

PICTORIAL  
FRANCIS  
GRAMMAR  
DE LA VOIE

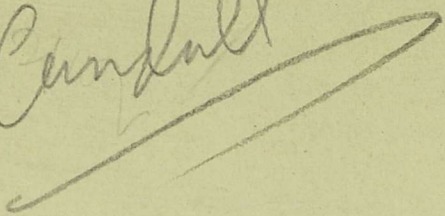
The image shows a highly decorative book cover, likely for a grammar book. It features a central rectangular panel with a light, textured background. This panel is framed by a wide, dark border composed of multiple concentric lines. The most prominent feature is a large, dark, interlocking Celtic knotwork design that forms a square frame around the central text. The knotwork is composed of thick, dark lines. In the corners of the central panel, there are stylized, light-colored floral or foliate motifs. The overall color scheme is dominated by dark brown or black for the knotwork and border, with a lighter, possibly gold or cream-colored, background for the central panel and floral motifs. The text is printed in a serif font, centered within the knotwork frame.



PK

Ch. V.

Campbell



Paul Alexander





THE  
PICTORIAL  
FRENCH GRAMMAR  
FOR  
THE USE OF CHILDREN.

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"A NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH LEXICON," "LES JEUNES NARRATEURS,"  
ETC., ETC.



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## LES JEUNES NARRATEURS

OU PETITS CONTES MORAUX À L'USAGE  
ET À LA PORTÉE DES ENFANTS.

### CONTENTS.

PETIT JEAN ; ou, Effets terribles de la Désobéissance.

LE DÉ D'OR ; Dévouement filial de Marie.

VICTOR L'INSENSIBLE ; Cruauté envers les Animaux preuve d'un mauvais Cœur.

\*\*\* These tales are expressly written for young persons commencing the study of the French Language, and are followed by a Key, in which the difficult words and phrases are explained.



# A WORD TO PARENTS

AND

## INSTRUCTORS.

---

THIS Work contains simply what is necessary to enable young learners, by the time they have reached the end of the volume, to compose a few short phrases. More than this would discourage children of a tender age, besides being beyond their comprehension.

No definitions of the Parts of Speech are given, because it is surmised that children have been taught what *nouns, articles, and adjectives* signify, some time before their teachers consider it advisable to give them a new language to learn.

\* \* The professional remarks are more particularly addressed to the Teacher; and will be found to be printed in a smaller type.


# CONTENTS.

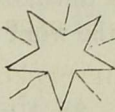
|   |    |
|---|----|
| FRENCH ALPHABET - - - - -                       | 1  |
| ENGLISH AND FRENCH ALPHABETS COMPARED - -       | 5  |
| FIRST PART OF SPEECH — THE ARTICLE - -          | 7  |
| SECOND PART OF SPEECH — THE NOUN OR SUBSTANTIVE | 19 |
| THIRD PART OF SPEECH — THE ADJECTIVE - -        | 23 |
| FOURTH PART OF SPEECH — THE PRONOUN .. -        | 31 |
| FIFTH PART OF SPEECH — THE VERB - - -           | 47 |
| SIXTH PART OF SPEECH — THE PARTICIPLE - -       | 60 |
| SEVENTH PART OF SPEECH — THE ADVERB - -         | 67 |
| EIGHTH PART OF SPEECH — THE PREPOSITION -       | 70 |
| NINTH PART OF SPEECH — THE CONJUNCTION -        | 72 |
| TENTH PART OF SPEECH — THE INTERJECTION -       | 74 |
| THE LORD'S PRAYER - - - - -                     | 75 |





# THE PICTORIAL FRENCH GRAMMAR.


## FRENCH ALPHABET.


 Twenty-six Letters in the English, only Twenty-five in the French Alphabet.

A } ... as ... *a* ... in  Star.  
a }

B } ... as ... *ba* ... in  Baby.  
b }

C } ... as ... *sai* ... in  Sailor.  
c }

D } ... as ... *dai* ... in  Daisy.  
d }

E } ... as ... *a* ... in  Aged.  
e }

F } ... as ... English F.  
f }

G } ... as ... *jai* ... in Jailor.  
g }



☞ The teacher is requested to inform the child that the *j* of the illustration given here, should be pronounced as *s* in the word *pleasure*.

H } ... as the name of Ash.  
h }



I } ... as ... *ea* ... in Eagle.  
i }



J } ... as ... *ge* ... in Genius.  
j }



☞ The *g* of this illustration is also to be pronounced like *s* in the word *pleasure*.

K } ... as ... *ca* ... in Cart.  
k }





L } ... as ... English L.  
l }

M } ... as ... English M.  
m }

N } ... as ... English N.  
n }

O } ... as ... English O.  
o }

P } ... as ... *pa* ... in  
p }

Q } See Note at the bottom of page 4.  
q }

R } ... as ... *ear* ... in  
r }

S } ... as ... English S.  
s }

Don't forget, four French letters together, pronounced exactly as in English.


See also F, S, and Z.




Pavier.

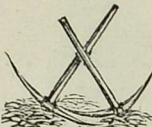



Pear.

T } ... as ... *ta* ... in  Table.  
t }


U } See Note at the bottom of this page.  
u }

V } ... as ... *va* ... in  Vale.  
v }

X } ... as ... *icks* .. in  Picks.  
x }

Y } ... as ... *ee* ... in  Knee.  
y } to which add the syllable *grec*.

Z } ... as ... English Z.  
z }

 Remember ! no W in the French Alphabet.

NOTE.—G, J, Q and U, being the only letters of the French Alphabet which cannot be illustrated by equivalent sounds found in English words, require the teacher's particular attention: (for instruction as to this, see M. De La Voye's "New Critical French Pronouncing Vocabulary"). Constant oral practice, from imitation, is highly necessary in these particular instances, and that at a very early age.



ENGLISH AND FRENCH ALPHABETS  
COMPARED.

| <i>English.</i>  | <i>Examples.</i> | <i>French.</i>   | <i>Examples.</i> |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A as <i>ay</i>   | in Day.          | A as <i>a</i>    | in Star.         |
| B ... <i>bea</i> | ... Beacon.      | B ... <i>ba</i>  | ... Baby.        |
| C ... <i>sea</i> | ... Seaman.      | C ... <i>sai</i> | ... Sailor.      |
| D ... <i>dee</i> | ... Deeper.      | D ... <i>dai</i> | ... Daisy.       |
| E ... <i>ea</i>  | ... Easy.        | E ... <i>a</i>   | ... Aged.        |


F ALIKE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

|                   |              |                  |             |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| G as <i>ge</i>    | in Genius.   | G as <i>jai</i>  | in Jailor.  |
| H ... <i>a ch</i> | ... A child. | H ... <i>ash</i> | ... Sash.   |
| I ... <i>igh</i>  | ... Sigh.    | I ... <i>ea</i>  | ... Sea.    |
| J ... <i>ja</i>   | ... Jane.    | J ... <i>ge</i>  | ... Genius. |
| K ... <i>ca</i>   | ... Caper.   | K ... <i>ca</i>  | ... Car.    |

|   |   |                              |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| L | } | ALIKE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. |
| M |   |                              |
| N |   |                              |
| O |   |                              |

| <i>English.</i>                | <i>Examples.</i> | <i>French.</i>            | <i>Examples.</i>   |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| P as <i>pea</i>                | in Peacock.      | P as <i>pa</i>            | in Pavier.         |
| Q ... <i>cu</i>                | ... Cure.        | Q ... ?                   | (ask a Frenchman). |
| R ... <i>ar</i>                | ... Army.        | R ... <i>are</i>          | in Care.           |
| S ALIKE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. |                  |                           |                    |
| T as <i>tea</i>                | in Teapot.       | T as <i>ta</i>            | in Table.          |
| U ... <i>you</i>               | ... Youth.       | U ... ?                   | (ask a Frenchman). |
| V ... <i>vea</i>               | ... Veal.        | V ... <i>va</i>           | in Vapour.         |
| X ... <i>ex</i>                | ... Expect.      | X ... <i>icks</i>         | ... Sticks.        |
| Y ... <i>wi</i>                | ... Wife.        | Y ... <i>e</i>            | ... Be.            |
|                                |                  | to which add <i>grec.</i> |                    |

Z ALIKE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

 The W is called in French a *double V*.

