

THE CONCISE
OXFORD
FRENCH
DICTIONARY

FRENCH-ENGLISH
ENGLISH-FRENCH

THE
CONCISE OXFORD
FRENCH DICTIONARY

COMPILED BY
ABEL CHEVALLEY
AND
MARGUERITE CHEVALLEY

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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G. W. F. R. GOODRIDGE

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INTRODUCTION

THIS CONCISE FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY aims at being a worthy companion to the *Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English*, and it is in this respect a rather audacious enterprise.

Its main and special purpose, comparatively unambitious, is to prove more integrally helpful to students and translators than some existing works of the same class. Each generation requires new 'current use' dictionaries, not only of its own language¹ but still more definitely of other languages comparable with its own. New words appear on both sides. Old words take on in each tongue a new and unforeseeable colour, and the equivalents of yesterday are no longer equivalent to-day. The cumulative effect of this metabolism on two generations and two languages necessitates a frequent revision of bilingual dictionaries. When new principles are involved, when fresh material is introduced and original devices adopted, a new dictionary needs no justification.

VOCABULARY

In accordance with our wish to emulate in the French-English field the work of the brothers Fowler on current English, the principles governing the selection of vocabulary in the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* have been adopted.

This book is not meant to give information about the things represented by French words, but only about the nearest equivalence between French and English of the words and phrases which represent these things. We do not agree that a French-English Dictionary consists 'of French words with English explanations' as stated in the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, art. 'Dictionary'. We aim at *translations*, not *explanations*. In very infrequent cases no complete equivalence can be found, no satisfactory translation evolved, except by a periphrase. Then we risk a definition (see *brader*, *braderie*, *crépinette*, *salpicon*, *rouflaquette*, *chinoiserie*, *foutaise*, *fichaise*, *foucade*, (*faire des cuirs*, *schlitte*, *schlitter*, *riz-pain-sel*, *ferrade*, *bouillabaisse*, *bouilleur de cru*, *questeur*, *boîtier*, *rombière*, *vadrouille*, &c.). But we avoid all English renderings in several words of French terms that

¹ Cf. Delacroix, quoting Sweet, Zaharoff Lecture, Oxford, 1925.

can be rendered in one. The more common the word, the more space is given to it, the more care bestowed upon its different uses and meanings and the selection of its English equivalents.

We subscribe to the notion of 'currency' adopted in the *Concise English Dictionary*, and it has guided our admission or rejection of different sorts of French words. Old technical terms are excluded as being of small or no use. We have regretfully sacrificed about a hundred words describing the operations of an artisan era now defunct, that occur in our edition of *La Maison Rustique* (1760). We have preserved those still in use concerning whatever is still 'made at home'. Archaisms that are mere curiosities are avoided, except those that are embedded in proverbs or well-known quotations. We have not treated as archaisms words, expressions, or senses now no longer used, that occur with their original freshness in the classic literature of the last three centuries. They are marked 'obs.' (obsolete).

We have stretched our notion of currency to include many terms indicating recent developments of practical science or industry which have already passed into universal recognition and which are yet often unrecorded in French-English dictionaries. Thus, for example, among terms relating to motoring, aeroplanes, &c., *carlingue*, for which most dictionaries give only the nautical sense 'keelson', means also, in aeronautics, 'car, carlingue'. Technical words omitted in some or most dictionaries include *grippage*, *gripper*, *gicleur*, *pointeau*, *démarrreur*, *pont-arrière*, *soupape d'admission*, *d'échappement*, *spider* (in the French sense of 'dickey'), (*palier de*) *butée*, *came d'allumage*, *de distribution*, *arbre à cames*, *levier de commande* (or *des vitesses*), *de frein à main*, *levier démonte-pneu*, and *manche à balai* (joystick). English tourists, nonplussed by the terms in use in French garages to describe repairs or spare parts, need no longer despair. The utility and importance of our full-page illustrations in these and similar connexions will be realized. The same remarks apply to recent additions to the vocabulary of trades, especially luxury trades (e.g. *ensemble* in dressmaking, *table gigogne*, *pendentif* in jewellery), modern psychiatry (e.g. *schizophrène*, *schizophrénie*), housekeeping, dressing, cookery, gastronomy, wine-tasting—terms sadly deficient in works of this kind; see, for example, *faire revenir de la viande*, *bavaroise*, *essoreuse*, *aspirateur*, *cireuse*, *extrafort*, *gros-grain*. Mere scholastic and scholiastic words are excluded; we fight shy of the penny-a-line logomachy represented in dictionaries of all languages. A kind of game of forfeits, which might usefully be played by all lexicographers

wishing to reduce their vocabulary to current French and current English, is to extract in a given time, from the small *Larousse* for instance, the greatest number of words which none but specialists can explain.

