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Variants From Standard-French Common to the Dialects of Lafayette Parish and Canada.

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Abstract

This thesis is an attempt to point out the linguistic phenomena met with in the French dialects of Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, and Canada. It includes an introduction, an etymological glossary, an adequate bibliography, and a brief biography.
Introduction

Almost every conceivable linguistic phenomenon is represented by the changes which may be observed in the dialects which have been studied -- metathesis, assimilation, dissimilation, vowel harmony, transposition, analogy, folk etymology, glides, agglutination, and deglutination. Examples of these principles are cited in the thesis.

The manner of procedure has been relatively consistent. The word or phrase is listed, and is followed by a phonetic transcript. Where there is variation in pronunciation both -- and, in a few instances, the three -- pronunciations are given. The English and the Standard-French equivalents are then cited. When the same word is found in Standard-French, but with a difference in denotation or connotation, that difference is pointed out. In some instances it has been found advisable to give examples of the use of a word or of an idiomatic phrase. In general, however, there was no necessity for illustrations.

The gender and the parts of speech have been indicated only when these vary from the Standard-French.

Where the material was available, the etymology of each word--with the exception of the most obvious--is given. When the complete history of a word was pertinent but too lengthy for citation, the writer has given the exact reference.
In many instances the French provinces in which the same or a similar dialectal form is used are listed.

As far as possible, the writer wishes to avoid generalizations. However, the reader will observe that the dialects of Lafayette Parish and of Canada show very close kinship to the dialects of the French provinces of Anjou, Poitou, Saintonge, Touraine, Berry, Orléanais, Nivernais, Normandie, and Picardie. There is kinship also with the dialects of the provinces of Bretagne, Champagne, Lorraine, and Franche-Comté. There are infrequent instances of kinship with the dialects of the more remote provinces of Bourgogne, Lyonnais, Bourbonnais, Auvergne, Dauphiné, Provence, Gascogne, and Béarnais.

The reader will also note the predominance of obsolete and archaic forms -- forms which were in good usage generally in the Standard-French of the sixteenth and the seventeenth century.

The phonology has been indicated in every instance by the use of International Phonetic Script. It will be noted that the a's have been leveled to [ə], and that the nasals an, en, and on have been leveled to [ɔ]; that the nasal in is pronounced [ɛ]; that ai and e in almost any position are pronounced [ɛ]; that final r and l as in arbre and table are omitted; that o-sounds are levelled to [ɔ] and [ɔ̃]; in short, that this dialect is subject to all of the common dialectal variations.
The writer has relied chiefly on the works of Clapin, Dionne, Dunn, and the glossary prepared by La Société du Parler Français au Canada for information concerning the Canadian-French dialect; on her mother's, her friends', and her own knowledge of the dialect of Lafayette Parish for the material on that dialect; and, lastly, on the works of Gamillscheg, Meyer-Lubke, Thurot, Sainéan, and Read for the linguistic and etymological material.
1. Elle. *A va menir ici* is said instead of the Standard French *elle viendra ici*, "she will come here."

2. Ce. *Viens me voir à soir* is much more usual than the Standard-French *viens me voir ce soir*, "come see me tonight."

A.

De. *Le chapeau à Pierre* is said in preference to the Standard-French form *le chapeau de Pierre*, "Pierre's (Peter's) hat."

A CE QUE.

*De manière à ce que* is frequently used for the Standard form *de manière que*, "so that..."

A BELLE HEURE.

*Tu arrives à belle heure* is always used instead of the Standard French *tu arrives tardivement*, "you arrive late."

A BONNE HEURE.

*À bonne heure* is used for *de bonne heure*, "early." *Viens aussi à bonne heure que tu pourras*, "come as early as you can."

À bonne heure in this sense is found in the provinces of Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, Poitou, and Saintonge.

ABAJOUE.

*Abajoue*, in Standard-French, is "jowl, part of an animal's head." In Lafayette Parish, and probably in all of French Louisiana, *abajoue* is occasionally used in reference to a person. *Elle a l'abajoue enflée*, "she has a swollen jaw."

ABANDONNER.

The Standard-French form is *cesser*, "to cease," "to give up." *J'ai abandonné de fumer* means "I have given up smoking."

The variants of *abandonner* most frequently used are *abandonner* and *anbandonner*. The form *anbandonner* has probably developed through vowel harmony, or assimilation: *a - an* became *a - a*. The form *anbandonner* is discussed elsewhere.
ABATTRE.

Abattre means "to do," "to accomplish." Voici un ouvrier qui abat beaucoup d'ouvrage signifies "here is a carpenter who accomplishes a great deal of work."

There is some allusion to the wood cutters, who cut down (abattre) the wood. However, it is used almost exclusively in the sense of "to do," "to accomplish." There is one notable exception. Abattre (always pronounced as though spelled without the r) appears in the sentence j'ai abattu les chemins signifying "I have leveled the roads." Abattre in this last sense is found in the province of Hainaut.

ABIMER.

1. "To soil," "to stain." Prends garde (de ne) pas abîmer ton mouchoir, "be careful not to soil your handkerchief!"
2. "To beat up in a fight." J'ai abîmé ce gaillard-là means "I beat up that fellow."
3. "To hurt one's health." Elle s'abîme à travailler signifies "she is hurting her health by over-working."

ABOLIR.

"To close, to suppress, or to abandon (as a road)."
Le conseil va abolir ce chemin signifies "the council will abandon this road."

Abolir in this sense is found in Normandy.

ABOMINABLE.

"Extraordinary," "remarkable." Il y a des patates cette année, c'est abominable! "There is an extraordinary yield of sweet potatoes this year!"

Abominable in this sense is used only rarely in Lafayette Parish; it is rapidly disappearing. In France I find that it is still used in the province of Orléans.

ABORDER.

"To approach," "to come near." Cette personne est fachée; elle n'aborde pas ici." "That person is angry; she doesn't come near here."

Aborder means also "to collide accidentally." Sa voiture a abordé la mienne. "His buggy collided with mine." Aborder in this sense is used in Normandy.

Aborder in Standard-French is a nautical term signifying "to land (a boat)."
ABOUEYER.
Standard-French aboyer, "to bark." Le chien a aboyé toute la nuit. "The dog barked all night long." This form is found in Bas-Maine.

Thurot, in his De La Prononciation Française, devotes a section to a discussion of the permutation of oi or oy to é. (See Volume I, pp. 364 ff.)

ABOUTER.
"To join ends." This form is found in Anjou, Maine, Niervois, Normandy, Orléans, Saintonge, Touraine, and possibly other provinces of France.

Abouter and rabouter are used interchangeably. Cf. rabouter, infra.

A BRASSE-CORPS.
"Arm in arm." Standard French à bras-le-corps. The dialectal form is probably the older form. It is still in common use in the provinces of Anjou, Champagne, Normandy, Saintonge, and their vicinity.

ABRIER.
The Standard French form is abriter, "to shelter," "to cover." Abrevier is used in Lafayette Parish interchangeably with abriter.

Abrier is in common used in the provinces of Aunis, Anjou, Berry, Bretagne, Normandy, Picardie, Poitou, Orléans; Saintonge, and Maine.

S'abrier, the reflexive form, is used in the same sense.

ABUSER.
"To insult," "to speak harshly." C'est un polisson qui m'a abuse. "A blackguard insulted me."

Abuser signifying "to insult" has developed from the English "to abuse."

A CAUSE QUE.
The Standard French form is parceque, "because." A cause que is now popular, according to Brunot. It was in good usage until the seventeenth century.

ACCAPARER (S').
"To appropriate to oneself the property of others." Il est défendu de s'accaparer le bien d'autrui; "It is forbidden to appropriate the property of others."
ACCEPTANCE.
"Acceptance (of terms)." The Standard-French form is acceptation. Frederic Godefroy, Lexique de L'Ancien Français, defines acceptance as follows: "Action de redemvoir, reception."

ACCOMODATIONS.
"Comforts," "conveniences." "This house is lacking in conveniences" would be expressed by cette maison manque d'accomodations. The dialectal accomodations has perhaps developed under the influence of the English "accomodations," signifying "conveniences."

ACCOMPLISSEMENTS.
"Talents," "accomplishments." Cette jeune fille a des accomplissements—elle joue du piano et elle chante très bien: "This young lady is talented—she plays the piano and she sings very well." It is interesting to note that accomplissements refers particularly to talent in music. Godefroy, in his Lexique de L'Ancien Français, lists accomplissements, and defines it as above.

ACCORDANT, -ANTE.
"Conciliating," "easy to get along with." Accordant was in good usage several centuries ago. It is still heard in Bas-Maine.

ACCOSTER.
"To accost." Quel ennuyeux! Il accoste tout chacun sur la rue. "What a bore! He accosts everyone on the street." The Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française lists accoster in this sense, but specifies that it is vieilli.

In Standard-French today accoster is a nautical term signifying: "Le placer le long de."

ACCOUPLER.
In Canada, the meaning of accoupler seems to be restricted to "to attach," "to connect," in reference to connecting the coaches of a train. In Lafayette Parish, however, it is used not only in the sense in which it is used in Canada, but in the sense of "to attach," "to connect"—say, farm implements.

ACCOUTUME, -ÈE.
"Accustomed to doing (something)." Un homme accoutumé fait plus d'ouvrage. "A man accustomed to doing the work accomplishes more."

ACCROCHER.
"To join (ends)." Literally, "to hang," "to hook up."
ACCROCHOIR.
"A hook on which are hung hats, garments, etc." Accrochoir is probably derived from accrocher, "to hang(something on a hook, etc.)."

ACCROPIR.
"To squat," "to crouch." The Standard French form is accroupir, usually reflexive.

Accropir is found in Bas-Maine and Bretagne.

ACHARNER.
"To get a 'crush' on (someone or something)," "to become passionately, obstinately attached to (someone or something)."
Il est (or il s'est) acharné après moi, "he has a 'crush' on me.

A CLAIR (TOUT).
"Clearly," "distinctly." Je l'ai entendu tout à clair means "I heard him distinctly."

ACMODER.
Acmoder is derived from accomoder. It signifies "to season (as fish)."

A COMPTE (EN).
"On account." The Standard French is à compte. J'ai reçu dix piastres en à compte, "I received ten dollars on account," would be J'ai reçu dix piastres à compte in Standard French.

ACCONNAÎTRE.
"to know," "to become known." Acconnaître is Standard French connaitre with parasitic a. It was once in good usage. Today it is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Normandie, and Orléans.

See Gamillscheg, Etymologisches Worterbuch der Franzosischen, under his discussion of accointer.

A C'T' HEURE.
"Now, right away." Standard French à cette heure has become syncopated to a c't' heure. By extension, a c't' heure has come to mean "today," "of the present time," "these days," as in the sentence: Le monde d'à c't' heure sont bien exigeants, "the people of today are very exacting."

Cf. astheure, infra.

A DESAMAIN.
"Unhandy," "inconvenient," "out of the way." This phrase is still used in the provinces of Anjou and Bas-Maine.
To speak frankly. In Standard French the form is à vrai dire.

Admissible. Admissible is formed from admettre plus the suffix-able.

Admission. The Standard-French is aveu.

To accord, "to get along with..." Ses plans s'accordent avec les miens, "his plans accord with mine." Ses jeunes filles s'accordent bien, "those young girls get along well together.

S'adonner for s'accorder is an old French form which is still in common usage in the provinces of Poitou and Saintonge.

One who lives in a state of concubinage. Ils sont adoptés (or placés, or macornés) signifies that a couple is living together as husband and wife, but are not legitimately married. Placé and macorné are more commonly used in Lafayette Parish.

To love (to do something)." Il adore ça, taquiner means "he loves to tease."

At outs. Ils sont à dos signifies "they are at outs," "they are on bad terms," etc.

Address," "lecture." The Standard French is discours. Adresse is derived for English address."

To address (an audience)."

Faire son affaire signifies "to become prosperous"; faire l'affaire à quelqu'un signifies "to punish someone," "to do (someone) up," etc."

The Standard-French form and the English are spelled affidavit. The final t has become vocalized through the influence of the preceding d and y.
AFFILER.
"To sharpen." Standard-French for "to sharpen" is aiguiser.
Affiler, in this sense, is found in Bas-Maine and Bretagne.

AFFIRMATIVE (DANS L').
"In the affirmative," "affirmatively." Je répondrai dans l'affirmative. "I shall reply in the affirmative," would be written Je répondrai affirmativement in Standard-French.

The English influence is obvious.

AFFLIGE, -EE.
"Crippled." In Standard-French affligé means "grieved." Affligé in the sense of "crippled" is still used in Anjou, Berry, Normandie, Orleans, Picardie, Saintonge, and Touraine.

AFFREUSEMENT.
"Extremely," "awfully." Il y avait du monde affreusement means "there was an awful crowd there."

AFFRONTER.
1. "To insult," "to slight." Cet homme m'a affronté means "That man has insulted me."

2. "To seduce." In this second sense, affronter is still found in Hainaut, Normandie, and Saintonge.

AFISTOLER.
"To mend," "to repair." Standard French arranger.
Rafistoler is used in same sense, and more frequently.

The old form which appeared in the fifteenth century is afistoler, with the meaning of tromper, "to dupe."

Afistoler and rafistoler are used interchangeably.
"Afistoler, verbe du vieux langage qui signifie ajuster, orner, embellir. Le peuple dit rafistoler."--d'Hautel.
"Rafistoler, pour arranger quelque chose, est un barbarisme."--Desgrange, 1821.

Afistoler dates back to the fifteenth century; rafistoler to 1649.
See Littré; Dictionnaire Général; Sainéan, p. 344.

AGACER.
"To set the teeth on edge." By extension, agacer has come to mean "to irritate."

See Antoine Thomas Mélanges, p. 1ff., and Camillscheg, under agacer.
**AGE.**

In Standard-French âge, "âge," is always masculine; in the dialects of Canada and of Louisiana, and of many of the provinces of France, âge may be either masculine or feminine. The feminine form is the more common. One may say, for example, nous sommes de la même âge or nous sommes du même âge when speaking in dialect. In Standard French one would always say nous sommes du même âge.

The feminine form was used in the seventeenth century by Malherbe and Corneille, which would indicate that it was considered good usage at that time.

The dialects in France today in which the feminine is used are the following: Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Normandie, Picardie, Saintonge, and Touraine.


**AGE (ÊTRE EN).**

"To have attained one's majority." Mon garçon est en âge signifies "my son is of age," or "my son has attained his majority."

Être en âge is found in the Norman dialect.

**ÂGE (HORS D').**

"Very aged." Mon cheval blanc est hors d'âge—menageons-le: "My white horse is very old—let us spare him."

In Louisiana hors d'âge is used in speaking of an old man who can no longer work.

**AGETER.**

"To buy." The Standard-French is acheter. See ajeter, infra.

**AGETEUR.**

"A buyer." The Standard-French is acheteur. This is an example of the voicing of ch in a medial position. For a discussion of the shift from ch to g see ajeter, infra.

**AGEVER.**

Standard French achever, "to achieve." For the shift from ch to g see ajeter, infra.

**AGONISER.**

"To abuse vehemently," "to blackguard."

Agoniser was used with the signification "to heap with insults" in the seventeenth century. (Camillscheg, p. 18.) Agoniser is used today in Anjou, Aunis, Berry, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Champagne, Lyonnais, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléanais, Picardie, Poitou, Saintonge, and Suisse.
AGREEMENT.

"Pleasure," "joy." The Standard-French is plaisir.

C’était un voyage d’agrément means "it was a pleasure trip."

AGREYER (S’).

"To dress up (with the idea of going out)." Standard French agréer, "to rig (a ship)," is the source.

The development of the glide after e is discussed by Nyrop, I, section 279, 1.

AGRéABLE.

"Agreeable," from the Standard-French agreable. For the development of the glide, see Nyrop, I, section 279, 1.

AGRIPPER.

"To clutch," "to grip." The Dictionnaire Général makes the comment: "compose de a et gripper. XVe s. dans Godefroy Supplement. Famil. Saisir vivement."

The reflexive form s’agripper, "to clutch one another," "to come to blows," is used in popular French today.

AGUETTES (AUX).

The Standard-French form is aux aguets. The meaning is "to lie in wait," "to watch impatiently."

On change of gender in French, see Brunot, Précis de Grammaire Historique, pp. 288-291.

AIDER À QUELQU’UN.

"To aid, to assist someone." The Standard-French form is aider quelqu'un.

AIR (feminine).

In Standard-French air is always masculine. L'air est frais aujourd'hui, "the air is cool today," is the dialectal form, in which the feminine is always used.