F, L, M, N, O, S, Z.

The above being alike in French and English, may be called the

FRIENDLY LETTERS.




# THE TEN FRENCH PARTS OF SPEECH.

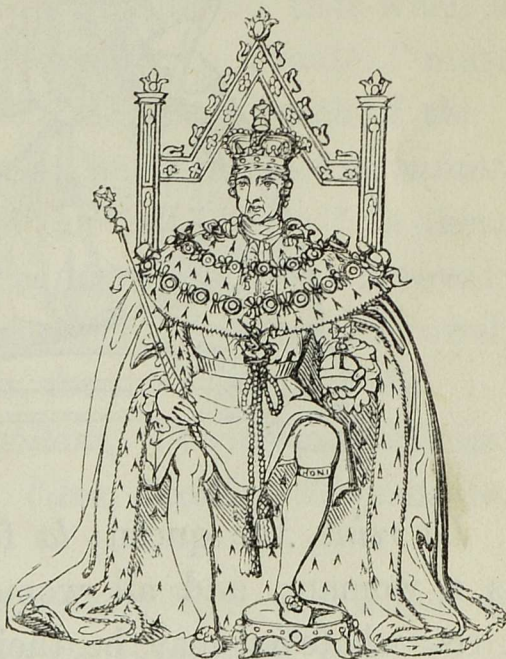
## FIRST PART OF SPEECH.

### THE ARTICLE.

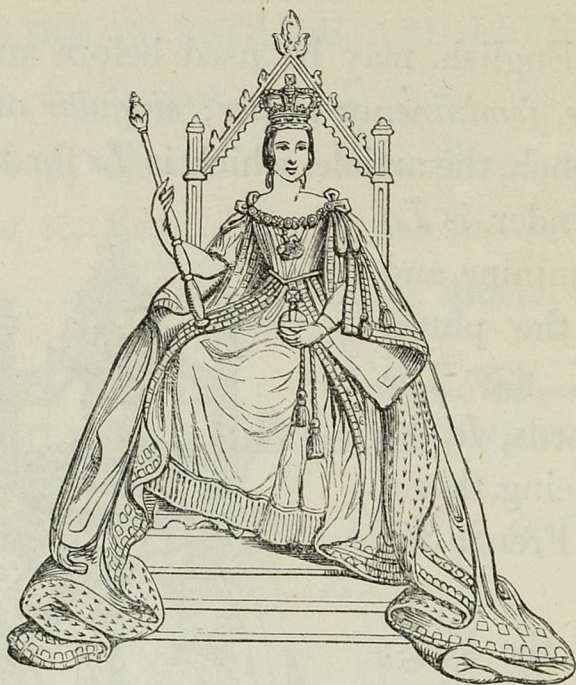
THE, in English, may be used before any noun, *masculine, feminine, or neuter; singular or plural.*

In French, the article, which is *Le* for the masculine gender, is *La* for the feminine, and *Les* for the plural number.  The three words, *le, la,* and *les,* being, therefore, the French for *The.*

*Le roi,* the king;  
*le* for *the*, because *roi*  
is a man; and all  
men, boys and little  
boys, whatever may



be their titles, professions or trades, are of the masculine gender. *Masculine*, merely means relating to a man (a boy, a little boy), or a male animal (bird, or fish).



*La reine*, the queen; *la* for *the*, because *reine* is a woman; and all women, girls, and little girls, whatever may be their titles, professions




or trades, are of the feminine gender. *Feminine*, simply means relating to a woman (a girl, little girl), or female animal (bird or fish).



*L'homme et l'enfant*, the man and the child; *l'* for *the*, because *homme*, which is the French for *Man*, begins with an *h*, which is called *mute*; mute signifying silent, having no sound, not pronounced at all. So that when a word like *homme* begins with an *h* mute, *l'* must always be used before it, for the French of *the*.

You may also observe another *l'* before *enfant*, which is the French for *child*; this *l'* is there used for *the*, because *enfant* begins with a vowel; every noun, therefore, which begins with a vowel, must have *l'* before it, for the French of *the*.

EXAMPLES : — *l'habitant*, *l'héritier*, *l'historien*, *l'horloger*, *l'huissier*; *l'âne*, *l'écolier*, *l'imprimeur*, *l'ours*, *l'usurpateur*.

 Recollect, moreover, that *la*, which is likewise the French for *the*, becomes *l'*, just like *le*,

before a noun of the feminine gender beginning with an *h* mute, or a vowel.

EXAMPLES:—*l'actrice*, the actress; *l'écolière*, the school girl; *l'orpheline*, the orphan girl; *l'oie* the goose; *l'héritière*, the heiress; *l'historienne*, the lady historian. ✕



*La mère et la fille*, the mother and daughter. Here *la* is repeated before *fille*, although *daughter* has not *the* before it, because it is a rule in French to put an article before each noun, when two or more nouns follow each other, the first noun having *le*, *la*, *l'*, or *les* before it.

☞ The reason why they do not repeat *the* in English before every noun, is, that *the*, requiring no alteration in the spelling for the feminine or the plural, answers equally well for every noun that follows it. This not being the case in French, as *le* could not be used before *reine* nor *la* before *roi*, it is necessary to give each noun its proper article.

EXAMPLES:—The queen, prince and ambassador, *la reine, le prince et l'ambassadeur*; The man, woman and children, *l'homme, la femme et les enfants*.

You see, my dear child, that *the* before *queen*



being exactly the same *the* which would be used before *prince* and *ambassador*, it is useless to say it again.

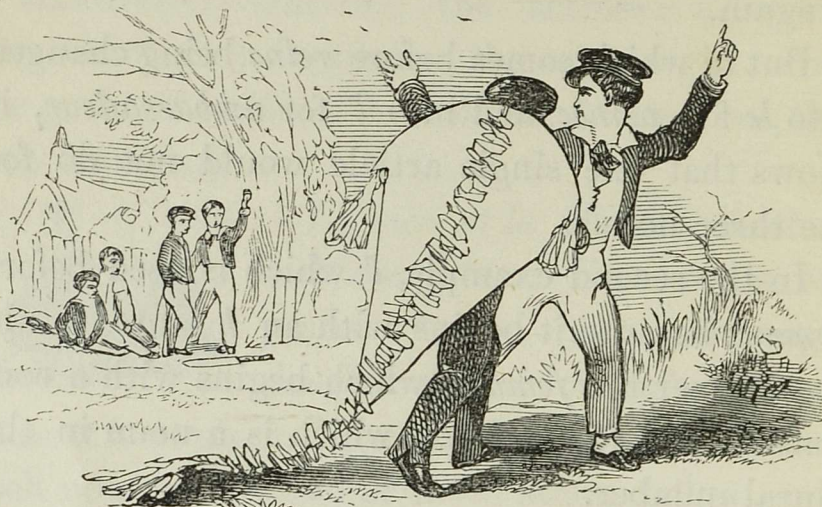
But *la* which comes before *reine* being changed into *le* for *prince*, and into *l'* for *ambassadeur*, it shows that one single article would not do for the three nouns.

In the second example, *l'* which is used before *homme*, because it begins with an *h* mute, would not answer for *femme*, which begins with a consonant, nor for *enfants*, which is a noun in the plural number.



*Les enfants dans la campagne*, the children in the country. The French of *the* in this example is *les*, because *enfants*, children, is a noun in the plural number, a noun relating to many. Any noun therefore which has two ways of being spelt, one for the singular number, as *enfant*, and another for the plural, as *enfants*, must have *les* used before it, whenever it relates to many.

EXAMPLES:—*les rois, les reines, les hommes, les mères, les filles.*



The kite and the boys.

*Le cerf-volant et les garçons.*

Every noun in the French language is *masculine* or *feminine*, and that is why you see the article *la* used before *campagne* in the example given in page 11.

There is no *neuter gender* in French nouns.