The colloquial portion of a language being the most alive and fertile, we need not justify the admission of a good many familiar, even slangy expressions, but they are labelled as such. The difficulty was to find English equivalents. We do not consider it sufficient to give in a more or less abstract form the intellectual sense in English of a familiar French word or phrase. What is wanted is an equivalent, not an equi-distant English rendering. Now the value of an English translation lies in the similarity of its impact on the English mind with the impact of the original on the French mind. What is only intellectual, logical, not affective, has no momentum. It misses both colour and warmth. This is what makes so many translations, although scrupulously faithful to the sense of the text, so unbearably nauseous to the reader's senses.

Within a comparatively small space this dictionary contains nearly 40,000 words (proper names included), out of which 37,200 are distributed as follows:

	<i>words</i>		<i>words</i>		<i>words</i>		<i>words</i>
A	3,538	G	1,325	M	2,614	S	2,539
B	1,770	H	766	N	670	T	2,255
C	4,538	I	1,610	O	712	U	208
D	2,000	J	258	P	3,355	V	1,165
E	3,280	K	132	Q	210	W.X.Y.	72
F	1,380	L	1,310	R	2,401	Z	92

From the above, C emerges an easy first. A, P, E come far behind, but none the less make up between them one-third of the entries. Six letters out of 24, viz. C, A, P, E, M, S, supply more than half the total.

These figures are not meant to countenance 'word-counting' as a test of the expressive power in the vocabulary of a language, a person, or a book. Speaking in terms of life, there is no such thing as a 'separate' word. When you speak or write, none of your words stands alone; they derive their form, colour, function, special meaning, or strength from the context, and there are as many words in a living word as there are different meanings. A dictionary is like an herbarium. It can only present words in a dried state, and must, for the sake of reference, give them in the alphabetical order

But it can:

Give the different senses of a word with more or less exactness, and, in any case, avoid glaring blunders.

Discriminate more or less efficiently between them by means of appropriate devices—figures, for instance, and abbreviations.

Enumerate and exemplify them in an order more or less consonant with their actuality, their 'common use'.

It can also, by means of numerous examples, reflect more or less strikingly in English the force and colour of French words, especially when used in their figurative sense. It can, for example, at the cost of much time and research, always translate an idiom by an idiom, a gallicism by the corresponding anglicism, a popular or slang term by a term of the same order and tint, a metaphor by a metaphor of approximately the same power.

And although this has not previously been attempted, it can warn students and translators against innumerable pitfalls by the use of printed indications and short cautions.

RENDERINGS

It is not sufficient to be a Frenchman, even highly educated, if you want to succeed as a French-English lexicographer. Nor can an Englishman, even with first-class honours in French, be guaranteed to find the best English equivalents for French words or idioms. Every living language gets stratified as it grows. Very few people are at home in its different strata. Mrs. Malaprop's language was probably free of malapropisms when she spoke to her cook, and the most purist *précieuse* would perpetrate malapropisms of another sort if she had to deal with the butcher and the grocer. Languages are like houses: they must be *lived in*—from attic to basement—before they can be called ours. The number of people who have become familiar, in this intimate manner, not only with one but with several houses is, of course, limited.

Culture and knowledge are not sufficient. A taste for words as words; an instinct of divination leading *in abstracto* to the 'mot juste', and an insight into the risks and difficulties of others, less gifted; the sporting spirit that sustains, year in year out, a lifelong word-hunt; an acute sense of the correspondences and discrepancies between words of apparently the same sort and sound in two languages that are now *frères ennemis* and then 'heavenly twins', these are also not enough.