AIR.

"Manner," "rate of speed," "gait." Si tu veux sauter plus haut, prend plus d’air! "If you wish to jump higher, get up more speed."

Se donner des airs means "to give oneself airs," "to put on airs."

Vivre de l’air du temps means "to live on practically nothing," "to live on love and fresh water."

Être en l’air means "to be very gay," "to be silly, giddy, flighty."
AIRER.
"To air," "to ventilate." Aire le salon comme il faut.
"Air the parlor properly." Airer is used in the sense of "to air" in Normandy also.

AISE.
"Space," "room," "comfort."

AJETER.
"To buy." In Standard-French the form is acheter.

The form ageter was permissible in Paris in the seventeenth century in the spoken language, and was used in writing by several Norman authors, says Vaugelas. See Sylva Clapin, Dictionnaire Canadien-Francais, page 9.

Acheter probably became ajetet or ageter by analogy of the voiced consonant in achever—which shows assimilation of ch to g or j before the following y. Or it is more likely that there has been a shift from the unvoiced ch to the voiced j or g because of the intervocalic position.

A LA MAIN.
"Convenient," "handy." À la main and a main are used interchangeably in Canada and in Louisiana, as well as in Normandy.

ALALIME.
"Unanimously." The Standard French form is unanimement.

The development of alalime from unanimemenent shows first the dropping of final -ment, then dissimilation of n - m to l - m, and finally the analogy of words in ala-, or, possibly, of a la.

A LA PLACE DE.
Standard-French au lieu de, "instead of." Pourquoi ne pas aller au lieu d'écrire becomes, in the dialect, pourquoi (ne) pas aller à la place d'écrire, "why not go instead of writing?"

It is interesting to note that the Norman dialect has à la place de. (See Moisy, 495.)

ALENTER.
"To abate," "to slacken," "to diminish."

The Standard-French form for alentir is ralentir. F. Godefroy, in his Lexique de l'Ancien Français, gives alenter for ralentir, and differer for alentir. Alentir has been traced as far back as the twelfth century. The form as it is used in the dialects today was used by Corneille and Molière, and was in common usage in the seventeenth century.
ALENTOUR (DE).

"Near," "in the neighborhood of," "in the general vicinity of." The Standard-French is autour de; environ. Il est toujours autour de moi becomes, in the dialect, il est toujours alentour de moi.

In Standard-French alentour may be used, but it never takes dans les as it does in the dialects. For example, ils restent dans les alentours de chez nous would be, in Standard French, ils restent alentour de chez nous, or ils restent aux alentours de chez nous.

The Dictionnaire Général gives also a l'entours. (I, 68.)

A LIEUR DE.

Au lieu de, "instead of." L'enfant a voulu jouer a lieu de etudier. In Louisiana, the form may be either a lieu de or au lieu de, although the latter is probably more frequently used.

Cf. auieu de, infra.

ALLE.

Elle, "she," becomes alle (or simply al) before a vowel or a mute h.

Cf. a (l.), supra.

ALLER.

"To go," "to be going on." This word is used in many connections; for example, aller sur la soixantaine, "going on sixty."

ALLONGE.

"Annex," "an addition (to a house)." J'ai fait faire une (or un) allonge sur ma maison, "I had an addition built to my house.

Godefroy, Lexique de l'Ancien Francais, gives allonge for allongement.

In Louisiana allonge is used perhaps more frequently than allonger.

ALLONGER (s')

"To stretch out," "to fall full length." Je me suis allonger par terre, "I stretched out on the ground." Il s'est allonge sur le plancher, "he fell full length on the floor."

S'allonger is found in popular French today. Cf. s(')longer, infra.
ALLURE.

"Walk," "carriage," "appearance." Voici une personne de belle allure signifies "Here is a person with good carriage (good appearance)." This signification of allure has developed by comparison with the gait (allure) of a thoroughbred. In Louisiana, apparence is used interchangeably with allure.

ALMANACH.

The Standard-French form is invariably masculine; the dialectal form may be either masculine or feminine, but is more frequently feminine. Une vieille almanach.

The final ch is pronounced k.

ALORSSE.

"Then," "at that time." The Standard-French is alors. Alorsse que tu seras paré on va partir is the dialectal form for "When you will be ready we shall leave."

ALPHABETTE.

Standard-French alphabet is pronounced:

On the change of gender in French, see Brunot, Précis de Grammaire Historique, pp. 288-291.

ALTON (FIL D').

"Brass wire." The French is laiton, W brass."

Palsgrave, in 1580, has laton (See Thurot, I, 326). Le laton became alton by 1-metathesis. Cf. Nyrop, I, 455. Fil d'alton is found in Bas-Maine, Berry, and Nivernais.

A LUI TOUT SEUL.

"To him only." For example, the Standard French qui lui est particulier is equivalent in meaning to the dialectal qui appartient a lui tout seul, "which belongs to him only."

A MAIN.

"Convenient," "handy." Cf. à la main, supra.

AMANCHER.

"To adjust," "to put in order."

AMARINER.

Amariner in Canada means to preserve in vinegar, and refers particularly to vegetables; in Louisiana the meaning is the same, but refers particularly to meats.

For a- see Dictionnaire Général, Introduction, section 192, 2, page 81.
AMARRER.

"To tie," "to fasten." Amarrer is used for: 1. attacher; for example, amarrer un cheval, "to tie a horse (to a post)." 2. avoir egalite (de votes); for example, les candidats ont amarré, "the candidates tied." 3. en venir à un accommodement; for example, amarrer un barguine, "to come to an agreement (on a transaction of any kind)," "to agree on a price."

Amarrer is used with the significations defined above in the provinces of Anjou, Aunis, Bretagne, Guernesey, Jersey, Normandie, Poitou, and Saintonge.

Amarrer is a nautical term meaning "attacher un navire." It has come to mean "to tie down," "to bind," and, finally, "to knot," by extension. See Sainéan, Le Language Parisien au XIXe siècle, p. 174.

Amarrer is derived from a- and the ancient verb marrer, from the Dutch maaren, "to tie."

Cr. Read, Louisiana-French, page 2.

À MATIN.

"This morning." The Standard-French is ce matin. À ce matin, pronounced à c' matin, is more commonly used.

À matin is found in Bas-Maine, Berry, Bretagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Saintonge, etc. It was used by Molière, in his Festin de Pierre, II, 1.

AMBANDONNER.

"To abandon." The Standard-French is abandonner.

The variation between am and a is probably due to analogy with words like ambition, etc. Cf. Thuot, II, 454-455.

Cf. abandonner, supra.

AMBITION.

"Perseverance," "Courage." Cet homme a de l'ambition; aussi il va réussir. "That man has ambition (courage, grit, etc.); he will succeed."

Ambition in this sense is Norman. See Moisy, page 24.

AMERICAIN.

In Canada, Américain refers to any citizen of the United States; in Louisiana, Américain refers to all persons who speak only English. J'ai marié un Américain means "I have married an American," as opposed to a French-Louisianian.
AMI (COMME COCHONS).

"Intimate friends." Literally, "friends like pigs," by allusion to the pig of St. Anthony.

AMY (FAIRE).

"To become friends," "to become reconciled to a friend."

AMICABLEMENT.

"In a friendly manner." The Standard-French is amicalement. This form is found in the Norman dialect.

AMMUNITION.

"Munitions for hunting, or for war." Ammunition is derived from la munition, to l'amunition, to the English ammunition, to French amunition or ammunition. It is found in the Norman dialect.

AMOUR.

1. Tomber en amour, "to fall in love."
2. Être en amour, "to be in love."
3. Faire l'amour, "to court." This last form is used in popular French today.

Cf. Read, 2.

AMPAS.

Ampas seems to be a corruption of lampas, "lampas." Lampas was taken to be l'ampas. The plural is les ampas.

AMPOULER.

"To blister." The Standard French form is boursouler. Ampouler is found in Berry and Nivernais.

AMUSEMENT.

"Amusement." The Standard French amusement is always masculine; the dialectal is almost always feminine.

On change of gender in French, see Brunot, Précis de Grammaire Historique, pp. 288-291.

AMUSER (S').

"To dawdle," "to loiter," "to lose time." Amuser in this sense is sometimes found in Standard-French, though it seems to be an irregular or idiomatic usage.

AMYDALE.

"Tonsils." The Standard-French is amygdale, feminine. The dialectal amydaile may be either masculine or feminine.

On the loss of & in learned words, see Nyrop, I, sec. 428. On change of gender, see Brunot, Précis, etc., pp. 288-291.
ANCIENT.
Dans l'ancien temps refers to "the period of one's youth," "old times," "the good old days."

ANDOUILLE.

Andouille is found in Normandy and in Bourgogne. See Molsy, page 27; and L. E. Kastner and J. Marks, A Glossary of Colloquial and Popular French, page 12.

ÂNE (FAIRE L').

ANICROCHE.
"Obstacle," "impediment," "hitch." The Standard French is always feminine; the dialectal is always masculine. Toujours un anicroche replaces the Standard-French toujours une anicroche, "always a hitch."

On the change of gender in French, see Brunot, Précis de Grammaire Historique, pp. 288-291.

The Dictionnaire Général says that anicroche, found in Rabelais spelled hanicroche and in the sense of a kind of weapon, comes from croche, i.e., croc, and hani, hitherto unexplained. Sainean connects (h)ani with (h)ane or (h)enne, the old name of the cane, "female duck"; thus the original meaning of the word ("curved iron weapon") alludes to the curved beak of the animal. Modern French has preserved only the figurative meaning. Cf. A. Hatzfeld, A. Darmesteter, & A. Thomas, Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française; L. Sainean, Les Sources Indigènes de l'Etymologie Française, I, 85; and Kastner and Marks, A Glossary of Colloquial and Popular French, pages 12-13.

ANIMAUX.

ANMOURACHER, (S').
"To fall in love." The Standard-French is s'amouracher.

On the nasalization of a, see Bourcier, Éléments de Linguistique Romane. It has been suggested that the prefix an- should be en-, "in." See Read, Louisiana-French, p. xx for a discussion of the nasal vowels.
ANNEAU (DE SERVIETTE).

"Napkin-ring." Anneau is used, also, instead of (bague
d’) alliance.

ANNÉES (LES BONNES).

"The good years." This is a popular phrase which boasts that formerly the crop yield was better than it is today. It is equivalent to "the good old days."

ANPAUVRIR.


ANVALER.

"To swallow." The Standard French is avaler. For the nasalization of a see Thurot, II, 454-455. Cf. abandonner, etc., supra. Anvaler is characteristic of the dialects of Berry and Nivernais, as well as of Canada and Louisiana.

AOUT.


Previous to the sixteenth century, aoust was pronounced in two syllables; during the sixteenth century, both the monosyllabic and the dissyllabic pronunciations were in use; since the sixteenth century, the monosyllabic form has been preferred. However, in recent years, the dissyllabic pronunciation is making itself felt. Cf. Glossaire du Parler Français au Canada.

A POIL.


APOTHIQUER.

"To mortgage." Standard-French: hypothéquer. Apothiquer and apothéquer are used interchangeably in the dialect of French Louisiana. Apothiquer is found in the dialects of Anjou and Bas-Maine.

Gamillscheg, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Französischen Sprache, attributes the form apothiquer to formal confusion of hypothèque (Latin hypothecae) with the stem of apothiquaire.

APPAREILLE.

"To dress for an outing."

Appareiller is a nautical term meaning "to make preparation to depart"—thence, the idea of going out, and dressing to go out. Cf. Sainéan, Le Langage Parisien au XIX. Siècle.
APPARTEMENT.

"Room." The Standard-French for "room" is pièce. In Standard-French appartement is a flat, an apartment, a suite of rooms. Littré advises against the use of appartement for an ordinary room. Cf. Glossaire du Parler Français au Canada.

It is significant, however, that Sylva Clapin, Dictionnaire Canadien Français, defines appartement as a "Pièce ou chambre quelconque d'un logement, d'une habitation."

APPÉTIT.

"Appetite." The Standard-French appétit is always masculine; the Louisiana French and the Canadian French appétit is always or very nearly always feminine. J'ai une bonne appétit, "I have an excellent appetite."

Appétit is feminine in the dialects of Normandie and of Suisse.

For change in gender see Brunot, Précis, pp. 288-291.

APPLICANT.

"Applicant." The Standard-French is candidat, solliciteur. The influence of the English "applicant" is obvious.

APPLICATION.

"Application." The etymology is obvious.

APPLIQUER.

"To apply." This is borrowed from the English.

APPOINTEMENT.

"Appointment." This is also borrowed from the English.

APPOINTER.

"To appoint." Borrowed from the English.

APPROCHER.

"To approach with the intention of opening a subject, or of offering a proposition."

APRÈS.

"On," "against." Tu as une tache après ton cappeau means "you have a stain on your coat." S'appuyer après le mur signifie "to lean against the wall."

APRÈS.

"In the act of (doing something.)" Standard-French en train de (faire quelque chose).

Après in this sense is found in Anjou, Orléans, and Touraine.
APRÈS (D').

"According to." The Standard-French is selon. D'après moi, il va faire beau demain means "according to me, the weather will be fine tomorrow." In Standard French this would be Selon moi or selon mon avis il fera beau demain.

ARAGAN.

"Storm." The Standard-French is ouragan. In Louisiana, the form oragan (infra) is more common.

See the Dictionnaire Général, p. 1649.

Aragan is found in Anjou, Berry, and Nivernais.

ARAIGNÉE.

"Spider." The Standard French is feminine; the dialectal French is masculine. Avoir un araignée au plafond, "to have a screw loose," "to be screwy in the upper story," etc. Literally, "to have a spider in one's ceiling." Cf. "to have a bee in one's bonnet." See Kastner and Marks, Glossary, etc., under araignée.

ARBE.

"Tree." The Standard French is arbre. In the dialects, and I presume by most of the people even in France, the r in final -bre and similar voiceless final syllables, is not pronounced. This is an example of simple dissimilation.

ARCHITÈQUE.

The Standard French is architecte. Rabelais used architèque.

À REVOIR.

Standard-French au revoir. This seems to have arisen from confusion with à revoir, "requiring verification," and au revoir, from jusqu'au revoir, "till we meet again." Although à revoir is frequently heard in Lafayette Parish, au revoir remains the more commonly used form.

ARGENT.

"Money," "silver." The Standard-French argent is always masculine; the dialectal argent is always feminine.

In Ordonnations des Rois de France, reference is made to "argent pleine et blanche"—which would indicate that the feminine form was in good usage in Old French.

De la bonne argent is heard in Anjou, Bourbon, Bourgogne, Lyonnais, Normandie, Orléans, Suisse.
ARGOT.

"Toe." The Standard French is ergot, "spur of a bird." Argot, in the Canadian dialect, seems to be used only in speaking of the spur of a bird. In French-Louisiana, however, argot means the toe of fowl or beast, and, derisively or vulgarly, of a person.

This comment, from the Dictionnaire Général, is interesting. "E atone s'est confondu des l'origine avec e atone et comme lui il about a des sons varies. ... 3o Dans une syllabe ouverte ou fermée devant i ou r. -- Il se change souvent en a: delphinum, dolphin, dauphin; feroticum, feroche, farouche ... perjurium, parjure, etc." 1690. Furet.

ARIQUEMITIQUE.

"Arithmetic." The Standard-French is arithmétique.

The substitution of the k-sound for the t-sound is very frequent in dialects. Amique for amitie is another example of the same development. There is also assimilation from t - k to k - k, and i - e - i to i - i - i.

ARITHMITIQUE.

"Arithmetic." The Standard-French is arithmétique.

The formarithmite is pure vowel harmony, e - i to i - i. Cf. Jespersen, Lehrbuch der Phonetik. Cf. the form ariquesmitique, supra.

ARMOIRE.


Armoire (infra) is more commonly used in Lafayette Parish.

ARPENT.

Arpent is an old French measure of land, less than an acre, 605 arpents being equivalent to 512 acres. The arpent is also a lineal measure, roughly equal to 192 feet. Arpent is still in common use among the French speaking people of South Louisiana. Cf. Read, Louisiana-French, page 3.

ARRACHEUR DE DENTS.

"A liar." Literally, "a puller of teeth." It is obvious that this is a slam on the veracity of dentists.

ARRANGEANT.

This refers to one who is easy to get along with. Arrangeant is a participial adjective formed from arranger, "to fix," "to repair," "to arrange."
"Conciliation." Arrangement is derived from arranger, "to repair," "to fix up," "to arrange (matters)."