A kite, in French, is *masculine*, a thimble is *feminine*, just like *homme, femme, garçon, fille.*



☞ Any French word therefore which is the name of a *thing* alive, or which has never been alive, as *hat, stick, coat, frock*, or the name of a *thing* which has never been seen: as, *happiness, goodness, smell, thoughts*, is either masculine or feminine, and must have its proper article before it:

EXAMPLES:—*le chapeau*, the hat; *le bâton*, the stick; *l'habit*, the coat; *le fourreau*, the frock; *le bonheur*, happiness; *la bonté*, goodness; *l'odeur*, the smell; *les pensées*, the thoughts.



A lady, a boy, a spaniel, and a bed.

*Une dame, un garçon, un épagneul, et un lit.*

You have here the English article *a*, the French of which is *un*, before a noun masculine, as *garçon, épagneul*, and *lit*, changed into *une* before a noun feminine: as, *dame*.

Do not forget that *un* or *une* must always be

used before each following noun, according to its gender, whenever you have *un* or *une* before the first noun. French people never say: a cat and mouse; they always say, *un chat et une souris*, because *un*, masculine word for *a*, would not do for *souris*, feminine word for *mouse*.



An aunt with a girl and doll in a drawing room.

*Une tante avec une fille et une poupée dans un salon.*

The English article *an* is also expressed in French by *un* or *une*, as you see, before each noun, according to its gender.

Even when the French article used before the first noun would do for all the following nouns, it is always repeated. EXAMPLES:—*le père, le fils et le maître*, the father, son and master; *une dame, une fille et une servante*, a lady, a girl and servant.



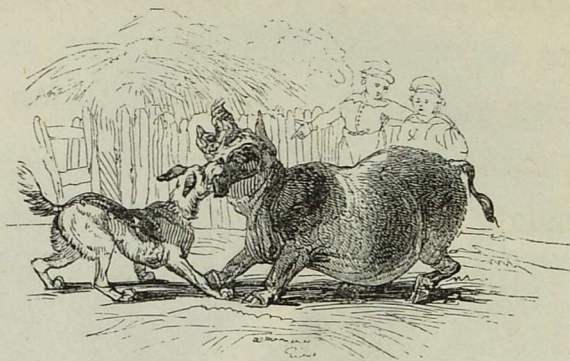


Children in an arbour.

*Des enfants dans un bosquet.*

*Des* is the French for *some* ; it must, like the French articles, be repeated before each noun.

You have, no doubt, observed that *children*, in the English example, has no *some* before it, and that *enfants* has *des*. French people always say *des* before a noun plural used in this way, when in English you mean *some*, although you do not say it: *some children in an arbour*.



The sow's ear.

*L'oreille de la truie.*

The French for *of the* is *du*, before a noun masculine beginning with a consonant; *de la*, before a noun feminine, also beginning with a consonant; *des*, before a noun plural, masculine or feminine, beginning with any letter.

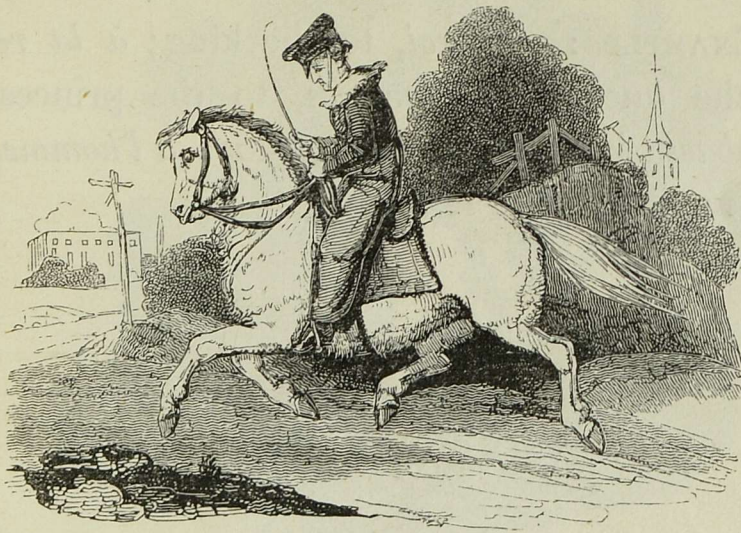
When the noun, used in the singular number, begins with a vowel or an *h* mute, whether masculine or feminine, the French for *of the* is *de l'.*

EXAMPLES:—*du roi*, of the king; *de la reine*, of the queen; *des princes*, of the princes; *de*



*l'ambassadeur*, of the ambassador; *de l'homme*, of the man.

Whenever you have two nouns joined together: *sow's ear*, *man's hat*, *girl's frocks*, *boy's hoop*, you must translate them by saying in French, *the ear of the sow*, *the hat of the man*, *the frocks of the girls*, *the hoop of the boy*.



From the town to the village.

*De la ville au village.*

The French for *to the* is *au*, before a noun

masculine beginning with a consonant; *à la*, before a noun feminine, also beginning with a consonant; *aux*, before a noun plural, masculine or feminine, beginning with any letter.

When the noun, used in the singular number, begins with a vowel or an *h* mute whether masculine or feminine, the French for *to the* is *à l'*.

EXAMPLES:—*au roi*, to the king; *à la reine*, to the queen; *aux princes*, to the princes; *à l'ambassadeur*, to the ambassador; *à l'homme*, to the man.





THE SECOND PART OF SPEECH.

---

THE NOUN OR SUBSTANTIVE.

French Nouns, like English Nouns, are *common* or *proper*.



George and the children of the cottage in the park.  
*Georges et les enfants de la chaumière dans le parc.*

You have, in this example, three nouns

common: *enfants*, *chaumière*, and *parc*; and one noun proper: *Georges*.

Articles are never added to nouns proper; you should therefore never say *le Georges*, *du Georges*, *au Georges*, nor *la Marie*, *de la Marie*, *à la Marie*. There are, however, some nouns proper which are formed of an article and another word; as, *La Harpe*, *Le Blanc*, *l'Evesque*, *De Lavigne*, *Dubois*, *Descartes*, etc.

Look again at the picture; you see two children, and only one cottage and one park. *Children* is in the plural number, *cottage* and *park* are each in the singular number. The French very seldom form their plural number as the English do, by changing one word into another: as *child* into *children*; *mouse* into *mice*; *penny* into *pence*, etc.

The plural number of French nouns is generally formed by adding an *s* to the singular number; example: *un enfant*, a child; *des enfants*, some children.





Louisa's birds.

*Les oiseaux de Louise.*

When a noun ends with *au*, *eau*, or *eu*, its plural is usually formed by adding an *x* to that noun; examples: *un fléau*, a scourge, *des fléaux*, scourges; *un oiseau*, a bird, *des oiseaux*, birds; *un neveu*, a nephew, *des neveux*, nephews.

Nouns ending with *s*, *x*, or *z*, as *filz*, *voix*, *nez*, *brebis*, *bois*, remain as they are for the plural: *le filz*, the son, *les filz*, the sons; *la voix*, the voice,



The sheep in the woods.  
*Les brebis dans les bois.*

*les voix*, the voices; *le nez*, the nose, *les nez*, the noses, etc.

Every noun in French is masculine or feminine. Some nouns are masculine with one meaning and feminine with another; you will find the gender of every noun in your dictionary.



THE THIRD PART OF SPEECH.

---

THE ADJECTIVE.



The industrious boy, naughty little girl, and white donkey.  
*Le garçon industrieux, la méchante petite fille, et l'âne blanc.*

You must know, Dear, that French adjectives  
are much more friendly with their nouns than

English adjectives: like most servants, they wear a kind of livery, for they become both feminine and plural, when their noun is feminine and plural. For example, *fille*, in the above line, being a noun of the feminine gender, *méchant* and *petit* the adjective, become *méchante* and *petite*, to show that they belong to it. *Industrieux* remains masculine, because *garçon* is of that gender, and *blanc* does the same with respect to *âne*.

Now, in order to help French adjectives in their kind feelings towards their nouns, rules have been made to form their feminine gender and their plural number.

