Pleut à Dieu que.* Ex.

Je savois deja tout devant que vous m'en eussiez averti.

I knew every thing, before you had informed me of it.

Je voudrois que sept heures fussent sonnées.

I could wish that seven o' Clock was already past.

Pleut à Dieu que J'eusse deja fait ce voyage.

Would to God I had already gone that Voyage.

Posé le cas que vous l'eussiez fait.

Grant, or suppose, that you had done it.

- 3 With the conditional Particle *Si*, *If*. Then both Verbs are put in the same Sense. Ex.

Si jeusse eu le loisir, je vous eusse visité

If I had been at Leisure, I had paid you a Visit.

Je n'en eusse rien sçeu, si vous ne l'eussiez dit

I had known nothing of the matter, if you had'nt told me.

Vous en eussiez eu votre part, si vous fussiez venu avec nous

You had had your Share of it, if you had come with us.

N. B. That *Si*, joined to the first Pluperfect of the Indicative, or this second Pluperfect of the Subjunctive, denotes the Action perfectly past: And vice versa, *Si*, joined to the Imperfect of the Ind. or Sub. denotes the Action Present or Future.

The Future.

- 1 Is used with the following Adverbs, *Quand*, *Lorsque*, *Dès que*, *Aussitot que*, *apres que*, *Incontinent apres que*, and the like. Ex.

Quand aurez vous fait? *When will you have done?*

Sitot que j'aurai écrit? *As soon as I have written?*

Lorsque j'aurai entendu des nouvelles de mon Frere

When I (shall) have heard News of my Brother.

Dès que Monsieur s'en sera allé, nous irons nous promener

As soon as the Gentleman is gone out, we will go a walking.

Render

Rendez moi mon Livre, sitot que vous l'aurez
leu

*Return me my Book as soon as you have read it,
Incontinent apres que ces Gens là seront partis
Immediately after those Folks are, (or shall be)
gone out.*

2 Sometimes this Tense is disjoined by the Adverb, as in these kind of Phrases. Ex.

J'aurai bientôt fait, *I shall soon have done.*
On vous aura peut être dit
You may perhaps have been told.

Of the Tenses of the Infinitive.

The Tenses of the Infinitive are not always turned into the same Tenses in *English* as they are in *French*: for their Infinitive Present is generally turn'd by the Participle Present, and their Preterit is sometimes turn'd into the Present, as you may see by what follows.

The Present and Preterit.

1 They are used after another Verb in any of the other Moods. Ex.

Que voulez vous faire? *What will you do?*
Je veus boire manger et me divertir.
I will eat, drink and be merry.
Je voudrois bien apprendre la Langue Françoise.
I would gladly learn the French Tongue.
Il me faut écrire une Lettre.
I must write a Letter.
Faites racommoder mes Souliers.
Let my Shoes be mended.

Il faut que je me fasse faire un habit.

I must get me a Suit of Cloaths made.

Je croyois vous faire plaisir.

I thought to do you a Kindness.

Il pense trouver la Pie au Nid, signifie,

He thinks himself sure (in his Expectation.)

² With these Prepositions and Conjunctions, *Après, Sans, Avant que de, Devant que de, Afin de, Afin de ne, De peur de, pour, pour ne.* Ex.

Après conter il faut boire.

After Reckoning comes Drinking, &c.

Après avoir long tems attendu.

After having waited a long while, or

After long waiting.

S'en aller sans rien dire, sans dire mot

To go away without speaking a word.

Il l'a dit sans y penser,

He said it without thinking, or

He spoke without a Thought.

Avant que de sortir. *Before we go out.*

Devant que de rien faire.

Before we do any Thing.

Afin de voir & d'entendre.

In order both to see and hear.

Afin de n'être pas oublié.

That we may not be forgot.

De peur de tomber. *For fear of falling.*

De peur de n'être pas payé.

For fear we should not be paid, or

Of not being paid.

Il a été pendu pour avoir derobé.

He was hanged for stealing.

Je ne suis pas une Riviere, pour ne retourner
en Arriere. *signifies,*

*I am not stubborn in my own Opinion, but that I
can be convinced by Reason.*

- 3 This Present is most elegantly used with the particle *De* in the beginning of a Sentence, instead of the Imperfect of the Indicative with the Particle *Si*. Ex.

De vous dire maintenant, *instead of*

Si je voulois maintenant vous dire.

If I had a mind to tell you now.

De vous raconter toute l'affaire comme elle s'est
passé.

*To relate to you the whole Affair as it happened,
or if I was to tell you.*

De vous écrire tout ce qui s'est passé en cette
Rencontre, il en faudroit faire un Volume
entier.

*If I was to write to you all the Circumstances of
that Adventure, it wou'd make a large Vo-
lume.*

- 4 This Present in many Verbs is used as a Noun Substantive in *French*, having the Nature of it; when the Article *Le* or *Un*, or a Pronoun Possessive is joined to it. And is turned in *English* sometimes by a Noun, and often by a Verb itself. Ex.

Cela ne vaut pas le parler.

That is not worth speaking of.

Il ne vaut pas le pendre.

He is not worth hanging.

Il a été au Lever du Roi.

He was at the King's Levee.

Un doux Baiser, *A sweet Kiss.*

Ceci est un bon Manger.

This is good Eating, or a good Dish.

Mon peu de Sçavoir. *My little Knowledge.*
 Le Mourir est aussi commun que le Naître.
Death is as common to Men as Birth itself,
 otherwise, *'Tis as common to die as to be born.*

Le Mourir, &c. N. B. This last Expression the Academy does not approve of.

The Participles are either Active or Passive.

- 1 The Participle active ends always in *ant*. 'Tis indeclinable, and is of all Numbers, Genders, and Persons, having the Force and Signification of the Verb 'tis derived from. Ex.

Le Roi etant assis sur son Throne.
The King being seated, or sitting upon his Throne.
 La Reine etant indisposée.
The Queen being indisposed.
 Les Anglois ayant attaqués les Ennemis.
The English having attacked their Enemies.
 Je les ai trouvés mangeants et beuvant.
I found them eating and drinking.
 Ces Dames ayant le verre a la main.
The Ladies having the Glass in Hand.

N. B. Were we to decline this Participle, we should say *La Reine etante*, *Nos Gens etants*, *Les Anglois Ayants* we should also say *Mangeants Beuvants*, and speaking of Women, we should say *Mangeantes Beuvantes*. But 'tis plain, that is not used.

- 2 This Participle is often used with the Particle *en*. Ex.

En parlant on apprend à parler.
By speaking one learns to speak.

