

HARRAP'S STANDARD FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY

EDITED BY
J E. MANSION

PART ONE
FRENCH—ENGLISH

WITH SUPPLEMENT



GEORGE G. HARRAP & COMPANY LTD.
LONDON TORONTO WELLINGTON SYDNEY

First published in Great Britain 1934
by GEORGE G. HARRAP & Co., LTD.
182 High Holborn, London, W.C.1
Revised edition 1940
Reprinted: August 1944; October 1945
Reprinted with corrections: January 1948;
October 1949; January 1953; February 1955;
May 1956
Copyright. All rights reserved

PREFACE

“THERE is not a satisfactory French Dictionary on the market.” This constant reproach of the last thirty years renders less than justice to much excellent work done in the past by Elwall, Bellows, Boëlle, Tarver, and others; it is none the less true that no French and English dictionary hitherto available has proved adequate to the needs of the serious student.

The just grounds of complaint may be brought under the following heads. In the first place, existing dictionaries are, and always have been, a full generation behind their day in their content, and most of them are too small to be of any ‘real use.’ The range of human knowledge and invention has extended so greatly during the last two generations that it is materially impossible to cover it in any work of small bulk.

In the next place, bilingual dictionaries are not scientific in their treatment of words, and have not kept pace with the progress in philology that has been so notable in recent years.

Lastly, the mind of the lexicographer seems invariably to be anchored in the past; French phrases in current use are translated into early Victorian English, if not into that of Queen Anne, while a modern English or American colloquialism is rendered, *tant bien que mal*, in the language of Molière. This archaism of phrasing has become glaringly noticeable since the World War. In the vocabulary and phraseology of the peoples involved the reactions have been as violent as in the spheres of sociology and economics, and both French and English have been permanently affected to a degree that can no longer be ignored.

Messrs Harrap & Co. had already before the War laid their plans for the preparation of a new French and English dictionary that should mark a step in advance of what had been achieved up to that time. Material that had not been available to dictionary makers of the last century was at hand to facilitate the task. In France the publication of Hatzfeld and Darmesteter’s *Dictionnaire Général* had been nothing short of epoch-making; in Britain the New English Dictionary was approaching completion; in Germany Plattner had finished the compilation of his *Ausführliche Grammatik* and of its Supplements.

In 1919 it was felt that the time was opportune for making a start, and a staff was brought together, whose first task it was to inventory the material ready to hand and to prepare some experimental pages of the French-English part. At the same time the general lines of the work were laid down, what it was proposed to include and what must be considered as lying outside our province.

In the first place this must be a dictionary of the present day, as far as it was possible for any work of reference ever to claim that it is up to date; and this must involve the clearing away of a large amount of archaic lumber still persisting in most dictionaries, echoes of short-lived fashions and of outworn technics that had their day and passed out of our civilization, without leaving any permanent mark on our phraseology. At the same time a modern work of reference must continue to provide a key to the great treasure-houses of French and English literature, within limits and dates which we had to fix.

With regard to France this is a matter of little difficulty. The great bulk of the educated classes live in full enjoyment of the patrimony handed down to them from their ‘Grand Siècle’; their acquaintance with Montaigne and Ronsard may be scrappy and superficial, but they are nurtured on the 17th-century dramatists and moralists, on La Fontaine and Mme de Sévigné; in this school their style is formed; their literature of to-day is full of an allusiveness that takes for granted intimate acquaintance with the great works of this period, and not a few present-day writers, in a full-dress article or speech, will revert to a severely ‘classical’ French as their medium of expression. Thus no dictionary of the French language, however ‘modern,’ can leave out of account the vocabulary and syntax of the seventeenth century.

Where to draw the line in English is a question more controversial. Broadly speaking, and for all that the Bible, Shakespeare, and Milton are so ‘full of quotations,’ the language of the centuries preceding the nineteenth has aged much more than is the case with French; our school acquaintance with Fielding, Richardson, Burke, and Pope is negligible in comparison to the *lycéen’s* intimacy with his great classics, and does not condition our present-day idiom to nearly the same degree. At the same time the vocabulary of English is so extensive that considerations of space make the elimination of unessentials even more imperative than for French, and it was deemed wise to remain, broadly speaking, within the limits of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

In neither language, of course, is it possible to lay down hard and fast rules. A dictionary, as opposed to a word-list, must be a record of the diction, of the phrasing and idiom, peculiar to the languages under consideration, and much of this idiom enshrines words and phrases now forgotten, but which must of necessity be noted in order that a surviving use may be understood.

The next point to be decided was: what classes of readers and students we proposed to serve by the publication of this work. The aim was to supply the needs of ‘everybody’; not only the general reader and the ‘man in the street’—with his wife, but also the historian; the professional man, lawyer or physician, banker or stockbroker, architect or schoolmaster, soldier or sailor; the technician, builder or engineer, printer or binder.

The preparation of a few pages on this ambitious scale led to an early realization that a project conceived on these lines was impracticable; the work must assume the proportions of an encyclopaedia, and defeat its object through sheer wealth of material and the resultant laboriousness of consultation. In order therefore to keep within the limits of a volume easy to handle and reasonable in cost, we decided that we should aim at helping 'everyman' to read, understand, and even translate, his foreign newspaper, from the leaders to the advertisements. This in itself is a very large undertaking. The better-class newspapers of to-day, whether French or English, reflect the whole of our daily life and activities, and cater for the most varied interests. Politics, literary and dramatic criticism, law and market reports, and advertisements of sales, constitute only a fraction of their daily contents; new inventions and scientific developments form the subject of articles by specialists who are no longer required to express themselves in strictly 'non-technical' language. For in an age of private motor cars, home-built wireless sets, and electricity 'on tap' for domestic purposes, we are all more or less engineers. Our interests are further taken up with flying displays, watched with critical appreciation of loops and zooms; with movies and talkies; with racing and gracing and the tote. We rely on our paper to keep us up to date regarding the quantum theory, relativity, and the ether-drift; we expect guidance from the same source on the psychics of bidding in the evening's game of bridge.

It has been our endeavour to build up a dictionary that shall deal, if not exhaustively, at any rate adequately, with all these things. Further on will be found a list of encyclopaedias and reference books that have been laid constantly under contribution; special mention should be made of the new and recast editions of Chambers' Encyclopaedia and the *Grand Dictionnaire Larousse*; most of the latter publication appeared in time to allow us to scan its pages. But from the start it was obvious that we could not hope to obtain immediate touch with the times we live in by means of textbooks and dictionaries alone, and that to supplement these we must collect and 'card' our own material. For ten years we have accumulated words and phrases from current works of fiction, from the daily press of both countries concerned, and from periodicals such as *La Science Moderne* and 'Nature.' We enrolled as unconscious collaborators many translators of French into English, of English into French—not all translations are bad, as is too frequently assumed. The number of cards thus collected approximates to 200,000. To establish translations of all these entries was not always an easy task. It entailed correspondence with specialists at home and abroad, and in a number of cases several years have elapsed before a card on the 'waiting list' was duly translated and filed. Most of this material was used in the first place in drafting the French-English section of the Dictionary, and then redistributed under an English head-word.

Thus, when we started on the preparation of the English-French section, a large amount of material lay ready to our hand; but every day produced its quota of English words and phrases that had not come under notice in the first part of the work, and for which renderings must be established. The latter were carded back under a French head-word, and utilized in due course for the revision and completion of the first draft of the French-English section. It is owing to this method of work that we flatter ourselves that in our renderings of much of the idiom of the two languages there will be found a breadth of vocabulary and a raciness that mark an advance on what has been achieved hitherto. In actual number of words we have not widely exceeded the range of the dictionaries already in common use. Under the French letter A, for instance, a count shows only three to four hundred new entries. As a matter of fact, new coinages in a language, of the type of *arpette*, *aspirine*, *paravane*, are of rare occurrence; more frequent as neologisms are compounds or derivatives of elements already in established use, such as *amérir*, *aéroflotte*, *accumètre*, *affût-trépiéd*, *autobus*, *autocar*, and the English 'aerobatics,' 'to entrain,' 'to detrain'; borrowings from dialect or from a foreign idiom, such as *braderie* and *batik*; the 'commonizing' of proper names: *un decauville*, or derivation from proper names: *bauxite*. Any new word, when well established, may generate a number of derivatives: the newly popular *braderie* has already given the back-formation '*Ici on bradera*'; *amérir* gives *amérissage*; from *batik* has been formed a verb *batiker*, and there is no reason why *batikage*, *débatiker*, *rebatiker*, should not come as readily to the tongue or from the pen.

The sum total of these additions to our store of words in the course of a generation is comparatively small; the real accretion to the vocabulary comes from the extension of the semantic range of the words already in common use. The manifold developments of the last fifty years, telephony, motoring, flying, cinematography, radiology, 'wireless,' psycho-analysis, and what not, have all been made to 'fit in' to the existing vocabulary. We steer a car with a wheel: French has extended the use of *volant* to meet this emergency; we emit and receive our broadcasts through a wire or wires stretched aloft: we have called into service the word 'aerial,' French has extended the range of the word *antenne*; we fire our motor engines with 'plugs,' the French use *bougies*; where at tennis we 'lob' a ball, the French play it *en chandelle*.

This enormous development in the uses of familiar words will be found more adequately mirrored in this dictionary than in any work hitherto available.

Another matter that required more care than is generally vouchsafed to it was the indication of the syntactical relations of the word, as a unit of speech, with its environment. Sentences are knit together by links—prepositions, phrases, conjunctions, concords, uses of tense and mood—according to a mechanism of which the grammar expounds the general principles; but it is the part of a dictionary to indicate the actual links required by, or commonly associated with, any given noun, pronoun, adjective, or verb. This we have done more fully, and more methodically, than has been heretofore attempted. For English syntactical uses we were able to found upon the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*

and Mr H. W. Fowler's *Dictionary of Modern English Usage*, with reference, when this was needful, to the *New English Dictionary*. For French our chief source of reference has been Plattner's *Ausführliche Grammatik*, largely supplemented by material gleaned and carded from our own reading, and by that accumulated by Mr G. H. Clarke in his *Manuel-Lexique*.

In our range of words we have gone far beyond the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie*; and, besides technical terms, have admitted very freely what is commonly known as *argot* or 'slang,' at least such part of it as is well established in French and English, and indispensable to an understanding of the 'réalistes' and 'naturalistes' who have bulked so largely in modern literature. How far it is permissible to go in recording these lower strata of the vocabulary is, with regard to such a free-spoken language as French, a question of some delicacy; we established our own censorship, too strict, no doubt, from a French point of view, somewhat lax, perhaps, for Mrs Grundy.