The general rule you should observe to form the feminine in an adjective is to add an *e*, when it has not got one already; *méchant* and *petit* were made feminine by adding this *e*, as you see. Some adjectives end with an *e*, as *utile*, *aimable*, *docile*, those adjectives require no alteration for the feminine; they only have an



s added to them, like the nouns, for the formation of their plural number.



The charitable children.

*Les enfants charitables.*

*Charitables* is a French adjective which is never altered for the feminine gender, because it ends with an *e*; it only takes an *s* for the plural number.

Many adjectives ending with a consonant, have their feminine gender formed by doubling that consonant, besides adding an *e*. You may do this to a great number of adjectives ending with *el*, *en*, *et*, *on*, *os*, *ot*. Examples:—*éternel*,

*chrétien, muet, bon, gros, sot*, the feminine of which is *éternelle, chrétienne, muette, bonne, grosse, sotte*.



The generous lady.  
*La dame généreuse.*

Other adjectives ending with an *x* in the masculine, have that *x* changed into *se* for their feminine. You find this rule observed in *généreuse*, which follows *dame* in the explanation of the present sketch.

The plural number of adjectives is formed, like that of nouns, by adding an *s* to those which have none; an *s* is also added to the



feminine gender of adjectives to form their plural.

Adjectives such as *gros, gras, épais, pieux, généreux*, ending with an *s* or *x*, are written in the same way for the plural as for the singular.

The plural of such adjectives as *beau, nouveau*, ending with *eau*, is formed by adding an *x*, as *beaux, nouveaux*.



The rival children.  
*Les enfants rivaux.*

*Rivaux* is the plural of *rival*, which serves to inform you that adjectives ending in the singular with *al*, have this *al* changed into *aux* for the formation of their plural.

The place of adjectives before or after their nouns is to be very carefully attended to.



The idle boy.

*Le garçon paresseux.*

You see that *paresseux* comes after *garçon*, although *idle* comes before *boy*. It is because French adjectives of more syllables than one, usually follow their nouns.

Adjectives of one syllable, like *bon*, *beau*, *grand*, generally come before the noun,—Examples:—*bon garçon*, *beau garçon*, *grand garçon*.





The little girl and her dog.  
*La petite fille et son chien.*

*My, thy, his, her, their*, are called pronouns in English grammar, but in French they are looked upon as pronominal adjectives.

Look well at the little girl and her dog: *son* is here the French for *her*, because *son* takes the gender of *chien* and not that of *fille*.

The French for *my* is *mon, ma, mes*; for *thy* is *ton, ta, tes*; for *his, hers* and *its*, is *son, sa, ses*; for *their* is *leur, leurs*. Now, remember that all these little words must always be of the same gender and number as the nouns before which they come. *Mon, ton, son*, are masculine; *ma, ta, sa*, are feminine; *mes, tes, ses*, are plural; my father, *mon père*; my mother, *ma mère*; my brothers and

my sisters, *mes frères et mes sœurs*; their child, *leur enfant*; their parents, *leurs parents*; their brother and sister, *leur frère et leur sœur*. The words *mes, tes, ses, leur, leurs*, are all masculine and feminine.



The good boy in his room.  
*Le bon garçon dans sa chambre.*

It is no matter who speaks, to whom or of whom you speak, *my, thy, his, her, their*, in French must be masculine or feminine, singular or plural, just like the noun which is mentioned after them.



THE FOURTH PART OF SPEECH.

---

THE PRONOUN.



They and I, said he.  
*Eux et moi, dit-il.*

There are five sorts of French Pronouns. They bear the names of Personal, Relative, Possessive, Demonstrative, and Indefinite.

The Chief PERSONAL PRONOUNS are *Je* or *j'*, I; *moi*, *me* or *m'*, me;—*Tu*, thou; *toi*, *te* or *t'*,

thee;—*Il*, he or it; *le* or *l'*, him or it;—*Elle*, she, her or it; *la* or *l'*, her or it;—*Nous*, we, us or to us;—*Vous*, you or to you;—*Ils*, they; *les*, them;—*Elles*, they or them;—*Eux*, them;—*Leur*, to them;—*en*, of him, of her, of it or of them.

Is not *en* a useful little word? Only think, four meanings, as a personal pronoun! It means also, *from there, from that place, in, into*, etc. It is used as an adverb and a preposition.



They amuse themselves after study.  
*Ils s'amusent après l'étude.*

*Se* or *s'*, himself, herself, itself, one's self, them-



selves; to himself, to herself, to itself, to one's self, to themselves.

When you learn in a larger French grammar, you will find all those meanings to *se* or *s'* used in different ways.

*Soi*, signifies *one's self* and *itself*. *Y* is sometimes used with the meaning of *to him*, *to her*, *to it*; and it also signifies *there*.

*Je*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *le*, *la*, become *j'*, *m'*, *t'*, *s'*, *l'*, *l'*, when they come before a word beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute. See the French under the little boys playing at ball.



She is sleeping.

*Elle dort.*

Some of the pronouns above mentioned are used only for persons or things of the masculine gender; as, *il, le, ils, eux*. Others for persons or things of the feminine gender; as, *elle, la, elles*. Look at the words under the picture: *elle*, she; *dort*, is sleeping or sleeps.

The rest of the personal pronouns are used for both genders with equal propriety.

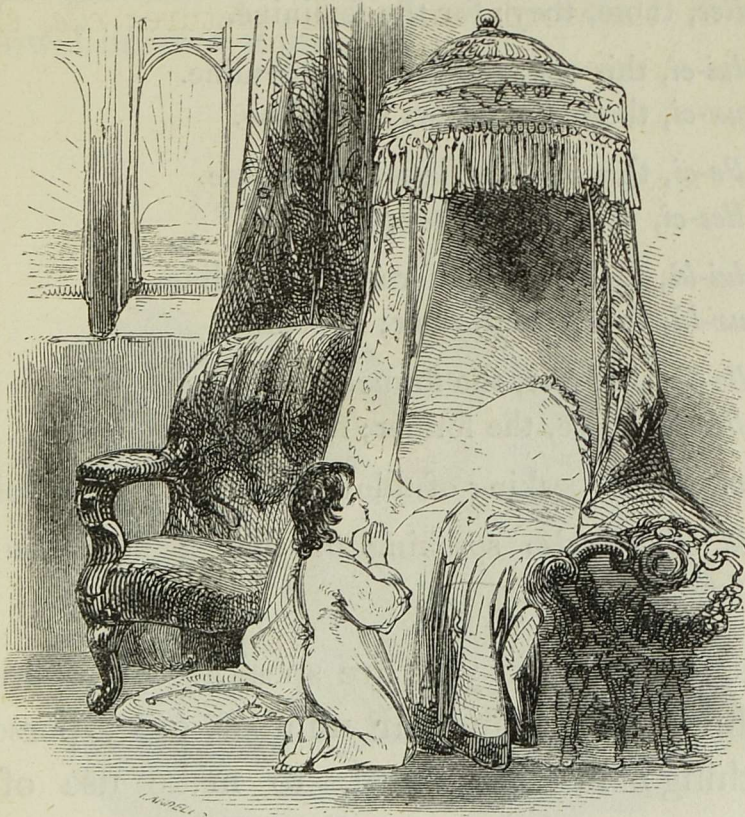


You have the Tower of London.

*Vous avez la Tour de Londres.*



DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.



This one says his prayers.  
*Celui-ci dit ses prières.*

*Ce*, this, that, what, it.

*Celui*, the one, he; for the masculine.

*Celle*, the one, she; for the feminine.

*Ceux*, those, they; for the masculine.

*Celles*, those, they; for the feminine.

*Celui-ci*, this one, the latter; masculine.

*Ceux-ci*, these, the latter; masculine.

*Celle-ci*, this one, the latter; feminine.

*Celles-ci*, these, the latter; feminine.

*Celui-là*, that one, the former; masculine.

*Ceux-là*, those, the former; masculine.

*Celle-là*, that one, the former; feminine.

*Celles-là*, those, the former; feminine.