A great thing, perhaps the greatest, is to have *lived* both French and English, meeting on their own ground all conditions of men, and transacting with them all kinds of business; to have travelled, under the sting of necessity, up and down the social order, always in a spirit of comprehensive sympathy but with that touch of amusement that goes to the making of humour. You must have run a hundred times, half angry, half smiling, from loft to cellar before you can flatter yourself that you know every turning, nook, and corner in your own house; and even then you knock your shins against unsuspected obstacles.

What if the house were a double affair, more than half built in the air, of metaphors, shadows and shades, and visions, ever changing, ever moving, without perhaps one single exact counterpart in the two enchanted fabrics? I am not sure that the King's English does in this sense belong to the King rather than to the bricklayer, and the French of France to the *Académie* rather than to the nearest pub. But I am sure that the lexicographer who has frequented both is also the best prepared for the task. These conditions must be sadly missing in the world of dictionaries. Ours grew quite inadvertently—as is often said, with equal approximation, of the British Empire. It was only in the course of its completion that we realized, on the strength of experience, that the field of French-English lexicography was strewn with wild weeds and rubbish-heaps. So that the first part (quite unsuspected) of our labours was to clear the ground in many places, and sweep away the refuse.

The least that can be expected of French-English dictionaries is that they be kept free of the 'howlers' which are a godsend to comic papers. It is not our intention to pose as censors of our predecessors, though the French critics of French-English dictionaries published in France are less squeamish. Let it suffice that we have tried to avoid making such obvious blunders as 'lavatory carriage' for *voiture d'occasion* (second-hand carriage), or giving any excuse for such ingenuities as that of the schoolboy who, finding the word *primat* in his dictionary translated simply by 'primate', rendered *le primat des Gaules* by 'the great Gallic monkey'.

As we have previously remarked, we have also endeavoured to improve the rendering of everyday metaphors or idioms by finding the exact English equivalent, in status as well as in meaning, for the French phrase. Thus *chacun fait comme il l'entend* certainly means 'everybody does as he thinks proper' or 'as he likes'; but these renderings are nevertheless not

satisfactory. *Entend* in the French is synonymous with *comprend* and implies not so much morality or will as enlightenment. Besides, the French is a common saying, almost a proverb, and should be translated as such; for these reasons the translation we prefer is 'every one according to his lights'.

Special care has been given to the translation of very familiar or even slangy words, metaphors, and idioms. Everybody now reads French books (for example those of Carco, Daudet, Céline, &c.) which are full of them. Technical or school jargon is frequent. Readers of Jules Romains want to know what is a *turne*, a *canular*, a *tala*, a *tapir*. Dictionaries frequently omit to tell their readers that *le receveur* is usually the 'tram-conductor', that *rasant* often means 'boring, tedious', that an *éteignoir* (extinguisher) also has the figurative sense 'wet blanket', or that *tétine*, besides 'udder', means also 'teat' (for a baby's bottle). Sometimes they are misleading or mistaken, as when *paterne* ('rather benignant, affecting benevolence') is translated by 'paternal' or by 'patronizing' or 'heavy-father'; or *populo* (which means 'crowd' and (adj.) 'vulgar') by 'chubby child'; or *saut-de-lit* ('dressing-gown, morning wrap') by 'bed-side carpet' (= *descente de lit*); or *être dans les petits papiers de quelqu'un* by 'to be in some one's bad books'—the exact reverse of its true meaning, which is 'to be in favour with some one, to be in his confidence'; or *eau de vaisselle* by 'thin broth'.

Although we have given room to a good many slangy terms, we have thought that some discrimination was necessary. Certain catchwords are singularly void of sense, and deemed to be short-lived (e.g. *en voulez-vous des z'homards?*). There is no place for them here. Similarly, we think that it is necessary to discriminate between the popular expression, alive, well coined, picturesque, and what is simply a faulty way of speaking, a grammatical howler, heard sometimes, but not to be encouraged. We have refused to countenance by inclusion such expressions as *c'est une dame que son mari est mort*, or *où que vous allez?*, or *causer à quelqu'un*, or *où restez-vous?* (for *où habitez-vous?*), or *j'ai resté trois mois à Paris sans sortir de ma chambre*, or *ne pas durer à un travail*. All these are simply incorrect and very vulgar ways of speaking, and no more worthy of a place in such a dictionary as this than *ous'que* (as in *c'est là ous'que je suis né*) or *cintième* (for *cinquième*), *mécredi* (*mercredi*), *pasque* (*parce que*); to include these would be equivalent to printing all the words beginning with an H a second time as special entries without H in an English dictionary, because some people in England drop their aitches.