We have extended a wide hospitality to Americanisms; many of these, indeed, have already taken out papers of naturalization; many more are old acquaintances, and by way of becoming intimate friends; they have qualities of terseness and breeziness that give them a value all their own. As regards the hundreds of English words that are current in French to-day, these are left unrecorded if they have been taken over unchanged in spelling and meaning (e.g. 'durbar'). But if they have been adapted (*doper*, *knockouter*, *turfiste*, *schampooing*), or mutilated (*un drop-goal*, *un shake-hand*), or contracted (*un dancing*, *un shaker*, *un skating*); or taken over with a change or extension of meaning (*carter*, *five-o'clock*, *flirt*, *footing*, *groom*, *mail-coach*, *snob*), we have thought them worthy of inclusion.

Two classes of words offer special difficulties to the dictionary maker: those pertaining to law and administration on the one hand, on the other those that cover the field of natural history.

The legal systems of France and England rest on different foundations, and for much of their technical phrasing there is no parallelism between the two languages. When possible we suggest approximate equivalents: and where none exist, we have provided adequate explanations.

As for the names of animals and plants, precision in translation will be unattainable so long as the Latin nomenclatures have not been standardized and internationalized. At present French works of reference are frequently at variance in their nomenclature not only with English works but among themselves, and the inquirer finds himself floundering in a morass of contradictions. The conclusions arrived at can only be offered 'sous toutes réserves.'

For assistance in the labour of compilation of material, and in the final arrangement of the matter under each vocable, we owe grateful thanks to a number of collaborators, some of whom were able to give us their assistance only for a time, and especially to Miss K. Wattie, M.A., and Mr H. R. Elphick, who have been associated with the undertaking since its inception. Mr Elphick has acted secretarially; his gift of organization and genius for ferreting out recondite information have been invaluable. We owe much also to the assistance given by M. A. Pruvot, L. ès L., L. en Dr., M. J. Guillemonat, L. ès L., L. en Dr., and M. E. Thevenot, L. ès L., who in turn joined in our labours; and special thanks are due to M. M. Ferlin, agrégé d'anglais, who for many years has sent us sheaves of '*glanures*,' and who has kindly read a large portion of the proofs. The whole work has been sub-edited from the beginning by Mr C. W. Bell, M.A., and in recent years also by Mr F. M. Atkinson. Their keen sense of language and fertility in constructive criticism have saved us from many sins of commission; for those that remain the Editor alone must assume responsibility.

Lastly we must pay our tribute to the unfailing helpfulness and resource of the printers, and in particular to the competency of the operator and the reader on whom fell the responsibility of transforming the MS. into almost impeccable proof.

J. E. M.

January, 1934.

NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION

A reprint of Part I of this Dictionary being called for, we have been enabled to make a number of textual alterations—correction of misprints, improvement of renderings, additions to the meanings of words already recorded—and to add a number of words that have recently come into prominence. The paging has not been changed. We take this opportunity to thank the many correspondents to whose suggestions many of the additions and corrections are due.

August, 1939.

PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY

IN each part the entire contents have been arranged in one alphabetical order. The common practice of relegating biographical, geographical, and other proper names to special sections at the end of the volume entails double entries when, as is frequent, a proper name takes on new functions as a common noun, or *vice versa*, and is wasteful of both space and time. It was thought advisable, however, to group the current abbreviations of the language into a special alphabetical list, which will be found at the end of the volume.

Proper names of persons, gods, towns, rivers, etc., are entered only when they differ in spelling in the two languages, or offer some point of interest worth recording. They nevertheless form a very comprehensive list.

The pronunciation of every word has been given; in the French part the notation adopted is that of the *Association Phonétique Internationale*; its few special symbols can be memorized in a quarter of an hour, and there is no other satisfactory notation that can be mastered so readily. Where there is diversity of custom in the pronunciation of a word the alternatives have been shown.

'Etymologies' do not come within our province. In some French-English dictionaries they take up much valuable space, while merely duplicating information that is readily accessible elsewhere. But while we make no parade of philology, we have endeavoured to treat each word on a philological basis. In the first place care has been taken not to 'jumble up' words of totally different extraction. When under entries such as *appareiller*, *arbitre*, *arche*, *bachot*, *bander*, *barder*, *bille*, *binette*, two or sometimes three unrelated homonyms are treated as one word, their semantic values and development are hopelessly obscured. The present century has been productive of much valuable work in tracing words to their source and in discriminating between homonyms, but of this work no cognizance has been taken up to now in French-English dictionaries.

Again, in the unfolding of the various meanings of a word, its historical evolution has been taken as a basis, the earliest meaning or meanings being only omitted when they have passed out of the language, and are not to-day present to the mind of native speakers of French or English.

We have used numbers and letters to divide the word into semantic units, therein following Elwall and others; but we have departed from Elwall's practice in one important respect. Whereas he first tabulates the various meanings of the word under consideration, and then proceeds to deal with phrase and idiom, the course adopted here has been to bring together in one semantic group everything that belongs to that group. Language abounds in familiar phrases that pertain in the first place to the technics of sailing, of war, of industry or art; others are rooted in past religions, history, or literature; all such are illuminated, and best understood, when brought back within the semantic group from which they sprang, and first exemplified in their literal or technical use, if this has not become totally effaced. The matter has been arranged on this plan as nearly as is possible in our present state of knowledge of the history of French and English.

It is often difficult to decide under which catchword to enter a phrase that presents two or more 'centres of interest,' e.g. 'once bitten twice shy,' 'hunger is the best sauce,' 'to kill two birds with one stone.' In a bilingual dictionary choice will favour the key-word that is most apposite from the point of view of the translation suggested; but as this is a matter which the consulter of the dictionary cannot decide *a priori*, cross-references have been given in great abundance. Intensive similes, of the type of 'as sharp as a needle,' 'as fit as a fiddle,' are regularly entered under the adjective.

The immediate business of a bilingual dictionary is to supply translations, to set the English word against the French word, and phrase against phrase. Therefore no definitions are given, and explanation is reduced to a minimum. *Râteau* is translated by 'rake' without mention of its being *un instrument de jardinage*. Sufficient that the catchword is followed by the abbreviation for 'Tools,' and that its 'rake's progress' is thereby limited to the garden path. The list of abbreviations of this type is very extensive, and these specifications of the uses of words will be found to leave little room for ambiguity.

There are no acknowledged 'quotations from standard authors'; on the contrary, the need for exercising the utmost economy of space has compelled resort to telegraphic style whenever possible. Points of vocabulary and syntax were gleaned in thousands from modern literature and standard works of reference, but the sentence in which they were embodied has in the majority of cases been shorn of its appendages, and commonly reduced to the infinitive form, in order to achieve compression. In many cases nevertheless the source of the entry remains immediately recognizable, whether, in this first part, it be Molière, the Code, or M. Francis Carco.

Pronominal verbs are dealt with in a separate article following the simple verb, provided that in the pronominal form the verb assumes new meanings or constructions. Thus the verb *battre* is followed by a special entry for the verb *se battre*, 'to fight'; *s'apercevoir de quelque chose* is treated apart from *apercevoir*, *se plaindre de quelqu'un* apart from *plaindre*. But if the pronominal form is merely a reflexive use of the simple verb, implying no change of meaning, it is not treated as a separate entity. Thus

se couper au doigt is dealt with under *couper*; the reciprocal use *ils s'aiment*, 'they love one another,' will be found under *aimer*; the passive equivalent *cet article se vend bien* under *vendre*.

It is often a matter of some difficulty, and even of controversy, to decide when a past participle assumes a purely adjectival function. The two uses merge one into the other, and it has been deemed advisable to place the past participial adjective immediately after the verb, in order that the two articles may be read and consulted as one. The participle may further function as a noun, in which case the noun also will be found in this location. In many cases, *e.g.* *acquérir, acquis; mourir, mort*, this has involved a departure from alphabetical order. Whenever this is the case, the participial form will be found entered in its proper alphabetical place, with a reference to the relevant verb. All verbal forms that offer a departure from the stem of the infinitive have also been entered in their place, and referred to the verb under its infinitive form. For all 'irregular' verbs a skeleton of the conjugation is given immediately after the infinitive, but no full paradigms have been supplied. The student is assumed to possess a French grammar.

For convenience of abbreviation common nouns have been described as 'substantives' (masculine or feminine): *s.m., s.f.*, while proper names have been entered as *Pr.n.m., Pr.n.f.* (or in the case of most names of towns, merely as *Pr.n.*). It frequently happens that a proper name also functions as a common noun, and for the sake of compression both uses have been entered under one catchword. The description 'proper name' implies the use of a capital letter; the description 'substantive' implies a small initial. Thus also *parisien, italien*, and similar geographical derivatives are described as 'adjective and substantive' (*a. & s.*); they should be understood to take a capital in the latter function.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF SOME OF THE WORKS CONSULTED