En forgeant on devient Forgeron. *Prov.*
 signifying, *Practice makes perfect.*

- 3 However we must observe, There are some Participles Active, which take the Nature and Form of a Noun, either Substantive, or Adjective. Then they are declined, that is, they vary in Gender and Number, such as *Charmant, Changeant, Contredisant, Agissant, Accordant, Medisant,* and many others. *Ex.*

C'est un homme changeant, *He's an unconstant Man.*

C'est une femme charmante, *She's a charming Woman.*

Les François sont Changeants, *The French are fickle.*

Les Etoiles sont brillantes, *The Stars are shining.*

Des Sons accordants, des Sons discordants.

Tunable Sounds, untunable or discording Sounds.

Une humeur contredisante, *A contradicting Temper.*

Une femme medisante, *A back-biting Woman.*

Un penchant à l'amour, *An inclining to Love.*

C'est un homme agissant, *He's an active Man, or stirring Man, (from the Verb sig,) to act or stir, &c.*

Ce sont des Raisons pressantes, *These are urgent Reasons, or pressing Reasons.*

Son humeur est fort repugnante à la Mienne.

His Humour is very repugnant to mine, (or contrary.)

N. B. That *ayant* and *étant* never vary.

- 1 The Participle Passive has five different Terminations, as has been shewn in the four Conjugations. When the Verb is in the Passive Voice. This Participle is always declinable, and agrees in Gender and Number with the Nominative of the Verb. Ex.

Il est aimé, elle est aimée.

He is loved, she is loved.

Ils sont aimés, elles sont aimées.

They are loved, or beloved.

Les Lettres qui ont été reçues.

The Letters which have been received.

Mes Amis sont occupés à travailler pour moi.

My Friends are employed in my Interest.

- 2 When this Participle is joined to an Active Verb, whose Tenses are compounded with the Verb *Avoir*, 'tis indeclinable, and when compounded with the Verb *Etre*, 'tis declinable.

But this Rule is very variable, and as Authors differ in their Sentiments upon several nice Points; 'twere endless to set down all the *pro* and *con*, on this Subject: Therefore I shall only select the surest Rules that can be depended on.

The Participle Passive is indeclinable in Active Verbs.

- 1 When there is neither Noun nor Pronoun in the Accusative going before it. Ex.

J'ai reçu vos Lettres. *I received your Letters.*

Il a mangé des Perdrix. *He has eaten some Partridges.*

Elle ne m'a écrit que deux Lignes.

She wrote me but two Lines.

- 2 When the Nominative is after the Verb. Ex.

La Douleur que m'a causé sa Mort.

The Grief which his or her Death has caused me.

La Peine que m'a donné cette Affaire.

The Trouble that Affair has given me.

Les Lois que s'étoient impoté les Chretiens.

The Laws which the Christians had imposed on themselves.

- 3 When the Verb following the Relative *que*, is used impersonally. Ex.

Les Seditions qu'il a fallu appaiser.

The Insurrections which they were obliged to suppress.

La Tempête qu'il a fait, a causé bien du Damage.

The Tempest that happened has done a great deal of Damage.

- 4 When the Participle is followed by a Noun in the Accusative. Ex.

Le Commerce l'a rendu puissante.

Trade has rendered her powerful.

Ce malheur les a rendu prudents.

That Misfortune has made them wise.

Elle s'est fait Religieuse, *She's turn'd Nun.*

Elle s'en est rendu Maîtresse.

She is become Mistress of him, or her, i. e.

She has got the better of him, or crows over him.

- 5 When the Relative is governed by another Verb, and not by the Participle, or that the Verb and the Participle are as inseparable. Ex.

C'est une Regle que j'ai appris à faire.

'Tis a Rule which I have learnt to do.

Elles se font fait peindre.

They have had their Pictures drawn:

On les a laissé passer. *They have let them pass.*

C'est une chose que j'ai crû vous devoir dire.

'Tis a Thing which I thought myself obliged to tell you.

- 6 When the Relative is governed by an Infinitive understood. Ex.

Il m'a fait toutes les Amitiés qu'il a sçeu.

He has shewn me all the Friendship he possibly could.

Il a rendu a son Pere tous les Services quil a deu.

He has rendered his Father all the Service he was obliged to.

According to this Rule *Faire* (to shew or do) is understood in the first Phrase, and *Rendre* (to render or do) in the second.

- 7 When the Subjunctive is put after the Participle. Ex.

C'est une Peine qu'il a crû, qu'elle auroit deu prendre.

'Tis a Labour which he thought she should have undergone.

C'est une Consequence que J'ai pretendu qu'on tirât.

'Tis a Consequence from which I presumed one might infer.

or, I presumed one might draw this Consequence from it.

By these Examples 'tis plain, that the Relative Pronoun has no Relation to the Participle, but to the Verb following.

The Participle Passive is declinable in Active Verbs.

- 1 When a personal or relative Pronoun in the Accusative, or the Name of the Thing or Person, who is the Patient and not the Agent, comes before the Auxiliary *Avoir*, and the Participle, then the Participle must agree with it. Ex.

Ils ont quitté la Place qu'ils avoient assiégée.

They have drawn off from the Place which they had besieged.

J'ai reçu l'Étoffe que vous m'avez envoyée.

I received the Stuff which you sent me.

J'ai perdu les Gants que vous m'aviez donnés.

I have lost the Gloves which you had given me.

Faites moi sçavoir si vous avez reçu les lettres que Je vous ai écrites.

Let me know whether you have received the Letters which I wrote to you.

Vous nous avez allarmés. *You have allarm'd us.*

Je l'ai cherchée. *I sought for her.*

Nous les avons leües. *We have read them.*

- 2 When a Noun or Pronoun in the Accusative has Relation to the Participle, and not to the other Verbs. Ex.

Il a sous son pouvoir tous les peuples rangés.

He has all the People at his beck; under his Thumb; at his nodd; at his disposal.

Il a par sa valeur Cent Provinces conquises.
*He has conquered an hundred Provinces by his Bra-
 very.*

Des foldats qu'on a contrainsts de marcher.

Soldiers whom they have compelled to march.

Des Personnes qu'on a accusées d'avoir volé.

Persons who had been accused of Theft.

Tis the same in reflective Verbs, where the Participle has relation to the Accufative Pronoun; which is the Patient. Ex.

Caton s'est tué. *Cato killed himself.*

Lucrece s'est tuée. *Lucretia killed herself.*

Except when the said Patient governs another Participle passive, or something else after it. Then the first Participle varies not. Ex.

Cette femme s'est crevé les yeux
That Woman has put out her Eyes.

Elle s'est rendu la Maitresse.

She made herself Mistress, or

She has got the upper Hand.

Elle s'est trouvé trompée.