*Ceci*, this—speaking of things; masculine or feminine.

*Cela*, that—also speaking of things; masculine or feminine.

Take care when you are speaking of a person or thing in the singular number, or of persons or things in the plural, to make use of a pronoun agreeing in gender with the noun to which you allude.



The child (page 35), saying his prayers, is a boy : that is why *celui-ci* is of the masculine gender.

*Ce* becomes *c'* before a word beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute.

### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.



That farm yard, those hens and chickens are hers.

*Cette basse-cour, ces poules et ces poulets sont les siens.*

Good little Jenny of the farm is feeding her pets. Her papa has given her the farm-yard and all those fowls.

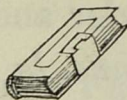
Have you observed the tiny English word *hers*, which is in the feminine gender and singular number? It is there for farm-yard, hens and chickens, and yet it is in the singular number. Now, the French pronoun *siens* is in the plural number, because it stands for *basse-cour*, *poules*, and *poulets*, and it is masculine, because wherever several French nouns come together, having but one pronoun for them all, if only one of those nouns is masculine, that pronoun must be masculine also.

Had the sentence run thus: *cette basse-cour, ces poules, et ces poulettes sont*, the pronoun must have been *les siennes*, feminine plural, because no noun of the masculine gender would have been there.

The French possessive pronouns are:—



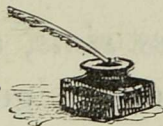
MINE—*Le mien*, m.  
because *livre* is m.



*la mienne*, f.  
because *main* is f.



*Les miens*, m. pl.  
because *encrier* is m.



*les miennes*, f. pl.  
because *cloche* is f.



THINE—*Le tien*, m.; *la tienne*, f.; *les tiens*, m. pl.; *les tiennes*, f. pl. Ex. *Marie, ce dé est le tien.*

HIS—*Le sien*, m.; *la sienne*, f.; *les siens*, m. pl.; *les siennes*, f. pl. Ex. *Où est Georges? Cette montre est la sienne.*

HERS—The same French as for HIS.

OURS—*Le nôtre*, m.; *la nôtre*, f.; *les nôtres*, m. and f. pl. Ex. *Chers amis, cette maison est la nôtre.*

YOURS—*Le vôtre*, m.; *la vôtre*, f.; *les vôtres*, m. and f. pl. Ex. *Bonne dame, ce mouchoir est le vôtre.*

THEIRS—*Le leur*, m.; *la leur*, f.; *les leurs*, m. and f. pl. Ex. *Voilà les soldats; ces fusils sont les leurs.*

Therefore when you are speaking of a thing which is of the masculine gender, and singular number, make use of *le mien*, *le tien*, *le sien*, *le nôtre*, *le vôtre*, *leur*. But for something which

is of the feminine gender and singular number, you must use *la mienne, la tienne, la sienne, la nôtre, la vôtre, la leur*.

*Les miens, les tiens, les siens*, are always used when things of the masculine gender and plural number are spoken of.

*Les miennes, les tiennes, les siennes*, when things of the feminine gender and plural number are spoken of.

And *les nôtres, les vôtres, les leurs*, when things of the plural number are spoken of, paying no attention to their gender.

☞ The gender and number of the *person* speaking, spoken to, or spoken of, have nothing to do with French possessive pronouns.





## RELATIVE PRONOUNS.



The child who falls.  
*L'enfant qui tombe.*

*Who* in French is *qui* ; *whom* is translated by *que*.

EXAMPLE:—*l'enfant que j'aime*, the child whom I love.

*Who* and *whom*, in English, are only used for persons; in French, both *qui* and *que* may be said of things as well as persons.

EXAMPLES:—*l'enfant qui tombe* (as under the picture), and *la maison qui tombe*, the house which falls. *Les garçons qui jouent*, the boys who play; *les pierres qui roulent*, the stones which are rolling.

And with *que*; EXAMPLES:—*l'enfant que j'aime* (as in page 41), *la maison que je loue*, the house which I rent. *Les garçons que j'enseigne*, the boys whom I teach; *les pierres que je porte*, the stones which I carry.

*Qui* therefore is the French for *who*, *which*, *that*.

*Que*, the French for *whom*, *which*, *that*.



The church which I see.

*L'église que je vois.*

*Qui* and *que* can be used for persons or



things of the feminine as well as the masculine gender.

The other relative pronouns are:—

*Lequel*, m. s.; *lesquels*, m. pl.; *laquelle*, f. s.; *lesquelles*, f. pl.; all the four signifying *who* and *whom*, *which* and *that*.

*Duquel*, m. s.; *desquels*, m. pl.; *de laquelle*, f. s.; *desquelles*, f. pl.; all the four signifying *of whom* or *which*.

*What* is translated by *que* or *quoi*; *whose* and *of whom* by *dont* and *de qui*; *in which*, by *où*, as well as by *dans lequel*, *dans laquelle*, *dans lesquels*, *dans lesquelles*.



## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.



People wear them now of satin.

*On les porte maintenant de satin.*

*On*, which is the French for *people, they, we, one*, is an indefinite pronoun: it refers to no particular person.



French pronouns of this kind which are the most in use, are :—

*On*, people, they, we, one.

*Chacun*, each one, every one.

*Tout autre*, any other, any one else.

*Autrui*, others, our like.

*Personne*, no body, any body.

*Quiconque*, whoever, whomsoever.

*Aucun*, none, neither.

*Nul*, no one, nobody.

*Tel*, such a one.

*Quelqu'un*, some one, somebody.

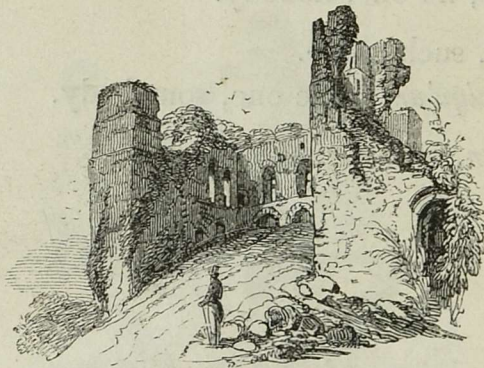
*Rien*, nothing, anything.



To whomsoever is happy.

*A quiconque est heureux.*

Indefinite pronouns are of the masculine gender; *on a été heureux*, speaking of the boy. Had it however been a little girl, the French would have been: *on a été heureuse*; but then the pronoun is no longer purely indefinite, since it refers to somebody.



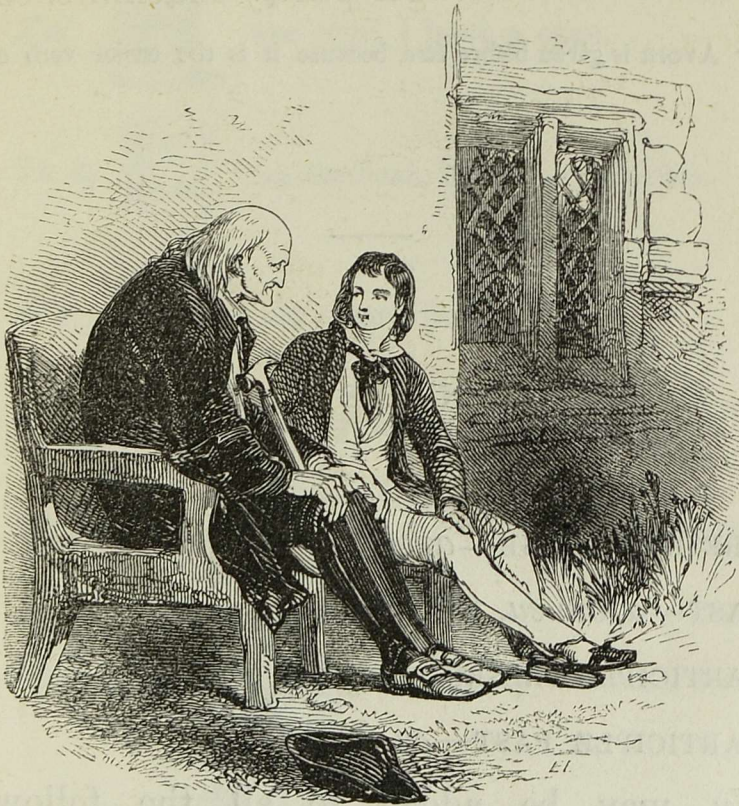
People admire ruins every where.  
*Partout on admire les ruines.*



THE FIFTH PART OF SPEECH.