- Dictionnaire de la langue française. E. LITTRÉ. *Hachette*.
 Dictionnaire général de la langue française. HATZFELD et DARMESTETER. *Delagrave*.
 Larousse du XX^e Siècle.
 Le Larousse pour tous.
 Dictionnaire de la langue française. E. LITTRÉ et A. BEAUJEAN. *Hachette*.
 Petit Larive et Fleury. *Delagrave*.
 Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue française. O. BLOCH. *Les Presses universitaires de France*.
 Dictionnaire des idées suggérées par les mots. P. ROUAIX. *Colin*.
 Les Synonymes. R. DE NOTER, H. LÉCUYER, et P. VUILLERMOZ. *Rieder*.
 Les Faux Amis. M. KÆSSLER et J. DEROCQUIGNY. *Vuibert*.
 Mots anglais perfides. J. DEROCQUIGNY. *Vuibert*.
 Les Traquenards de la Version anglaise. H. VESLOT et J. BANCHET. *Hachette*.
 Petit Dictionnaire de Style. A. REUM et L. CHAMBILLE. *Weber*.
 Dictionnaire de la Langue verte. H. FRANCE. *Librairie du Progrès*.
 Le Langage populaire. H. BAUCHE. *Payot*.
 Glossary of French Slang. O. LEROY. *Harrap*.
 Le Slang. J. MANCHON. *Payot*.
- Comment on prononce le français. PH. MARTINON. *Larousse*.
 Dictionnaire phonétique de la langue française. A. BARBEAU et E. RODHE. *Norstedt*.
 Manual of French Pronunciation and Diction. J. W. JACK. *Harrap*.
- Nouveau Dictionnaire des sciences et de leurs applications. POIRÉ, PERRIER, et JOANNIS. *Delagrave*.
 Dictionnaire des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Arts. M. N. BOUILLET. *Hachette*.
 Dictionnaire technique. HOYER-KREUTER. New Edition. *Springer*.
 Nouveau Dictionnaire de la Vie pratique. *Hachette*.
 Dictionnaire des termes techniques de médecine. M. GARNIER et V. DELAMARE. *Maloine*.
 Dictionnaire illustré de médecine usuelle. GALTIER-BOISSIÈRE. *Larousse*.
 Dictionnaire financier international. M. et A. MÉLIOT. *Berger-Levrault*.
 Dictionnaire juridique anglais-français. FERNAND-LAURENT et GEORGES DAUMAS. *Rousseau*.
 Dictionnaire de droit et de termes juridiques anglais. L. E. F. ANSPACH et A. M. COUTANCHE. *Librairie généraux de Droit*.
 Le Langage maritime commercial. L. BATAILLE et D. H. NASH. *Société d'Éditions géographiques*.
 Dictionnaire des termes de marine. J. DOUADY. *Challamel*.
 Vocabulaire technique de l'Éditeur. (Published for the Congrès international des Éditeurs. 1913.)
 Manuel d'Édition et de Librairie. G. ZELGER. *Payot*.
 Vocabulaire de télégraphie et téléphonie sans fil. H. VIARD. *Gauthier-Villars*.
 Dictionnaire anglais-français-allemand de physique et de chimie. R. CORNUBERT. *Dunod*.
 La Technique photographique. L. P. CLERC. 2 vols. *Éditions P. Montel*.
 Flore descriptive et illustrée de la France. ABBÉ COSTE. 3 vols. *Klincksieck*.
- Ausführliche Grammatik der französischen Sprache. PH. PLATTNER. 7 vols. *Bielefeld*.
 Grammaire historique de la langue française. KR. NYROP. 5 vols. *Picard*.
 Syntaxe du Français contemporain. I. Les Pronoms. KR. SANDFELD. *Champion*.
 Grammaire française. C.-M. ROBERT. *Wolters*.
 A Grammar of Present-Day French. J. E. MANSION. *Harrap*.
 Phraséologie française. C.-M. ROBERT. *Wolters*.
 L'Idiome français. M. A. VAN DE POEL. *Thieme*.
 Traité de Stylistique française. CH. BALLY. 2 vols. *Winter*.
 Manuel de langue et de style. FREY et GUÉNOT. *Masson*.
 Stylistique française. E. LEGRAND. *De Gigord*.
 Manuel-Lexique des difficultés linguistiques du français. G. H. CLARKE et A. CHARPENTIER. *Harrap*.
 Le Français classique. G. CAYROU. *Didier*.

- The New English Dictionary. *Clarendon Press.*
A Standard Dictionary of the English Language. *Funk and Wagnalls.*
The Practical Standard Dictionary. *Funk and Wagnalls.*
Webster's English Dictionary.
The Century Dictionary.
The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English. *Clarendon Press.*
The Little Oxford Dictionary of Current English. *Clarendon Press.*
A Dictionary of Modern English Usage. H. W. FOWLER. *Clarendon Press.*
SAITO's Idiomatic English-Japanese Dictionary. *S.E.G. Publishing Department, Tokio.*
English Idioms. J. M. DIXON. *Nelson.*
Slang, Phrase and Idiom in Colloquial English. T. R. G. LYELL. *Hokuseido Press.*
Chambers's Encyclopaedia.
Encyclopaedia Britannica. New Edition.
Nelson's Encyclopaedia.
Harmsworth's Universal Encyclopaedia.
GROVE's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. *Macmillan.*
A Dictionary of Military Terms. E. S. FARROW. *The Library Press.*
A French-English Military Technical Dictionary. C. DE WITT-WILLCOX.
British Standard Glossary of Aeronautical Terms. *Crosby Lockwood.*
A Glossary of Aeronautical Terms. L. F. PLUGGE. *H.M. Stationery Office.*
A Glossary of Botanical Terms. B. D. JACKSON. *Duckworth.*
Dictionary of Mechanical Engineering Terms. J. G. HORNER. *Crosby Lockwood.*
A French-English Dictionary for Chemists. A. M. PATTERSON. *Chapman and Hall.*
A Phraseological Dictionary of Commercial Correspondence. SCHOLL. *Scholl and McGhee.*

REPRESENTATION OF THE PRONUNCIATION

THE symbols used are those of the *Association Phonétique Internationale*. A few points call for special mention.

1. While this notation is on the whole adequate to the representation of French sounds, it suffers from the lack of a symbol for a middle *e*, less open than [ɛ] in *père*, not so close as [e] in *donné*, and commonly heard in unstressed syllables: *aterrir*, *saisir*, *régner*, *réglable*, *rêveur*. (The accents afford no guide to the pronunciation; *e* has the same sound in *je mènerai* and *je céderai*, in *avènement* and *événement*.) This intermediate *e* has been transliterated by [e] or [ɛ] according to common practice, but there appears to be a growing tendency to open the unstressed *e*, especially before [a], [ɑ], or [ã] (though not in the case of prefixes such as *dé-* or *mé-*), and the symbol [ɛ] has been used as perhaps more nearly accurate than [e] in words such as *asséchement*, *pondération*, *pédale*. The reader will however bear in mind that no more than a middle *e* is implied.

2. The ending *-ation* has been transliterated throughout by [asjã]. The pronunciation [asjõ], or even [ɑ:sjõ], prevalent in some strata of Parisian speech, need hardly be taken as standard for France.

3. For the ending *-aille* the pronunciations [a:j] and [ɑ:j] are both current, perhaps with a difference. In the following pages it is rendered by [a:j] as a rule, but by [ɑ:j] when pejorative.

4. Syllables have been indicated as long [:] only when final, and the half-length sign [·] has not been used in this work. While there is an acknowledged difference in the pronunciation of *reine* [rɛːn] and *renne* [rɛn], of *héros* [eːro] and *hérault* [ero], these discriminations would have led us into a field of pure phonetics—and of much controversy.

5. The stress is not indicated in the French-English part. It may be assumed to fall, however slightly, on the last sounded syllable of the word, when the latter is considered apart from a word-group.

TABLE OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

VOWELS

[i]	vite, cygne	[y]	cru, crû, russe, eu, Saül, ciguë
[iː]	rire, épître, lyre, Moïse	[yː]	mur, mûr, ils eurent, gageure
[e]	été, donner, j'ai, née	[ø]	feu, ceux, nœud
[ɛ]	elle, très, forêt, peine, mais, tramway, Noël	[øː]	meule, jeûne
[ɛː]	terre, père, hêtre, paire	[œ]	seul, jeune, fleurir, œuf, cueillir
[a]	chat, tache, là, femme, solennel, toit, je bois	[œː]	fleur, sœur, œuvre
[aː]	rare, tard, noir	[ə]	le, ce, entremets, vendredi
[ɑ]	pas, âgé, le bois	[ɛ̃]	vin, plein, main, chien, examen, syntaxe, impair, faim, thym, Caïn
[ɑː]	sable, âge, tâche	[ɛ̃ː]	prince, ceindre, plaindre, vînmes, guimpe
[ɔ]	donne, Paul, j'aurai, album	[ã]	enfant, tambour, temps, paon
[ɔː]	fort, Laure	[ãː]	danse, centre, ample, trempe
[o]	dos, impôt, chaud, chapeau	[ɔ̃]	mon, plomb
[oː]	fosse, fausse, rôle	[ɔ̃ː]	honte, nombre, comte, compte
[u]	tout, goût, goutte, août, ours	[œ̃]	lundi, à jeun, parfum
[uː]	cour, Douvres	[œ̃ː]	humble

CONSONANTS

[p] pain, frapper, absolu	[l] lait, aile, allons, table
[b] beau, bleu, abbé	[ʃ] chose, chercher, schisme
[m] mou, flamme, prisme	[ʒ] Jean, gilet, manger, mangeant
[f] feu, effet, bref, phrase, Joseph	[k] camp, képi, bifteck, coq, quatre, écho, chrétien
[v] voir, vivre, wagon, neuf heures	[g] garde, agrandir, aggraver, guerre, second, igné
[t] table, tête, nette, net, grand homme, théâtre	[ɲ] campagne, poignet, gnaf
[d] donner, addition, sud	[r] rare, être, marbre, marron, rhume
[n] né, canne, amen, automne	[ks] accident, extrême
[s] sou, tasse, rébus, prisme, cire, leçon, scène, action, six, soixante, Bruxelles	[gz] Xénophon, exister
[z] cousin, les enfants, vas-y, zéro, deuxième, deux hommes	

SEMI-CONSONANTS

[j] yacht, youyou, piano, mioche, ration, voyage, sillage, ensoleillé, travailler, bâiller, œillade, cahier	[w] ouate, ouest, oui, Louis, jouer, noir, loin, pingouin, tramway
	[ɥ] muet, huit, lui, leur, aiguille

DIPHTHONGS

[i:j] fille, famille	[ɑ:j] il bâille, marmaille
[ɛ:j] soleil, veille, paye	[œ:j] fauteuil, feuille, œil, orgueil, je cueille
[a:j] travail, muraille	