She found herself deceiv'd.

Elles se sont senti moquées.

They were sensible they were laugh'd at.

Ell s'est trouvé Innocente en Justice.

She was found Innocent before the Judge.

Cette Affaire s'est trouvé fort embarrassée.

That Affair has proved very intricate.

By this 'tis plain, that the reflective Verb has a passive Signification, and that *s'est trouvé*, is put for *a été trouvé*. But Custom makes a Rule, and this is done to please the Ear and make the Sentence run smooth.

However, in masculine Nouns, 'Tis better to follow the General Rule of Reflective Verbs, by agreeing the Participle Passive with their Nominatives and Accusatives. Ex.

Ils se font veus obligés.

They saw themselves obliged, or compelled.

Ils se font rendus puissants.

They made themselves powerful.

Nos Amis se font trouvés assez forts.

Our Friends found themselves strong enough.

NOTA BENE.

When the Verbs *Aller* and *Venir* in their Compound Tenses are followed by a Verb in the Infinitive with a relative pronoun in the Dative or Accusative. The Participle is declinable when the Relative immediately follows, but indeclinable when it goes before it. Ex.

Elle est allée lui parler } *She went to speak to*
 Elle lui est allé parler } *him.*

Ils sont venus se plaindre.

Ils se sont venu plaindre.

They came to complain.

Note again that the French say in the Genitive.

Le peu d'Affection qu'il m'a temoigné,
 (and not temoignée.)

The little Affection he has shewn me.

But if the Genitive is in the plural, and the noun implies a Thing that can be numbered, than the Participle must be in the plural also. Ex.

Le peu de pistoles que J'ai gagnées (*not gagné*)
The few Pistoles that I have won.

Observe as a General Rule.

That the Participle is declinable, when the Relative Pronoun has Relation to the Participle; and indeclinable when the Pronoun is governed by another Verb, or when the Participle and the following Verb make but one Expression, and are as inseparable.





A

R E M A R K

O N T H E

E N G L I S H T O N G U E .

IT may be observed in most Writings that *I be,* &c. is often used for the Singular in the Present Tense of the Subjunctive Mood, instead of *I may or can be.* As also *I were,* &c. for the Singular of the Imperfect Tense of the same Mood, instead of *I should, would, could, or might be.* How just these Singulars are, I will not pretend absolutely to determine. For such popular Expressions being used by good Writers, are almost established by custom *norma loquendi,* and have so far prevailed, that (I doubt) I have sometimes been led into those Errors (which the Reader I hope will excuse, since the phrase may be easily rectified, as you will see by the Example in the next paragraph. For according to the *English Grammar,* the present and imperfect Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood are expressed, the one by *I may or can,* the other by *I should, would, could, or might,* joined to the verb, or by the Verb in its simple Tense each, which though like the Present and Imperfect of the Indicative; yet having a Con-

junction,

junction, or other Verb to govern it, makes the Tense belong to the Subjunctive Mood.

An Example on the foresaid popular Manner of Expression, In page 71 Line 2. I wrote in the Imperfect Tense, *that I were not hindered*, I believe it would be better to say, *that I might not be hindered*, or *in case I should not be hindered*, whereas the present would be, *if I am not hindered*, instead of, *If I be not hindered*.

I shall now make a little Remark on the FORCE and ENERGY of some of these defective Verbs, which are generally used in the Conjugation of all *English* Verbs. Thus for Example, *should*, *would*, *could* or *might*, when used as Auxiliars, are Tokens of the imperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood, and of the pluperfect form'd from it: So, *shall* and *will*, in like manner, are Tokens of the Future of the Indicative, and of the Future of the Subjunctive form'd from it. Thus,

Should, expresses a Sort of Obligation on the Agent.

Would, shews the Action to proceed from the will or Desire, if not followed by an Exceptive.

Could, expresses an absolute Power to have been in the Agent, or a Power of Inclination suppressed.

Might, declares a power of Liberty or Choice.

So *shall* and *will*, the one expresses a Condition, or an Injunction with the different Agents, consenting or commanding; the other is absolute, positive, or consenting.

These the French will find hard to express. Ex. He shall or will do it. (in French) *Il le fera*.

You

You see the French does not declare, whether the Action proceeds from an Injunction, or command to the Agent, or if it proceeds from his free Will and Desire. Tis true, it may be done; but it must be by a kind of Circumlocution, which is thus,

If there is any Stress or Emphasis upon the Auxiliary in English, the said Auxiliary becoming an absolute Verb, these require another Verb, or Adverb to express the Force of them in French. Ex.

Thou *shalt* do it. *Tu le feras absolument.*

I *will* do it. *Je veux le faire.*

et cætera.

And even when there is no Command, or Stress upon these Tokens of the Future. We must take Care how we use them, for Example Mr. Boyer, under the Word *asseurer*, &c. says, *I dare undertake the King shall forgive you.* I don't know how he can put a *shall* upon his Majesty.

Another French Man spoke as improper, when he said, *O! Lard! I will drown, I will drown myself*; which prevented a Man his Companion from endeavouring to save him (as they were swimming together) thinking 'twas his absolute Intention; he left him to take his Fate.

So a *French Gentleman*, meeting an *English man* in the *Strand*, said *Saire I will go to Commune Gardeen.* Sir said the other, I have no Objection to it: *Yees Saire I will go.* The Reply was, *do as you please.* The Stranger wanted a Direction, and not saying *I wou'd go*, was left to find his Way.

By

By the various Ways of Expression the English have in all their Tenses (which would be too tedious and dull a Work to give Examples of here) you see that the English Tongue has the Advantage of being more expressive, copious, concise, and nervous, than the French, or any other modern Language. Therefore Foreigners, especially, ought to observe the different Significations of the above Auxiliaries, and the other Tokens of Tenses of our English Verbs, or else they will be liable to gross Blunders, which may be farther explained to them by their Master.

F I N I S.





PHRASES FAMILIERES.

FAMILIAR PHRASES.

Pour appeller et demander To call and to ask.

^a	Comment appelez vous cela?	<i>How do you call that?</i>
	Comment appelle-t-on cela?	<i>How do they call that?</i>
	Comment cela s'appelle-t-il?	<i>How is that called?</i>
^b	Qu'est-ce-que cela?	<i>What is that?</i>
^c	Qu'y a-t-il?	<i>What's the Matter?</i>
	Ce n'est rien.	<i>It is nothing.</i>
	C'est peu de Chose.	<i>'Tis a small Matter.</i>
	Que vous importe?	<i>What's that to you?</i>
	Que cela vous fait il?	<i>How does that affect you?</i>

^a P. 1. Mr. Arnoux gives us these Circumlocutions, Comment est ce que vous appelez cela? Comment est ce qu'on appelle cela? Comment est ce que cela s'appelle. With the other three Expressions in the same Sense as above. To which he gives but one English in the Active Voice, which must be puzzling to a Scholar to learn six different French Expressions for one English. Whereas we can express ourselves in the Active, Passive, and Impersonal, as well as the French.