"To repair," "to fix." Arranger is used in a number of senses, two of the most important of which are:
1. Réparer: Fais donc arranger tes souliers; and,
2. Mettre quelqu'un à sa place: Il s'est fait arranger de la belle façon.

"One who fixes." Arrangeur is also derived from arranger.

"Arrest." The Standard-French is arrêt. Camillisbog, ibid., page 50, says that arrestation is a latinized derivation of arrêter. Wartburg, FEW, says that it was formed, since the fourteenth century, from arrestaison, by analogy with learned words in -ation.

"To wait." Standard French for "to wait" is attendre.
Arrêter, je reviendrai tout de suite, "Wait, I'll be right back."

En arrière means "late," "tardy." The Standard-French is en retard.

"La locution adverbiale en arrière s'emploie pour: en retard. Ainsi, d'après les dictionnaires du bon usage, on peut fort bien dire: être en arrière pour ses emplois, pour ses affaires, pour ses études, pour son travail. Il semble donc qu'on puisse à la rigueur dire: ma montre est en arrière. Mais on dit généralement: ma montre retarde, ma montre est en retard." See Glosaire du Parler Français au Canada, under arrière. See also arrière, infra.

"To succeed," "to make one's way," "to get on in the world." Literally, "to arrive." Cf. Kastner and Marks, Glossary.

"Prendre une domestique à l'assaye means "to take a servant on trial." The Standard-French is essai, "trial." The older French forms are assay and assai.
**ASSAYER.**

"To endeavor," "to try," "to attempt." The Standard-French form is *essayer*. The older form is *assayer*, from which the dialectal form, pronounced the same way, has probably derived.

*Assayer* is still found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Hainaut, and Nivernais.

**ASSEZ.**

"So," "so much." The Standard French is *tellement*. *J'ai eu assez peur, que j'en ai été malade* signifies "I was so frightened that I was sick." Cf. Dictionnaire Général, I, 148, under *asses*, 2°.

**ASSIE.**


**ASSIETTE.**

"A plateful." The Standard French for "a plateful" is *assiette*. *Une pleine assiette de soupe* is the dialectal form for the Standard-French *une assiette pleine de soupe*, "a plateful of soup."

*Assiette*, in Standard-French, is defined as that which is contained in a plate, a plateful, a dishful.

**ASSIR.**

"To sit," "to be seated." The Standard French is *asseoir*. *Assir* is derived from the Latin *assidere*. Cf. Clapié, p. 25; and Thurot, *De la Prononciation Française*, I, 525.

The old form *"asseir"* is found in various forms in the works of Rabelais, Saint-Simon, Racan, and Ronsard. In the Canadian dialect as well as in the Louisianian, *assir* is conjugated as is *lire* except in the past participle—which is *assis* in Canada, and always *assis* in Louisiana. Cf. *Glossaire du Parler Français au Canada*.

*Assir* for *asseoir* is found in the provinces of Anjou, Aunis, Hainaut, Maine, Normandie, Picardie, Poitou, Saintonge, and generally in the center, the north, and the west of France. Cf. *Glossaire du Parler Français au Canada* under *assir*.

**ASSIR (S').**

See *Assir*, supra.

**ASSISTANCE.**

"Attendance." *Assistance* is formed from *assister*, "to assist."

"Au sens de présence, ou pour marquer l'action d'assister a quelque chose, ce mot ne s'emploie plus qu'en parlant de la présence d'un officier public ou d'un ecclésias-tique remplissant les fonctions de sa charge." Glossaire du Parler Français au Canada, page 69.

ASSISTANT.
"Assistant" (as used in titles; e. g., assistant principal). The Standard French is adjoint.

ASSISTER (S').
"To sit," "to be seated." The Standard-French is s'asseoir. Variations of assister-vous, "be seated," are assises-vous and assoyez-vous—the latter by analogy with verbs like orloire.

ASSOCIÉ.
"Companion," "friend," "chum." Associé is the gerund formed from the infinitive associer. In Standard French this word is usually used in reference to a partner, a member of an association, an associate.

ASTHEURE.
"Right away," "now," "at present." Astheure is a variant of Standard-French à cette heure which, in all careless speech, has been syncopated to 'a c't' heure.

Astheure, spelled in various ways, was used in France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Brantôme frequently used this word which he wrote: a st' heure. It is found also in Montaigne, in Balzac, and even in one of the Duchess of Orleans's letters to Madame de Maintenon dated June 4, 1701: "Je seres toujours ravie de les apprendre par vous, Madame, pour qui je me sens une veritable amitie." See Glossaire, etc., page 69.

Astheure is found in the provinces of Anjou, Aunis, Berry, Saintonge, Bretagne, Lorraine, Maine, Normandie, Picardie, Poitou, and Touraine.

Cf. 'a c't' heure, supra.

ATTAQUER.
Attaquer quelqu'un sur un sujet, "to attack," "to take
someone on a certain subject." Je passais, et il m'a at-
taxqué sur les élections means "I was passing by, and he
tackled me on the elections."
Standard French attaquer in this sense is found in Mme. de Sévigné: "La reine m'attaqua la première"; Bescherelle says it is but slightly used. The Academy and Littré give attaquer quelqu'un de conversation with that meaning, but the Academy says that this construction is "peu usité." The Dictionnaire Général gives neither attaquer quelqu'un nor attaquer quelqu'un de conversation with that signification. See Glossaire, pages 68-69. However, the Uniform International Dictionary lists "take hold of a subject, tackle, begin ... attaquer quelqu'un de conversation, begin a conversation with anyone ..." (page 42-43.)

ATTelage.
"Harness." The Standard-French for attelage is harnais. Attelage is derived from atteler, "to harness." By extension attelage, at least in Lafayette Parish, has come to mean the field horses or mules. In Standard French, atteler refers to the act of harnessing a horse or a team.

ATTeler.
"To hitch," "to harness." The Standard-French is harnacher (un cheval). Atteler in Standard French refers to "attaching" the harnessed horse or team to the carriage, etc., and not to "harnessing."

It may be interesting to note that in Lafayette Parish, and perhaps elsewhere, atteler has come to mean also to start work on a farm. This meaning, of course, has developed by extension. The antonym is, logically enough, dételer, "to unharness." Lâcher is a synonym of dételer.

ATTENDRE.
"To hear," "to understand." Tu m'attends? "Do you hear me?" "Do you understand?" The Standard-French is entendre. Attendre is frequently substituted for entendre; and vice-versa. The substitution has probably arisen from formal confusion of words very similar in sound. Cf. Clapin, Dictionnaire Canadien Français, page 26. Bloch-Wartburg, I, 50, and I, 258, has a complete discussion of the change.

AUDIENCE.
The Standard-French is auditoire, "audience." The influence of the English "audience" is obvious.
AUJOUR D'AUJOURD'HUI.

"These days and times," "this very day." In Canada the signification seems to be "this very day"; in Louisiana the signification is "these days and times," etc.

"Littre dit que cette locution est un pléonasme populaire et qu'elle est fort peu recommandable, bien que Lamartine l'aït employée dans ses Méditations." See Glossaire, under Jour I°, page 411.

Au jour d'aujourd'hui is found in Anjou, Ardenne, Berry, Champagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Saintonge, and Suisse.

AUJEST.

"Near," "quite close to." A res au ras (or au ras de) chez les Savoies, "she lives near the Savoies!" Standard French à ras, or au ras, means au niveau de, "on a level with."

Forms of ras (à ras, ras de, etc.) are found in Anjou, Berry, Bretagne, Nivernais, Bas-Maine, and Lyonnais.

AUJOURD'HUI.

"Instead of." The Standard-French is au lieu de. The Old French form was spelled auveu; note, Clapin, 271.

"Prenez mon avis, restez Jersiais,
Auveu d' vos tuoner étrangière."

Rimes jersiaises, p. 115.
The 1, in the body of a word, is frequently dropped. Cf. aveugle. See Clapin, XXIV. Cf. "a lieu de, supra.

AU PARAVANT.

"Before," "previous to." The Standard-French is avant. This form remained in the French language until the eighteenth century. Even in Louisiana it is very rarely used.

AUX RAS, AU RAS DE.

"Near," "quite close to." A res au ras (or au ras de) chez les Savoies, "she lives near the Savoies!" Standard French à ras, or au ras, means au niveau de, "on a level with."

Forms of ras (à ras, ras de, etc.) are found in Anjou, Berry, Bretagne, Nivernais, Bas-Maine, and Lyonnais.

AUTANT COMME AUTANT.

"Again and again." The Dictionnaire Général gives autant comme autant, but qualifies "vieilli." (p. 162.) Glossaire, page 75, says: "Autant comme autant a eu le sens de: en mème quantité (Littre), d'une manière comme de l'autre (Dictionnaire Général)."

AUTANT Dire.

"One might as well say ..." Cf. Dictionnaire Général, p. 162; Kastner and Marks, A Glossary, etc., p. p. 20.

AUTE.

"Other." The letter 1 is usually mute in -bre, -cre, -dre, -tre, -pre, -tres, and -vre endings: arbre, sucile, vende, chiffre, propre, quate, pauvre. Cf. Clapin, xxiv-xxv. The Standard French is autre. Autre is found in many provinces.
AUJOURD'HUI.

"These days and times," "this very day." In Canada the
signification seems to be "this very day"; in Louisiana
the signification is "these days and times," etc.

"Littre dit que cette locution est un pleonasme populaire
et qu'elle est fort peu recommandable, bien que Lamartine
l'ait employée dans ses Méditations." See Glossaire, un-
der jour 1°, page 411.

Au Jour d'aujourd'hui is found in Anjou, Ardenne, Berry,
Champagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Saintonge, and Suisse.

AUPARAVANT.

"Before," "previous to." The Standard-French is avant.
This form remained in the French language until the eight-
teenth century. Even in Louisiana it is very rarely used.

AU RAS, AU RAS DE.

"Near," "quite close to." A ras au ras (or au ras de)
chez les Savoies, "he lives near the Savoies!" Standard
French a ras, or au ras, means au niveau de, "on a level
with."

Forms of ras (à ras, ras de, etc.) are found in Anjou,
Berry, Bretagne, Nivernais, Bas-Maine, and Lyonnais.

AUTANT COMME AUTANT.

"Again and again." The Dictionnaire Général gives autant
comme autant, but qualifies "vieilli." (p. 168.) Glossaire,
page 75, says: "Autant comme autant a eu le sens de: en
même quantité (Littre), d'une manière comme de l'autre
(Dictionnaire Général)."

AUTANT DIRE.

"One might as well say ..." Cf. Dictionnaire Général,
p. 169; Kastner and Marks, A Glossary, etc., p. p. 20.

AUTE.

"Other." The letter a is usually mute in -bre, -cre, -tre,
-cre, -pre, -tre, and -vre endings: arte, mule, vente,
chiffe, prone, guate, pauve. Cf. Clapin, xxiv-xxv. The
Standard French is autre. Aute is found in many provinces.
AUTRE (D').

"More." The Standard French is davantage.

D'autre meaning "more" is found in the dialect of Poitou.

AUX ENVIRONS.

"Near." The Standard French is près de.

Aux environs is found in the Dictionnaire Général, but is marked "vieilli." Aux environs is composed of aux, "at the," en, and Old French viron, "town," from virer.

AVANT-Z-HIER.

"Day before yesterday." The Standard French is avant-hier.

Avant-a-hier has developed through assimilation: ty became te became de became a. Cf. Bourciez, sec. 175 a.

There is a difference of opinion concerning the pronunciation of Standard French avant-hier. The Dictionnaire Général gives a-van-tyen; The Uniform International Dictionary gives

Avant-a-hier is found in Anjou, Champagne, Lorraine, and Picardie.

AVE.

"With." The Standard French is avec.

Littre says that before a consonant the q of avec is not pronounced. Today, ave is used only in popular or familiar speech. See Glossaire, p. 78; Thurot, II, 127; and Nyrop, Grammaire, pp. 386-397, and Manuel, p. 42.

A VERSE.

"Very hard rain," "torrents (of rain)."

A verse shows prosthesis of the a. Cf. Nyrop, Grammaire, p. 433; and Clapin, xxi.

AVENUE.

"Blind." The Standard French is aveugle.

In many dialects, the l in final -le syllables is dropped, as in adorable, aime, accepter, etc. See Clapin, xxiv; and Thurot, op. cit., II, 116.

AVISSE.

"Screw." The Standard French is vis.

Avisse shows prosthesis of the a, or aglutination. Cf. Nyrop, Grammaire, p. 433; and Clapin, xxi.
"April." The Standard-French is Avril.

Avri for avril has developed probably by analogy with words ending in ri. Cf. Clapin xxv; and Thurot, II, 144, 195.
BABINE.

BAGUETTES DE TAMBOUR.
"Thin, skinny legs." In American slang *baguettes de tambour* is expressed by "tooth picks."

BAL.
*Faire le bal* means "to make a great deal of noise."

BALADER (SE).
"To swagger," "to strut."

*Se balader* is found in Normandie.

BALIER.
"To sweep." The Standard-French is *balayer.*

*Balier* is obsolete and dialectal. ——*R. Estienne (1549), Pasquier (1572), Lanoue (1696)*, in *Thurot, I, 284-335.*


BANQUE.
*A small savings bank." The Standard French is *tire-lire.*

BAR.
*Bar." The Standard-French is *comptoir de buvette. Bar* is derived from the English "bar."

BARGUINER.
"To talk gibberish," "to jabber." *Baranguier* is more common.

*Baranguiner* is used in the same sense.

BARDASSER.
"To lose time," "to work aimlessly." *Bourdasser,* infra, is the more common form.

*Bardasser* is found in Anjou, Maine, and Poitou.

BARGUINE.
"A Bargain." The old form, which dates back to the twelfth century, is *bargaigner,* "to haggle over the price of goods." Cf. Kastner and Marks, *A Glossary.*
BARGUINER.

"To trade," "to exchange." Cf. barguine, supra.

Barguine is found in the dialects of Anjou, Bourgogne, Normandie, Picardie, and Saintonge.

BAROUCHE.

"A surrey."

BAROUETTE.

"Wheelbarrow." The Standard-French is brouette. Bourouette and birouette are variants; birouette probably being the most commonly used of them all.

BARRÉ.

"Striped." The Standard-French is râvé.

Barré is found in the dialects of Normandie and Poitou.

BARRER.

"To lock." The Standard-French is fermer à clef.

Barrer signifies to lock anything; e. g., a door, a trunk, or anything that can be locked with an ordinary lock or a padlock. Clapin, page 37, explains: "Autrefois, les portes n'étaient assurées qu'à l'aide de verrous, appelés barres. Le mot barrer, depuis, nous est resté, et est encore aujourd'hui d'acception courante."

Cf. Gamillscheg, p. 84b.

BASTRINGUE.

In Canada bastrlingue seems to refer to object of little or no value; in Lafayette Parish it refers always to a crowd, or gang, and is humorously derogatory. In Popular French bastrlingue means a dancing-hall, a low cafe-concert; also, a row, a disturbance.

BÂTIR (SE).

"To build a home for oneself." Derived from bâtir, "to build."

BATTU.

Battu is the past participle of the verb battre, "to beat," "to strike," etc.

1. Être malade: Cet homme est battu du rhumatisme, "that man is ill with rheumatism."
2. Être surpassé en qualités: Comme ouvrier il ne peut pas être battu, "as a carpenter he can't be surpassed."
BAVARDEMENT.
"Prattling." The Standard-French is bavardage.

BEAUTE (UNE).
"Many," "a large number." The Standard-French is beaucoup.

BEBELLE.
"Toy," "plaything." The Standard-French is jouets d'enfants.

Bébelle is found in the Orléanais dialect. Cf. Read, 5.

BEC.
"A kiss." Donner un bec signifies "to give a kiss."

Bec is Standard-French for 'beak.' By extension it has come to mean 'mouth,' and "a kiss."

Becco, diminutive for bec, is more frequently used in speaking to children. Cf. FEW; and Bloch-Wartburg, Dictionnaire Étymologique de la Langue Française, I, 74. Bec is found in the dialects of Champagne, Normandie, and Picardie.

BECQUER.
"To kiss." See bec, supra.

BELLE (FAIRE LA).
The Canadian dialect is faire la belle; the Louisianian is faire belle.

Fais belle! is said to a child who is learning to stand alone.

BELLE-ÂGE.
"A long time." The Standard-French is longtemps. Il y a belle-âge que je t'attend, "I have been waiting for you a long time."

BELLE HEURE.
"A long time." Belle heure has the same signification as belle-âge, supra.