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY

<i>A:</i>	<i>Archaism; ancient; in former use</i>	<i>Sens vieilli; désuet</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Collective</i>	<i>Collectif</i>
<i>Abs.</i>	<i>Absolutely, absolute use</i>	<i>Emploi absolu</i>	<i>Com:</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Commerce</i>
<i>Ac:</i>	<i>Acoustics</i>	<i>Acoustique</i>	<i>comb.fm</i>	<i>Combining form</i>	<i>Forme de combinaison</i>
<i>acc.</i>	<i>Accusative</i>	<i>Accusatif</i>	<i>Comest:</i>	<i>Comestibles</i>	<i>Comestibles</i>
<i>a., adj.</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adjectif</i>	<i>comp.</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Comparatif</i>
<i>Adm:</i>	<i>Administration</i>	<i>Administration</i>	<i>Conc:</i>	<i>Concrete</i>	<i>Concret</i>
<i>adv.</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Adverbe</i>	<i>Conch:</i>	<i>Conchology</i>	<i>Conchyliologie</i>
<i>adv.acc.</i>	<i>Adverbial accusative</i>	<i>Accusatif adverbial</i>	<i>condit.</i>	<i>Conditional</i>	<i>Conditionnel</i>
<i>Adv.phr.</i>	<i>Adverbial phrase</i>	<i>Locution adverbiale</i>	<i>conj.</i>	<i>Conjunction</i>	<i>Conjonction</i>
<i>Aer:</i>	<i>Aeronautics</i>	<i>Aéronautique</i>	<i>Conj. like</i>	<i>Conjugated like</i>	<i>Conjugué de même que</i>
<i>Agr:</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Const:</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Bâtiment</i>
<i>Alch:</i>	<i>Alchemy</i>	<i>Alchimie</i>	<i>Coop:</i>	<i>Cooperation</i>	<i>Tonnellerie</i>
<i>Alg:</i>	<i>Algebra</i>	<i>Algèbre</i>	<i>Corr:</i>	<i>Correspondence</i>	<i>Correspondance</i>
	<i>Algae</i>	<i>Algues</i>	<i>Cost:</i>	<i>Costume</i>	<i>Costume</i>
<i>Amph:</i>	<i>Amphibia</i>	<i>Amphibiens</i>	<i>Cp.</i>	<i>Compare</i>	<i>Comparer</i>
<i>Anat:</i>	<i>Anatomy</i>	<i>Anatomie</i>	<i>Cr:</i>	<i>Cricket</i>	<i>Cricket</i>
<i>Ann:</i>	<i>Annelida</i>	<i>Annelés</i>	<i>Crust:</i>	<i>Crustacea</i>	<i>Crustacés</i>
<i>Ant:</i>	<i>Antiquity, -ies</i>	<i>Antiquité</i>	<i>Cryst:</i>	<i>Crystallography</i>	<i>Cristallographie</i>
<i>Anthr:</i>	<i>Anthropology</i>	<i>Anthropologie</i>	<i>Cu:</i>	<i>Culinary; cuisine</i>	<i>Cuisine</i>
<i>Ap:</i>	<i>Apiculture</i>	<i>Apiculture</i>	<i>Cust:</i>	<i>Customs</i>	<i>Douanes</i>
<i>approx.</i>	<i>Approximately</i>	<i>Sens approché</i>	<i>Cy:</i>	<i>Cycles; cycling</i>	<i>Cycles; cyclisme</i>
<i>Ar:</i>	<i>Arithmetic</i>	<i>Arithmétique</i>	<i>Danc:</i>	<i>Dancing</i>	<i>Danse</i>
<i>Arach:</i>	<i>Arachnida</i>	<i>Arachnides</i>	<i>dat.</i>	<i>Dative</i>	<i>Datif</i>
<i>Arb:</i>	<i>Arboriculture</i>	<i>Arboriculture; sylviculture</i>	<i>def.</i>	<i>Definite</i>	<i>Défini</i>
<i>Arch:</i>	<i>Architecture</i>	<i>Architecture</i>	<i>def.</i>	<i>Defective</i>	<i>Défectif</i>
<i>Archeol:</i>	<i>Archeology</i>	<i>Archéologie</i>	<i>dem.</i>	<i>Demonstrative</i>	<i>Démonstratif</i>
<i>Arm:</i>	<i>Armour</i>	<i>Armures</i>	<i>Dent:</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Art dentaire</i>
	<i>Art</i>	<i>Beaux-arts</i>	<i>Dial:</i>	<i>Dialectical</i>	<i>Dialecta</i>
<i>Artill:</i>	<i>Artillery</i>	<i>Artillerie</i>	<i>Dipl:</i>	<i>Diplomacy</i>	<i>Diplomatie</i>
<i>Astr:</i>	<i>Astronomy</i>	<i>Astronomie</i>	<i>Dist:</i>	<i>Distilling</i>	<i>Distillation</i>
<i>Astrol:</i>	<i>Astrology</i>	<i>Astrologie</i>	<i>Dom.Ec:</i>	<i>Domestic Economy</i>	<i>Économie domestique</i>
<i>attrib.</i>	<i>Attributive</i>	<i>Attributif</i>	<i>Draw:</i>	<i>Drawing</i>	<i>Dessin</i>
<i>Aut:</i>	<i>Automobilism</i>	<i>Automobilisme</i>	<i>Dressm:</i>	<i>Dressmaking</i>	<i>Couture et modes</i>
<i>aux.</i>	<i>Auxiliary</i>	<i>Auxiliaire</i>	<i>Dy:</i>	<i>Dyeing</i>	<i>Teinture</i>
<i>Av:</i>	<i>Aviation</i>	<i>Aviation</i>	<i>Dyn:</i>	<i>Dynamics</i>	<i>Dynamique</i>
<i>B:</i>	<i>Biblical; Bible</i>	<i>Biblique; Bible</i>	<i>E.</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>Est</i>
<i>Bac:</i>	<i>Bacteriology</i>	<i>Bactériologie</i>	<i>E:</i>	<i>Engineering</i>	<i>Art de l'ingénieur; industries mécaniques</i>
<i>Bak:</i>	<i>Baking</i>	<i>Boulangerie</i>	<i>Ecc:</i>	<i>Ecclesiastical</i>	<i>Église et clergé</i>
<i>Ball:</i>	<i>Ballistics</i>	<i>Ballistique</i>	<i>Echin:</i>	<i>Echinodermata</i>	<i>Échinodermes</i>
<i>Bank:</i>	<i>Banking</i>	<i>Opérations de banque</i>	<i>e.g.</i>	<i>For example</i>	<i>Par exemple</i>
<i>B.Hist:</i>	<i>Bible History</i>	<i>Histoire sainte</i>	<i>El:</i>	<i>Electricity; electrical</i>	<i>Électricité; électrique</i>
<i>Bib:</i>	<i>Bibliography</i>	<i>Bibliographie</i>	<i>El.-Ch:</i>	<i>Electro-Chemistry</i>	<i>Électro-chimie</i>
<i>Bill:</i>	<i>Billiards</i>	<i>Jeu de billard</i>	<i>Eng.</i>	<i>English; England</i>	<i>Anglais; Angleterre</i>
<i>Bio-Ch:</i>	<i>Bio-Chemistry</i>	<i>Biochimie</i>	<i>Engr:</i>	<i>Engraving</i>	<i>Gravure</i>
<i>Biol:</i>	<i>Biology</i>	<i>Biologie</i>	<i>Ent:</i>	<i>Entomology</i>	<i>Entomologie</i>
<i>Bleach:</i>	<i>Bleaching</i>	<i>Blanchiment</i>	<i>epith.</i>	<i>Epithet (adjective)</i>	<i>(Adjectif) qualificatif</i>
<i>Bookb:</i>	<i>Bookbinding</i>	<i>Reliure</i>	<i>Equit:</i>	<i>Equitation</i>	<i>Équitation</i>
<i>Book-k:</i>	<i>Book-keeping</i>	<i>Tenue des livres</i>	<i>esp.</i>	<i>Especially</i>	<i>Surtout</i>
<i>Bootm:</i>	<i>Bootmaking</i>	<i>Cordonnerie</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>Et cetera</i>	<i>Et cætera</i>
<i>Bot:</i>	<i>Botany</i>	<i>Botanique</i>	<i>Eth:</i>	<i>Ethics</i>	<i>Morale</i>
<i>Box:</i>	<i>Boxing</i>	<i>Boxe</i>	<i>Ethn:</i>	<i>Ethnology</i>	<i>Ethnologie</i>
<i>Breed:</i>	<i>Breeding</i>	<i>Élevage</i>	<i>excl.</i>	<i>Exclamation; exclamative</i>	<i>Exclamation; exclamatif</i>
<i>Brew:</i>	<i>Brewing</i>	<i>Brasserie</i>	<i>Exp:</i>	<i>Explosives</i>	<i>Explosifs</i>
<i>Brickm:</i>	<i>Brickmaking</i>	<i>Briqueterie</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Féminin</i>
<i>card.a.</i>	<i>Cardinal adjective</i>	<i>Adjectif cardinal</i>	<i>F:</i>	<i>Familiar</i>	<i>Familier; style de la conversation; sens non technique (d'une expression technique)</i>
	<i>Cards</i>	<i>Jeux de cartes</i>	<i>Farr:</i>	<i>Farriery</i>	<i>Maréchalerie</i>
<i>Carp:</i>	<i>Carpentry</i>	<i>Charpenterie; menuiserie du bâtiment</i>	<i>Fb:</i>	<i>Football</i>	<i>Football</i>
<i>Cav:</i>	<i>Cavalry</i>	<i>Cavalerie</i>	<i>Fenc:</i>	<i>Fencing</i>	<i>Escrime</i>
<i>Cer:</i>	<i>Ceramics</i>	<i>Céramique</i>		<i>Ferns</i>	<i>Fougères</i>
<i>Cf.</i>	<i>Refer to</i>	<i>Conferatur</i>	<i>Fin:</i>	<i>Finance</i>	<i>Finances</i>
<i>Ch:</i>	<i>Chemistry</i>	<i>Chimie</i>	<i>Fish:</i>	<i>Fishing</i>	<i>Pêche</i>
<i>Chr:</i>	<i>Chronology</i>	<i>Chronologie</i>	<i>For:</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Forêts</i>
<i>Cin:</i>	<i>Cinematography</i>	<i>Cinématographie</i>	<i>Fort:</i>	<i>Fortification</i>	<i>Fortification</i>
<i>Civ.E:</i>	<i>Civil Engineering</i>	<i>Génie civil</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>French; France</i>	<i>Français; France</i>
<i>Cl:</i>	<i>Classical</i>	<i>Classique; antiquité grecque ou romaine</i>	<i>fu.</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Futur</i>
		<i>Horlogerie</i>		<i>Fuel</i>	<i>Combustibles</i>
<i>Clockm:</i>	<i>Clock and watch making</i>	<i>Cœlenterés</i>	<i>Fung:</i>	<i>Fungi</i>	<i>Champignons</i>
<i>Coel:</i>	<i>Coelenterata</i>	<i>Accusatif de qualification; objet interne</i>	<i>Furn:</i>	<i>Furniture</i>	<i>Mobilier</i>
<i>cogn.acc.</i>	<i>Cognate accusative</i>				