^b Also Qu'est ce que c'est que cela? and,

^c Page 2. Qu'est ce que c'est qu'il y a? Mr. Richelet tells us, that tho' such Interrogations are used in common Discourse, yet they are not so proper, but we must say Qu'y-a-t-il? &c.

Cela ne vous fait de rien.	<i>That does not concern you.</i>
Si cela vous fesoit quelque chose, je vous le dirois.	<i>If it signified any thing to you, I would tell you.</i>
d A qui en avez vous ?	} <i>What wou'd you be at ?</i>
A qui en voulez vous ?	
design or aim at (and are used with some Resentment.	<i>What do you intend design or aim at</i>
Que vous plait-il, ou que vous souhaitez vous ?	} <i>What wou'd you please to have ?</i>
Je voudrois bien parler à Monsieur.	<i>I wou'd speak to the Gentleman.</i>
Je voudrois bien faire la Révérence à Madame.	<i>I desire to pay my Respects to my Lady.</i>
Elle n'est pas céans	<i>She is not within.</i>
Elle n'est pas à la Maison ou au logis.	<i>She is not at home</i>
Je vais vous annoncer.	<i>I am going to give Notice that you are here.</i>
Donnez vous la peine d'entrer.	<i>Please to walk in.</i>
Monsieur fera à vous sur le Champ.	<i>The Gentleman will wait on you immediately.</i>
Qui fait ce Bruit là ?	<i>Who makes that Noise ?</i>
D'où vient tant de Tapage ou de Tintamarre ?	<i>What's the Reason of so much Noise or Racket ?</i>
Pourquoi fait on là un si grand Charivari ?	<i>What's the Reason of all that Clutter ?</i>

* Page 2. These two Phrases, he says signify. What wou'd you please to have? Whereas they are rather used by Way of Resentment: 'Tis true he allows them another Meaning, (he says) when a Person is in a Passion, which are very improper and quite out of Character, especially from a Servant to his Lady, as in Page 145. N. This same Fault is in Mr. Boyer's Dictionary. But we must further observe, that if Masters and Mistresses, in some Parts remote from Paris, bear with such rude Expressions from Country Servants who know no better, Yet a French Master ought to teach the Purity of the Language, not its Corruptions.

Quel Fracas fait on là ?	<i>What a Havock they make there ?</i>
On met la Maison sens dessus dessous.	<i>They turn the House topsy turvy.</i>
On ne s'entend pas parler.	<i>One cannot hear one another speak.</i>
Ces Femmes ne font que causer, jaser, babiller, et caqueter.	<i>Those Women do nothing but prattle, tattle, prate and chatter.</i>
Elle est dans son Cabinet.	<i>She is in her Closet.</i>
Elle est à sa Toilette.	<i>She is at her Toilet.</i>
J'ai été ce Matin à sa Toilette.	<i>I was this Morning at her Levee.</i>
Elle est à s'habiller.	<i>She is dressing herself.</i>
Vous pouvez entrer.	<i>You may walk in.</i>
Quand elles sont après à en decoudre, elles ne departent pas.	<i>When they come to sending and proving there is no End of their Clack.</i>
Elles ne finissent pas.	<i>There's no End with 'em.</i>
Elles n'ont jamais fait.	<i>They have never done.</i>
Ce n'est jamais fait avec elles.	<i>'Tis never over with 'em.</i>
Elles disputent.	<i>They wrangle.</i>
Dieu veuille que la Religion ne soit pas interessée dans leur Dispute.	<i>'Tis well, if Religion is not lugg'd or brought into the Squabble.</i>
Elles ont un flux de Bouche inexprimable.	<i>They have an inexpressible Volubility of the Tongue.</i>
Elles parlent si vite, quelles	<i>They talk so fast, they</i>

* Page 3. Culbuter ses Mots is not the French Expression; they say manger ses Mots, and we say to clip ones Words. The same he makes Use of Page 15. thus, Vous culbutez la moitié de vos Mots, which might be turned thus. You knock your Words out of Joint, but this is somewhat low.

- mangent* la moitié de leur Mots. *clip half their Words.*
- L'une repond que l'autre n'a pas encore fini de parler. *One answers before the other has half done speaking.*
- Quelle volubilité de babil. *What a Torrent of Prattle.*
- Quelle impetuofité de langue! *With what Eagerness do they chatter!*
- En voila une fur tout qui a eu de la peine à prendre parti. *There is one especially cou'd hardly wedge in a Word.*
- Auffi vous verrez quelle tiendra bon jusqu'au bout. *And you'll find she'll hold out to the laft.*
- Elle n'en demordera point. *She wont quit her Hold.*
- Elle ne lui en cederà pas. *She wont bate her an Inch.*
- Elle terraffera toutes les autres. *She'll prove too hard for them all*
- C'est dommage quelle ne foit Trembleufe. *'Tis Pity she is not a Quaker.*
- Qu'elle precheroit bien! *How well she wou'd hold forth!*
- Allons nous en. *Let's be gone.*
- Nos Oreilles ont eté affez étourdies, *Our Ears are stunn'd enough.*
- La Tête m'en fait mal. *They have made my Head ach.*
- Je n'y puis plus tenir. *I can't hold out any longer.*
- Qui pourroit refifter, oute - nir à ce Bruit là? *Who can withstand that Noise?*
- C'est un Galimatias, un Brouillamini épouvantable. *It is balderdash a meer Hotch potch, it has neither Head nor Tail.*
- Elles ne favent ce qu'elles difent. *They don't know what they fay.*

Elles ne savent plus ou elles en font.	<i>They scarce know the Ground of their Quarrel.</i>
Elles vont peut être se quereller.	<i>They'll perhaps go to quarrelling.</i>
Elles se chanteront leur Game <small>(low but)</small>	<i>They'll tell one another their own.</i>
Elles se feront la Mercuriale, ou Elles se laveront la Tête. <small>(fig.)</small>	<i>They'll rattle one another to some Tune.</i>
f Elles se diront des Sottises.	<i>They'll call one another Names.</i>
Elles se peigneront.	<i>They'll pull one another's Caps.</i>
Leur Demelé finira peut être comme le festin des Lapithets. c-a-d.	<i>We shall have the Desert (falsly written Detert) of the Lapithæ. i. e.</i>
Elles se chamailleront.	<i>They'll at last fall together by the Ears.</i>
Pour demander des Nouvelles.	To enquire about News.
Bon jour, Monsieur.	<i>Good Morrow, Sir.</i>
Quelles nouvelles y-at-il?	<i>What News is stirring?</i>
Quelles bonnes nouvelles nous direz vous?	<i>What good News have you for us?</i>
Que dit-on de nouveau?	<i>What News is there?</i>
N'y a-t-il rien de nouveau dans vôtre quartier.	<i>Is there no News at your End of the Town?</i>
N'y a-t-il point de nouvelles.	<i>Is there no News?</i>

f Dire ses sottises. (Does not signify.) To talk like Simpletons to one another, as Mr. Arnoux has translated it.