FALSE FRIENDS

The borrowings from French that began with the Norman Conquest, coming on top of a common stock of Latin words, and the long predominance in England of French culture and literature, followed in recent times by reciprocal exchanges of vocabulary, have created in both languages a sort of neutral zone in which all words that are sounded or spelt alike are liable to be taken as having the same sense. At first sight only; for though, in many cases, they do mean the same in at least one of their acceptations, usually the oldest, they differ widely in all the others.

Such couples of words have been called *False Friends*. If we must have slogans, they might just as well have been nicknamed the 'Tricky Twins', or the 'Slovenly Twins'. Whatever name you care to call them by, they are responsible for an enormous proportion of those mistranslations which, merely amusing in most cases, are positively harmful in legal or international documents, and are the despair of whoever cares for mutual comprehension between the English and the French. Need we give instances of these poisonous errors? We might cull them from official translations or documents, where they are less numerous but far more dangerous than in school tasks. For instance, 'to control' means in English not merely to check, to verify (this is the old sense, now smothered or outgrown by the new one), but to dominate, to command, to direct. *Contrôler*, in French (from *contre-rôle*, revised copy), means only to exercise supervision (i.e. to verify), at the utmost to have means of restraint. Imagine what happens if, in a contract, an official letter, an international document, '*contrôler*' is literally translated by 'to control', or if 'to control' is rendered by '*contrôler*'. And it *has* happened. '*Nous nous réservons le droit de contrôler l'emploi de ces sommes*', said the French. 'We reserve to ourselves the control of this expenditure', read the English. . . . What a source of misunderstandings, private and public, are coupled words! These 'spurious spawn of counterfeit counters', so much alike in form, and so widely different in value, tone, colour, sense, and sentiment, are the arch-enemies of the translator: for instance, *affronter* and 'to affront', *assumer* and 'to assume', *dérider* and 'to deride', *attirer* and 'to attire', *abuser* and 'to abuse', *achever* and 'to achieve', &c. No wonder that the Federation of Intellectual Unions has directed one of its very first efforts towards their signalization. 'For political reasons that are evident, we have decided', says M. Émile Borel, the well-known

mathematician, member of Parliament, former Director of the École Normale Supérieure, 'to devote ourselves to the task of preparing, before any other, a Franco-German and German-French list and commentary of the several hundred words especially liable to be mistranslated on account of their apparent resemblance' (letter to Messrs. Koessler and Derocquigny). Except that 'several hundred' should be replaced by a much larger number, the case for a similar French-English and English-French dictionary is the same. Messrs. Koessler and Derocquigny have compiled a list of 'several hundred' of these 'False Friends' and commented on them most judiciously and felicitously. M. Félix Boillot at once capped their learned but restricted discovery by denouncing *currente calamo* several hundred more, and we have a store more ample than their common stock. It is all very well to prepare special dictionaries of these caltrops or *chausse-trapes*. But special dictionaries are only for specialists. How much better if *general* dictionaries could in one way or another at least signalize in their hundreds the words that lend themselves to grievous or comical mistranslations. This we have attempted in this dictionary. Considerations of space have compelled us to a mere signalization with a brief remark, a short commentary. We do not claim to have exhausted the subject. We have only paved the way, because we believe that no modern dictionary is complete and really useful if it does not warn readers and translators of the dangers and pitfalls offered by apparently too easy translations. Koessler-Derocquigny have criticized in the following terms one of the most renowned of French-English and English-French dictionaries published in France for falling into some of these pitfalls:

'X translates "bier" by *bière*, instead of *brancard*, *civière*.'

In the English-French part, this same work

'gives "deception": *déception*, and "liable to deception": *sujet à être trompé*; his interpretation of the word "deception" is so completely wrong that he takes good care not to adopt his own rendering in the translation of the example quoted. Is it possible to contradict oneself more flagrantly? And how can we avoid being scared when we read: "dainty" = *délicat, difficile, fastidieux*? . . . *Fastidieux*, why *fastidieux*? It is such an obvious intrusion! Merely because some English dictionary has been consulted, in which "fastidious" is given as a synonym of "dainty". Hence the French *fastidieux* ("boring", "tedious", "dull") as a translation of "dainty".'