<i>Gasm:</i>	<i>Gasmaking</i>	Industries du gaz	<i>Miner:</i>	<i>Mineralogy</i>	Minéralogie
<i>Geog:</i>	<i>Geography</i>	Géographie	<i>M.Ins:</i>	<i>Maritime Insurance</i>	Assurance maritime
<i>Geol:</i>	<i>Geology</i>	Géologie	<i>Moll:</i>	<i>Molluscs</i>	Mollusques
<i>Geom:</i>	<i>Geometry</i>	Géométrie	<i>Moss:</i>	<i>Mosses</i>	Muscinées
<i>ger.</i>	<i>Gerund</i>	Gérondif	<i>Mth:</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	Mathématiques
<i>Glassm:</i>	<i>Glassmaking</i>	Verrerie	<i>Mus:</i>	<i>Music</i>	Musique
<i>Gr.</i>	<i>Greek</i>	Grec	<i>Myr:</i>	<i>Myriapode</i>	Myriapodes
<i>Gr.Alph:</i>	<i>Greek Alphabet</i>	Alphabet grec	<i>Myth:</i>	<i>Myth and legend, mythology</i>	Mythes et légendes ; mythologie
<i>Gr.Ant:</i>	<i>Greek Antiquity</i>	Antiquité grecque	<i>n.</i>		Nous
<i>Gr.Civ:</i>	<i>Greek Civilization</i>	Civilisation grecque	<i>N.</i>	<i>North</i>	Nord
<i>Gr.Hist:</i>	<i>Greek History</i>	Histoire grecque	<i>N.Arch:</i>	<i>Naval Architecture</i>	Architecture navale
<i>Gram:</i>	<i>Grammar</i>	Grammaire	<i>Nat.Hist:</i>	<i>Natural History</i>	Histoire naturelle
<i>Gym:</i>	<i>Gymnastics</i>	Gymnastique	<i>Nau:</i>	<i>Nautical</i>	Terme de marine
			<i>Nav:</i>	<i>Navigation</i>	Navigation
<i>Hairdr:</i>	<i>Hairdressing</i>	Coiffure		<i>Navy</i>	Marine militaire
<i>Harn:</i>	<i>Harness</i>	Sellerie ; harnais	<i>Needlew:</i>	<i>Needlework</i>	Travaux à l'aiguille ; couture
<i>Hatm:</i>	<i>Hatmaking</i>	Chapellerie	<i>neg.</i>	<i>Negative</i>	Négatif
<i>Hep:</i>	<i>Hepaticae</i>	Hépatiques	<i>neut.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	Neutre
<i>Her:</i>	<i>Heraldry</i>	Blason	<i>nom.</i>	<i>Nominative</i>	Nominatif
<i>Hist:</i>	<i>History; historical</i>	Histoire ; historique	<i>Num:</i>	<i>Numismatics</i>	Numismatique
<i>Hor:</i>	<i>Horology</i>	Horométrie	<i>num.a.</i>	<i>Numeral adjective</i>	Adjectif numéral
<i>Hort:</i>	<i>Horticulture</i>	Horticulture			
<i>Hum:</i>	<i>Humorous</i>	Par facétie	<i>Obst:</i>	<i>Obstetrics</i>	Obstétrique
<i>Husb:</i>	<i>Husbandry</i>	Économie rurale	<i>Oc:</i>	<i>Oceanography</i>	Océanographie
<i>Hyd:</i>	<i>Hydraulics; hydrostatics</i>	Hydraulique ; hydrostatique	<i>occ.</i>	<i>Occasionally</i>	Parfois ; par occasion
<i>Hyg:</i>	<i>Hygiene</i>	Hygiène	<i>Onomat:</i>	<i>Onomatopoeia</i>	Onomatopée
<i>i.</i>	<i>Intransitive</i>	Intransitif	<i>Opt:</i>	<i>Optics</i>	Optique
<i>I.C.E:</i>	<i>Internal Combustion Engines</i>	Moteurs à combustion interne	<i>Orn:</i>	<i>Ornithology</i>	Ornithologie
<i>Ich:</i>	<i>Ichthyology</i>	Ichtyologie	<i>Ost:</i>	<i>Ostreiculture</i>	Ostreiculture
<i>Ill:</i>	<i>Illuminants</i>	Illuminants			
<i>imp.</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	Impératif	<i>p.</i>	<i>(i) Participle; (ii) past</i>	(i) Participle ; (ii) passé
<i>impers.</i>	<i>Impersonal</i>	Impersonnel	<i>P:</i>	<i>Popular; slang</i>	Expression populaire ; argot
<i>ind.</i>	<i>Indicative</i>	Indicatif	<i>Paint:</i>	<i>Painting trade</i>	Peinture en bâtiment
<i>Ind:</i>	<i>Industry</i>	Industrie ; arts industriels	<i>Pal:</i>	<i>Paleography</i>	Paléographie
<i>indef.</i>	<i>Indefinite</i>	Indéfini	<i>Paleont:</i>	<i>Paleontology</i>	Paléontologie
<i>ind.tr.</i>	<i>Indirectly transitive</i>	Transitif avec régime indirect	<i>Paperm:</i>	<i>Papermaking</i>	Fabrication du papier
			<i>Parl:</i>	<i>Parliament</i>	Parlement
<i>inf.</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	Infinitif	<i>Path:</i>	<i>Pathology</i>	Pathologie
<i>in infl. style</i>	<i>In inflated style</i>	Style emphatique	<i>p.d.</i>	<i>Past descriptive; imperfect tense</i>	Passé descriptif ; imparfait (de l'indicatif)
<i>Ins:</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	Assurance	<i>Pej:</i>	<i>Pejorative</i>	Sens préjoratif
<i>int.</i>	<i>Interjection</i>	Interjection	<i>perf.</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	Parfait
<i>interr.</i>	<i>Interrogative</i>	Interrogatif	<i>pers.</i>	<i>Person; personal</i>	Personne ; personne
<i>inv.</i>	<i>Invariable</i>	Invariable	<i>p.h.</i>	<i>Past historic; past definite</i>	Passé historique ; passé défini
<i>Iron:</i>	<i>Ironical(ly)</i>	Ironique(ment)			
			<i>Ph:</i>	<i>Physics</i>	Physique
<i>Jew.</i>	<i>Jewish</i>	Juif ; juive	<i>Pharm:</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	Pharmacie
<i>Join:</i>	<i>Joinery</i>	Menuiserie	<i>Phil:</i>	<i>Philosophy</i>	Philosophie
<i>Journ:</i>	<i>Journalism</i>	Journalisme	<i>Phot:</i>	<i>Photography</i>	Photographie
<i>Jur:</i>	<i>Jurisprudence; law</i>	Droit ; terme de palais	<i>Phot.Engr:</i>	<i>Photo-Engraving; process work</i>	Procédés photomécaniques ; photogravure
<i>Lap:</i>	<i>Lapidary Arts</i>	Arts lapidaires ; taillerie	<i>phr.</i>	<i>Phrase</i>	Locution
<i>Laund:</i>	<i>Laundering</i>	Blanchissage	<i>Phren:</i>	<i>Phrenology</i>	Phrénologie
<i>Leath:</i>	<i>Leatherwork</i>	Travail du cuir	<i>Physiol:</i>	<i>Physiology</i>	Physiologie
<i>Leg:</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	Législation	<i>Pisc:</i>	<i>Pisciculture</i>	Pisciculture
<i>Ling:</i>	<i>Linguistics</i>	Linguistique	<i>pl.</i>	<i>Plural</i>	Pluriel
<i>Lit:</i>	<i>Literary use; literature; literary</i>	Forme littéraire ; littérature ; littéraire	<i>Plumb:</i>	<i>Plumbing</i>	Plomberie
<i>Lith:</i>	<i>Lithography</i>	Lithographie	<i>P.N:</i>	<i>Public notices</i>	Affichage ; avis au public
<i>Locksm:</i>	<i>Locksmithery</i>	Serrurerie	<i>Poet:</i>	<i>Poetical</i>	Style poétique
<i>Log:</i>	<i>Logic</i>	Logique	<i>Pol:</i>	<i>Politics</i>	Politique
<i>Lt.</i>	<i>Latin</i>	Latin	<i>Pol.Ec:</i>	<i>Political Economy</i>	Économie politique
			<i>poss.</i>	<i>Possessive</i>	Possessif
<i>m.</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	Masculin	<i>Post:</i>	<i>Postal Service</i>	Postes et télégraphes
<i>Magn:</i>	<i>Magnetism</i>	Magnétisme	<i>p.p.</i>	<i>Past participle</i>	Participe passé
<i>Mapm:</i>	<i>Mapmaking</i>	Cartographie	<i>p.p.a</i>	<i>Past participial adjective</i>	Participe passé adjectival
<i>Mch:</i>	<i>Machines</i>	Machines ; machines à vapeur	<i>pr.</i>	<i>Present</i>	Présent
			<i>pred.</i>	<i>Predicate; predicative</i>	Attribut ; attributif
<i>Meas:</i>	<i>Weights and Measures</i>	Poids et mesures	<i>pref.</i>	<i>Prefix</i>	Préfixe
<i>Mec:</i>	<i>Mechanics</i>	Mécanique	<i>prep.</i>	<i>Preposition</i>	Préposition
<i>Mec.E:</i>	<i>Mechanical Engineering</i>	Industries mécaniques	<i>Prep.phr.</i>	<i>Prepositional phrase</i>	Locution prépositive
<i>Med:</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	Médecine	<i>Pr.n.</i>	<i>Proper name</i>	Nom propre
<i>Mediev:</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	Du moyen âge	<i>Prof:</i>	<i>Profession</i>	Profession
<i>Metall:</i>	<i>Metallurgy</i>	Métallurgie	<i>pron.</i>	<i>Pronoun</i>	Pronom
<i>Metalw:</i>	<i>Metalworking</i>	Travail des métaux	<i>Pros:</i>	<i>Prosody</i>	Prosodie ; métrique
<i>Metaph:</i>	<i>Metaphysics</i>	Métaphysique	<i>Prot:</i>	<i>Protozoa</i>	Protozoaires
<i>Meteor:</i>	<i>Meteorology</i>	Météorologie	<i>Prov:</i>	<i>Proverb</i>	Proverbe
<i>Mil:</i>	<i>Military</i>	Militaire ; art militaire	<i>pr.p.</i>	<i>Present participle</i>	Participe présent
<i>Mill:</i>	<i>Milling</i>	Meunerie	<i>Psy:</i>	<i>Psychology</i>	Psychologie
<i>Min:</i>	<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Exploitation des mines et carrières			