On dit que. On assure que. le bruit court que.	'Tis said that. 'Tis confidently given out that. 'Tis reported that.
Il y a bien des nouvelles.	There's a great deal of News.
Il y a de grandes nouvelles.	There's great News.
On croit qu'il y aura guerre.	'Tis believed we shall have a War.
Il y a de grandes Affaires sur le Tapis.	There are great Affairs on the Carpet.
On parle du mariage du Prince avec la Princesse.	The Marriage of the Prince with the Princess is talk'd of.
Monsieur se marie avec Mademoiselle.	Mr. marries Madam.
Monsieur épouse Mademoiselle.	Mr. espouses Madam.
C'est un excellent parti Elle a un bien considerable, elle a deux ou trois mille Livres sterlins de Rente.	'Tis an excellent Match. She has a considerable Fortune; she has two or three thousand Pounds a Year.
Elle a plus de vingt mille Livres sterlins en mariage.	She has above twenty thousand Pounds to her Portion.
C'est un mariage bien assorti.	'Tis a very suitable Match.
La Ceremonie du Mariage se fera dans quinze Jours.	The Marriage will be consummated in a Fortnight.
Le Prêtre n'y a pas encore passé.	The Priest has not yet confirmed it.
Il n'y a que la Cérémonie à faire.	There's nothing but the Ceremony wanting.
Pourquoi les Prêtres se melent-ils de faire la Célébration du Mariage?	Why do the Priests take upon 'em the Celebration of Marriage?

Par la même raison que les
Evêques font la Céré-
monie du Couronnement
des Rois.

*For the same Reason as
the Bishops perform
the Ceremony of the
Coronation of Kings.*

Pour mener.

To carry or lead.

In relation to Persons, meaning, which are not lifted up.

Menez Monsieur avec vous
chez Madame

*Take Mr. with you to
Madam.*

Si vous le menez, et que
vous le lui presentiez, il
sera bien reçu sous vous
auspices.

*If you take him with
you, and introduce him,
he will be well re-
ceived on your account.*

Remenez le chez elle.

*Bring him again to her
House.*

Si vous m'amenez Monsieur
vous me ferez honneur.

*If you bring the Gentle-
man here, you will
do me an honour.*

Si vous me le rameniez, je
vous aurois obligation.

*If you'd bring him here
again, I should be
much obliged to you.*

Si vous l'emmenez je serai
fort fâchée contre vous.

*If you take him away,
I shall be angry with
you.*

Si vous ne le remmenez, j'en
tomberai malade.

*If you don't take him
back I shall be sick.*

Sa Présence me fait mal au
Coeur.

*The Sight of him turns
my Stomach.*

Il ne sçait pas vivre.

*He knows not how to
behave.*

Il n'a point de politesse.

He is very ill bred.

Il est trop grossier, et trop
libre.

*He has too much of the
homespun, and is too
soon at home.*

Il me fait toujours plaisir.	<i>He always pleases me.</i>
Il fera toujours le bien venu.	<i>He shall always be welcome.</i>
Il a le don de me plaire.	<i>He has got the Knack of pleasing me.</i>
Je l'aime. j'en suis éprise.	<i>I love him. I am smitten with him.</i>
J'en suis coiffée, c'est un Entêtement que je ne puis vaincre.	<i>He has such an Influence over me that I shall never shake it off.</i>

*Pour porter.**To carry Things*

That we lift up, or meaning Persons who cannot walk.

Portez ce Livre chez le Relieur.	<i>Carry that Book to the Bookbinder.</i>
Reportez le, pour qu'il le dore.	<i>Carry it back for to be gilt.</i>
Apportez ici ce Livre.	<i>Bring hither that Book.</i>
Rapportez le moi vous dis je.	<i>Bring it back to me I tell you.</i>
Emportez le, otez le de devant moi.	<i>Take it away, take it out of my Sight.</i>
Rempportez le, et le remettez où vous l'avez pris.	<i>Take it away again, and put it where you had it.</i>
Il faut faire porter ce Malade à l'Hospital.	<i>We must get this sick person sent to the Hospital.</i>
Il s'est cassé la jambe, faites le porter chez moi.	<i>He has broke his Leg carry him to my House.</i>
Reportez cet enfant chez sa Nourisse	<i>Carry that Child back to its Nurse.</i>
Apportez cet Enfant que je le baise.	<i>Bring that Child hither that I may kiss him.</i>

Rap-

Raportez moi cet Enfant
que je lui fasse une petite
caresse.

Emportez cet Enfant il
me fait mal à la tête à force
de crier.

Rempportez le dans la
Chambre de sa Mie.

*Bring the Child to me
again, that I may make
much of him.*

*Take away that Child
his crying makes my
Head-ach.*

*Carry him away a-
gain into the Nursery.*

Pour remercier.

To thank.

Je vous remercie Mr.

Je vous suis obligé.

Je vous rends grâces de
cette amitié.

Je vous rends mille grâces
de cette faveur.

Je vous suis tout acquis.

Je n'oublierai jamais la
grâce que vous me faites.

Je me souviendrai tou-
jours des Bienfaits que j'ai
reçus de vous.

Il n'y a pas de quoi, ou
cela n'en vaut pas la peine,
c'est une bagatelle.

Je me ferai toujours un
vrai plaisir de vous obliger.

Faites moi naître l'Oc-
casion de vous être utile.

Je la saisirai.

Je ne l'échapperai pas.

I thank you Sir.

I am obliged to you.

*I thank you for this
Friendship.*

*I give you a thousand
Thanks for this Favour.*

*I am wholly at your
Devotion.*

*I shall never forget
the Favour you do me.*

*I shall always re-
member the good Offices
you have done me.*

*'Tis not worth men-
tioning, 'tis but a Trifle.*

*It will always be a
sensible pleasure to me to
oblige you.*

*Give me an Oppor-
tunity of being service-
able to you.*

I'll lay hold of it.

I will not let it slip.