Without citing further examples, let us say that more than 600 signs of 'danger' (4) are to be found in these pages, and that, aiming at usefulness and the avoiding of an excessive number of danger signals, we have not signalized words like 'narre' (1st and 3rd pers. of v. *narrer*), and 'narre' adj., old form of 'nearer', to be found in Spenser; or 'ear' conj., which nobody will confuse with '(motor-)car'; or *lac* and '(to) lack'; *orrêve* and 'reve' (obsolete form of 'to reave', which is not itself very current). We do not consider such pairs, which are superabundant in Boillot's list, as very treacherous, and for the sake of space leave them out. But we certainly object to 'exquisite' as the only translation of *exquis*, 'idiom' of *idiome*, or 'petrol' of *pétrole*, &c., &c.

ETYMOLOGY

Etymology is both historical and scientific. Its enormous importance in these respects should not blind us to its comparative unimportance for practical purposes. 'It conveys a false idea of the nature of a vocabulary; its interest is merely to help us to understand how it was formed' (Vendryes, *Le Langage*, p. 206). Even that limited object can only be attained if one enters into the detail of a word's filiation. Very few etymologies are simple and self-sufficient. An etymological dictionary cannot be abridged. The fallacy of one fundamental sense for each word, from which all others are derived, has already been mentioned. We must beware too of the related fallacy, however pleasant to the lay mind, of one single origin for each single word. Does there exist such a thing in reality as a single word? Words are not used according to their historical, but according to their immediate and practical, value. Their meaning is different according to the moment when they are used, and the use to which they are put. Outside their moment and their object they fall into nothingness. Let us again quote Delacroix:

'A word is primarily a tissue of associations; it is swathed in associative relations. To borrow an instance from Saussure, the word *enseignement* is related by its sense to *éducation*, by its origin to *enseigner*, by its process of formation to *armement*, by its rhythm and sound to *justement*. . . '

The only excuse for introducing etymology in a concise practical and bilingual dictionary is to prevent false etymologies from intruding themselves upon the mind of the half-learned and so adding to the numberless causes of error in translation, which it is our business to restrict. Hence the frequency of the

words '(etym. dubious)', to be found in these pages, even when it implies sacrificing picturesque traditions, as in the case of *isabelle* (colour). As often as possible we give the remotest origin known. But often this is dubious, at least in its form, and we give the word of the language from which French received it. For instance many nautical terms, probably originating in Old Norse, have come to us either through Dutch or from English or even German. As regards words of Arabic or oriental origin, we have as a rule printed the original word in the form accepted in England, but transliteration from languages which have not the same alphabet as ours is apt to vary in different countries.

GRAMMATICAL FORMS

Adjectives which were originally formed with the past or present participle of a verb are labelled 'p. adj.'; these words, used as adjectives, take the *s* of the plural as well as the feminine termination, but used as participles, follow the rules of participles (cf. *ignorant*, *décidé*, &c.).

Our grammatical nomenclature needs no special comment. When the feminine of a substantive or adjective is very different from the masculine, in form or in sense, it is either given in full or accorded a special entry (cf. *loup*, *louve*, *coadjuteur*, *coadjutrice*, *gouverneur*, *gouvernante*, *blanc*, *blanche*, &c.). Though a dictionary is not a grammar, we take care, when giving illustrative examples of the use of defective or irregular verbs, to include idiomatic combinations of words in which the most irregular forms are used: *chaloir*: *peu m'en chaut*; *gésir*: *je gis*, *nous gisons*, *ci-gît*, &c.

PRONUNCIATION

The pronunciation of French words is indicated according to the Passy-Michaelis system, adopted by the *Association Internationale de Phonétique*. The notation has been slightly simplified in order to make it accessible to every reader without previous study of phonetics. A glance at the key at the foot of each pair of facing pages will be enough to enable him to master the phonetic notation. Though the Passy-Michaelis notation has been adopted, it will be noticed that all words are not given here with the pronunciation indicated by Passy, who is sometimes misleading, especially in the words beginning with 'œ'. No educated French person would pronounce *exclusion*

esklyzjā, excuse eskyz, expert esper, extraordinaire estrordiner. It would bring him at once to the social level of the kitchen-maid who left '*une casterole dans le colidor*'.