<i>Psy</i> :	<i>Psychics</i>	Métapsychisme	<i>Ter</i> :	<i>Teratology</i>	Tératologie
<i>Publ</i> :	<i>Publishing</i>	Édition	<i>Tex</i> :	<i>Textiles</i>	Industries textiles
<i>Pyr</i> :	<i>Pyrotechnics</i>	Pyrotechnie	<i>Tg</i> :	<i>Telegraphy</i>	Télégraphie
<i>qch.</i>		Quelque chose	<i>Th</i> :	<i>Theatre</i>	Théâtre
<i>qn</i>		Quelqu'un	<i>Theol</i> :	<i>Theology</i>	Théologie
<i>q.v.</i>	<i>Which see</i>	Se reporter à ce mot	<i>thg</i>	<i>Thing</i>	Chose ; objet
			<i>Tls</i> :	<i>Tools</i>	Outils
<i>Rac</i> :	<i>Racing</i>	Courses	<i>Toil</i> :	<i>Toilet</i>	Toilette
<i>Rad.-A</i> :	<i>Radio-activity</i>	Radio-activité	<i>Torp</i> :	<i>Torpedoes</i>	Torpilles
<i>Rail</i> :	<i>Railways</i>	Chemins de fer	<i>Tp</i> :	<i>Telephony</i>	Téléphonie
<i>R.C.Ch</i> :	<i>Roman Catholic Church</i>	Église catholique	<i>tr.</i>	<i>Transitive</i>	Transitif
<i>rel.</i>	<i>Relative</i>	Relatif	<i>Tr</i> :	<i>Trade</i>	Commerce
<i>Rel.</i>	<i>Religion(s)</i>	Religion(s)	<i>Tram</i> :	<i>Tramways</i>	Tramways
<i>Rel.H</i> :	<i>Religious History</i>	Histoire des religions	<i>Trans</i> :	<i>Transport</i>	Transports
<i>Rept</i> :	<i>Reptilia</i>	Reptiles	<i>Trig</i> :	<i>Trigonometry</i>	Trigonométrie
<i>Rh</i> :	<i>Rhetoric</i>	Rhétorique	<i>Turb</i> :	<i>Turbines</i>	Turbines
<i>Rom.</i>	<i>Roman</i>	Romain, romaine		<i>Turf</i>	Turf
<i>Ropem</i> :	<i>Ropemaking</i>	Corderie	<i>Turk.</i>	<i>Turkish ; Turkey</i>	Turc ; Turquie
<i>Row</i> :	<i>Rowing</i>	Aviron	<i>Typ</i> :	<i>Typography</i>	Typographie
			<i>Typewr</i> :	<i>Typewriting</i>	Écriture à la machine
<i>S.</i>	<i>South</i>	Sud	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>United States</i>	États-Unis
<i>s., sb.</i>	<i>Substantive</i>	Substantif ; nom	<i>usu.</i>	<i>Usually</i>	D'ordinaire
<i>Sch</i> :	<i>Schools and universities</i>	Université ; écoles			
<i>Scot</i> :	<i>Scottish</i>	Écossais	<i>v.</i>	<i>Verb</i>	Verbe
<i>Sculp</i> :	<i>Sculpture</i>	Sculpture	<i>v.</i>		Vous
<i>Ser</i> :	<i>Sericulture</i>	Sériciculture	<i>V</i> :	<i>Vulgar</i>	Trivial ; bas
<i>sg.</i>	<i>Singular</i>	Singulier	<i>Veh</i> :	<i>Vehicles</i>	Véhicules
<i>Sm.a</i> :	<i>Small arms</i>	Armes portatives	<i>Ven</i> :	<i>Venery</i>	Chasse
<i>s.o.</i>	<i>Someone</i>	Quelqu'un	<i>Vet</i> :	<i>Veterinary science</i>	Art vétérinaire
<i>Soapm</i> :	<i>Soapmaking</i>	Savonnerie	<i>v.i.</i>	<i>Verb intransitive</i>	Verbe intransitif
<i>Soc.H</i> :	<i>Social History</i>	Histoire sociale	<i>v.ind.tr.</i>	<i>Verb indirectly transitive</i>	Verbe transitif indirect
<i>Sp</i> :	<i>Sport</i>	Sport	<i>Vit</i> :	<i>Viticulture</i>	Viticulture
<i>Spong</i> :	<i>Sponges</i>	Spongiaires	<i>Voc</i> :	<i>Vocative</i>	Vocatif
<i>St.Exch</i> :	<i>Stock Exchange</i>	Terme de Bourse	<i>v.pr.</i>	<i>Verb pronominal</i>	Verbe pronominal
<i>sth.</i>	<i>Something</i>	Quelque chose	<i>v.tr.</i>	<i>Verb transitive</i>	Verbe transitif
<i>Stonew</i> :	<i>Stoneworking</i>	Taille de la pierre			
<i>sub.</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	Subjonctif	<i>W.</i>	<i>West</i>	Ouest
<i>suff.</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	Suffixe	<i>W:</i>	<i>Wireless</i>	Sans fil
<i>Sug.-R</i> :	<i>Sugar-Refining</i>	Raffinerie du sucre	<i>Wine-m:</i>	<i>Wine-making</i>	Fabrication des vins
<i>sup.</i>	<i>Superlative</i>	Superlatif	<i>W.Tel:</i>	<i>Wireless Telephony and Telegraphy</i>	Téléphonie et télégraphie sans fil ; T.S.F.
<i>Surg</i> :	<i>Surgery</i>	Chirurgie	<i>W.Tg:</i>	<i>Wireless Telegraphy</i>	Télégraphie sans fil
<i>Surv</i> :	<i>Surveying</i>	Géodésie et levé de plans	<i>W.Tp:</i>	<i>Wireless Telephony</i>	Téléphonie sans fil
<i>Swim</i> :	<i>Swimming</i>	Natation	<i>Wr:</i>	<i>Wrestling</i>	Lutte
				<i>X Rays</i>	Rayons X
<i>Tail</i> :	<i>Tailoring</i>	Vêtements d'hommes	<i>Y:</i>	<i>Yachting</i>	Yachting
<i>Tan</i> :	<i>Tanning</i>	Tannage des cuirs	<i>Z:</i>	<i>Zoology</i>	Zoologie
<i>Tchn</i> :	<i>Technical</i>	Terme(s) technique(s) ; terme(s) de métier			
<i>Televis</i> :	<i>Television</i>	Télévision			
<i>Ten</i> :	(i) <i>Tennis</i> ; (ii) <i>lawn tennis</i>	(i) Paume ; (ii) tennis			

The symbol = is used to indicate a correspondence between French and English institutions, where the terms thus brought together cannot be considered strictly as translations one of the other. Thus: *Procureur général* = Attorney General. *Procureur de la République* = Public Prosecutor, *U.S.*: District Attorney.

PART ONE

FRENCH—ENGLISH

A]

A

[abaisser

A, a¹ [a], s.m. (The letter) A, a. *Un petit a*, a small a. F: *Il ne sait ni A ni B*, he doesn't know A from B; F: he doesn't know B from a bull's foot. *Il vous prouvera par A plus B que . . .*, he will demonstrate (to his own satisfaction) that. . . . Prov: *A: Qui a dit A doit dire B*, (i) one wrong step entails another, (ii) in for a penny in for a pound. *Connaître un sujet depuis A jusqu'à Z*, to know a subject from A to Z, thoroughly, inside out. A: *Marqué à l'A*, first-rate, eminent. *Un homme marqué à l'A*, a first-rate man, a first-rater.

a¹ [a]. See AVOIR.

a(n)- [a(n)], privative pref. A(n)-. *Aboulie*, aboulia. *Amoralement*, amorally. *Aphone*, aphonous. *Astigmatique*, astigmatic. *Anastigmatique*, anastigmatic. *Anaphrodisiaque*, anaphrodisiac.

à [a], prep. (Contracts with the article *le* into *au*, with the article *les* into *aux*.)

1. Denoting direction in space, towards an end. (a) *Courir d'qn*, to run to s.o. *Aller à l'école*, to go to school, to church. *Voyage à Paris*, journey to Paris. *Se rendre au Japon, aux Indes*, to travel to Japan, to India. *A cet effet on emploie différents moyens*, to this end various means are employed. (b) *Au voleur!* stop thief! *A l'assassin!* murder! (As street cry) *Aux beaux oignons! aux belles fraises!* fine onions! fine strawberries! (c) Denoting opposition. *On se battit homme d'homme*, they fought man to man. *Traduire mot à mot*, to translate word for word. Games: *Nous sommes point à point*, F: *nous sommes point à*, the score is even. Ten: *Quinze à*, quinze A, fifteen all. *Quarante A*, deuce. 2. Denoting direction in time. *Du matin au soir*, from morning to night. *Attendre à plus tard*, to wait until later. *A l'avenir*, in the future, henceforth. *A jeudi!* good-bye until Thursday! *A jamais*, for ever. 3. Denoting point in space. *A la gare*, at the station. *A l'école*, at the school, at church, in Paris. *Il habite au Japon, aux Indes*, he lives in Japan, in India. *A la maison*, at home. *La maison à droite, à gauche*, the house on the right, on the left. *Être au jardin*, to be in the garden. *Avoir qch. à la main*, to have sth. in one's hand. *Boire au ruisseau*, to drink from the brook. *A deux milles d'ici*, two miles away. *A deux milles de la gare*, two miles (away) from the station. 4. Denoting point in time. *A deux heures*, at two o'clock. *Au premier mot*, at the first word. *A ses cris nous sommes accourus*, at his cries we hastened up. *A certains jours*, on certain days. *A mon arrivée*, on my arrival. *Arriver à temps*, to arrive in time. *Au mois de juillet*, in the month of July. *A la fin*, at last. 5. Denoting characteristics of an action or state. *Louer une maison à l'année*, to let a house by the year. *Vendre des marchandises à la douzaine*, to sell goods by the dozen. *Je l'ai fait à moi seul*, I did it all by myself, Hum: alone I did it. *Nous l'avons fait à deux, à trois*, there were two, three, of us at it. *Elles auront bientôt fait d'elles deux, d'elles trois*, between them, between the three of them, they will soon have done. *Recevoir qn à bras ouverts*, to receive s.o. with open arms. *Faire les choses à sa guise*, to do things in one's own way. *A la française, à l'anglaise, à la turque*, (in the) French, English, Turkish, fashion. *Nager à la chien*, to swim dogwise. *Roman écrit à la Goncourt*, novel after the manner of the Goncourt brothers. *A quel prix vendez-vous cela?* at what price do you sell that? *Manger à sa faim, boire à sa soif*, to eat, drink, one's fill, to repletion. *On le voit à votre visage*, I can tell it by your face. *Prendre qch. au sérieux*, to take sth. seriously. 6. Introducing the indirect object of a vb. *Donner qch. à qn*, to give sth. to s.o. *Parler à qn*, to speak to s.o. *Penser à qch.*, to think of sth. *Obéir à qn*, to obey s.o. *Se mettre au travail*, to set to work. 7. Forming adj. phrases. (a) (Purpose) *Tasse à thé*, tea-cup. *Machine à coudre*, sewing-machine. (b) (Means of action) *Moulin à vent*, windmill. *Machine à vapeur*, steam-engine. (c) (Special feature) *Ver à soie*, silkworm. *Homme à barbe noire*, man with a black beard. *Les vieilles dames à pliant*, the old ladies with (their) camp-stools. *Gens au teint foncé, à l'aspect étranger*, people of dark complexion, of foreign appearance. *L'Irlande, l'île aux vertes prairies*, Erin, the isle of green meadows. *Chambre à deux lits*, double-bedded room. (d) (Possession) *Un livre à moi*, a book of mine. *J'ai de l'argent à moi*, I have money of my own. *Le livre est à Jean*, the book is John's. *A qui la faute?* whose fault is it? *Son idée à elle serait de . . .*, her idea would be to. . . . P: *Le livre*