J'espère

C

J'espere que j'aurai ma revanche.

J'usurai envers vous, tôt ou tard de Représailles.

Je vous estime, je vous considère.

Je vous ai toujours distingué.

Que ne doit-on pas faire pour une personne de vôtre Distinction ?

Que ne ferois-je pas pour vous ?

Je suis confus de toutes vos Civilités.

Mr. J'attends vos Ordres.

N'avez vous rien à me commander ?

Vous n'avez qu'à parler.

Que j'aurai de Joye de m'acquiter de vos Commandemens.

Je ne mourrai jamais Content que je ne vous témoigne ma Reconnoissance.

Assurez Madame de mes tres humbles respects.

Faites mes Compliments à Monsieur.

Mes obeissances tres humbles à Mademoiselle.

Vous êtes trop Ceremonieux.

I hope I shall have an Opportunity of making a return.

Sooner or later I shall retaliate the same.

I esteem you, I honour you.

I always valued you.

What is there we ought not to do for a Person of your Merit ?

What would I not do for you.

Your Civilities put me out of Countenance.

Sir I wait your Orders.

Have you no Commands for me ?

You need only speak.

What a Pleasure it will be to me to execute your Commands.

I shall find some opportunity to shew (to make) you my acknowledgment.

Give my humble Respects to Madam.

Pay my Compliments to Mr.

My most obedient Service to the young Lady.

You are too full of Ceremonies.

Finissons.

Finissons. Point de Cere-
monies.

*Adone. No Ceremo-
nies.*

De quoi s'agit-il ?

*What's the matter in
question ?*

Mettez moi au Fait.

*Let me into the Af-
fair.*

Les Compliments m'en-
nuient.

Compliments tire me.

C'est de l'eau benite de
Cour.

*They are Court Pro-
mises ; i. e. fair empty
Words.*

Vous me louez toujours.

*You are always prais-
ing me.*

Je n'aime pas les Louan-
ges.

*I love not to be prai-
sed.*

Je sens bien quand on me
donne de l'Encens.

*I know very well
when I am flattered.*

Je n'aime pas qu'on me
donne de l'Encensoir par le
nez.

*I don't love to be flat-
tered ironically, or to be
play'd upon.*

*For the Difference of these two Phrases, see my Critical
Vocabulary.*

Entrez Monsieur, vous
ne serez pas de trop.

*Come in Sir, your
Company will be no Su-
pernumary.*

Mettez vôtre chapeau, ou
couvrez vous.

*Put on your Hat, or
be covered.*

Je n'oublierai pas le re-
spect que je vous dois.

*I know the respect I
owe you.*

Je ne sortirai point des
bornes de mon Devoir.

*I will not exceed the
bounds of my Duty.*

Je suis encore de reste en-
vers vous des obligations que
je vous ai.

*I am still in your debt
for the Favours you have
done me.*

C'est un Rendeur de petits soins.

He is an officious Spark.

Pour assurer & nier.

To affirm and deny.

A propos de ce que vous me dites, il me vient une pensée.

Now you are speaking of that, a thought comes into my head.

Permettez moi de vous dire.

Give me leave to tell you.

Je ne m'inscris pas en faux contre ce que vous dites.

I don't undertake to disprove what you say.

Je voudrois seulement que vous me permiffiez e vous dire.

I beg you would give me leave to tell you.

Je crains qu'on ne vous en impose sur mon compte.

I fear you have been impos'd upon in relation to me.

Je vous crois, je ne dis pas que non.

I believe you, I don't deny it.

On m'en a imposé, ou m'en a fait accroire.

I have been imposed on, I have been put upon.

Il est de mauvaises Gens qui ne cherchent qu'à tromper.

There are vile people who delight to deceive.

Je crois qu'oui, je crois que non.

I believe so, I don't believe it.

Les menteurs sont des Gens bien haïssables.

Lyars are very odious People.

Le mensonge est le premier pas qui conduit à la Greve.

Lying is the first step to the Gallows.

Je ne mentirois pas pour
tout l'Or du Monde.

D'honneur, il n'en est
rien.

Comptez sur ma Parole.

J'aimerois mieux mourir
que de mentir.

Celui qui a une fois men-
ti, quand il diroit la Verité,
on ne le croiroit pas.

Quand on a menti on a
perdu l'Honneur.

*I would not lie for all
the gold in the World.*

*Upon my Honour,
there's nothing in't.*

Depend upon my Word.

*I would sooner die
than tell a lie.*

*He who is once catch'd
in a Lie, will not be
believed though he tells
Truth.*

*A Lie makes a for-
feiture of Honour.*

L'Honneur est comme une Isle escarpée et
sans bords,

Ou, l'on ne rentre plus, des qu'on en est
dehors.

BOILEAU.

*Honour's a craggy Steep which Seas sur-
round,*

By them who quit it, never after found.

(Signifying)

That Reputation once lost, can scarce ever be recovered.

Si

g Mr. Arnoux has rendered it thus ;

*Honour's like a steep Island without Shores, where as soon
as one is out of, one can never return.*

I cannot make *English* of that, for an Island is surrounded
with Shores of one kind or another ; whereas *Boileau* com-
pares *Honour or Reputation* to a steep or slippery Rock in the

Sea,

Si vous ne me voulez pas croire, J'ose vous assurer, que vous avez tort.

Que voulez vous que j'y fasse.

Je ne saurois qu'y faire.

Si cela étoit faux, je n'aurois pas le front de vous le soutenir.

On pourroit peut être excuser une petite Bourde.

Il faut avoir de l'Impudence pour soutenir un mensonge.

Je ne puis me rendre à vos Raïsons.

Vous cherchez des Detours et des Circonlocutions.

La Verité doit être nuë.

Il ne faut point l'envelopper.

Je me rends à vos Raïsons.

Je consens à tout ce que vous dites.

Il faut toujours dire la franche Verité.

If you will not believe me, I take upon me to aver, you are in the wrong.

What would you have me do.

I cannot help it.

If that was false, I should not have the boldness to assert it.

One might perhaps excuse a Fib, Fun, or Sham.

One must have a good Share of Impudence to stand in a Falsehood.

Your Arguments don't convince me.

You use Fetches and Circumlocutions.

Truth ought to be naked.

One must not disguise it.

You have convinced me, you are right.

I agree to what you say.

One must always speak the naked Truth.

Toutes

Sea, surrounded with a deep Water called a Bold Shore, which when quitted, slid off, or parted from, is *sans bords*, signifying, *sans lieu pour aborder* i. e. it has no Strand, or landing place, to get on it again.

Toutes les Veritez ne sont par bonnes à dire.

All Truths are not to be spoken at all Times.

