

Grammaire = grammar = व्याकरण

- ★ Grammar is the set of structural rules that govern the composition of clauses, phrases, and words in any given natural language.
- ★ किसी भी भाषा के अंग प्रत्यंग का विश्लेषण तथा विवेचन व्याकरण (ग्रामर) कहलाता है।

La phrase = sentence = वाक्य

- ★ A sentence can be defined as what is contained between a capital letter and a full stop.



○ **Sentence = phrase.**

○ **Phrase** (a group of words which form a constituent and so function as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence) = **groupe** (*nominal, verbal, prépositionnel etc.*).

○ **Clause** (a group of words which forms a part of a sentence and contains a subject and a predicate) = *proposition*.

Ex : We can not go in the garden while it is raining.

→ « in the garden » = prepositional phrase.

→ « while it is raining » = clause.

- ★ They are 4 types of sentences.

1. **Assertive or declarative** sentence (to make a statement) = *phrase déclarative*.

a) Affirmative.

Ex : Sanjay likes apples.

Ex : *Sanjay aime les pommes.*

Ex : संजय सेब पसंद करता है।

b) Negative.

Ex : Sanjay doesn't like apples.

Ex : *Sanjay n'aime pas les pommes.*

Ex : संजय सेब पसंद नहीं करता।

2. **Interrogative** sentence (to ask a question) = *phrase interrogative*.

Ex : Where do you live ?

Ex : *Où vous habitez ?*

Ex : आप कहाँ रहते हैं ?

3. **Imperative** sentence (to give an order) = *phrase impérative*.

Ex : Close the door !

Ex : *Fermez la porte !*

Ex : दरवाज़ा बंद कीजिए।

→ subject omitted.

4. **Exclamatory sentence** (to express strong feelings) = *phrase exclamative*.

Ex : What a shame !

Ex : *Quelle honte !*

★ In English grammar, when analysing a sentence, it is mainly divided into two distinctive groups : subject and predicate. In French grammar, a sentence is divided into several groups : subject, verb, object, circumstantial complement, attribute and agent (in passiv sentences).

1. **Sujet** = subject = कर्ता

→ The subject is the word or group of words indicating the person or thing which performs the action, or is in the state of being. The subject can be identified by asking the question « **qui/quoi** + verbe ? ».

Ex : *Sanjay mange une pomme.* → *Qui mange ?* → *Sanjay.*

Ex : Sanjay is eating an apple. → Who is eating ? → Sanjay.

Ex : संजय सेब खा रहा है। → कौन खा रहा है ? → संजय

2. **Verbe** = verb = क्रिया

→ The verb is the word or group of words indicating the action being performed by the subject or the existence/state of the subject.

→ जिन शब्दों से किसी काम के करने या होने का पता चले, उन्हें क्रिया कहते हैं।

Ex : *Sanjay mange une pomme.* → *mange*

Ex : Sanjay is eating an apple. → is eating

Ex : संजय सेब खा रहा है। → खा रहा है

3. **Complément d'objet** = object

→ The object is the word or group of words that completes the sense of the verb by indicating the person or thing which receives the action.

a) **Complément d'objet direct** = direct object = कर्म

→ no intervening preposition. The direct object can be identified by asking the question « sujet + verbe + **qui/quoi** ? »

Ex : *Sanjay mange une pomme.* → *Sanjay mange quoi ?* → *une pomme*

Ex : Sanjay is eating an apple. → Sanjay is eating what ? → an apple

Ex : संजय सेब खा रहा है। → संजय क्या खा रहा है ? → सेब

b) **Complément d'objet indirect** = indirect object

→ intervening preposition. The indirect object can be identified by asking the question « sujet + verbe + **de qui/de quoi** ? » or « **à qui/à quoi** ? »

Ex : *Sanjay parle à sa sœur.* → *Sanjay parle à qui ?* → *à sa sœur*

Ex : Sanjay talks to his sister. → Sanjay talks to whom ? → to his sister

Ex : *Sanjay parle de son expérience.* → *Sanjay parle de quoi ?* → *de son expérience*