à Jean, John's book. *A nous la liberté!* up with liberty! 8. (a) Introducing a complement to an adj. *C'est bien aimable à lui (de m'inviter)*, it is very nice of him (to invite me). (b) Introducing a complement to être. *Ce n'est pas à moi de les avertir*, it is not my business to warn them. *C'est à vous, à Pierre, de décider*, it is for you, for Peter, to decide; F: it is up to you, to Peter, to decide. *C'est à vous*, it is your turn.

II. à introducing vb in the infinitive. 1. As logical subject of sentence. *Il me reste à vous remercier*, I still have to thank you. 2. As obj. or compl. to a vb. *Il aime à se distraire*, he is fond of pleasure. *Il apprend à lire*, he is learning to read. *Je lui offris à manger*, I offered him food. *J'ai à faire*, I have work to do. *J'ai beaucoup à faire*, I have a great deal to do. *Il y en a autant à dire de lui*, there is as much to be said about him. (The head verb may be understood: *Autant à dire de lui*.) 3. In adj. relation to sb. or pron. *J'ai une lettre à écrire*, I have a letter to write. *Il est homme à se défendre*, he is the kind of man who will hit back. *Un spectacle à ravir*, a delightful sight. *Vous n'êtes pas à plaindre*, you are not to be pitied. *Les règles à observer*, the rules to be observed. *C'était un accident à prévoir*, it was an accident that should have been foreseen. 4. In adv. relation to adj. (a) *Je suis prêt à vous écouter*, I am ready to listen to you. (b) With numerals. *Un Samaritain fut le troisième à passer*, a Samaritan was the third to pass by. *Vous êtes le premier à le remarquer*, you are the first one who has noticed it. 5. Dependent on abstract noun. *Son plaisir à nous revoir*, his pleasure at seeing us again. 6. Related to vb. (a) Denoting time, place, circumstance. *Il est à travailler*, he is at (his) work. *J'en suis venu à lui parler*, I have got to the point of speaking to him. *J'hésite à accepter*, I am reluctant to accept. *J'aurai beaucoup de plaisir à vous revoir*, I shall have great pleasure in seeing you again. (b) With restrictive force. *A vous croire tout serait perdu*, you would have us believe that all is lost. *A les en croire pas une âme n'aurait survécu*, if they are to be believed not a soul has survived. *A vivre ainsi vous vous abîmez la santé*, such a life is impairing your health. *A vivre auprès d'elle il avait pris ses habitudes*, living beside her he had acquired her habits. *A partager les mêmes périls on apprend à se connaître*, by sharing the same dangers we learn to know each other. *A les approcher on se rend compte que . . .*, on coming near to them one realizes that. . . . *A la voir . . .*, to see her. . . . *A compter de ce jour*, reckoning from to-day. 7. With intensive force. *Il gèle à pierre fendre*, it is freezing hard. *Elle est laide à faire peur*, she is frightfully ugly. *Il courait à perdre haleine*, he was running as hard as ever he could. *Il a de l'argent à n'en savoir que faire*, he has more money than he knows what to do with. *Un bruit à tout casser*, a noise fit to bring the house down.

ababouiné [ababwine], a. Nau: Becalmed, in the doldrums.

abaissable [abesabl], a. Lowerable (mast, etc.).

abaissant [abesô], a. Lowering (to one's self-respect, etc.).

abaisse [abes:], s.f. Cu: Paste rolled out thin; undercrust.

abaisse-langue [abeslô:g], s.m. Surg: Tongue-depressor. pl. Des abaisse-langues.

abaissement [abesmû], s.m. 1. Lowering. *A du bras, de la voix, d'un store, des prix*, lowering of the arm, of the voice, of a blind, of prices. 2. (a) Falling, abatement, subsidence, sinking. *A des eaux*, falling, abatement, of the waters. *A de la température*, fall in temperature. *A des prix*, dropping of prices. *A des valeurs*, deterioration in values. *El: A de courant*, decrease in current. (b) Med: Pro-lapse (of womb). 3. Dip (of horizon, of the ground). 4. (a) Abasement, humbling. *A des grands, d'un état*, humbling of the great, of a state. (b) *Vivre dans l'a.*, to live in abasement.

abaisser [abese], v.tr. 1. To lower, pull down, draw down, let down. *A un store, un pont-levis, un canon, son voile*, to pull down a blind, let down a drawbridge, depress a gun, draw down one's veil. *A les yeux sur la foule*, to look down on the crowd. *Nau: A une voile*, to settle a sail. *A un mât*, to strike a mast. 2. To lower (shel, one's voice); to reduce, lessen (prices, cost, pressure, etc.). *A le taux de l'escompte*, to lower the bank-rate. *A la natalité*, to lower, bring down, the birth rate. 3. To humble, bring low, abase. *Dieu abaisse les superbes*, God humbles the proud. *Il abaissa Babylone*, He brought Babylon low. *A l'orgueil de qn*, to bring down s.o.'s pride. 4. Ar: *A un chiffre*, to bring down a figure. 5. Geom: A.

une perpendiculaire d'une ligne, to drop, let fall, a perpendicular to, on, a line. 6. *Mth*: To depress (an equation). 7. To lop off (branch). 8. *Surg*: To couch (cataract).

s'abaisser. 1. To fall away, dip, slope downward, go down. *Le terrain s'abaisse vers le sud*, the ground falls away to the south. *Le terrain s'est abaissé*, the ground has subsided. *Ses paupières s'abaissent*, her eyelids drooped. *La température s'abaisse*, the temperature is falling. *Les arts s'abaissent*, art is deteriorating, declining. 2. *S'a. devant Dieu*, to humble oneself before God. 3. *S'a. d. jusqu'à faire qch.*, (i) to demean oneself so far, to stoop so low, as to do sth., to stoop to doing sth., (ii) to condescend to do sth. *Il ne saurait s'a. jusqu'à mentir*, he is above telling a lie.

abaisseur [abæse:r], a. & s.m. *Anat*: (Muscle) abaisseur, depressor (muscle).

abajou [abaju], s.f. *Z*: (Monkey's) cheek-pouch. (Of monkey) *Se fourrer une noisette dans l'a.*, to pouch a nut. 2. *pl. F*: Flabby cheeks. 3. *Cu*: (Pig's, calf's) cheek.

abalourdir [abalurdir], v.tr. To make (s.o.) dull, stupid. **s'abalourdir**, to grow dull, slow-witted.

abandon [abɑ̃dɔ̃], s.m. 1. (a) Surrender, relinquishment, cession, renunciation (of goods, rights, etc.). *Faire l'abandon de qch.* to make over, give over, resign, surrender, sth. to s.o. (b) *Sp*: Giving up, retreat (from race). 2. Forsaking, desertion, abandonment, neglect (of home, children, duty, etc.). 3. Forlornness, neglect. *Mourir dans un a. général, universel*, to die in total neglect, forsaken by all. A l'abandon, (i) neglected, in utter neglect, (ii) at random, (iii) *Nau*: (ship) derelict, adrift. *Enfants d'a.*, children running wild. *Parler à l'abandon*, to talk at random. 4. (a) Lack of restraint; unreserve, unconstraint, abandon. *Il me parla avec abandon*, he spoke to me with unreserved confidence. *Il écrit avec un a. séduisant*, he writes with a pleasant unconstraint. (b) *A. au péché*, indulgence in sin.

abandonnaire [abɑ̃dɔ̃nɛ:r], s.m. *Jur*: Releasee. *M. Ins*: Abandonnee.

abandonneur, -trice [abɑ̃dɔ̃nɛ:r, -tris], s. *Jur*: Releasor.

abandonnement [abɑ̃dɔ̃nmɑ̃], s.m. 1. = ABANDON 1, 2, 4. 2. Profligacy, shamelessness.

abandonnement [abɑ̃dɔ̃nmɑ̃], adv. 1. Unreservedly, without restraint. 2. Shamelessly.

abandonner [abɑ̃dɔ̃nɛ], v.tr. 1. (a) To forsake, desert, abandon; to fling over, throw over; to leave; to give up. *Nau*: *A. un homme*, to maroon a man. *Ses amis l'abandonnent*, his friends are forsaking, deserting, him. *Mes forces m'abandonnent*, my strength is failing me. *Abandonné de tous*, forsaken by all. *Abandonné par les médecins*, given up by the doctors. *A. la garde de qch.*, to leave sth. unattended. *Abandonner la partie*, to throw up the game. *F*: to throw up the sponge, to give up. *A. l'étalon or*, to come off the gold standard. (b) *Sp*: To give up (the race); to retire. 2. To surrender, renounce, give up; to hand over, give over. *A. ses prétentions*, to renounce, throw up, surrender, one's claims. *A. ses biens d. ses créanciers*, to surrender one's goods to one's creditors. See also PRIME 1. 3. *A. une corde*, to let go a rope. *Ne pas a. la corde*, to keep hold of, to hold on to, the rope.

s'abandonner. 1. (a) To neglect oneself, to be careless of oneself. (b) To give way to despair, to grief; to lose courage. 2. To be unconstrained in manners, in conversation; *F*: to let oneself go. 3. *S'a. d. qch.*, to give oneself up to sth.; to become addicted to (vice, etc.); to give way to (emotion). *Ne vous abandonnez pas d. pleurer*, don't give way to tears. 4. *S'a. d. la Providence*, to commit oneself to, throw oneself on, Providence. *S'a. au sommeil*, to surrender oneself to sleep.