Tenez toujours vôtre Parole.

Be always as good as your Word.

Soyez homme de parole.

Keep your promise.

Un honnête Homme doit toujours tenir sa Promesse.

An honest Man must always be as good as his Word.

Il n'y a que le vrai qui puisse plaire.

Truth alone has the power to please.

Quand on parle, il ne faut pas se servir de Detour.

When we speak, it must be without Subterfuge or Evasion.

Sur une jeune Demoiselle.

Concerning a young Lady.

Voilà une jeune Demoiselle bien aimable.

There's a very amiable young Lady!

Elle a tous les Traits réguliers.

Her Features are all exact.

Elle a un teint de Lys et de Roses.

Her Complexion is like Lillies and Roses.

C'est une Brune piquante.

She's a charming black Beauty.

C'est une belle Blonde.

She's a fair Beauty.

Une Blonde est plus brillante et une Brune a quelque chose de plus * piquant.

A fair Woman is more pleasing to the Eye, but the brown One is more inviting.

C'est une Brunette qui a l'oeil fripon.

She's a brown Maid with a roguish Eye.

Que

* Piquant, i. e. *Commovendis Animis aptus.*

Que ses yeux sont vifs et bien fendus!

Elle a les yeux mourants.

Que ses Cheveux sont beaux!

Qu'elle a un beau, Front, une petite bouche, et de belles Dents.

Que ses Levres sont vermeils.

C'est un Minois à piper les plus rusés.

C'est une Matoise des plus raffinées.

Elle fait bien jouer de la prunelle.

Son Col est blanc comme l'Albâtre.

Elle a les Oreilles rondes et bien petites.

Que sa Gorge est blanche, ronde, et bien placée!

Qu'elle Taille qu'elle est fine!

Elle est faite au tour, à charmer, à peindre, à ravir.

Elle a les plus beaux bras du monde on dirait qu'ils sont faits au tour.

Qu'elle a le Port noble.

What fine sparkling and large Eye she has.

She has languishing Eyes.

What fine Hair she has!

What a fine Forehead, A little Mouth, and fine Teeth she has.

How red her Lips are.

She has a Look would trapan the most Cunning.

She's a cunning Gipsy.

She understands ogling well.

Her Neck is as white as Alabaster.

Her Ears are round and very small.

How fair and full breasted she is.

What a beautiful fine Shape.

She is charmingly made, or she is very handsome.

She has the finest Arms that can be seen, one would think them artificially turned.

What a noble Gate she has.

Que ses pieds sont petits.

What little Feet she has.

Elle marche divinement.

How charmingly she steps it.

Elle est sous les armes.

She's dress'd out, she cuts a flash.

Elle fait la sucrée.

She's a prim Lass, a snikin Girl.

*Sur une Femme dé-
goutante.*

*Upon a disagree-
able Woman.*

Voyez vous cette maufade Créature ?

Do you see that clumsy ill-made Creature.

Cela se veut donner des airs de qualité.

She affects to look big, or she sets up for Quality.

C'est une petite Roturière.

*She is of mean Ex-
traction.*

C'est une Bourgeoise, qui veut figurer avec les Dames.

She's a Plebeian, and affects a Rank among Ladies of Quality.

Il y a des Gens obscurs qui veulent aller du pair et compagnon avec les Grands.

There are some low-life People who affect to go Cheek by Jowl with illustrious Persons.

C'est une Egrillarde.

She's a buxom Wench.

C'est une Effrontée.

She's a brazen Face.

Qu'elle est mal-batie !

How aukward she is !

Elle est fort mal-mise.

She is in a scurvy Tire.

C'est une Coquette des plus fieffées.

*She is an arrant Co-
quet.*

Ses ajustemens lui vont mal.

Her dress does not sit well on her.

Ell ne revient à personne.

She is no ways taking.

Rien ne lui sied, ell re-semble à une Fanchon.

*Nothing becomes her,
She is like a Scullion-
Wench.*

Elle a beau affecter des airs nobles, on ne peut s'y tromper.

'Tis in vain for her to affect grand Airs, none can be deceived by 'em.

C'est une grosse jouflüë.

She is a bloated Creature.

C'est une grande Créature élancée.

She's a tall slammacking Creature.

Elle est toute d'une venuë.

She is all of a heap.

Sa Taille est aussi grosse en bas qu'en haut.

She is as thick in the Waste as at the Shoulders.

Elle a la tête enfoncée entre les Epaules.

Her Head is sunk between her Shoulders.

Quelle marche mal !

How badly she walks.

Elle marche tout de guinguois.

She waddles, as she goes.

Elle est belle au coffre.

She's rich but homely.

Ses Appas sont trop foibles pour être dangereux.

She has no killing Charms.

De Lire.

Of Reading.

A. Où est vôtre Livre ?

A. Where is your Book ?

B. Le voici.

B. Here it is.

A. Prononcez distinctement.

A. Pronounce distinctly.

Articulez bien toutes les Syllabes.

Articulate all the Syllables.

Il faut que vous lisiez comme on parle à Paris.

You must read as the People speak at Paris.

Amoins que vous ne lisiez comme on parle, vous n'entendrez pas les autres parler.

If you don't read as they generally speak, you will not understand others who speak.

Prononcez

Prononcez comme le Peuple prononce. Le Peuple est un grand maitre de Langues.

Lisez après moi, répétez, & sur tout, sentez l'harmonie de cette Prononciation.

Il y a une espèce de Musique dans toutes les Langues; quiconque ne l'attrape pas, passe toujours pour *b* Etranger.

Quel livre traduisez vous ?

B. Je traduis T^lé^maque.

A. C'est le meilleur Livre qui ait jamais été composé dans nôtre Langue.

Cependant vous avez tort de le lire pour apprendre à parler.

B. Néanmoins mon ancien Maitre, me conseilloit de le lire.

A. Et moi je vous défens de le faire.

Pronounce as the People do. The People are great Masters of Languages.

Read after me, repeat, and above all, mind the harmony of that Pronunciation.

There is a Sort of Musick in all Languages, Whoever don't hit the Tone and Accent will always be taken for a Foreigner.

What Book do you translate ?

B. I translate Telemachus.

A. It is the best Book ever composed in our Language.

However you are in the wrong to read it to learn to speak.

B. My old Master nevertheless, advised me to read it.

A. And I strictly charge you to the contrary.

D 2

B. Et

b Pour Etranger, for a Foreigner, that is to say, For one come from some neighbouring Countries of France, or Provinces remote from Paris, who not only retain, a corrupt Accent, but many old Words not used among the polite People of France.