ABBREVIATIONS

With a view to making this dictionary really useful to the unspecialized reader, the list of abbreviations has been made as short as possible. A few abridged words may be found in the text which are not included in the list; but in these cases the sense of the abridged word is unmistakable, and they are not of frequent recurrence.

ILLUSTRATIONS

In the choice of illustrations we have borne in mind that this is a dictionary of words, not an encyclopædia of things; and, further, that the ordinary user of this dictionary, who knows what a cat or a peacock is, is not really helped by the addition of an illustration to the English equivalent of *chat*, *paon*. But certain terms of architecture are hard to define without a diagram. The reader of an early voyage may need help in identifying the parts of a sailing-ship; the traveller on a steam-ship or aeroplane, the owner of a motor-car or camera may wish to find quickly the French and English equivalent of technical terms, and a diagram affords an easy way.

It is not for us to decide whether all the peculiarities in this French-English dictionary as compared with others can be considered as improvements. But we trust that, under the several heads mentioned above, something new and useful has been achieved.

Before saying good-bye to a work which has been a daily companion for several years, and submitting it to the public, the authors wish to express their thanks to the staff of the Clarendon Press, and to Mrs. Jessie Coulson, who has read the proofs concurrently with them and has proved a most valuable help in many respects.

PARIS.

A. C.
M. C.

IRREGULAR

NOTE: (a) Where not given the FUTURE is regular. (b) 1st person PRES. COND. in all cases is

<i>Pres. Inf. Fut. Participles</i>	<i>Pres. Indicative</i>
FIRST CONJUGATION (Verbs in ER)	
aller , to go; FUT. irai; PRES. P. allant; P.P. allé	<i>je vais tu vas il va nous all-ons vous all-ez ils vont</i>
envoyer , to send; FUT. enverrai; COND. enverrais; otherwise regular	
SECOND CONJUGATION (Verbs in IR)	
acquérir , to acquire; FUT. acquerrai; PRES. P. acquérant; P.P. acquis	acqu-iers ~iers ~iert acqu-érons ~érez ~ièrent
bouillir , to boil (intrans.); PRES. P. bouillant; P.P. bouilli	bous bous bout bouill-ons ~ez ~ent
courir , to run; PRES. P. courant; P.P. couru; FUT. courrai	cours cours court cour-ons ~ez ~ent
fuir , to flee; PRES. P. fuyant; P.P. fui	fuls fuls fuit fuy-ons ~ez ~ulent
mentir , to lie; PRES. P. mentant; P.P. menti	mens mens ment ment-ons ~ez ~ent
dormir, partir, servir, sentir, se repentir, sortir , like mentir	
mourir , to die; FUT. mourrai; PRES. P. mourant; P.P. mort	meurs meurs meurt mour-ons ~ez meurent
ouvrir , to open; PRES. P. ouvrant; P.P. ouvert	ouvre ouvres ouvre ouvrt-ons ~ez ~ent
couvrir, offrir, souffrir , like ouvrir	
tressaillir , to shudder; PRES. P. tressaillant; P.P. tressailli; so assaillir , to assault; défaillir , to fail, faint; cueillir , to gather; but FUT. cueillerai	tressaill-e ~es ~e tressaill-ons ~ez ~ent
venir , to come; FUT. viendrai; PRES. P. venant; P.P. venu	viens viens vient ven-ons ~ez viennent
tenir , to hold, like venir	
vêtir , to clothe; PRES. P. vêtant; P.P. vêtu	vêts vêts vêt vêt-ons ~ez ~ent
DEFECTIVE	
faillir , to fail, miss; FUT. faillirai (rare); P.P. failli	NONE
gésir , to lie; PRES. P. gisant; IMPF. gisais (throughout)	NONE NONE git gis-ons ~ez ~ent
ouïr , to hear; P.P. ouï; and comp. tenses	NONE
THIRD CONJUGATION (Verbs in OIR)	
s'asseoir , to sit; PRES. P. s'asseyant; P.P. assis; FUT. m'assiérai (m'assoïrai)	m'assieds t'assieds s'assied n. assey-ons v. ~ez s'~ent
 falloir , to be necessary; no PRES. P.; P.P. fallu; FUT. il faudra	il faut
mouvoir , to move; P.P. mû, <i>f. mue</i> , so émouvoir , but P.P. ému	meus meus meut mouv-ons ~ez meuvent
pleuvoir , to rain; P.P. plu	il pleut
pouvoir , to be able; PRES. P. pouvant; P.P. pu; FUT. pourrai	peux (or puis) peux peut pouv-ons ~ez peuvent
savoir , to know; PRES. P. sachant; P.P. su; FUT. saurai	sais sais sait sav-ons ~ez ~ent
surseoir , to postpone; PRES. P. sursoyant; P.P. sur sis; FUT. surseoirai	sursois sursois sursoit sursoy-ons ~ez sursoient