Belle heure is found in Anjou, Berry, Nivernais, and Normandie.

BEQUER.
"To kiss." The Standard-French is baiser, embrasser. Cf. bequier, supra.
BEQUILLE.
"Stilts." The Standard-French for "stilts" is échasse. Standard French béquille signifies "a crutch."

BERCE.
"Rocker," "rocking-chair." Berce, berse, or bers, is a descendant of Old and Middle French bers, "cradle" which points to Low Latin bertium or bersium. Dialectal forms abound, such as Pas-de-Calais ber(s), Norman ber; Vendome, Blois ber, Angevin ber, Poitevin ber(s). It occurs as a feminine in Walloon bers, Lille and Mons berche, Neuchatel berce, "grand berceau de bois." Modern French berceau, "cradle," is a derivative formation from bers. See Read, Louisiana-French, page 9. Cf. Wartburg, Wortembuch, p. 337.

BERLANDER.
"To loaf," "to lounge," "to idle." Standard-French is flâner.

Berlander est encore usité en Normandie dans le sens de flâner. On peut aussi rapprocher ce mot de balander, bredaler, harloter, harlander, autres expressions en usage en Normandie à peu près dans le même sens, à l'exception toutefois de harloter, qui veut plus spécialement dire 'marchander à l'extrême.' Clapin, Dictionnaire Canadien-Français, page 43.

Berlander is found also in Champagne, and Normandie.

BESOIN (DE).
"To have need of." The Standard-French is avoir besoin.
J'ai de besoin de ton canif. "I need your pen-knife."
Standard French: J'ai besoin de ton canif.

Avoir de besoin is found in the works of Tallemant des Réaux; and in the dialects of Anjou, Berry, Nivernais, and Saintonge.

BESSON, BESONNE.
"Twins." The Standard French is jumeaux, jumelles.

It is interesting to note that the Academy has besson and bessonne listed as adjectives, but qualifies their use as becoming obsolete.

Besson and Bessonne are found in Anjou, Aunis, Berry, Champagne, Haut-Maine, Lyon, Nivernais, Normandie, Orleans, Poitou, and Saintonge.
BETAS, BÊTASSE.  
Bêtas and bêtasse are dialect forms of bêtail, "cattle."  

BÊTE.  
"Stupid," "simple." The following are examples of the use of bête in expressing stupidity.

1. Bête comme ses pieds.
2. Bête 'a manger de l'herbe.
3. Bête 'a coucheh dehors.
4. C'est une bonne bête.
5. Rester bête. (Cf. Read, page 9)
6. Faire la bête.

BÊTE PUANTE.  
"Skunk." The Standard-French is moufette. In Louisiana, a skunk is une belette.

BÊTISE.  
" Foolishness," "humbug." In popular French bêtise is still used for "trifle."

BÊTÔT.  

BEUGLER.  
"To sing loudly." Literally, "to bellow."

BEURDASSER.  
See bardasser, supra.

BIBITE.  
"Small insects." In Louisiana bibite is used, but the form bébette is used much more frequently. I have not found bébette in Canadian-French.

BIEN.  
Il a du bien signifies "he has property."

BIGREMENT.  
"Intensely," "awfully." The Standard-French is bousclement.  
Il fait bigrement froid signifies "It's beastly cold," "It is intensely cold."

BILLE DE BOIS.  
"A log."
The Standard-French is bûche de bois. Perhaps bille is the Standard-French bille, "ball," "marble"--or anything round.
"Face," "mug." Quelle drôle de binette? — "What a queer mug!"

It has been suggested that binette is derived from bobinette, a diminutive of bobine, by back formation. The Dictionnaire Général suggests that binette is derived from Binet, a celebrated wig maker in the reign of Louis Quatorze. Cf. Bamilscheg, 108-109.

BISC-EN-COMM (DE).

BLAGUE.
"Humbug," "piffle," "fib," "joke," "twaddle." Blague is common in the popular speech of France.

BLAGUER.
"To joke," etc.

BLOQUER.
"To block," "to hinder," "to prevent passage."

"Alexandre Dumas a employé bloquer avec le sens d'obstruer; 'Autour de lui s'étendait un demi-cercle de curieux qui bloquaient hermétiquement la porte.'" Glossaire, p. 124.

BOISSON.
"Intoxicating beverage." Être en boisson, "to be drunk."

BOL.
"Bowl." In Standard French bol is masculine; in Louisiana French and in Canadian French bol is feminine. Une bol de lait, "a bowl of milk."

For change of gender in French see Brunot, Précis, etc., pages 288-292.

BOMBE.
"Kettle." The Standard-French is bouilloire.

BON (PLUS).
"Better than." The Standard-French is meilleur.

"Good for nothing," "ne'er do well."

BON-DIEU.
"God." God is never referred to as simply Dieu, but always as le bon-Dieu—in fact, so consistently, in fact, that the bon has become part of the name.
"Goodness!"


The village of Carencro, in Lafayette Parish, is divided by a long bridge (it is no longer a long bridge, however; the original bridge has been demolished) into almost equal halves, north and south. The north half, in which I live, is known as au dépôt—because our half boasts a railroad station—or bord-ici; that is, this side of the bridge. The south half is known and has always been known as l'autre bord; that is, the other side of the bridge.

"The proprietor," "the manager of a plantation, or of any enterprise." The origin is the English "boss."

"Smoke." The Standard-French is fumer.

Boucane is found in the writings of the French explorers of the seventeenth century. Boucan is not, as is generally thought, a Carib word. The French adventurers of the sixteenth century borrowed it from South-American Tupi, a dialect in which bucan signifies a wooden lattice frame for the smoking of meat. See Georg Friederici, "Vier Lehnhörter aus dem Tupi," Zeitschrift für Französische Sprache und Literatur, LIV (1930), 177-180. Cf. Read, Louisiana-French, pages 82 and 83.

"To smoke, as a chimney." Cf. Read, pp. 82-83.

"To silence a person harshly." Literally, "to shut up," "to stop up (as a hole)."

"One who fills in," "a substitute." Literally, "a stop-gap."

"To botch," "to make a mess of." Cet individu bouchonne tout ce qu'il fait, "that person makes a mess of everything he does."
BOUCOUP.
"Much," "very much." The Standard-French is beaucoup. This is an example of vowel harmony.

BOUDIN.
Faire du boudin is "to pout." The Standard-French is bouder. Boudin is, literally, "sausage," "black pudding."

Faire du boudin is found in Berry and Mivernais.

BOUFFIE.
In Canada, bouffie means a blister, a swollen part. In Louisiana, bouffie is an adjective meaning swollen, puffed up, stuffed. Elle est si grasse qu'elle est bouffie -- "She is so stout that she looks swollen."

BOUGREMENT.
See bigrement, supra.

BOULLIE.
"Trifle," "a trifling matter." Ce que je fait, c'est de la bouillie pour les chats. -- "The work that I am doing is of no importance."

BOUILLIR.
"To boil with impatience."

BOULETTES.
Faire des boulettes, "the blunder." Il ne fait que des boulettes, "he does nothing but blunder." In Louisiana, boulette is used, also, in the singular.

BOUQUER.
"To show ill humor." The Standard-French is bouder, "to pout."

Bouquer is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Bretagne, Champagne, Poitou, Saintonge, and Suisse.

BOURGEOIS.
"A man of means who lives on the income from his lands." The owner of the land on which the tenant lives is referred to by the tenant as "le bourgeois," "la bourgeois."

BOURRIQUE.
"An ignorant, silly person." Literally, a "she-ass," derived from Provencal bourrico, feminine of bourric, "ass." Il me fera tourner bourrique, ce glossaire.
BOUTIQUE.

"House," "establishment (in a disparaging sense)." Quelle sale boutique! - "What a filthy hole!" In Standard-French, boutique is "a shop." The Spanish cognate is botica, "a drugstore."

Boutique is used in this sense in the popular speech of France.

BOYAU.

Vulgarly, "the large intestine," "the bowels." Avoir toujours un boyau de vide signifies "to be habitually hungry."

BRAQUE.


Braque is found in the popular speech of France. It is a derivative of Italian bracco, "a pointer," "a bird dog"—corresponding to Old French brac; cf. brachet. —Camilli-scheg, under braque.

FRAQUER (SE).

"To become set on a subject." The Standard-French equivalent is se fixer. Cf. braque, supra.

BRELOQUE.

"An old watch." The original meaning is "trinkets, watch-charms, which are attached to watch fobs."

Breloque, sometimes berloque, was used as a military term as early as 1835. Cf. Thurot, II, 288.

The Dictionnaire Général states that the original of breloque is unknown. It goes on to state: "On trouve breloque au XVIe s. et cette forme est conservée dans la loc. adv. brelique-breloque. Au XVIIe s. on dit indifféremment breloque et breloque, parfois berloque."

Battre la breloque signifies "to talk aimlessly," "to wander from the subject." The expression is found in the popular speech of France as well as in Canada and in Louisiana.

From "trinkets," etc., which are attached to watch-fobs, breloque has come to mean "an old watch"—probably by extension.
BRIN.

"A bit," "a little." Standard-French un peu is its equivalent. Literally, un brin means "a blade of grass," "a stalk."

Un brin for un peu is found in the Dictionnaire Général, marked "famil."

Brin is perhaps derived from Gallic brinos.

BRINDEZINGUES.

Pris de boisson is the Standard-French for the dialectal être dans ses (ou les) brindezingues, which is equivalent to the British "in his cups" or the United States "tipsy," "lit," "feeling high."

Brindezingues is derived from a German toast, Brin dir's, equivalent to (je) te le porte; that is, je te porte une sante. The ending -ingue is obscure. Cf. FEW 528; Bloch-Warburg, 101.

Brindezingues is found also in the dialects of Rennes, Montluçon, Montbéliard, Petit-Noir (Jura), Doubs, etc. Meuse has être dans le brandezingue; Normandie has brindezingue for ivre, "drunk," "intoxicated."

BRISÉ-FER.

"A destructive person." Literally, "a breaker of iron."
Cet enfant est brisé-fer signifies "that child breaks everything he touches."

Brisé-fer is found in the dialects of Anjou and Normandie.

BûCHE.


BUTIN.

"Household goods," "furniture," etc. The Standard-French equivalent is mobilier.

The French Academy allows the use of butin in the sense of profit, "riches," and gives as an example of the proper usage, "il y a du butin dans cette maison."

Butin is a collective noun, used in the singular only, Cf. Read, Louisiana-French, page 16.

Butin in the sense given above is found in the provinces of Berry, Bourgogne, Lorraine, Nivernais, Normandie, and Saintonge. In Lorraine it has the signification of merchandises, "merchandise."
1. Il. *Ca gèle ce matin* is used instead of the Standard French *il gèle ce matin*. *Ca* is used for *il* in Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Nivernais, Orleans, and Poitou.

2. Celui-ci, celui-la, cette personne. *Ca parle sans savoir ce que ca dit.* This is found in the provinces of Anjou, Berry, and Normandie.

3. Cela, cette chose. *Ca m'embête beaucoup.* The same usage is found in Berry and Nivernais.

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**CABALAGE.**
"The soliciting of votes." The Standard-French is *cabale.*

**CABALER.**
"To solicit votes." In Standard-French *cabaler* is "to plot," "to intrigue."

**CABINET.**
"Clothes closet," "toilet." Standard-French *cabinet* is "a closet," "an office," etc.

**CABOSSE.**
"Head," "pate." Standard-French *cabosse* signifies "cocoa-nut." *Cabosse* for *tête* is used in French in the same way as "cocoa-nut" or "bean" is used for "head" in English; or perhaps I should say in U. S. slang.

**CABRESSE.**

**CADIEN.**

**CAFE.**
CAILLE.
"Mottled, usually black and white."

In Anjou, Maine, Normandie, and Orleans, caille means "spotted black and white"; in Poitou, caille signifies "marked with white and red spots." Cf. Read, Louisiana-French, p. 17.

Caillette is a popular name for any cow which is spotted black and white, or red and white, or even yellow and white. Cf. Read, ibid., 17; Clapin, 17.

CALABOUSSE.
"Prison." This has probably sprung from United States slang "calaboose," a jail—which in turn is derived from Spanish calabozo, "dungeon."

CALCUL.
"Opinion." The Standard-French is avis. This form is equivalent to the United States colloquialism calculate, "to suppose." Standard French calculer is "to calculate."

Cf. carcul, infra.

CALER.
"To sink." The Standard-French is enfoncer.

Caler is derived from the nautical term caler which means, as a transitive verb, "to lower" (a sail), and as an intransitive verb, "to sink in the water" (of a boat). Cf. Kastner and Marks, op. cit., p. 70.

CALIFOURCHON.
"Crotch." Standard-French califourchon signifies "astride." Califourchon is found in Anjou in the sense of "crotch."

CALIMAÇON.
"Snail." The Standard-French is colimaçon; also limaçon, escargot, and limace.

Calimaçon is found in Normandie as well as in Louisiana and Canada.

CAMEÇON.
"Drawers (underwear)." See caneçon, infra.

CAMPER.
"To plant," "to chuck" (as a person). From the Standard French camp, "camp."
CANEÇON.  
"Drawers (underwear)." The Standard-French is caleçon.

Caneçon was in good usage in France in the seventeenth century. Cf. Thurot, op. cit., II, 261; Read, op. cit., page 19.

Cf. cameçon, supra.

CANGRENE.  
"Gangrene." The Standard-French is gangrène.

The form cangrène has arisen by dissimilation of g - g to c - g. Gangrène is found in the provinces of Ardenne, Bas-Maine, Bourgogne, and Touraine.

The infinitive cangrener, "to gangrene," has arisen in the same manner.

CANIQUE.  
"Marble (the toy)."

Canique is a derivative of Dutch and Low German knikken, a word used in the same sense. See Behrens, Beiträge zur Französischen Wortgeschichte und Grammatik (1910), pp. 42 ff.


CANTON.  
"Neighborhood." Literally, canton is a district or division of a territory; especially, one of the states of Switzerland. Old French canton signified "coin de pays."

CAPOT.  
"Coat," "overcoat." The Standard-French is habit, pardessus. Standard French capot is "the hood of a ship's ladder." By extension, in Standard-French capot is also an overcoat with a hood used by mariners.

CAPUCHON.  
"A cap." Standard-French capuchon as a canichon is a hood, or cowl.

CARABINE(É).  
In Louisiana, carabiné signifies "excellent," "perfect." (Read, p. 20.) In Lafayette parish, however, the meaning is more accurately expressed in English by "excellent" and "abundant," and is confined almost exclusively to a meal. In Canada, the signification of carabiné(e) is "excessive," "violent," "intense." This last signification is current also in France.
Carabine is a nautical term applied to a wind which is sudden and violent, like a shot from a rifle. Cf. Kastner and Marks, op. cit., 74. Read, op. cit., 20, also derives carabine from carabine, "rifle." Cf. Behrens, op. cit., pp. 344-345.

**CARACOLER.**

"To stagger." In Standard-French caracoler signifies "to prance."

**CARCAN.**

A yoke, put on the neck of an animal to keep it from jumping or crawling through a fence." Literally carcan signifies "an iron collar."

In Bretagne, carcan signifies "a worthless old horse," "a nag."

**CARCUL, CARCULER.**

Carcul and carculer are derived from calcul and calculer by dissimilation. Cf. calcul and calculer, supra.

Carcul is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Niverais, Normandie, Orleans, Picardie, Saintonge, Ardenne, and Touraine.

**CARENCR.**


**CARNAGE.**

"Noise," "confusion," "racket." The Standard French forms are bruit, fracas, tapage.

Literally, carnage signifies "a slaughter."

Carnage, signifying "noise," "confusion," etc., is found in Anjou. In Louisiana, one hears also the forms, all derived from carnage, carnager, and carnassieu.

**CARTRON.**

"Carton." The Standard-French is carton. The tendency to repeat a consonant, either before or after a t, is common in all of the dialects. Another form of carton is caltron, which clearly illustrates the principle of dissimilation. Caltron developed not from Standard-French carton, but from the dialectal cartron or carteron.
CARVELLE.

"A spike." In Standard-French carvelle is "a square-headed ship-nail."

CASTEROLE.


CATAPLÂME.

"Poultice." The Standard-French is cataplasme. For the loss of s in -sme, see Nyrop I, 311, 408. Cf. cataplasse, infra.

Cataplame is found in Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Geneve, Nivernais, Normandie, Orleans, Picardie, Saintonge, and Touraine.

CATAPLASSE.

"Poultice." The Standard-French is cataplasme.