---

THE VERB.



The father is old, but he has a son who loves him.  
*Le père est vieux, mais il a un fils qui l'aime.*

Here you see three Verbs: *est*, *il a*, and *aime*; the two former, auxiliary verbs; the latter, an active verb.

Let us say the verb AVOIR, *to have*, we shall only have the tenses most frequently used.

☞ AVOIR is given before *être*, because it is the easier verb of the two.

---

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE—*avoir*, to have.

PAST—*avoir eu*, to have had.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT—*ayant*, having.

PARTICIPLE PAST—*eu*, had.

*Eu* may be added to all the following tenses.



INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*J'ai*



*une cage*, I have a cage.

*Tu as*



*un tambour*, thou hast a drum.

*Il a*



*des tasses*, he has cups.

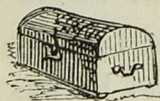
You should say *elle a*, for *she has*.

*Nous avons*



*un cheval*, we have a horse.

*Vous avez*



*une malle*, you have a trunk.

*Ils ont*



*des poules*, they have fowls.

When you are speaking of persons or things belonging to the feminine gender, it must be *elles* for *they*.



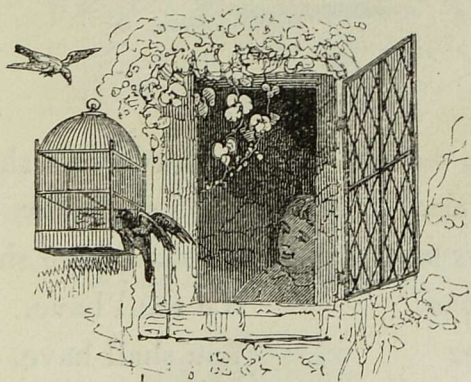
I had a robin,  
*J'avais un rouge-gorge.*

#### IMPERFECT.

|                    |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>J'avais</i>     | I had, or I was having.          |
| <i>Tu avais</i>    | Thou hadst, or thou wast having. |
| <i>Il avait</i>    | He had, or he was having.        |
| <i>Nous avions</i> | We had, or we were having.       |
| <i>Vous aviez</i>  | You had, or you were having.     |
| <i>Ils avaient</i> | They had, or they were having.   |



PAST DEFINITE.



*J'eus une cage*

I had a cage.

*Tu eus un oiseau*

Thou hadst a bird.

*Il eut des oiseaux*

He had birds.

*Nous eûmes*

We had.

*Vous eûtes*

You had.

*Ils eurent*

They had.

## FUTURE.



|                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>J'aurai un mouton</i>     | I shall have a sheep.      |
| <i>Tu auras deux agneaux</i> | Thou shalt have two lambs. |
| <i>Il aura des moutons</i>   | He shall have sheep.       |
| <i>Nous aurons</i>           | We shall have.             |
| <i>Vous aurez</i>            | You shall have.            |
| <i>Ils auront</i>            | They shall have.           |

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.



*J'aurais un jardinier.*  
I should have a gardener.



*Tu aurais deux jardiniers.*

Thou wouldst have two gardeners.

*Il or elle aurait des jardiniers.*

He or she would have gardeners.

*Nous aurions.*

We should have.

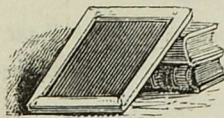
*Vous auriez.*

You would have.

*Ils auraient.*

They would have.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.



*Aie une ardoise et des livres.*

Have a slate and some books.

*Ayons des ardoises et un livre.*

Let us have slates and a book.

*Ayez des livres et des ardoises.*

Have some books and slates.

REMARK. — The Subjunctive Mood not being required for French Composition until verbal concords have been learnt in the Syntax, it is left out here.

## VERB ÊTRE, TO BE.



*Pauvre papillon ! il est mort.*  
 Poor butterfly ! it is dead.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*Être* un bon garçon.                      To be a good boy.

*Être* une bonne fille.                      To be a good girl.

*Étant* studieux vous serez instruit.

Being studious you will be learned.

*Été*, been.    *Ayant été* docile, vous avez été récompensé.

Having been docile, you have been rewarded.



INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

|                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Je suis</i> petit             | I am little. (Boy.)       |
| <i>Tu es</i> grande              | Thou art tall. (Girl.)    |
| <i>Il est</i> tombé              | He is fallen.             |
| <i>Elle est</i> assise           | She is seated.            |
| <i>Nous sommes</i> amis          | We are friends.           |
| <i>Vous êtes</i> dans mon bateau | You are in my boat.       |
| <i>Ils sont</i> bons             | They are kind. (Boys.)    |
| <i>Elles sont</i> douces         | They are gentle. (Girls.) |

IMPERFECT TENSE.



|  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| <i>J'étais</i> devant un homme.            | I was before a man.       |
| <i>Tu étais</i> derrière deux hommes.      | Thou wast behind two men. |
| <i>Il or elle était</i> auprès d'un homme. | He or she was near a man. |

*Nous étions* bons, méchants, doux.

We were good, wicked, gentle.

*Vous étiez* beaux, vilains, gras.

You were handsome, ugly, fat.

*Ils* or *elles étaient* en voiture.

They were in a coach.

---

PERFECT DEFINITE.



*Je fus* hier (dimanche) à cheval.

I was yesterday (Sunday) on horseback.

*Tu fus* lundi sur le cheval.

Thou wast Monday on the horse.

*Il fut* } *mardi près des chevaux.*  
*Elle fut* }

He was } *Tuesday near the horses.*  
 She was }

*Nous fûmes* mercredi sans cheval.

We were Wednesday without horse.

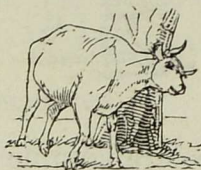


*Vous fûtes* jeudi loin des chevaux.  
You were Thursday far from the horses.

*Ils furent* }  
*Elles furent* } vendredi et samedi à cheval.

They were Friday and Saturday on horseback.

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.



*Je serai* où est la vache blanche.

I shall be where the white cow is.

*Tu seras* dans la prairie des vaches.

Thou wilt be in the cows' meadow.

*Il* or *elle sera* sans une seule vache.

He or she will be without a single cow.

*Nous serons* bons envers ces vaches.

We shall be kind towards those cows.

*Vous serez* cruels envers ma vache.

You will be cruel towards my cow.

*Ils* or *elles seront* avec leurs vaches.

They will be with their cows.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.



*Je serais en colère comme ce chat.*

I should be angry like that cat.

*Tu serais plus vilain que mon chat.*

Thou wouldst be uglier than my cat.

*Il or elle serait vis-à-vis leur chat.*

He or she would be opposite to the cat.

*Nous serions mordus par le chat.*

We should be bitten by the cat.

*Vous seriez égratignés par les chats.*

You would be scratched by the cats.

*Ils or elles seraient dans la chambre où sont les chats.*

They would be in the room where the cats are.



## IMPERATIVE MOOD.



*Sois* matinal comme ce lapin.

Be up early like that rabbit.

*Qu'il soit* studieux.

Let him be studious.

*Qu'elle soit* prudente.

Let her be prudent.

*Soyons* moins poltrons que les lapins.

Let us be less cowardly than the rabbits.

*Qu'ils soient* dociles.


Let them be docile.

*Qu'elles soient* modestes.

Let them be modest.

*Soyez* plus sages que les petits lapins.

Be wiser than little rabbits.

 More conjugations in this book would perplex the little student. It is better for him to learn thoroughly the auxiliary verbs, with a few past participles found in the following chapter, than to have his memory overloaded.

## SIXTH PART OF SPEECH.

---

### THE PARTICIPLE.

The Present Participle always ends with *ant* ; this rule is invariable.