Ex : Sanjay talks about his experience. → Sanjay talks about what ? → about his experience

4. **Complément circonstanciel** = circumstantial complement

→ The circumstantial complement is the word or group of words which completes the idea of the verb by providing details not involved in the action: consequence, cause, time, place, manner, etc.

a) **Complément de lieu** = place complement

→ It can be identified by asking the question « où ? »

Ex : *Il va à l'école.* → *Il va où ?* → *à l'école*

Ex : He is going to school. → Where is he going ? → to school

Ex : वह स्कूल जा रहा है। → वह कहाँ जा रहा है ? → स्कूल

b) *Complément de temps* = time complement

→ It can be identified by asking the question « quand ? »

Ex : *Il revient mardi.* → *il revient quand ?* → *mardi*

Ex : He is coming back on Tuesday. → When is he coming back ? → on Tuesday

Ex : वह मंगलवार को वापस आ रहा है। → वह कब वापस आ रहा है ? → मंगलवार को

5. *Attribut* = attribute

→ The attribute is the word or group of words expressing the quality, nature, state, which is « attributed » to the subject. The attribute is usually linked to the subject through the verb « to be » or any other « state verbs » (to become, etc.).

Ex : *Sanjay est grand.* → *grand*

Ex : Sanjay is tall. → tall

Ex : संजय लंबा है। → लंबा

6. *Complément d'agent* = agent

→ The agent is the word or group of words indicating the person or thing which carries out the action received by the subject.

Ex : *La souris est mangée par le chat.* → *par le chat*

Ex : The mouse is eaten by the cat. → by the cat

Ex : चूहा बिल्ली के द्वारा खाया जाता है। → बिल्ली के द्वारा

Les mots = words = शब्द

In French, words are classified into 2 categories :

★ *Les mots variables* (they change functions of the gender, the number, etc.)

- *genre* = gender = लिंग
 - *féminin* = feminine = स्त्रीलिंग
 - *masculin* = masculine = पुल्लिंग
- *nombre* = number = वचन
 - *singulier* = singular = एकवचन
 - *pluriel* = plural = बहुवचन

★ *Les mots invariables* (they never change)

★ *Les mots variables*

1. *Le nom* = noun = संज्ञा

→ Nouns are words used as name of person, place, thing, etc.

→ किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान या भाव के नाम को "संज्ञा" कहते हैं।

○ **Noms communs** = common nouns = जातिवाचक संज्ञा

→ represent a class of entities.

Ex : *pomme, école, sœur, etc.*

Ex : apple, school, sister, etc.

Ex : सेब, स्कूल, बहन, etc.

○ **Noms propres** = proper nouns = व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

→ represent a unique entity.

Ex : Sanjay, Paris, Peugeot, etc.

Remarque : in French, common nouns always starts with a small letter (« *minuscule* ») and proper noun with a capital letter (« *majuscule* »).

2. **L'article** = article

→ An article is a word that combines with a noun to indicate the type of reference being made by the noun. Articles specify the grammatical « definiteness » of a noun.

a) **Articles définis** = definite articles

→ Indicates that the noun is completely determined.

Ex : *Le film commence à 20 heures.*

Ex : The movie starts at 8 pm.

→ Here, the speaker is referring to a specific movie.

b) **Articles indéfinis** = indefinite articles

→ Indicates that the noun is determined in an imprecise or as yet unknown manner.

Ex : *Chaque soir, je regarde un film.*

Ex : Every evening, I watch a movie.

→ Here, the speaker is not referring to a specific movie.

c) **Articles partitifs** = partitive articles

→ Used with a noun referring to a thing that cannot be counted.

Ex : *Je bois de l'eau.*

Ex : I drink (some) water.

3. **L'adjectif** = adjective = विशेषण

→ The adjective is a word which describes or determines a noun.

→ संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द विशेषण कहलाते हैं।

a) **L'adjectif qualificatif** = descriptive adjective = गुणवाचक विशेषण

Ex : *Sanjay mange une pomme délicieuse.* → *délicieuse*

Ex : Sanjay is eating a delicious apple. → *delicious*

Ex : संजय एक स्वादिष्ट सेब खा रहा है। स्वादिष्ट

b) **L'adjectif numéral** = numerical adjective = संख्यावाचक विशेषण

Ex : *Sanjay a trois sœurs.* → *trois*

Ex: Sanjay has three sisters. → three

Ex : संजय के तिन बहनें हैं। → तिन

Ex : *Aujourd'hui, c'est le premier jour d'école.* → *premier*

Ex : Today, it's the first day of school. → first

Ex : आज स्कूल का पहला दिन है। → पहला

c) **L'adjectif possessif** = possessive adjective

Ex : *C'est mon livre.* → *mon*

Ex : It's my book. → my

Ex : यह मेरी किताब है। → मेरी

d) **L'adjectif démonstratif** = demonstrative adjective = सार्वनामिक विशेषण

Ex : *Regarde cette photo.* → *cette*

Ex : Look at this picture. → this

Ex : यह तस्वीर देखो। → यह

e) **L'adjectif interrogatif** = interrogative adjective

Ex : *Quel film tu veux regarder ?* → *quel*

(What movie do you want to see?)

Ex : कौनसी मूवी तुम देखना चाहोगे ? → कौनसी

f) **L'adjectif exclamatif** = exclamative adjective

Ex : *Quelle belle voiture !* → *quelle*

(What a beautiful car !)

g) **L'adjectif indéfini** = indefinite adjective

Ex : *Il a quelques problèmes.* → *quelques*

Ex : He has some problems. → some

Ex : उसकी कुछ मुश्किलें हैं। → कुछ

Ex : *Il a plusieurs voitures.* → *plusieurs*

Ex : He has many cars. → many

उसकी कई गाड़ियाँ हैं। → कई

4. Le pronom = pronoun = सर्वनाम

→ The pronoun is word which represents a noun.

→ संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्द सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं।

a) **Les pronoms personnels** = personal pronouns = पुरुषवाचक

Ex : *Il mange une pomme.* → *il*

Ex : He is eating an apple. → he

Ex : वह सेब खा रहा है। → वह

b) **Les pronoms possessifs** = possessive pronouns

Ex : *C'est le mien.* → *le mien*

Ex : It's mine. → mine

Ex : यह मेरा है। → मेरा

c) **Les pronoms démonstratifs** = demonstrative pronouns = निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

Ex : *Ce sont mes livres.* → *ce*

Ex : These are my books. → these

Ex : ये मेरी किताबें हैं। → ये

d) **Les pronoms interrogatifs** = interrogative pronouns = प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम

Ex : *Où tu habites ?* → *où*

Ex : Where do you live ? → where

Ex : तुम कहाँ रहते हो ? → कहाँ

e) **Les pronoms relatifs** = relative pronouns = संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम

Ex : *La voiture que je conduis est très vieille.* → *que*

Ex : The car that I drive is very old. → that

Ex : जो गाड़ी मैं चलाता हूँ, वह बहुत पुरानी है। → जो, वह

f) **Les pronoms indéfinis** = indefinite pronouns = अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

Ex : *Quelqu'un arrive.* → *quelqu'un*

Ex : Someone is coming. → someone

Ex : कोई आ रहा है। → कोई

Ex : *Tu as quelque chose ?* → *quelque chose*

Ex : Do you have something ? → something

Ex : तुम्हारे पास कुछ है ? → कुछ

5. **Le verbe** = verb = क्रिया

→ The verb is an action word.

→ जिस शब्दों से किसी काम के करने या होने का पता चले, उन्हें क्रिया कहते हैं।

The verb will vary function of different elements :

a) **Verbe infinitif/verbe conjugué**

✗ **verbe infinitif** = infinitive verb or non-finite verb

→ corresponds to the basic form of the verb, when used without a subject.

Ex : *être, manger, aller.*

Ex : be, eat, go.

Ex : होना, खाना, जाना

✗ **verbe conjugué** = finite verb

→ corresponds to the form of the verb when limited by person and number and when bearing information about : tense, aspect, mood and voice.

Ex : *suis, mangeons, va.*

Ex : am, eat, goes.