In popular speech and the dialects the m of -sme is often suppressed; hence catechisse, cataplasse, rhumatisse, etc. Here the loss of the m is due to progressive assimilation: 
-sme > -sse. The contrary change in which s is lost through regressive assimilation yields: -sme > -sme > -sme > -me.
Both types are found in Louisiana, catéchisse and cataplasse by the side of catéchisme and cataplâme. Cf. Nyrop, I, 311 and 408.

CATARAKE.

"Cataract." The Standard-French is cataracte. The t in -cte is lost by assimilation. See Nyrop, I, 364. Catarake is found in Normandie.

CATECHISSE.

"Catechism." The Standard-French is catéchisme. Cf. cataplasse, supra.

Catéchisse is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Champagne, and Normandie.

CATHOLIQUE.

"Honest," "respectable," "in good health," "courageous."

CATIN.

"Doll." See Gamillscheg, op. cit., 194.

Catin replaces the Standard-French poupée in the provinces of Anjou, Ardenne, Aunis, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bourgogne, Nivernais, Orleans, and Saintonge.
CAVALIER.
"A suitor," "an escort." Literally, "a horseman."

CELEBRAL, -LE.
"Cerebral." The Standard-French is cérébral. The shift from cérébral to celebral shows dissimilation.

Célebral is found in the dialects of Anjou and Normandie.

CETTE-LA.
"This one," "that one." Standard-French is celle-là.

CHAMAILLERIE.
"A dispute," "a quarrel." From Standard-French chamailler, "to squabble," "to wrangle," etc.

CHANSON.
"Song." Standard-French chanson. The change shows assimilation of ch - s to ch - ch.

CHANTER.
"To tell," "to say." Chanter in old jargon was equivalent to parler, or dire. The meaning in Standard-French is "to sing." See Kastner and Marks, op. cit., 83.

CHACHER.
"To seek," "to look for." The Standard-French is chercher. The substitution, in the dialects and in popular speech, of e for e before r is very common.

Charcher is found in the dialects of Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Nivernais, and probably in many of the other provinces.

CHASSE-FEMME.
"Mid-wife." The Standard-French is sage-femme.

Sage-femme has become chasse-femme by distant assimilation; s - j > s - j; then metathesis of s - j > j - s.

CHASSEPAREILLE.
"Sarsaparilla."

Montaigne, 1580, has the form salsepareille; Menage, 1672, writes is sarzepareille. The word is adapted from Spanish zarzaperilla, of which the first element, zarza, "bramble," is borrowed from Arabic scharac, "a thorny plant," and the second seems to be a diminutive of Spanish parra, "vine." The second element of the French form shows the influence of the adjective pareille. See Bloch-Wartburg, II, 251.

CHAUDIÈRE.
"A piano which is out of order." Standard-French chaudière is a cooking utensil.
CHECHE.
"Dry." Standard-French seche. Cheche has developed by assimilation. It is found in Anjou, Berry, Maine, and Nivernais.

CHECHER.

CHECHERESSE.

CHÉRANT.
"One who demands high prices for merchandise." This is derived from Standard-French cher, "dear," "expensive."

Chérante and chérant are found in Anjou and Saintonge.

CHESSE.
"Dry." Standard-French seche. Chesse has developed by metathesis of ch - a from a - ch. Cf. cheche, supra.

CHESSER.
"To dry." This is an example of metathesis; see chesse supra, and checher, supra.

CHESSERESSE.
"Drought." This, also, is an example of metathesis; see chesse, and checheresse, supra.

CHÉTI.

CHÉTIMENT.
"Weakly," "badly." The Standard-French is chétivement. In the dialectal form, the -ment ending is attached to the masculine adverb because no distinction is made in the dialects between the masculine and the feminine forms. Cheti is used for both sexes.

CHICHERIE.
"Stinginess." Chicherie is derived from the adjective chiche which means "stingy," "niggardly."

CHIMERE.
"Chimeras," "delusions," "despairing thoughts."

CHIPER.
"To pilfer," "to swipe," etc. The word has penetrated into popular speech from school slang, in which it denotes to steal anything of little value, to commit, by way of a joke, a more or less excusable theft.
Chiper may be connected with the old synonymous verb acciper; in Languedoc the two forms ac(h)ipa and c(h)ipa are found, in the sense of "to catch hold of," "to take away." See Kastner and Marks, op. cit., 94; Sainean, op. cit., 438; and Dictionnaire Général under chiper.

Chiper with this signification is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bretagne, Champagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, and Poitou.

CHIQUE.
"A quarrel."

In Louisiana, and I think also in Canada, chique forms the basis of a number of slang phrases, which are found also in popular French. For example: poser (ou avaler) sa chique, "to hold one's tongue," "to keep quiet"; couper sa chique, "to interrupt someone rudely and effectively.

Chiquer, fromed from chique, in Louisiana means "to chew," "to masticate." From this is derived Il n'a pas de quoi chiquer, "he has nothing to eat." See Sainéan, p. 177; Romania (1922), p. 172; Kastner and Marks, p. 94.

CHOSE (RESTER TOUT) (SE SENTIR) (ÊTRE).
"To feel out of sorts," "to feel queer," "to be all-overish," "to remain confused," etc.

CHOU.
"Darling," "pet." A term of affection.

"These forms are particularly applied by mothers to their children, and the masculine form is often used of females. Some think that this sense of the word allude to the cabbage-shaped cream-puff called chou à la crème; but it may be a relic of the older terms of endearment mon trognon, or mon trognon de chou (literally, "stump of a cabbage"). See Kastner and Marks, op. cit., page 96.

In Louisiana, popular variations are "pauvre 'tit chou!" for "poor little dear"; also "choune" and "chouchoune" for affectionate nicknames for children. The masculine form is used invariably.

Cf. Dictionnaire Général, I, p. 433.

CHOU! CHOU!
A cry with which one chases pigs away. Dictionnaire Général, (I, 433), cites "choul" as a hunting term. It suggests onomatopoeia or the stem of choyer as possible sources. Cf. Sainéan, ZRPh, under choul.
"Stump (of a tree)." The Standard-French is souche.
For a similar example of assimilation, see Cheche, supra.

"Stump (of a tree)." The Standard-French is souche.
For a similar example of transposition, see chesse, supra.
Cf. chouche, supra.

"A peg, " a bolt." The Standard-French is cheville.
The loss of intervocalic v, illustrated in the development of chuille from cheville, is common in the dialects.
Chuille is found in the province of Anjou.
Chuiller for cheviller is also found in Anjou, as well as in French-Louisiana and French-Canada.

"Cemetery." The Standard-French is cimetière. Cimetière has developed because of vowel harmony. Another variant is cemitéria.

"Inflammation on the edge of the eyelids." The origin is Standard French cire, "wax."

The Standard French word for cire meaning "inflammation on the edge of the eyelids" is chassie,—unknown in Louisiana.

Sainéan, page 297, gives the following discussion: "Le dérivé (de mite) miteux est donné par d'Hautel (1808) et le mot primitif (mite) par Desgranges (1821): 'Il à la mitte à l'œil est un barbarisme. Chassie est le seul mot français. Dire de la cire et des yeux cirés ne vaut pas mieux que mitte; mais c'est assez parler d'une humeur dégoûtante.'

Cf. Cire 2º, Dictionnaire Général.

"A plaster." The Standard-French is emplâtre. An old French form, from which our cirouenne, sometimes pronounced cirouanne, has probably been derived, was spelled ciroine, or circine.

"Light." Standard-French clarté. An old French form is cléir.

For a discussion of the change from ar to air see Thurot, op. cit., I, 236; Clapin, op. cit., 83; Glossaire, 208. Clarté and cléir are found in innumerable provinces in France.
CLAIRCIR.
"To clear up." The Standard-French is devenir clair. An old French form is clairir, from which claircir may have developed. See Glossaire, 207. Claircir is found in Normandie.

CLOUESON.
"Walls," "partitions." The Standard-French is cloison. The change of oi to oé is common in all of the dialects.

COBI.
"Bent," "awry," "lopsided." The Standard French is bossue. There is an Old French verb cobbir, "to crush," which, in Modern French is couber, "to crush." This Old French cobbir may be the source of the adjective cobi, "bent," etc.

COCHONNER.
"To botch things up," "to work in a slovenly, messy manner." Cet ouvrier cochonne tout ce qu'il touche signifies "that carpenter makes a mess of everything he touches." Kastner and Marks list cochonner in this sense on page 100 of their Glossary, indicating that it is used in the popular speech of France today.

COCO.
A child's name for an egg. The Standard-French is oeuf. Coco is also used for "head" and even for a person, in affectionate derision, as in the exclamation: tu es un beau coco, toil! "You're a fine fellow!" Cf. Dictionnaire Général, 1, 456; Sainéan, 348; Kastner and Marks, 100, and Clapin, 85.

COCODRIE.
"Crocodile." The Standard-French is crocodile. Cocodrie from crocodile shows metathesis of the r. The late Latin form cocodrillus shows metathesis of the r from crocodilus. Crocodile and cocodrie are used interchangeably in Louisiana. In Canada, cocodrile and cocoro-dlre are variants in common usage.

COCOMBE.
"Cucumber." The Standard-French is concombres. Cocombe is a thirteenth century form, surviving in Standard French as late as 1688, of which the source is Old Provençal cocombre from Low Latin cucumer, genitive cucumberis. In the sixteenth century cocombre was altered to concombres, which is now the standard form. See Floch-Wartburg, I, 167.

Cocombe is found in Anjou, Berry, and Mervainais.


COGNER.
"To strike," "to hit." Standard-French frapper.

See Clapin, 85; Dictionnaire Général, I, 459.

COLÉREUX.
"One who is easily angered." Coléreux (feminine coléreuse) is derived from Standard-French colère, "anger." The Dictionnaire Général cites coléreux as "vieilli et pop." p. 462.

COLÍDOR.
"Corridor," "hall." The Standard-French is corridor. Collidor is an illustration of the principle of dissimilation.

Collidor is found in the dialects of Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Champagne, Franche-Comté, Lorraine, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, Saintonge, Suisse, and Touraine.

COLLER.
"To adjoin." The Standard-French is joindre.

Coller in this sense is derived from Standard-French coller, "to glue," by extension.

COMMIGNON.
"Communion." The Standard-French is communion.


COMPRENABLE.
"Comprehensible." The Standard-French is comprehensible.

Comprenable is formed from French comprendre, "to understand," and the suffix -able, probably by analogy of suffixes.

The form comprenable, found in Canada and very rarely in Louisiana, shows metathesis of the r.

COMPRENURE.
"Comprehension." The Standard-French is compréhension.

The variants of comprenure, found on the continent, are interesting; for example: comprenure in Lorraine; comprenure in Franche-Comté; comprenour in Normandie; comprenoure in Poitou; comprenette or comprenoire in popular French. Other variants are comprenouère in Canada, Bas-Maine, Berry, Nivernais, Poitou; comprenure in Anjou, Berry, Normandie, Orleans; and Picardie; comprenotte in Bourgogne and Nivernais; compreneuse in Normandie; comprenoille in Suisse.

Cf. Glossaire, p. 220; Kastner and Marks, p. 106.
CONGRESS.
"Boots." The Standard-French is bottine à elastique. The origin is English "Congress boots." These are very rare, now, even in the most remote sections of Southwest Louisiana.

CONTECOEUR (A).
"Against one's will," "hesitantly." Standard-French à contre coeur.

The loss of final r is not uncommon even in cases such as this, where the r, though final in the contre part part of the word, is not absolutely final.

CORDEAU.
"Rein (of a bridle)." Standard-French guide. In Standard French, cordeau signifies "a small string or cord."

Cordeau, in Louisiana-French, also signifies "a large, heavy rope." Cf. Read, op. cit., 29.

CORNICHE.
"Mantel," "mantel-piece." The Standard-French is tablette de cheminée. In Standard-French corniche signifies "cornice (of a column)." Corniche signifying "mantel-piece" is in common usage in Normandie.

CORNICHON.
"A silly fellow," "a ninny," "a greenhorn." In Standard French un cornichon is "a gherkin."

CORPORÉ -ÉE.
"Corpulent." The Standard-French is corpulent.

Godefroy, Lexique de l'Ancien Français lists corporé, p. 105. Corporé is found in Anjou, Berry, Bretagne, Champagne, Lorraine, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléans, Poitou, and Saintonge.

CORPS.
"Corpse." The Standard-French is cadavre.

In English, also, one sometimes uses "body" instead of "corpse" in speaking of the body of a dead person.

CORRIGEABLE.
"Corrigible." The Standard-French is corrigible. Corrigible is listed in Godefroy's Lexique, etc., p. 105. It is, therefore, an old form of corrigible.
CÔTE.

Avoir les côtes sur le long signifie "to be lazy."
Literally, "to have the ribs lengthwise." Cf. Read, op. cit., pp. 29-30; Kastner and Marks, op. cit., lll.
In Louisiana, one hears perhaps more frequently the equivalent expression: avoir les côtes en long.

COTON.

Filer un mauvais coton signifie "to be in a very bad way (of health, and by extension of reputation, credit, business, etc.)." Literally, "to spin bad cotton." Cf. Kastner and Marks, p. 112.

COUDRE.

"To sew." The r is dropped from the final -dre of coudre, Standard-French for "to sew."

Coude is found in Berry, Nivernais, and Normandie.

-COUDU.

"Sewed." The regular past participle of coudre, "to sew," is cousu. The use of coudu instead of cousu is apparently an attempt to make a regular past participle for an irregular verb.

COUENNE.

"Skin." Standard-French peau. Il a la couenne dure, "he is touch-skinned."

Standard-French couenne signifies "rind," "pigskin." Couanne and couenne are used interchangeably in the dialects of Canada and Louisiana. For this change in pronunciation—from en to an—see Nyrop,p. 219.

COUETTE.

"A braid (of hair)." The Standard-French is tresse, or mèche de cheveux.

Standard-French couette signifies "a small tail."

For a detailed discussion of the etymology of couette, see Read, Louisiana-French, page 31.

Cf. Gamillsbheg, 262; Nyrop,p. 173.

COUILLON.


Couillon is derived from Standard-French couillon, "testicle." Couillon is a term of derogation, insult. It is found in Berry, Nivernais, Normandie, Savoie. It is found also, but with the meaning of "traitor" in Bretagne.
COUILLONNADE.
"Silly, foolish tricks or talk." Standard-French lâcheté.

In Louisiana, couillonnade is used, vulgarly always, for bêtise, "foolishness." It is found in popular French, and in Normandie. A variant is couillonnerie.

COUILLONNER.
"To dupe," "to betray." Standard-French tromper, trahir.

It is found with this signification in Bas-Maine, Normandie, and Bretagne. In Louisiana it sometimes means "to joke" when said in a lighter mood. It is never in good usage.

COULEE.
"A creek," "a small stream."

"Coulée, a substantive from the feminine past participle of [Standard French couler, "to flow," is generally used in Louisiana of a small stream that may become dry in summer. Coulée is also written coulée, -ie, coulie, -ey, as an English word." --Read, page 166.

COUP.
"An intoxicating drink." Allons prendre un coup--nous en avons besoin: "Let's have a drink—we need it."

Coup is derived from Old French cop, coup à boire. Cf. Glosaire, p. 235.

Coup is found in Normandie and in the popular speech of France.

COUP (DU).
"This time," "this very instant." Standard-French à l'instant même. For example, du coup, te voilà pris signifies "This time you're caught."

COUSABLE.
"Something which can be sewed." Godefroy gives cousible as an old form. Cousable is an adjective formed from the past participle of coudre, "to sew."

COUVAUTE.
"Cover (for a bed)," "a comfort (for a bed)." The Standard French is couverte, or couverture.

In the dialects, e frequently shifts to a before r. Cf., derrière for derrière and dernier for dernier, infin. Couverture for couverture is an example of the same principle. It is found in Anjou, Nivernais, and Touraine.
CREVER.
"To die (of a person)." Standard-French mourir. Crever in Standard-French means "to die (of an animal)."

CRIQUET.
"An insect (Gryllus domesticus L.)." In Canada criquet is masculine; in Louisiana, it is feminine. In both cases, it signifies "house cricket."

The Gascons are fond of the saying Oun y-be gritz, Diu habite—that is, "Where there are crickets, God dwells." — Read, op. cit., 33. Cf. Lespy et Raymond, Dictionnaire Bearnais, I, 347.

CROCHIR.
"To bend." Standard-French courber. Crochir is a coined infinitive from croche, "crooked," "bent." Crochir is found in Bas-Maine and Normandie.