B. Et pourquoi, Monsieur.

A. C'est qu'il n'y manque que la Rime pour être un Poëme parfait.

C'est un stile sublime et poëtique; et pour bien faire, il faudroit le traduire dans le même stile en Anglois.

Si vous parliez comme Télémaque, vous passeriez pour un Pedant, on vous siffleroit par-tout.

Tout le monde se moqueroit de vous.

Ne se moqueroit on pas d'un Anglois qui dans la Conversation parleroit comme le grand Milton?

Monsieur de Cambrai est en quelque facon le Milton des François.

Vous pouvez le lire pour vôtre plaisir.

Mais jamais Télémaque n'enseignera le Stile familier de la Langue François.

Il en montrera la sublimité, mais vous n'y trouverez pas le Language familier dont vous avez besoin.

B. Why, Sir.

A. It is because it only wants Rhime to be a perfect Poem.

It is a sublime and poetick stile; and should be translated in the same Stile into English if rightly done.

If you should speak like Telemachus, you would pass for a Pedant, they would hiss you every where.

Every body would laugh at you.

Wou'd they not ridicule an English Man, who shou'd affect Milton's poetical stile in his familiar Discourse.

Mr. de Cambrai is in some Respect the French Milton.

You may read him for your pleasure.

But Telemachus will never instruct you in the familiar stile of the French Tongue.

It will shew you its Sublimity, but not the familiar Language which you want most in Conversation.

B. Quels

B. Quels Livres faut-il donc que je lise ?

A. Ceux où les Idiomes et les Expressions Figurées se trouvent.

B. Quels sont ils ? Car autant de Maitres, autant de différentes Méthodes.

A. Si vous voulez suivre mon avis.

Lisez et traduisez Gil Blas; outre le plaisir quil vous donnera, il vous apprendra la pureté et la netteté du stile familier.

Lisez et traduisez le Diable boiteux, le Théâtre Italien, et quelques Comedies Françaises en prose.

De tels Livres vous feront parler et écrire purement et familièrement.

Vous me demandez mon Sentiment. Le voila.

B. Mais, Monsieur, jai jetté les Yeux sur quelques uns des Livres, dont vous parlez, et j'ai peine à les entendre.

A. Je n'en suis pas surpris, vous n'avez jamais veu que le stile sublime et poétique dont les manières de

B. *What Books then ought I to read.*

A. *Those as abound most in Idioms, and figurative Expressions.*

B. *Which are those? In so many Masters so many different Methods.*

A. *If you will follow my Advice.*

Read and translate Gil Blas; besides the pleasure it will give you, it will teach you the neatness and purity of the familiar Stile.

Read and translate the Devil upon Crutches, the Italian Theatre, and some French Plays in Prose.

Such Books will make you speak, and write exactly and familiarly.

You ask me my Opinion. I give it you.

B. *But, Sir, I have cast my Eyes upon some of these Books you speak of, and I can hardly understand 'em.*

A. *I am not surpriz'd at it; you never read but the sublime and poetical Style, from which the*
s'en-

s'annoncer familières sont bannies.

Comment se pourroit-il que vous entendissiez le Discours figuré!

B. Je sens la force de vos Raïsons je suivrai vôtre Avis.

A l'honneur de vous revoir Monsieur.

familiar Manners of expressing one's self are banished.

How is it possible that you can understand the figurative Discourse.

B. *I am sensible of the Strength of your Arguments, and will follow your Advice.*

Sir, I am yours till we meet again.

I shall CONCLUDE with giving my Reader the *English*, annex'd to the *French*, of certain Terms of Wine, which Mr. *Arnoux* begged he might be excused from, as being too difficult.

Du vin paillet du vin gris, Couleur d'Oeil de perdrix.

Vin Clairet rouge, vin rosé.

Vin excellent, vin exquis.

Du puissant vin.

Vin doux et piquant.

Qui n'a point de Corps.

Pale Wine between white and red, or Carnation Colour, (lat. vinum helvum.)

Claret, Red Wine, high coloured Wine.

Excellent, exquisite Wine.

Generous Wine:

Sweet and sharp Wine.

That has not a Body.

Vin

Vin qui a du montant.
 Vin fait, vin meur, vin droit; vin net.
 Vin coulant, et aisé à boire.
 Vin loyal et marchand.
 Vin de primeur, vin prompt à boire.
 Vin qui est en boîte.

Du vin qui se maintient; qui se soutient qui a de la Force.

Vin de l'arrière Saison.
 Du vin de la première, et de la seconde Cuvée.
 Vin de garde, vin bon à garder, qui porte l'eau.
 Vin clair, raffiné, reposé, tiré au clair.
 Gros vin, petit vin, foible, verd.
 Vin âpre, dur, fumeux, violent, du vray Cassé-tête.

Vin traître, malfaisant, qui donne à la tête.

Vin de pressurage, doux, qui a de la Liqueur.

Du vin mince, plat, trouble, louche.

Il pêche en couleur, il jaunit, il s'engraisse, il est gras.

Du vin gâté, pousse, qui sent l'évent, ou éventé.

Il sent le Fût.

Brisk Wine.
Wine turn'd and ready to be drawn; neat wine.
A smooth palatable Wine.
Marketable Wine.
Wine fit to be drawn quickly.
Wine that is drinkable.

Gallant Wine, strong Wine.

Wine of latter Grapes.
Wine of the first, and of the second Pressing.

Durable Wine.
That will bear Water.
Clear settled wine, drawn off clear.

Coarse Wine, small weak Wine, not ripe.

Hard Wine, that sends fumes into One's Head, furious Wine.

Treacherous, deceitful, beady Wine.

Hard pressed Wine, sweet, luscious Wine.

Thin, ordinary, muddy, thick Wine.

Wine of a bad Colour rropy, fat greasy Wine.

Wine of an ill twang, pall'd or dead Wine.

It smells of the Cask.

C'est du Vin battu, mix-
tionné, frelaté, coupé, cuit,
brulé, souffré.

*Allayed Wine, mix'd,
adulterated, that smells
burnt or of brimstone.*

Du vin qui a de la qualité.

Rich, noble, racy, gallant Wine.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Part I. p. 14, l. 24.

For un homme pauvre, une femme pauvre.

Read un pauvre homme, une pauvre femme.

Note that un pauvre homme, signifies,
a poor Man also a pitiful Fellow.

But *pauvre* being joined to another Adjective, is then put
after the Substantive in *French*, thus,

Une Femme pauvre et salope

A poor and stuttish Creature.

p. 31. l. 11. for *chariffimum*, read *chariffimum*.

73. l. 30. for *apres*, read *appris*.

Part II.

p. 2. l. 24. for *Pronunciation*, read *Pronoun*.