Ex : हूँ, खाते हैं, जाता है

b) **Personne et nombre**

		<i>Singulier</i>	<i>Pluriel</i>
<i>Première personne</i> First person उत्तमपुरुष	→ the speaker → बोलनेवाला	JE	NOUS
<i>Deuxième personne</i> Second person मध्यमपुरुष	→ the addressee → सुननेवाला	TU	VOUS
<i>Troisième personne</i> Third person अन्यपुरुष	→ others → जिसके बारे में बात की जाए	IL, ELLE	ILS, ELLES

Ex : « être » conjugué à la deuxième personne du pluriel = « êtes »

Ex : « be » conjugated in the second person of plural = « are »

c) **Mode** = mood

→ The mood indicates the manner in which the action, state, or existence of the subject is perceived and presented.

In French, they are 4 moods :

✕ **Mode indicatif** = indicative mood

→ used to state a fact or a concrete reality.

Ex : *Sanjay mange une pomme.*

Ex : Sanjay is eating an apple.

Ex : संजय सेब खा रहा है।

✕ **Mode impératif** = imperative mood

→ used to give orders. In this mood, the verb is used without a personal pronoun.

Ex : *Mange !*

Ex : Eat !

Ex : खाओ !

✕ **Mode subjonctif** = subjunctive mood

→ used to express a hypothetical situation considered subjectively. It is typically used in subordinate clauses.

Ex : *J'aimerais qu'elle soit là maintenant.*

Ex : I wish that she were here now.

Ex : मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अब यहाँ हो।

✕ **Mode conditionnel** = conditional mood

→ used to express a hypothetical situation resulting from an objectively considered condition. It is also used in polite requests.

Ex : *Si j'étais riche, j'achèterais une grande maison.*

Ex : If I was rich, I would buy a big house

Ex : अगर मैं अमीर होता, तो मैं एक बड़ा मकान खरीद लेता।

Ex : Je voudrais poser une question.

Ex : I would like to ask a question.

d) **Temps** = tense

→ The tense indicates at which moment in time the action, state, or existence of the subject is situated.

x *Présent* = present = वर्तमानकाल

x *Passé* = past = भूतकाल

x *Futur* = future = भविष्यत काल

In French, past tenses are formed using an auxiliary verb (= *verbe auxiliaire* = सहायक क्रिया).

Ex : J'ai mangé une pomme.

Ex : I ate/have eaten an apple.

Ex : मैंने सेब खाया / खाया है।

e) **Voix** = voice

→ The voice designates the role of the subject in the action.

x *Voix active* = active voice

→ The subject perform the action.

Ex : *Le chat mange la souris*

Ex : The cat eats the mouse.

Ex : बिल्ली चूहे को खाती है।

x *Voix passive* = passive voice

→ The subject receives the action.

Ex : *La souris est mangée par le chat.*

Ex : The mouse is eaten by the cat.

Ex : चूहा बिल्ली के द्वारा खाया जाता है।

★ **Les mots invariables**

1. ***L'adverbe*** = adverb = क्रिया विशेषण

→ The adverb is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Ex : *Il habite ici.* → *ici*

Ex : He is leaving here. → here

Ex : वह यहाँ रहता है। → यहाँ

Ex : *Il est très grand.* → *très*

Ex : He is very tall. → very

Ex : वह बहुत लंबा है। → बहुत

2. ***La préposition*** = preposition

→ The preposition is a word introducing a complement. In Hindi, they are no *prepositions*, but postpositions, as the

introductory words are placed after the complement.

Ex : *Le livre est sur la table.* → *sur*

Ex : The book is on the table. → on

Ex : किताब मेज़ पर। → पर

3. *La conjonction* = conjunction

→ The conjunction is a word used to join and relate two clauses or two words of similar nature.

Ex : *et, ou, mais, etc.*

Ex : and, or, but, etc.

Ex : और, या, लेकिन, etc.

4. *L'interjection* = interjection

→ The interjection is a word used to express a feeling, without always bearing a very specific meaning.

Ex : *Olala ! On est en retard !* → *olala*

Ex : अरे ! देर हो गयी ! → अरे