CROISON.

CROQUECIGNOLE.
"Doughnut." Standard-French croquignole, "a hard brittle cake."

CROUSTON.
"End-crust (of a bread)." Standard-French croûton.

The retention of s before p, t, and k is characteristic of the Walloon dialect and of Haut Auvergne. Cf. Dauzat, Les Patois, pp. 145-156.

Croston is found in Berry, Béarn, Nivernais, Orléans, and Touraine.

CRUCHON.
"A silly person," etc. Literally, "a jug." It is found in Anjou in this sense.

CUITE.
Prendre une cuite, "to go on a jag," "to get drunk." Literally, "to take a baking in an oven or a kiln."

CUSINE.
"Kitchen." The Standard French is cuisine.

For the change from cuisine to cusine, see Nyropp, I, 270, and Cf. Dauzat, Les Noms de Personnes, p. 119.
DALLE.
"Gutter," "drain." The Standard-French is évier.
In Standard-French dalle signifies "flag-stone," "sink-stone."

Dalle, found in the Norman dialect as early as the fourteenth century in the sense of "gutter," survives especially in the dialects of the West. Cf. Bloch-Wartburg, p. 198.

DAME.
Femme, in Standard-French, is the word for "wife."
Dame in this sense is dialectal.

In the Middle Ages, dame was generally the title given the wife of a lord. Perhaps as a result of this dame is considered by the common people to be a more distinguished appellation than femme. Cf. Clapin, 104; and Kastner and Marks, 129.

DARNIER, -ÈRE.
"Last." The Standard-French is dernier, -ère.

The change from e to a is due to the influence of the succeeding e. This change is very common in all of the dialects. Cf. Atlas Linguistique, II, 391.

DAPRIÈRE.
"Behind," "in the rear of." The Standard-French is derrière.

Cf. dernier, dernière, supra; and Atlas Linguistique, II, 392.

DE.
1. A. Je suis prêt de m'en aller is commonly used for Je suis prêt à m'en aller, "I am ready to go."

2. À la place de. Si j'étais de toi, for si j'étais à la place de toi, or, in better French, si j'étais à ta place, "if I were you," or "if I were in your place."

Both of these misuses are found in Normandie.
DEBARQUER.

"To alight." In Standard-French débarquer is a nautical term with the signification of "to disembark," "to go ashore," etc. In the dialects, débarquer means "to alight" as from a buggy, or any other vehicle.

DEBARRER.

"To unlock." Literally, "to unbar." Cf. barrer, supra.

DEBRIS.

"Giblets." The Standard French is abattis (de poulets, etc.).

In Standard French, débris signifies "waste," "ruins," "remains," etc.

DECHESSER.

"To dry," "to dry up." The Standard-French is dessécher. Cf. chasser, etc., supra.

DECANILLER.

"To clear out." The Standard-French equivalents are déguerpir and décamber.

Décaniller is a provincialism (Lyonnais) from canilles in the sense of "legs." (Literally, "little cannes, "sticks." ) See Kastner and Marks, 120; Cf. Sainéan, Language Parisien, p. 307.

Décaniller in this sense is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bourgogne, Mivernais, Normandie, Picardie, and Saintonge.

DEDANS.

"In," "within." Standard-French dans.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century dedans was frequently used for dans. There are many examples of this usage in the works of Malherbe, Voiture, Corneille, Pascal, Descartes, Molière, and La Fontaine. According to Larousse, dedans is used only when one wishes to contrast dedans with dessus. Cf. Glossaire, page 264.

Dedans is used instead of dans or interchangeably with dans in Berry and Mivernais.

DEFINT, -TE.

"Defunct," "deceased." The Standard-French is défunt, -te.

For a discussion of the permutation of un, see Thuré, II, pp. 542-549.
DEFRÀICHR.
"To clear," "to glib." The Standard-French is défricher.

In Standard-French défràichir signifies "to tarnish," "to take the freshness from."

Défràichir is used for défricher because of formal confusion.

DEGAINE.
"General appearance of a person." Literally, "the way in which one unsheathes one's sword."

Degaine is used in Anjou, Champagne, and Picardie.

DEGREYER.
"To strip (as a dwelling)," "to clear (as a table)."

The Standard-French source is déGreyer, a nautical term signifying "to unrig."

DEHORS.
"Outside." The Standard French form is dehors. A variant of dehors which is very common in French-Louisiana is dihors.

Déhors is found in the dialect of Picardie.

DEJOINTER.
"To disjoin," "to sever."

Déjointer is undoubtedly a coined infinitive formed from dejoint, the past participle of déjindre, "to disjoin."

Déjointer is found in Anjou and Bas-Maine.

DÉLIER.
"To dilute." The Standard-French form is déliler.

Cf. balier for balayer, supra.

DEMARRER.
"To untie," "to unfasten." The Standard-French is détacher.

Demarrer is a nautical term, in Standard-French, with the signification of "to leave her moorings (of a boat)." Cf. amarrer, supra.

DEMOISELLE.
"Daughter." Demoiselle, in Standard-French, is "a young lady." It is used for "daughter" in Normandie also.
DENICHER.

"To get someone out of bed." In Standard-French denicher signifies "to take out of its nest."

Denicher in the sense of "to get someone out of bed" is found in Normandie.

DENT.

Avoir une dent contre quelqu'un signifies "to have a grudge against someone." This is found in the popular speech of France today.

DENTISSE.

"Dentist." The Standard-French form is dentiste. The shift from -ste to -sse shows assimilation. This type of assimilation is very common in the dialects.

DEPARLER.

"To be delirious," "to talk nonsense," "to substitute one word for another." The Standard French is délier. The etymology of déparler is obvious.

DEPEIGNER.

"To disarrange the hair." Depeigner is derived from de, a negative prefix, and peigner, "to comb," by analogy with other words in de-, as défaire, démêler, déranger, etc.

DEFENSE.

"Buffet," "pantry where provisions are stored."

DEPIS.


Depis is found in Anjou and Bas-Maine.

DEPÔT.

"Railway station." The Standard French is gare (de chemin de fer).

In Standard French dépôt signifies "a warehouse."

DESAGRaffer.

"To unhook," "to unfasten." The Standard-French is dégraffer.

Desagraffer is composed of the negative prefix de-, plus a, plus agraffer, "to hook," "to fasten." It is possible that the prefix des has been substituted for the prefix de.
Disagreeable. The Standard-French is désagréable. The -glide is common in all of the dialects.

Désàmain.

"Unhandy," "inconvenient." Cf. à main, supra.

Desenterrer.

"To exhume," "to unbury." Desenterrer is composed of the prefix dés- and enterrer, "to bury."

This form is found in the dialect of Saintonge.

Desfois.

"Sometimes," "occasionally." The Standard-French is par fois, quelquefois.

Des fois is found in Bourgogne and Picardie.

Dessous (En).

Être en dessous signifies "to be underhanded," "to be hypocritical." Être en dessous is, literally, "to be beneath."

Dessur.

"On," "on top of." The Standard-French is simply sur. Dessur has probably developed by analogy with dessous. Dessus is a more recent form.

Dessur is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, Saintonge, and Suisse.

Detail (au).

Vendre au détail signifies "to sell at retail." The Standard French is vendre en détail.

Déteîler.

"To quit work at the close of the working day," "to knock off work." Literally, "to unhitch" or "to unharness." Cf. atteler, supra.

Déteîler is used with this signification in the dialects of Anjou, Berry, and Nivernais.

Détraqué.

"One who is disordered (of the mind)." Standard-French fou. In Standard-French, sa tête se détraque indicates "his brain (or mind) is disordered."

In Lafayette Parish, if not wherever détraqué is used, the meaning is more accurately "queer," "eccentric," "off," than "crazy," "insane."
DIABLEMENT.
"Excessively." The Standard-French is beaucoup. Diablement is literally "devilishly," or simply "devilish."

DINER.
Dîner par cœur means "to do without dinner." Literally, "to eat dinner by heart," "to dine by memory."

DISEZ.
Disez is due to analogy with the second person plural of regular verbs. The correct form is dîtes.
Disez replaces dîtes in Anjou, Berry, and Nivernais.

DISPUTER.
"To scold." Standard-French gronder, reprimander. In Standard French disputer signifies "to dispute," "to debate."
Disputer, "to scold," is found also in Anjou, Normandie, and Suisse. Canada has the variant desputer.

DISQUALIFIER.
"To disqualify." The Standard-French is déqualifier.
Disqualifier may be due to a formal confusion of dis- and de; or it might be attributed to analogy with English "disqualify."

DOUTABLE.
"Doubtful." The Standard-French is douteux.
Doutable is formed by analogy with adjectives ending in -able: for example, redoutable, capable, aimable, etc.
Doutable is found in Anjou in the same sense.

DOUTANCE.
"Doubt." The Standard-French is doute, soupcon.
Doutance is an old French form for doute, soupcon, dating back to a Norman song of the fifteenth century; see Clapin, Dictionnaire Canadien-Français, page 122.
Doutance is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Campagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Orleans, Picardie, Poitou, Saintonge, and Suisse.
The Standard-French is durs. Je partirai durs demain. Though durs is in common usage, dure is the more usual form.

Durs is found in Berry, Bourgogne, Champagne, Lorraine, Ménermals, Normandie, Picardie, and in popular French generally.

DURCEUR.

"Hardness," "harshness." The Standard-French is duret. Duret may have arisen by analogy with words like douceur.
ÉBOURIFFLER.
"To dishevel hair." Standard-French Ébouriffer.

ÉCALE.
"Fish scale." Standard-French écaille.

In Standard-French écaille signifies "shell (of peas)" and "hull (of nuts)," etc.

ÉCARDER.
"To card (as cotton, wool)." The Standard-French is carder.

The initial é may have arisen by analogy with words like écarter, égarer, etc.

For a discussion of prosthetic é, see Nyrop, I, 409-410.

Closely related forms, with the prosthetic é, are écarde, for carder, "the brush with which one cards wool, etc.", and écardon, "the carding," "that which has been carded," for Standard French cardée.

In Louisiana, and perhaps elsewhere, there are frequent gatherings at which women card cotton or wool. These are called écarderies.

ÉCARTEUR.
"To lose oneself." The Standard-French is s'égarer, or se perdre. S'écarter in Standard-French signifies "to deviate," "to turn aside."

S'écarter is found in the above signification in Poitou and Saintonge. It was so used by Richelet and Racine.

ÉCARTILLER.
"To spread out," "to open wide" (of legs). The Standard-French is écarquiller.

The shift from k to ë is common in the dialects; the inverse is seen here. Cf. Sainéan, Le Langage Parisien, etc., page 94.
ECHAPE.

"A small splinter." The Standard-French is echarde.
Echape and echarpe are used interchangeably in Louisiana.

ECHARPILLER.

"To shred." The Standard-French is echarper or echarpir,
"to cut to pieces," "to hack."
See Gamillscheg, 335.

ECLAT.

"Kindling."

ECOPEAU.

"Chip." The Standard-French is copeau. There is a
sixteenth-century form escoueau, which is probably the
source of our écopeau.

In Aunis, the form is écoupau, which is closer to the
sixteenth-century escoueau.

Cf. Gamillscheg, 252.

ECRÉVISSE.

"Crawfish." The Standard-French is écrevisse. The
Louisiana form is always masculine; the Standard French
is feminine.

Ecrevisse for écrevisse, which is very common in Lafayette
Parish, is an archaic form which is still found in the
dialects of the east and northeast in France. Cf. Bloch-
Wartburg, I, 241.

There is a thirteenth-century form escrvice. Another
Old French form is crevice.

The shift of écrevisse to écrévisse is due to vowel harmony.
The negroes of Lafayette Parish and vicinity say crébisse.
This last form is found in France. See Atlas Linguistique,
II, 445.

ECURE-DENT.

"Toothpick." The Standard-French is cure-dent.

The initial e- may have arisen by analogy with the verb
curer.

EFFETTE (EN).

"In fact," "in effect." The Standard-French is en effet.
For change in gender see Brunot, Précis, etc., pp. 288-291.
**EFFEUILLEUR.**

"To turn over (the leaves of a book)," "to thumb," "to peruse desultorily." The Standard-French is effeuiller. In Standard French effeuiller signifies "to strip the leaves from."

**EFFRAYABLE.**

"Frightful." The Standard-French is effroyable. Effrayable has probably arisen by analogy with the infinitive of "to frighten," effrayer.

**Egalir.**

"To make level." The Standard-French is aplanir, égaliser.

Egalir is found in the dialects of Normandie, Verdun, Chalons-sur-Saone, Lille, and Picardie. Cf. FEW 44.

**ÉGRAFIGNER.**

"To scratch." The Standard-French is égratigner. See Thurot, I, 216.

**ÉGRANDIR.**

"To enlarge." The Standard-French is agrandir.

**ÉGRANDISSEMENT.**

"Enlargement." The Standard-French is agrandissement.

**ÉGRIMILLER.**

"To crumb," "to reduce to powder." The Standard-French is emietter.

Égrimiller, often pronounced egrémiller, has perhaps been formed from grémil, a species of "millet." Cf. REW 3876, and the references there given.

**Ein, EINE.**

"One," "a," "an." The Standard-French is un, une.

For a discussion of the pronunciation of un, see Thurot, II, 542 ff. For the permutation of un to in, see Thurot, II, 547.

Ein and eine are used in Anjou, Ardenne, Picardie.

**ÉJAMBER.**

"To leap over." The Standard-French is enjamber.

Éjamber replaces enjamber in Anjou, Berry, Nivernais.
ÉLÈVATEUR.

"Elevator." The Standard-French is ascenseur. Élévateur is probably derived from the English elevator. The Standard French verb élever signifies "to lift," "to elevate."

Élévateur is found in Berry, Nivernais, and Touraine.

ÉLINGUÉ.

"Lanky." The Standard-French equivalent might be grande et fluette.

There is an old French form eslinguée, from which modern dialectal élinguée may have derived.

Èlinguée is found in Normandie and Saintonge.

ÉLOÉZE.

"Lightning." The Standard-French is éclair.

The ultimate source of éloéze for "lightning" is Latin elucere. See Mistral, I, 1016.

Èloéze, and variant forms closely resembling it, are in common use in France today, in the provençal district particularly. See Atlas Linguistique, II, 438.

ÉMAGINER.

"To imagine." Standard-French imaginer.

Èmaginer is used in Anjou, Berry, Nivernais, Saintonge, and Touraine.

ÈMÉBARDEÉ.

"A blunder," "a foolish error." The Standard-French apparently has no single-word equivalent; the meaning is, expressed by erreur grossière, faute, entreprise risquée, and, with a slightly different connotation, faux-pas.

In Standard-French embardeée is a nautical term signifying the lurching or rocking of an anchored ship. Cf. Sainéan, Langage Parisien, page 170.

ÈMÉBARQUER.

"To get into (any vehicle)."

In Standard-French embarquer is a nautical term signifying "to embark," "to put on shipboard," "to see off." Cf. Sainéan, Langage Parisien, 170.

It is interesting, however, to know that Littré permits the use of embarquer with the signification of "to get into a vehicle." See Glossaire, 310.
To dupe.* In Standard-French, embêter signifies "to stupefy," "to annoy," "to tease."

EMBEURLIFICOTER.
In Standard-French this word is emberlificoter and it signifies "to entangle," "to muddle." In the dialects, it is used as in Standard-French, but with the additional signification of "to be bothered with."

Embeurlificoter is found in the dialects of Anjou, and of Orléans.

EMAIGRIR.
"To get thin," "to reduce (of a person)." The Standard French is amaigrir. Cf. ammouracher, supra, for a discussion of the nasalization of initial a.

EMMOUAGER (S').
Standard-French s'ammouracher, "to fall in love with." See ammouracher, supra.

Emmouracher (s') is found in Bourgogne and Suisse.

EMPLÂTÈ.
"A stupid, awkward person." In Standard-French emplâtre means "a plaster." It is used figuratively.

Emplâtre, or emplâtre, is found in Anjou and Normandie.

EMPRÊTÈ.
"To borrow." The Standard-French is emprunter.

Empâtè has developed by analogy with prêter, "to lend." The form empretrer is also found in Lafayette parish.

Empâtè is found in Anjou, Berry, and Saintonge.

ENNUYANT.
"Tiresome," "tedious," "annoying." The Standard-French, ennuyeux, is also used.

Ennuyant has developed from ennuyeux by analogy with adjectives ending in -ant.