abandonné, -ée, a. & s. 1. Forsaken (person). *Les abandonnés*, waifs and strays. *Petit a.*, little waif. *Navire a. en mer*, derelict (ship). *Jur*: *Objet abandonné*, derelict. 2. Profligate, shameless, abandoned (person, conduct). 3. Untidy (appearance).

abaquarrer [abakare], v.tr. To graph (on squared paper, etc.).

abaque [abak], s.m. 1. *Archeol*: Abacus, sideboard. 2. *Arch*: Abacus. 3. *Mth*: (a) = BOULIER-COMPTEUR. (b) Chart, graph, table, scale, diagram; nomograph, plotter.

abasia [abazi], s.f. *Med*: Abasia.

abasourdir [abazurdir, -sur-], v.tr. 1. *A*: To deafen, stun, daze. 2. To dumbfound, strike dumb, astound, bewilder, flummox, stun. *Nous restâmes abasourdis de la nouvelle*, we were dumbfounded at, struck dumb by, *F*: flabbergasted by, the news.

abasourdissant [abazurdisɑ̃, -sur-], a. 1. *A*: Deafening, stunning. 2. *Nouvelle abasourdissante*, astounding piece of news.

abasourdissement [abazurdisɑ̃, -sur-], s.m. Bewilderment, stupefaction.

abat [aba], s.m. 1. *A*: = ABATTAGE 3. 2. *A*: *A. d'eau, de pluie*, sudden shower; downpour; thunder-plump. 3. *pl. Abats*. (a) *Offal*. (b) *Cu*: = ABATTIS 3 (a).

abat². See ABATTRE.

abatage [abataʒ], s.m. = ABATTAGE.

abattant [abatɑ̃], s.m. = ABATTANT 2.

abâtardir [abatardir], v.tr. To cause to degenerate; to render degenerate, to debase.

s'abâtardir, to degenerate, to deteriorate.

abâtardi, a. Degenerate.

abâtardissement [abatardisɑ̃], s.m. Degeneracy, degeneration; retrogression.

abâtée [abate], s.f. = ABATTÉE.

abat-faim [abafɛ], s.m. inv. in pl. *Cu*: *F*: 'Hunger-killer' (substantial dish served early in the meal).

abat-foin [abafwɑ̃], s.m. inv. in pl. Trap-door (of hayloft).

abatis [abati], s.m. = ABATTIS.

abat-jour [abajur], s.m. inv. in pl. 1. (a) Lamp-shade, candle-shade. (b) Eye-shade. (c) Sun-blind, awning. (d) Slanting shutter. *Mettre la main en abat-jour*, to shade one's eyes with one's hand. 2. Skylight. *Soupirail en a.-j.*, cellar light.

abat-son [abasɔ̃], s.m. 1. (a) Louvre-, luffer-window. (b) *pl. Abatsons*, luffer-boards. 2. *Cin*: (Sound-damping) flat.

abattage [abataʒ], s.m. 1. (a) Knocking down, throwing down; demolition (of wall, etc.). *F*: *Recevoir un abattage*, to get hauled over the coals, to get a wiggling. (b) Felling, cutting down, clearing (of trees, etc.). (c) *Min*: Cutting, working, stoping. *A. d. la poudre*, blasting. *A. d. ciel ouvert*, open mining. *Face d'abattage*, working face. (d) *Mil*: Anchoring (of gun). See also CARRRE 1. 2. Leverage, purchase; power (obtained by leverage). 3. Slaughtering, killing (of animal for food). *A. des bœufs*, slaughtering, pole-axing, knocking down, of oxen. *Grand a. de gibier*, heavy slaughter, heavy bag, of game. 4. *Cards*: (a) Laying down of one's cards, putting down of one's hand. (b) Exposed hand.

abattant [abatɑ̃], 1. a. (a) Depressing. *Chaleur abattante*, heat that leaves one limp. (b) Siège abattant, tilting seat (of car, etc.). 2. s.m. (a) (i) Flap (of counter, table, etc.); (hinged) leaf (of table); flap-seat (of w.c. pan); (ii) drop-table; (iii) trap-door. (b) (Pivoted) skylight; swinging ventilator.

abattée [abate], s.f. 1. *Nau*: (a) Falling off to leeward; casting (of ship). (b) Alteration of course. (c) Pitching (into waves). 2. Swoop (of aeroplane).

abattement [abatmɑ̃], s.m. 1. (a) (Physical) prostration. (b) Despondency, dejection, low spirits. *Un profond a.*, deep dejection. *Tomber dans l'a.*, to become low-spirited. 2. *Mth*: Perpendicular depth. 3. *Adm*: Abatement (on declared income). *A. d. la base*, basic abatement (Earned Income allowance or Personal allowance).

abatteur, -euse [abate:r, -œz], s. (a) Knocker-down, knocker-over (of things). *F*: *A. de besogne*, hard worker. *Grand abatteur de bois*, de quilles, great braggart, boaster. (b) Feller, hewer, cutter (of trees, coal); quarrier (of stone). (c) Slaughterer (of animals).

abattis [abati], s.m. 1. (a) Felling, clearing (of trees). (b) Killing, slaughter (of game, etc.). *Faire un grand abattis de gibier*, to secure a big bag of game. 2. *A. de maisons*, heap of fallen houses.

3. *pl. Cu*: Giblets. (b) *P*: Limbs, hands and feet. *Tu peux numéroté tes abattis*! you had better take stock of yourself (i) before I thrash you, (ii) before you face the music. 4. *Mil*: Abatis.

abattoir [abatwa:r], s.m. Slaughter-house; abattoir.

abattre [abatr], v.tr. (Conj. like BATTRE) 1. (a) To knock down, throw down, batter down, pull down; to demolish, overthrow. *A. une maison*, to pull down a house. *A. un adversaire*, to overthrow, lay low, an opponent; *Box*: to down an opponent. *A. les fruits d'un arbre*, to knock down the fruit from a tree. *F*: *Abattre de la besogne*, *P*: *en abattre*, to get through a lot of work. *F*: *Abattre une lieue à pied*, to do, cover, three miles on foot. See also BOIS 2. (b) To fell, cut down, hew down, cut away, clear (trees); to cut (corn). (c) To strike off, lop off, cut off, *F*: chop off (head, limb). (d) *Min*: To break down, stope (coal). (e) *Mil*: To anchor (field-gun). 2. To slaughter, kill, destroy. *A. un bœuf*, to slaughter, knock down, an ox. *A. un chien enragé*, to kill a mad dog. *A. un cheval blessé*, to destroy an injured horse. 3. To bring down. (a) *A. une perdrix*, to shoot, bring down, bag, a partridge. *A. un avion*, to bring down, shoot down, an aeroplane. *F*: *abattis cinq faisans*, five pheasants fell to my gun. (b) *A. son sabre sur la tête de qn*, to bring down one's sword on s.o.'s head. *A. sur la table un grand coup de poing*, to bring one's fist down heavily upon the table. *A. violemment le couvercle*, to bang down the lid. 4. To lower. (a) *A. un store*, to lower a blind. *A. les tentes*, to strike tents. (b) *A. l'orgueil de qn*, to lower, humble, break, s.o.'s pride. 5. To lay (dust, wind). *Prov*: *Petite pluie abat grand vent*, small rain lays great dust. 6. (Of wind) To blow down, beat down, to lay (crops) flat; to lodge (corn). *Arbre abattu par le vent*, tree blown down by the wind. See also CARRRE 1. 7. To cast down, dishearten, unman, depress; to take the heart out of (s.o.). *Ne vous laissez pas abattre*! don't get disheartened! bear up! *Ne pas se laisser pas a. par la mauvaise fortune*, to bear up against misfortune. *Ils ne se laissèrent pas a.*, their spirit did not break they were in no way dashed in spirit. 8. *Cards*: *A. ses cartes, son jeu*, to lay one's cards on the table, to lay down one's hand. 9. *Tchn*: (a) To clinch (rivet). (b) To round, blunt (angle); to reduce (surface). *A. une arête*, to chamfer an edge. 10. v.i. *Nau*: (a) *A. sur bâbord*, to cast to port. *A. sous le vent*, to fall off, cast off, pay off. *A. de bon bord*, to pay off on the right tack. *A. d. contre-bord*, to pay off on the wrong tack. (b) *A. d. la côte*, to drift on-shore. (c) To alter course.

s'abattre. 1. To fall, to crash down, to come down. *Le mât s'abattit*, the mast came crashing down. *Une bombe s'abattit au milieu de la foule*, a bomb dropped among the crowd. *F*: *Il s'abattit sur le nez*, he came down on his nose. 2. *S'a. sur qch.*, to pounce upon sth., to swoop down, sweep down, upon sth. *Le faucon s'abat sur sa proie*, the falcon pounces, swoops, *Ven*: stoops, on its prey. *L'orage s'abattit sur nous*, the storm swept down upon us. 3. (Of fever, heat, etc.) To abate, to subside. *Le vent s'abat*, the wind is falling. 4. To become disheartened, depressed, discouraged.

abattu, a. 1. Dejected, cast down, downcast, down-hearted, low-spirited, heavy-hearted, *F*: hipped. *Il a l'air a.*, he looks depressed, *F*: down in the mouth. *Remonter les esprits abattus*, to revive drooping spirits. *A. par la chaleur*, limp with the heat. *Visage a.*, drawn face. 2. See BRIDE 1.

abat-vent [abavɑ̃], s.m. inv. in pl. 1. Louvre-boards, luffer-boards (of steeple, etc.). 2. Pent-house, lean-to. 3. Chimney-cowl. 4. *Hort*: Wind-screen.

abat-voix [abavwa], s.m. inv. in pl. Sounding-board (of pulpit).

Abbasides (les) [lezbasis], s.m. *Pr.nm. Hist*: The Abbas(s)ides.

abbatial, -aux [abasjal, -o], a. Abbatial. *Dignité abbatiale*, abbacy.

Terres abbatiales, abbey-lands. *Église abbatiale*, minster, abbey.

abbatial [abasja], s.m. Abbacy, office of abbot.

abbaye [abeji], s.f. 1. Abbey, monastery. See also MOINE 1, POUR 1. 1 (i), THÉLÈME. 2. Benefice of an abbey; abbacy.

abbé [abe], s.m. 1. Abbot. 2. Beneficiary of an abbey. 3. General designation of and mode of address for a (Roman Catholic) priest.