#### EXAMPLES.

|                    |                 |                |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Instruisant</i> | <i>écoutant</i> | <i>brûlant</i> | <i>imitant</i> , etc. |
| Teaching           | listening       | burning        | imitating.            |

The Past Participle is a part of speech in the French language more difficult to understand well than all the other parts of speech put together.

It is introduced here only in its simplest form, that is, as it should be used when it follows the two verbs just learnt.

Past participles generally end with *é*, *i*, or *u* ; there are many, however, belonging to irregular verbs, which have other terminations, such as, *ert*, *is*, *ort*, *aint*, *ous*, *ait*, etc. We shall here only pay attention to those which end with *é*, *i*, *u*.



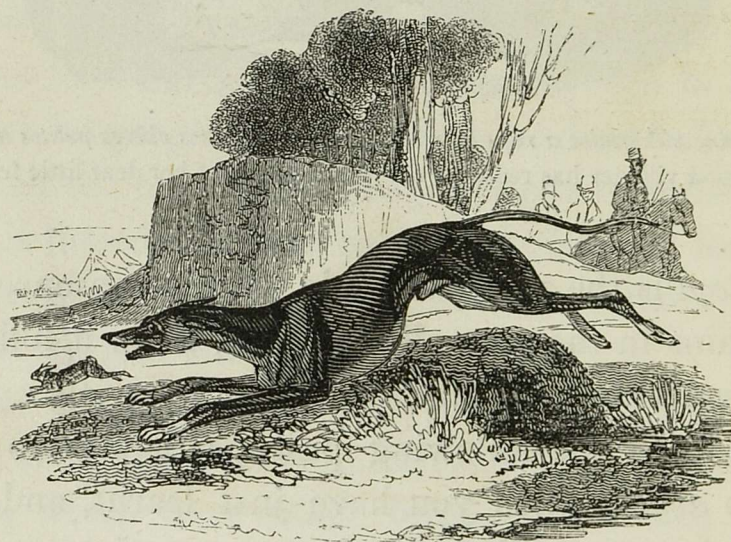


*La bonne villageoise a reçu le présent généreux de ses chères petites amies.*  
The good villager has received the generous gift of her dear little friends.

*Reçu* is the past participle of this sentence; it remains in the masculine gender, when it follows the verb *avoir* in this way.

Add all the following past participles to the verb *avoir*, which you have just learnt, and by so doing you will form the compound tenses of many other verbs.

|                          |                              |                            |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Parlé</i> , spoken    | <i>agi</i> , acted           | <i>étendu</i> , spread     |
| <i>mangé</i> , eaten     | <i>averti</i> , warned       | <i>fendu</i> , split       |
| <i>dansé</i> , danced    | <i>guéri</i> , cured         | <i>fondue</i> , melted     |
| <i>aimé</i> , loved      | <i>enseveli</i> , buried     | <i>mordu</i> , bitten      |
| <i>appelé</i> , called   | <i>uni</i> , joined          | <i>pendu</i> , hanged      |
| <i>attrappé</i> , caught | <i>embelli</i> , embellished | <i>perdu</i> , lost        |
| <i>cassé</i> , broken    | <i>adouci</i> , softened     | <i>répandu</i> , spilled   |
| <i>demandé</i> , asked   | <i>puni</i> , punished       | <i>répondu</i> , answered  |
| <i>gardé</i> , kept      | <i>enrichi</i> , enriched    | <i>rendu</i> , given back  |
| <i>grondé</i> , scolded  |                              | <i>défendu</i> , forbidden |



*Ce lièvre sera attrappé.*  
That hare will be caught.



*habillé*, dressed

*jeté*, thrown

*lavé*, washed

*noué*, tied

*payé*, paid

*poussé*, pushed

*quitté*, left

*sauté*, leapt

*sifflé*, whistled

*tué*, killed

*frappé*, beaten

*chanté*, sung

*travaillé*, worked.

*conçu*, conceived

*déçu*, deceived

*dû*, owed

*reçu*, received

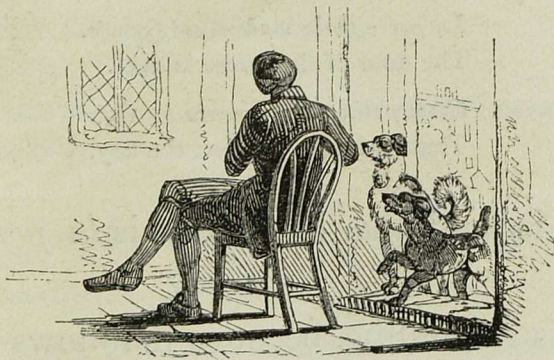
*aperçu*, perceived

*vendu*, sold

*attendu*, waited

*descendu*, come down

*confondu*, confounded.



That master is loved by his dogs.

*Ce maître est aimé de ses chiens.*

*Aimé* is the past participle of this second sentence. It is in the masculine gender here, because *maître* is a masculine noun; it would have been in the feminine gender, with an additional *e*, *aimée*, if the noun preceding it had been *maîtresse*.

Most of the preceding participles may be used after the verb *être* which you have learnt.



*La porte de la maison est fermée.*

The door of the house is shut.

*Cette petite fille a perdu la clef.*

That little girl has lost the key.

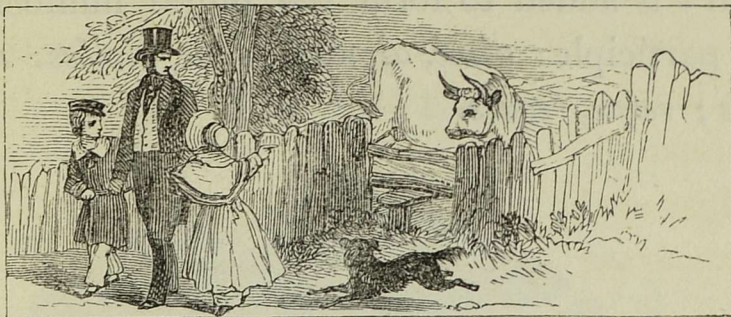
*Fermée* is feminine, because it is *la porte* which is shut.

*Perdu* is masculine, because it follows the verb *a*, and because *la clef* comes after *perdu*.

The general rule is, that a past participle



takes the gender and number of the noun which precedes it, and not of a noun which follows it.



*Le père et les enfants sont effrayés par le taureau.*

The father and the children are frightened by the bull.

*Le taureau sera battu par son maître.*

The bull will be beaten by his master.

*Ce chien fut appelé par les enfants.*

That dog was called by the children.

*La petite Marie était habillée comme une belle dame.*

Little Mary was dressed like a fine lady.

*Sont effrayés*, because *le père et les enfants* are in the masculine gender.

*Sera battu*, because *taureau* is a masculine noun.

*Fut appelé*, because *chien* is a masculine noun.

*Était habillée*, because *Marie* is a feminine noun.

An *e* is added to a past participle to make it feminine: *aimé, aimée; reçu, reçue*.

An *s* is added to form the plural number of that participle: *aimé, aimés; aimée, aimées: reçu, reçus; reçue, reçues*.

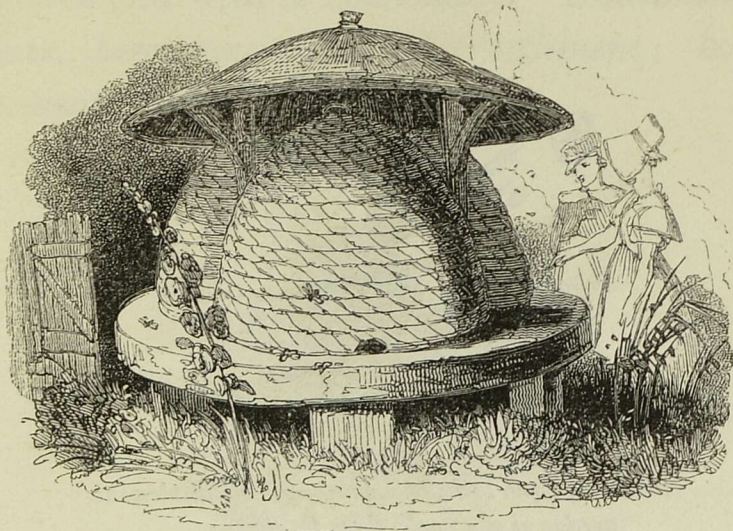




THE SEVENTH PART OF SPEECH.