ENNUIER (S').
"To be lonely," "to be lonesome." Standard-French s'ennerver signifies "to be bored," "to be annoyed."

ENUTILE.
"Useless." The Standard-French is inutile. See Sainéan, Langage Parisien, page 101, for enutile and similar analogical forms.
ENVALER.
"To swallow." The Standard-French is *avaler*. For the nasalisation of initial *a*, Cf. *abandonner*, etc. *supra*.

*Envalen* is found in Berry, Nivernais, and Suisse.

ENELIMER.
"To envenom," "to embitter." The Standard-French is *envenimer*. The shift from *envenimer* to *envelimer* shows dissimilation.

*Envelimer* is found in Anjou, Berry, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléans, Touraine.

ENVOIRAI (*J*).

*Envoirai* has developed by analogy with the future of regular verbs. The correct form is *l'enverrai*.

*Envoirai* is found in the works of Saint Francis de Sales, Voiture, and Corneille. It is still found in the dialects of Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Haut-Maine, Nivernais, and Normandie.

EOU.
"Where." The Standard-French is *ou*. Another dialectal variant is *dich*.

EPIOCHON.

*Epiochon* may be *épi* plus a double suffix, *-oche* and *-on*. See Dictionnaire Général, page 52, paragraph 83.

EPLUCHE.

Epluche may have arisen from formal confusion with Standard-French *éplucher*, "to clean (as vegetables)."

EPLURE.

EPOUSSETOIR.
"A dusting rag," "a duster." The Standard-French is *époussette*.

In Standard-French *époussetoir*, "a diamond cutter's brush." The use of *époussetoir* for *époussette* may be due to a substitution of suffixes; or to confusion with Standard-French *époussetoir*, "a diamond cutter's brush."
ÉRÉSIPÈRE.
"Erysipelas." The Standard-French is érysipèle.

Érésipère has developed from érysipèle first by vowel harmony (éry - ere) and second by assimilation of r - l to r - r. Lack of stress on the initial e- has given rise to another variant, résipère.

ÉRONE.
"Black-berry bush." The Standard-French is ronce.

Érone is a singular formed by analogy of the plural les ronces, misunderstood as l'éronces. The plural is now les éronces, formed by analogy from the dialectal singular, érone. Cf. Thomas, Mélanges d'Étymologie Française, page 10, for aronce, from la ronce mistaken for l'aronce.

Érone is found in the dialects of the provinces of Berry, Bourgogne, Maine, Normandie, and Poitou.

ÉRRIERE (EN).

Sainéan, Le Langage Parisien, pages 88-89, discusses the shift from a to e before r as in en errière for en arrière, etc. The reverse change is illustrated by derrière and dernièrè for derrière and dernièrè.

En errière is found in Anjou, Bretagne, Normandie, Orléans, and Picardie.

ÉSCOUER.
"To shake." The Standard-French is secouer.


Escouer is found in Anjou, Berry, Champagne, Hainaut, Lorraine, Nivernais, Normandie, and Touraine.

ÉSCOUSSE.
"A shake," "a jerk," "a jolt." Standard-French secousse became scousse, and then escousse. The change may be due to metathesis. Cf. escouer, supra.

ÉSCUSE.
"Excuse." For the change from excuse to escuse, see Nyrop, I, 453.

Escuse is found in Anjou, Berry, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, Saintonge, and Suisse.
ESPERER.

"To wait for." The Standard-French is attendre.

Esperer was used for attendre by Madame de Sévigné and Chateaubriand. It is an Old French form derived from Latin sperare, "to wait." Cf. Sainéan, Le Langage Parisien, page 324.

Esperer is used for attendre in the provinces of Anjou, Berry, Bretagne, Haut-Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, Poitou, and Saintonge.

ESQUELETTE.

"Skeleton." The Standard-French is squelette.

For a discussion of the prosthetic e see Nyrop, I, 409-410 and Sainéan, Le Langage Parisien, page 100.

Esquelette is used in Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléans, Picardie.

ESSUER.

"To dry," "to mop up." The Standard-French is essuyer.

In Old French the verb was essuer. The y-glide was added later. Essuer shows the loss of the glide. See Nyrop, I, 270; but see also, Littre.

ESTATUE.

"Statue." The Standard-French is statue. For a discussion of the prosthetic e, see Nyrop I, 409-410, and Sainéan, Langage Parisien, 34 and 100.

Estatue is found in Anjou, Auvergne, Berry, Bourgogne, Nivernais, Normandie, Saintonge, and Suisse.

ET PIS.

"And then." The Standard-French is et puis. Cf. dépis and depus, supra. See, also, Albert Dauzat, Les Patois, p. 41. (Paris, 1927.)
FANAL.

"Lantern." The Standard-French is lanterne lourde.

In Standard-French, fanal is a nautical term signifying "lantern of a ship," or "a beacon."

FANFRELUCHE.

"Ornaments in poortaste, and of no value." The Standard-French is fanfreluche.

The shift from fanfreluche to fanferluche shows metathesis of the r. French fanfreluche becomes fanferluche in Normandie also. A variant in Lafayette Parish is fanfeurluche.

FARAUD.

"Dressed up."

Faraud is a Provencal term for "elegant." See Sainéan pages 17 and 477.

FATIGUANT.

"Fatiguing." The Standard-French is fatigant.

FATIQUE.

"Fatigue." The Standard-French is fatigue.

Fatigue is found also in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bretagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléans, and Saintonge.

FATIGUER.

"Tired, "fatigued." The Standard-French is fatiguer.

Fatiguer is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bretagne, Nivernais, Orléans, and Saintonge.

FAULOIR.

"To be necessary." The Standard-French is falloir.

Fauoir may be attributed to analogy with faut.

FAUTIF.


Fautif may have some connection with faute, error."
"Trusting." The Standard-French is *digne de croyance.*

_Fiable_ may have derived from Old French _fiable_ or _feal_, "loyal." Cf. Clapin, page 153; and Glosaire, page 544.

"Pride." The Standard-French is *fierte*.

The shift of _e_ to _a_ before _r_ is common in the dialects. Cf. _darnier, supra_.

_Fiarte_ is in common usage in Anjou, Berry, Nivernais, and Touraine.

_Fichbre_.

_Fichbre_ is an interjection, expressing surprise, anger, disbelief, and even defiance.

_Fichbre_, or _fouchbre_, is an attenuated form of _foutre_. Sometimes _oui_ or _non_ are added. Cf. Kastner and Marks, page 175; and Sainéan, _Langage Parisien_, pages 97 and 412.

_Excessively." The Standard-French is *beaucoup_.

_Fichwoment_ is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Bretagne, and Touraine.

"Son," "sonny-boy."

_Fiston_ is composed of _file_, "son," and _on_, a diminutive, with the _e_-glide. Cf. Sainéan, _Langage Parisien_, 112, 331.

_Fiston_ is used in Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Nivernais, Normandie, and Picardie.

"Freemason." The Standard-French is _franc-macon_.

_Flamacon_ may be due to partial assimilation of _x_ - _m_ to _l_ - _m_.

"Flame." The Standard-French is _flamme_.

Cf. Thurot, II, 256.

_Flambe_ is found in the works of Rabelais. It subsists in the dialects of Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Nivernais, Normandie, Orleanais, Picardie, and Saintonge.
FLAMBE.
"Ruined completely." See Sainéan, Le Langage Parisien, page 34.

FLANDRIN.
"A lanky, lazy fellow."
Flandrin is derived from Flandres. Cf. Sainéan, Sources, p. 2, 348; and Gamillscheg, p. 422.

FLANQUETTE.

FLOUER.
"To steal." The Standard-French is voler.
Sainéan, Langage Parisien, page 232, gives flouer in the sense of "to cheat (at play)."

FONCE.
"Dark." Foncé is used in speaking of dark colors. Cf. Standard French bleu-foncé, "dark blue." However, in Canada and in Lafayette Parish, foncé refers to all dark colors. One might say: je porte que du foncé, "I wear only dark colors."

FOURCHON.

FOURGAILLER.
"To rummage," "to dig into."
Fourgailler seems to be corrupted from fourgonner, "to poke a fire," "to stir up a fire."

FOUYER.
"Hearth." The Standard-French is foyer.
Foyeur is an old form; it is found in the works of Robert Estienne (1549). Cf. Thurot, I, 371.
Foyeur survives in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Bretagne, Normandie, Saintonge.
FRAÎCHE.
"Cool." The Standard-French is frais.
Few shift in gender see Brunot, Précis, 238-291.
Fraîche replaces frais in Lorraine and Normandie.

FRAPPE-D'ABORD.
"Deer-fly"; "a stinging gnat." By extension, un frappe-d'abord has come to mean un homme sans délicatesse, "a gross, uncouth man."

FRÉDIR.
"To become cold." The Standard-French is refroidir.
For the variation between é and oi, cf. Thurot, I, 275.
Frédir is found in the dialects of Berry, Nivernais, and Normandie.

FREITE or FRET.
"Cool," "cold." The Standard-French is froid.
Freite or fret were found in the seventeenth century. Cf. Thurot, I, 375 and 409.
Freite, or fret, or frete, is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bretagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Poitou, and Saintonge.

FREMI.
"ANT." The Standard-French for "ant" is fourmi.
The form fremîl, or frémi, or froumîe, or fromî, all of which are common, show metathesis of the r. For other variants, see Thurot, I, 178.
Frémi is found in Anjou, Aunis, Bas-Maine, Bourgogne, Franche-Comté, Normandie, Poitou, and Saintonge. Lorraine has frémi.

FRÉQUENTER.
"To court," "to woo." The Standard-French is courtiser.
Paul Bourget, in Laurence Albani, used frequenter in the sense of "to court," but he underscores it. See Glossaire, p. 354.
Fréquenter, with the signification of "to court," is found in Anjou, Aunis, Lyonnais, Orléânaïs, Saintonge, Suisse, Touraine, and Belgique.
**FRICOT.**


*Fricot* is used in Nivernais, Normandie, and Provence.

**FROU-FROU.**

"An agitated person."

*Frou-frou* is derived from Standard-French *frou* or *frou-frou*, "a rustling of silk," "a kind of humming-bird."

**FUMELLE.**

"Female." The Standard-French is *femelle*.

*Fumelle* is archaic; it is used by Robert Estienne (1557) and is still in use in the provinces and in Paris. Cf. Sainéan, *Le Langage Parisien*, page 90.
GABARE.  
"An old, ill-kept house." In Standard-French gabare is a nautical term signifying "store-ship," "transport-ship." It is masculine in Standard-French, but feminine in the dialect of Lafayette Parish.

Cf. gabarit, Kastner and Marks, op. cit., page 193. For variant meanings see Sainéan, Langage Parisien, pp. 177-178.

GANACHE.  
"A lout," "a blockhead." Une vieille ganache. In Standard French ganache means "lower jaw (of a horse)."

GANGNER.  
"To earn," "to win." The Standard-French gagner is pronounced:

GANSE.  

GARDE-SOLEIL.  
In Canada garde-soleil signifies "a parasol," "an umbrella." In Louisiana it signifies "a sun-bonnet" and is pronounced as though it were spelled gar-soleil.

Literally, garde-soleil means "something that wards off the sun.

There is an old form listed by Godefroy in his Lexique de L'Ancien Francais, page 252, spelled gardesol, signifying "parasol."

GARDE-Œ-YEUX.  
"Blinders (on the bridle of a horse)." The Œ-glide is quite common in the dialects.

GARDER.  
"To look." Garder is an emphatic form of Standard-French regarder, "to look."

GARGOTON.  
GARGOTTE.
"Kitchen, in the sense of food." In Standard-French gargotte means "a cheap tavern," and by extension, "cheap food." In Louisiana, at least in Lafayette Parish, it has come to mean "unappetising, tasteless food," --or worse, "slop fit only for the garbage."

GAROCHER.
"To throw anything." It frequently signifies particularly "to pelt with stones or other missiles."


Garocher is found in the dialects of Anjou, Aunis, and Poitou.

GASPILLARD, -ARD.
"A waster." The Standard-French is gaspilleux, -euse.

Gaspillard shows a substitution of suffix by analogy with other forms in -ard.

GASPILLE.
"Waste." The Standard-French is gaspillage.

There is an Old French word, listed by Godefroy, Lexique de l'ancien francais, page 253, spelled gaspail signifying gaspillage. It is probable that our gaspille has derived this gaspail.

GERMINE.
Cousine germine is substituted for Standard-French cousine germaine, "first cousin." The germine part has developed by attraction to the ine in cousine. The masculine equivalent is correctly used as cousin germain.

GIFFE.
"A slap," "a blow with the open hand." The Namur dialect has gifice. Cf. Gamillscheg, 468.

GIGIER.
"Gizzard." The Standard-French is gézier.

Gigier for gézier shows distant assimilation of g- s to g- g. Compare twelfth- and thirteenth-century French gisier.

Gigier is used in Anjou, Berry, Lyonnais, Maine, Nivernais, and Normandie.
GNANGNAN.

"A person who is slow and flabby in his movements," "an idler," "a sluggard," "a loiterer."

*Gnangnan is derived from faignant, fainéant, "an idler," "a sluggard," etc.*

*Gnangnan is used interchangeable in Lafayette Parish with gningpin."

See Kastner and Marks, 201, and Sainean, Le Langage Parisien, 252.

GNOGNOTE.


This term is the result of initial reduplication, the adjective gnognot, "silly," being derived from fignot, "buttocks." Cf. Kastner and Marks, 201, and Sainean, Le Langage Parisien, 352.

GODRON.

"Tar." The Standard-French is goudron.

There is a seventeenth-century form godron, also spelled goudron, which may be the origin of the dialectal godron. Cf. Thurot, I, 160.

*Godron is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Lorraine, Normandie, and Suisse.*

GODRONNERZ

"To tar." The Standard-French is goudronner. Cf. godron, supra.

GRAFIGNER.

"To scratch." The Standard-French is egratigner.

Cf. egratigner, supra. See Sainean, Le Langage Parisien, 308.

*Grafigner is found in the dialects of Anjou, Berry, Lyonnais, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, Poitou, and Saintonge.*

GRAFIGNURE.

"A scratch." The Standard-French is egratignure. Cf. egratigner, supra, and grafigner, supra.

*Grafignure is found in Berry, Haut-Maine, and Nivernais.*
GRALER.
"To parch," "to toast." The Standard-French is griller.

Graler may be a descendant of Old French graelir, "to toast," "to parch."

Graler is found in Berry, Nivernais, and Saintonge.

GRATIGNER.
"To scratch." The Standard-French is égratignier.

The initial e in égratignier may have been lost through lack of stress. It is far more probable, however, that gratignier has developed under the influence of gratiner. Cf. Gamillscheg, 345.

Gratignier is found in Normandie and Suisse.

GRATIGNURE.

GREYER.
"To equip," "to furnish," "to provide." The Standard French is agreer. Greyer shows a y-glide. See Read, L-F, 43-44; Gamillscheg, under agreer.

GRICHIER.
"To gnash the teeth." The Standard-French is grincer.

Gricher is probably a blend of fifteenth-century grisser and modern dialectal grincher. See grincher, infra.

Gricher is found in the dialects of Anjou and Maine.

GRIGNIER.
"Attic." The Standard-French is grenier. There is a Standard-French word grigner signifying "to grin," "to crease." Grignier for grenier may be due to formal confusion with grignier, "to grin." However, it may be due to analogy with other forms.

GRINCHER.
"To gnash the teeth." The Standard-French is grincer. Compare gricher, supra.

Grincher is probably derived from the Norman and Picard grincer, pronounced as though it were spelled grintcher. The tch pronunciation of ch has been changed to the sh pronunciation probably by analogy with Louisiana grincheux, "a grouch."
GROSERIE.

"Grocery." The Standard-French is épicerie. The form grocèrie is derived from English grocery.

Groceries is used for Standard-French épiceries; and grocer is used for Standard-French épiciers. These two forms, like the form grocèrie for "grocery," are derived from the English cognates.

GROUILLER.

"To move." The Standard-French is remuer. Standard-French grouiller signifies "to be in a confused motion," "to stir," "to shake."

GUÈRE (PAS).

"Very little," "scarcely at all." The Standard-French is très peu, pas beaucoup.

In Standard-French guère is used with ne, as "n'avoir guère d'argent," "être guère prudent," etc. It is never used with pas as in Louisiana, Canada, Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Nivernais, and Normandie.

GUERNOUILLE.

"Frog." The Standard-French is grenouille.

The form guernouille shows metathesis of the r. Other variants from the Standard-French are gournouille and gournouille.