VERBS

the Future +s. (c) Abbreviations: Present Participle, PRES. P.; Past Participle, P.P.

<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Pres. Subjunctive</i>	<i>Pres. & Impf. Subj.</i>
va (vas + y) allons allez	<i>que j'aille que tu ailles qu'il aille</i> <i>que nous all-ions que vous all-iez</i> <i>qu'ils aillent</i>	<i>j'allai</i> <i>que j'allasse</i>
acquiers acquérons acquérez bous bouillons bouillez cours courons courez fuis fuyons fuyez mens mentons mentez	acqu-ière ~ières ~ière acqu-érions ~ériez ~ièrent bouill-e ~es ~e bouill-ions ~iez ~ent coure coures coure cour-ions ~iez ~ent fule fules fule fuy-ions ~iez fuient mente mentes mente ment-lons ~iez ~ent	acquis acquisse bouillis bouillisse cours courusse fuis fuisse mentis mentisse
meurs mourons mourez ouvre ouvrons ouvrez	meure meures meure mour-lons ~iez meurent ouvr-e ouvres ouvre ouvr-lons ~iez ~ent	mourus mourusse ouvris ouvrisse
tressaille tressaillons tressaillez	tressaill-e ~es ~e tressaill-ions ~iez ~ent	tressaillis tressaillasse
viens venons venez	vienne viennes vienne ven-lons ~iez viennent	vins vinasse
vêts vêtons vêtez	vête vête vête vêt-ions ~iez ~ent	vêtis vêtisse
NONE	NONE	faillis ...
NONE	NONE	NONE
NONE	NONE	NONE
NONE	NONE	NONE
NONE	NONE	j'ouis ... (rare)
NONE	NONE	NONE
assieds-toi asseyons-nous asseyez-vous NONE	m'assey-e t'~es s'~e n. assey-ions v. ~iez s'~ent il faille	m'assis m'assisse il fallut il fallût
meus mouvons mouvez NONE NONE	meuve meuves meuve mouv-lons ~iez meuvent il pleuve puisse puissés puisse puiss-lons ~iez ~ent	mus musse il plut il plût pus pusse
sache sachons sachez sursois sursoyons sursoyez	sache saches sache sach-lons ~iez ~ent sursoie sursoies sursoie sursoy-lons ~iez sursoient	sus susse suris suraisse