---

THE ADVERB.



*Les abeilles ont travaillé assidument.*  
The bees have worked assiduously.

French Adverbs usually follow their Verbs.  
EXAMPLES:—*Travailler bien*, to work well; *aimer beaucoup*, to love much.

And when the adverb is used with compound tenses, it generally comes between *avoir* or *être* and the participle. EXAMPLES:—*Les abeilles ont bien travaillé ; ces abeilles sont bien soignées.* The bees have worked well; those bees are well looked after.



*Pauvre garçon ! Sa casquette sera infailliblement perdue si elle tombe dans la rivière.*

Poor boy! his cap will be infallibly lost if it fall into the river.

*Infailiblement* is one of those adverbs which are formed by adding *ment* to the adjective, when that adjective ends with *e*. EXAMPLES:—



*infaillible, infailliblement; utile, utilement; facile, facilement.* Many adverbs are formed in this way.

Several other adverbs are formed by adding *ment* to the feminine of adjectives, when those adjectives end with a consonant. EXAMPLES:—*heureux, heureusement; cruel, cruellement; bonne, bonnement.*



EIGHTH PART OF SPEECH.

---

THE PREPOSITION.



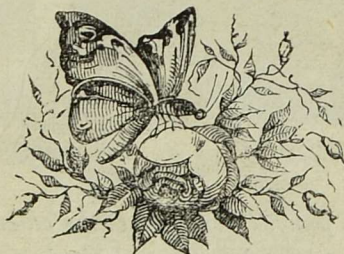
*La mère de l'enfant dans ce berceau.*  
The mother of the child in that cot.

*De* and *dans* are French prepositions.



Here are a few which may be very useful if you learn them well by heart.

|                             |                          |                         |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>À</i> , to               | <i>derrière</i> , behind | <i>sur</i> , on         |
| <i>dans</i> , in            | <i>en</i> , in           | <i>vers</i> , towards   |
| <i>de</i> , of              | <i>entre</i> , between   | <i>avec</i> , with      |
| <i>devant</i> , before      | <i>sous</i> , under      | <i>pendant</i> , during |
| <i>outré</i> , besides      | <i>sans</i> , without    | <i>envers</i> , towards |
| <i>selon</i> , according to | <i>contre</i> , against  | <i>pour</i> , for       |
|                             | <i>par</i> , by          |                         |



THE NINTH PART OF SPEECH.

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THE CONJUNCTION.



*Voilà un pauvre mendiant et son chien.*  
There is a poor beggar and his dog.

*Et* is the conjunction here. French conjunctions are used very nearly like English conjunctions.



You will do well to learn the following list:—

|                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Afin de</i> , in order to        | <i>ou bien</i> , else      |
| <i>afin que</i> , so that           | <i>parce que</i> , because |
| <i>car</i> , for                    | <i>pourtant</i> , yet      |
| <i>cependant</i> , in the mean time | <i>quand</i> , when        |
| <i>comme</i> , as or like           | <i>que</i> , that          |
| <i>lorsque</i> , when               | <i>quoique</i> , although  |
| <i>mais</i> , but                   | <i>si</i> , if             |
| <i>ni</i> , nor                     | <i>soit</i> , either.      |
| <i>ou</i> , or                      |                            |



THE TENTH PART OF SPEECH.

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THE INTERJECTION.



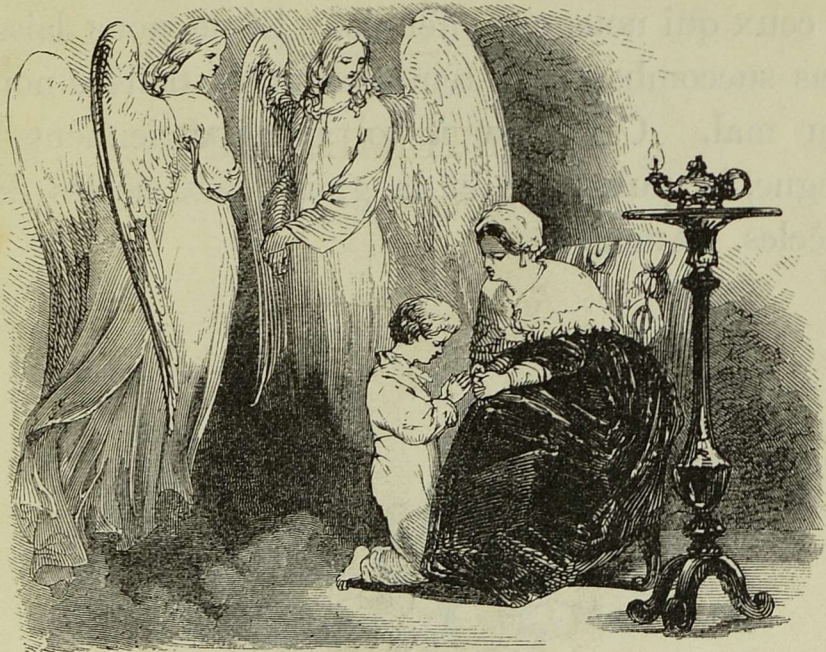
*Ah ! fi donc le petit paresseux !*

O fie ! The idle little boy.

Amongst the French interjections, those which are most frequently used are —

|                            |                      |                         |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Quoi</i> , what !       | <i>oh</i> , oh !     | <i>hélas</i> , alas !   |
| <i>vraiment</i> , indeed ! | <i>bon</i> , good !  | <i>hé bien</i> , well ! |
| <i>ha</i> , ah !           | <i>paix</i> , hush ! | <i>gare</i> , beware !  |

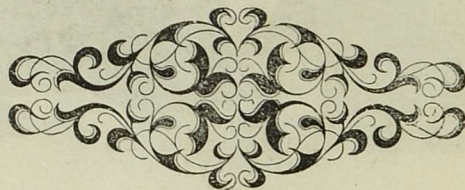


*L'ORAIISON DOMINICALE.*

## THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Notre Père qui es au ciel. Ton nom soit sanctifié. Ton règne vienne. Ta volonté soit faite sur la terre, comme dans le ciel. Donne-nous aujourd'hui notre pain quotidien. Pardonne-

nous nos péchés, comme nous les pardonnons à ceux qui nous ont offensés. Et ne nous laisse pas succomber à la tentation, mais délivre-nous du mal. Car c'est à toi qu'appartiennent le règne, la puissance, et la gloire, aux siècles des siècles. Amen.





171  
RXN



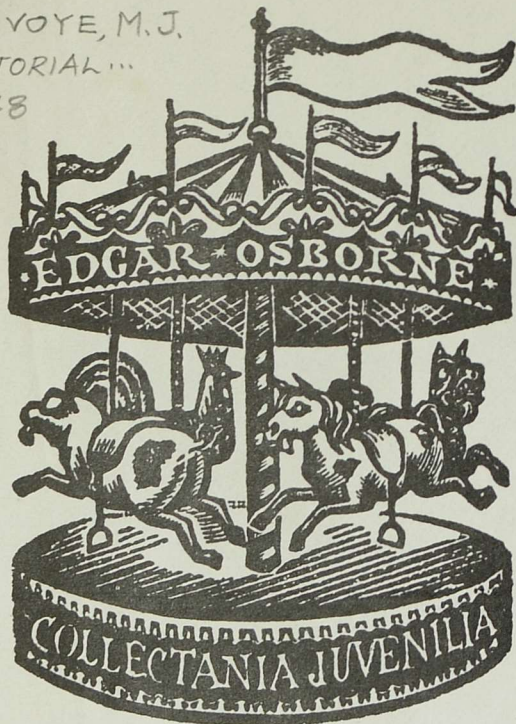


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