<i>Pres. Inf. Fut. Participles</i>	<i>Pres. Indicative</i>
valoir , to be worth; PRES. P. <i>valant</i> ; P.P. <i>valu</i> ; FUT. <i>vaudrai</i>	<i>vaux vaux vaut</i> <i>val-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
voir , to see; PRES. P. <i>voyant</i> ; P.P. <i>vu</i> ; FUT. <i>verrai</i> ; so pourvoir , exc. FUT. <i>pourvoirai</i> ; PRET. <i>pourvus</i>	<i>vois vois voit</i> <i>voy-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
vouloir , to wish; PRES. P. <i>voulant</i> ; P.P. <i>voulu</i> ; FUT. <i>voudrai</i>	<i>veux veux veut</i> <i>voul-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
DEFECTIVE	
échoir , to fall due; PRES. P. <i>échéant</i> ; P.P. <i>échu</i> ; FUT. <i>il écherra</i>	<i>il échoit or il échet</i>
seoir , to be becoming; PRES. P. <i>seyant</i> OR <i>séant</i> ; FUT. <i>il siéra, ils siéront</i> ; IMPF. <i>il seyait, ils seyaient</i>	<i>il sied ils siéent</i>
FOURTH CONJUGATION (Verbs in RE)	
boire , to drink; PRES. P. <i>buvant</i> ; P.P. <i>bu</i>	<i>bois bois boit</i> <i>buv-ons ~ez ~ivent</i>
conclure , to conclude; PRES. P. <i>concluant</i> ; P.P. <i>conclu</i> ; so exclure	<i>conclus conclus conclut</i> <i>conclu-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
conduire , to lead; PRES. P. <i>conduisant</i> ; P.P. <i>conduit</i> ; so all verbs in -uire exc. luire , nuire ; P.P. <i>sui, nui</i> ; and luire has no Pret. or Impf. Subj.	<i>conduis conduis conduit</i> <i>conduis-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
confire , to preserve fruit; PRES. P. <i>confisant</i> ; P.P. <i>confit</i> ; so suffire ; exc. P.P. <i>suffi</i>	<i>confis confis confit</i> <i>confis-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
coudre , to sew; PRES. P. <i>cousant</i> ; P.P. <i>cousu</i>	<i>couds couds coud</i> <i>cous-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
craindre , to fear; PRES. P. <i>craignant</i> ; P.P. <i>craint</i> ; so all verbs in -aindre , -eindre , -oindre	<i>crains crains craint</i> <i>craign-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
croire , to believe; PRES. P. <i>croyant</i> ; P.P. <i>crû</i>	<i>crois crois croit</i> <i>croi-ons ~ez ~oient</i>
croître , to grow; PRES. P. <i>croissant</i> ; P.P. <i>crû</i> ; so accroître , décroître , recroître , but these have circumflex only on <i>i+t</i>	<i>crois crois croit</i> <i>croiss-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
dire , to say; PRES. P. <i>disant</i> ; P.P. <i>dit</i> ; so redire , other comps. 2nd pers. pl. pres. ind. <i>~isez</i> exc. maudire below	<i>dis dis dit</i> <i>disons dites disent</i>
écrire , to write; PRES. P. <i>écrivant</i> ; P.P. <i>écrit</i>	<i>écris écris écrit</i> <i>écriv-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
faire , to make; PRES. P. <i>faisant</i> ; P.P. <i>fait</i> ; FUT. <i>ferai</i>	<i>fais fais fait</i> <i>faisons faites font</i>
lire , to read; PRES. P. <i>lisant</i> ; P.P. <i>lu</i>	<i>lis lis lit</i> <i>lis-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
maudire , to curse; PRES. P. <i>maudissant</i> ; P.P. <i>maudit</i>	<i>maudis maudis maudit</i> <i>maudiss-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
mettre , to put; PRES. P. <i>mettant</i> ; P.P. <i>mis</i>	<i>mets mets met</i> <i>mett-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
moudre , to grind; PRES. P. <i>moulant</i> ; P.P. <i>moulu</i>	<i>mouds mouds moud</i> <i>moul-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
naître , to be born, PRES. P. <i>naissant</i> ; P.P. <i>né</i> ; so connaître exc. Pret. <i>connus</i> ; IMPF. SUBJ. <i>connusse</i> ; P.P. <i>connu</i> ; paraître as connaître	<i>nais nais nait</i> <i>naiss-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
paître , to graze; PRES. P. <i>paissant</i> ; P.P. <i>NONE</i> ; repâître has P.P. <i>repu</i> ; Pret. <i>repus</i>	<i>pais pais paît</i> <i>paiss-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
plaire , to please; PRES. P. <i>plaisant</i> ; P.P. <i>plu</i>	<i>plais plais plaît</i> <i>plais-ons ~ez ~ent</i>
prendre , to take; PRES. P. <i>prenant</i> ; P.P. <i>pris</i>	<i>prends prends prend</i> <i>prenons prenez prennent</i>
résoudre , to resolve; PRES. P. <i>résolvant</i> ; P.P. <i>résolu</i> (resolved), <i>résous</i> (invar. chem. dissolved); so absoudre , dissoudre , exc. P.P.'s <i>absous</i> , <i>dissous</i> and no Prets. or Impf. Subj.	<i>résous résous résout</i> <i>résolv-ons ~ez ~ent</i>