Guernouille is found in the dialects of the provinces of Anjou, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Normandie, Picardie.

GUEULE.

"Mouth." The Standard-French is bouche, when reference is made to the mouth of a person. Gueule in Standard-French means "mouth of an animal."
HABITANT.

1. Un gros habitant: "a wealthy planter."
2. Un habitant a l'aise: "A well-to-do planter."
3. Un petit habitant: "a poor farmer."

HACHE.
Un ouvrage fait à la hache signifies "work done very badly," "work that has been badly botched." Literally, "work done with an ax."

HAIR.
"To hate." Hair is Standard-French. However, the i is retained in the conjugation of hair in Louisiana; in Anjou, Berry, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, and Suisse; and in Canada. It is dropped in the conjugation in Standard French. For example, we say: je te hais, tu le hais, il me hait for je te hais, tu le hais, il me hait. The English equivalents are: I hate you, you hate him, he hates me.

May I add that, contrary to the statement in Ditchy's Les Acadiens Louisianais et Leur Parler, page 128, the h is aspirate in a large part of French-Louisiana. In Lafayette Parish and in the adjoining parishes the h is invariably aspirate.

HALER.
"To pull (anything)," "to haul." The Standard-French is tirer.

Haier, in Standard-French, is a nautical term signifying "to tow (as a boat)."

HARNOIS.
"Harness." The Standard-French is harnais.

Harnois is an old form of harnais which has survived in Canada, in Louisiana, and in Normandie.

HERBE À LA PUCE.
"Poison ivy," "poison oak."
HONTE.

Avoir honte, "To be fearful," "to be afraid," "to be timid," "to be embarrassed."

In Standard-French, avoir honte means "to be ashamed," "to be disgraced."

HONTEUX, EUSE.

"Timid," "diffident," "embarrassed."

In Standard-French honteux signifies "shameful," "disgraceful."

HUREUX, -EUSE.

"Happy," "fortunate." The Standard-French is heureux, heureuse.

In the early eighteenth century the form hureux was in good usage in Standard-French. Sylva Clapin, in his Dictionnaire Canadien-Francais, page 182, cites this passage from a grammar by P. Buffier (Paris, 1709): "Heureux se prononce hureux; mais quelques-uns pretendent qu'en declamant et en chantant, on prononce assez communement heureux."

HYPOTHICUER.

"To mortgage." The Standard-French is hypothecuer.

Cf. apothicuer, supra. See Gamillscheg, under apothicuer.

Hypothicuer is found in the dialect of the province of Bretagne.

Hypothicuer is a variant of the same word.
I.

I is frequently used for il, ils, il y a, and il y avait. See Clapin, Dictionnaire, etc., page 184, and Glossaire. I is used in these senses in the provinces and in popular or careless speech in France.

ICI.

"This," "this one." The Standard-French is ci. For example, one would say ce village ici; cette église ici for ce village-ci; cette église-ci: "this particular village;" "this particular church."


Ici is used for ci in Anjou, Bretagne, Normandie, Saintonge, and Suisse.

ICI DEDANS.

"Here," "in here." The Standard-French is simply ici. For example, one would say viens ici dedans for "come in here," or simply "come here."

ICITE.

"Here." The Standard-French is ici.

Icite is found also in the dialect of Anjou, Berry, Maine, Nivernais, and Normandie.

IDÉE.

1. Gout, penchant, "taste," "inclination."
2. Intelligence, "intelligence," "mind."
3. Avoir l'idée, "to suppose," "to think."

These forms are found in Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Nivernais, and Normandie. Avoir l'idée is found only in Lyons and Normandie.

IMPAYABLE.

"Priceless." Literally, "too precious to be paid for." Cet homme est impayable signifies "that may is priceless."

INCARCÉRABLE.

"Incalculable." The Standard-French is incalculable.

Incarcévable shows dissimilation of l - l to r - l. See carculer, supra. It is found in Anjou and Normandie.
INCOMPRENABLE.
"Incomprehensible." The Standard-French is incomprehensible. Cf. comprendable, supra.

INCONTRÔLABLE.
"Indomitable," "untamable." The Standard-French is indomptable.

Incontrôlable is derived from Standard-French contrôler, "to control."

INCORRIGEABLE.
"Incorrigible." The Standard-French is incorrigible.

Incorrigeable is due to analogy with adjectives in -able.

INDECIS.
Être sur l'indécis, or être dans l'indécis, means "to be undecided."

Être sur l'indécis is found in Anjou, Berry, Nivernais, Normandie, and Suisse.

INDEGÉSSE.
"Indigestible." The Standard-French is indigeste.

INDIGÉSSION.
"Indigestion." The Standard-French is indigestion.

Indigéssion is found in the dialects of Anjou and Normandie.

INDUCATION.
"Education." The Standard-French is education.

Inducation may be attributed to analogy with words beginning in in-; for example, indiquer, "to indicate."

Inducation is found in Anjou and Normandie.

INDUQUER.
"To educate," "to teach," "to instruct." The Standard-French is eduquer, or instruire.

Cf. inducation, supra.

Induquer is found in Anjou, Haut-Mine, and Normandie.

INSENTIEL.
"Essential." The Standard-French is essentiel.

Cf. inducation, supra.
"Litanies." The Standard-French is *litanies*.

*Litanie* may have been mistaken for *l’itanie*. The plural has been formed from *itanies* and is *les itanies*.

*Itanie(s)* is found in Bas-Maine.
JACASSER.
"To chatter," "to gossip." The Standard-French is bevauger.
Jacasser was originally used of the magpie, and according to the Dictionnaire General seems to be derived from the proper name Jacques, the diminutive of which, Jacquette, is jokingly applied to the magpie. See Kastner and Marks, op. cit., under jacasser.

JALOUSERIE.
"Jealousy." The Standard-French is jalouse.
Codex, Lexique de l'aïncien français, page 292, lists se jalouser, devenir jaloux. It is possible that the noun jalouseerie has been derived from this old French verb.

JAMBETTE.
Donner une jambette means "to trip (someone)."

JARDINAGES.
"Vegetables," "collection of vegetables in a garden."

Jardinages is found in Franch-Comté and Suisse in the sense of "legumes."

JEUN (A).
"Sober." The Standard-French is sobre. À jeun, literally, means "fasting."

JEUNESSE.
"A young girl."

This use of the abstract for the concrete goes back to the sixteenth century. Racine used it in Les Plaideurs, (III, 4).: "Je suis tout réjoui de voir cette jeunesse." See Kastner and Marks, op. cit., under jeunesse; and compare Sainean, 121.

JOLIMENT.

Joliment is used in the popular speech of France, in Lyonnais, Normandie, Picardie, and Suisse.
JONGLER. [ʒɔ̃lɛʁ]
"To think seriously," "to meditate." In Standard French jongler signifies "to juggle."

JONGLEUR. [ʒɔ̃lœʁ]
"A dreamer," "a thinker." Cf. jongler, supra.

JOUQUER. [ʒykuɛʁ]
"To perch." The Standard-French is jucher.

Jouquer is derived from Standard-French jouc, "a roosting place," "a perch."

Jouquer is found in Anjou, Ardenne, Aunis, Champagne, Maine, Normandie, Picardie, and Saintonge.

JOUQUOIR. [ʒykwɔʁ]
"Roosting place," "perch." The Standard-French is juchoir.

JUN. [ʒœn]
"June." The Standard-French is Juin.

For the pronunciation of Juin see Gamillscheg, 543, and REW 4625.

Jun is found in the dialects of Berry, Nivernais, and Saintonge.

JUYETTE. [ʒyje] 
"July." The Standard-French is juillet.

For the pronunciation of Juillet see Gamillscheg, 543, and REW 4625.
LANCEMENTS

Lancements has probably lost the initial e by analogy with lancer, "to dart," "to fling," "to shoot."

Lancements is used instead of elancements in Normandie and Saintonge.

LASTIQUE
"Elastic," "rubber." The Standard-French is élastique.

Lastique is used in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Lorraine, Saintonge, and Touraine.

LAVAGE
"Laundry," "washing." The Standard-French is blanchissage.

Lavage is derived from laver, "to wash."

LENVERS
"Reverse side of material, etc." The Standard-French is envers.

The use of lenvers for envers shows agglutination of the article. For an example of the corresponding deglucification of the article, compare itanie for litanie, supra.

Le lenvers is used in Normandie.

LESSIE
"Lye-wash." The Standard-French is lessive.

Lessie is used in Anjou, Aunis, Berry, Bretagne, Maine, Poitou, and Saintonge.

LICHER
"To flatter." The Standard-French is flatter.

Licher is derived from the old French licher, modern French lécher, "to lick." Licher was found as early as the twelfth century and is still in common use in Berry and Picardie. See Kastner and Marks, op. cit., 230.
LIEUX.

"Privy." The form lieu is elliptical for lieu d'aisance, the Standard-French form for "privy."

LIMÉRO.

"Number." The Standard-French is numero.

Liméro for numéro is due to dissimilation. See Maurice Grammont, Traite de Phonetique (Paris, 1933), 308.

Liméro is used in the dialects of the provinces of Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bretagne, Mivernais, Normandie, Orléans, Picardie, Saintonge, and Touraine.

LINDI.

"Monday." The Standard-French is lundi.

For the pronunciation of lundi see Thurot, II, 545 and 547.

Lindi is used in Anjou, Berry, Mivernais, Orléans, Saintonge, and Touraine.

LOLO.

"Milk." The Standard-French is lait.

Lolo is used almost universally instead of lait in the speech of small children. The principle involved has been called initial reduplication. See Kastner and Marks op. cit., 176, under fifille, for other examples.
MAINUIT.
"Midnight." The Standard-French is minuit.

Hindret, Discours (1697), says "La petite bourgeoisie de Paris dit 'a mainnuit pour 'a minuit.'" Cf. Thuot, II, 501.

MALCOMMODE.
"Inconvenient," "incommodious." The Standard-French is incommode.

Malcommode is composed of mal, "bad," "ill," used as a prefix, and commodo, "convenient."

Malcommode is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Champagne, Lyonnais, Suisse, and Touraine.

MALCOMPRIS.
"Misunderstand.$" The Standard-French is malentendu.

Malcompris is obviously composed of mal, "bad," "ill," used as a prefix, and compris from comprendre, "to understand."

MALENTRAIN.
"Out of sorts," "slightly ill." The Standard-French equivalent is legensement sufrant.

Malentrafn or mal-en-train is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Lyonnais, Nivernais, Picardie, Suisse, and Touraine.

MALFAICTEUR.
"Malefactor." The Standard-French is malfaiteur.

On the pronunciation of malfaicteur and malfaiteur, see Thuot, II, 332.

MALGRÉ QUE.
"In spite of," "what if..." The Standard-French is quoique, "except."

Malgré que is employed only with avoir, in Standard-French. Malgré que j'en aie (quoique ce soit de mauvais gré), is an example of its correct usage. "Malgré que est Parisien, mais n'est pas français." (E. Faguet.) See Glossaire, 436.
MALHUREUSEMENT.
"Unhappily," "unfortunately." The Standard-French is malheureusement.

Compare heureux, supra.

Malheureusement is used in Normandie.

MALHUREUX.
"Unhappy," "unfortunate." The Standard-French is malheureux.

Compare heureux, supra.

Malheureux is in common usage in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléanais, Picardie, and Saintonge.

MALLE.
"Postoffice." Standard-French poste, bureau de poste.

Malle is derived from the English "mail."

MALOBIGEANT.
"Disobliging," "unkind." The Standard-French is désobligeant.

The substitution of mal as a prefix for the prefix de(s) is common in the dialects.

MANCHE DE PIPE.
"Pipestem." The Standard-French is tuyau de pipe.

Standard French manche means "handle," "holder."

Manche de pipe is found in the dialect of Ardenne.

MARDI GRAS.
"A masked person." The Standard-French equivalent is homme masqué.

Mardi gras has come to mean "a masked person" by extension from Mardi Gras, "Shrove Tuesday," the day on which people frequently mask.

Mardi gras is used in the dialects of Anjou and Saintonge.

MATADOR.
"A pretentious, pugnacious fellow." Literally, "the man who is appointed to kill the bull in the bull-fights." Matador is from Spanish matador, "killer."
MATER (SE). [mate]
"To rise up on the hind legs (as a horse)," "to rear."
The Standard-French is se cabrer.

For a discussion of se mater, see Camillscheg, 599.

Se mater is found in the provinces of Bretagne and Orleans.

MERCREDI. [mekreidi]
"Wednesday." The Standard-French is mercredi. Mercredi and mercredi are used interchangeably.

"La plus maie opinion et le meilleur usage est non seulement de prononcer, mais d'écrire mécrédi sans r," said Vaugelas. See Glossaire, 448.

For the opinions of Martin, Monet, Patru, Dupleix, Corneille, Renaud, Buffier, and many other authorities, see Thurot, II, pp. 279-280.

Mercredi and mercredi are found in the dialects of Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bourgogne, Champagne, Lorraine, Nivernais, Normandie, Orleans, Picardie, Saintonge, and Suisse.

MÉAILLER. [melejere]

Méailler is found in Anjou and Bas-Maine.

MÉLIS-MÉLO. [melimele]
"Extreme confusion."

Mélis-mélo is derived from meler, "to mix," "to tangle." Cf. pèle-mèle, in Old French mesle-mesle. See Kastner and Marks, 246.

MÉMÈRE. [memer]
"Grandmother." The Standard-French is grand'mère.

The form memère has been attributed to "initial reduplication." Other illustrations of the same principle are pêpère, fifille, fifils, etc. See Kastner and Marks, 176.

Mémère is used in Anjou, Bourgogne, Normandie, Picardie, and modern popular French generally.

MENCHONGE. [mensonge]
"A lie." The Standard-French is mensonge.

Menchonge shows assimilation of s-g to ch-g.
MENON. [mənɔ̃]
"Melon." The Standard-French is melon.

The n in menon may be due to the influence of the m.

MENOTTE. [məno̞t]
"A child's hand." Menotte is a diminutive of Standard-French main, "hand."

Mİ라L. [mił]  
"To meow," "to meow." The Standard-French is miauler.

Mİlaer is found in Ardenne, Berry, Champagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Saintonge, and Switzerland.

MIETTE. [miɛt]  

MIETTE, particularly in the phrase pas un miette, "not at all," "not a particle," is found in the provinces of Anjou, Ardenne, Aunis, Berry, Bretagne, Franche-Comté, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, and Picardie.

MINOU. [mɪnu̞]  

Minou is found in Anjou and Hainaut.

MITASSES. [mita̞s]  
"Leather gaiters," "leather leggings." See Read, Louisiana-French, pages 78 and 97.

MOCASSIN. [mɔkazɛ̃]  
"A kind of shoe made of deer-skin or, by extension, of any soft leather."

Mocassin is from East and Middle Algonquian makisin, mokasin, etc. Cf. J. A. Cuoc, Lexique de la Langue Algonquine (Montréal, 1886), page 199.

MORDURE. [mɔrdyʁ]  
"A bite," "a sting." The Standard-French is morsure.

Mordure is formed by analogy with Standard-French mordre, "to bite," "to sting."

Mordure is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Bretagne, Champagne, Lyonnais, and Normandie.
MOUILLASSER. [mujase]  
"To rain lightly, intermittently."

Mouillasser is a diminutive of mouiller, "to rain," which is a substitute for Standard-French pleuvoir.

Mouillasser is found in Aunis and Saintonge.

MOUILLER. [muje]  
"To rain." The Standard-French is pleuvoir. In Standard French mouiller signifies "to wet," "to moisten." In Canada and in Louisiana, mouiller is almost always used in preference to pleuvoir.

Cf. Ditchy, 150; Read, 51; Clapin, 222; U. I. D. 398.

Mouiller is used in Anjou, Aunis, Lyons, Poitou, and Saintonge.

MOULIN À SCIÉ. [mule a si]  
"Lumber mill." The Standard-French is scierie.

MOUSTIQUE (UN). [mustik]  
In Standard-French moustique is masculine. Found in Suisse.

MOYEN. [mwej]  
"Means (financial)." Il a des moyens signifies "he has means." It is found in Bas-Maine.
NAYER. [nejɛ]  
"To drown." The Standard-French is *noyer.*

Noyer was pronounced *nayer, néet, névez,* in the sixteenth century. As late as 1696, Lanoue writes: "les verbes suyuantz, esmoyer, noyer, royer, conroyer, broyer, groyer, effroyer, et nettoyer peuvent bien prendre l'orthographe et la prononciation de ceste terminaison (ayer)." See Thurot, I, 382 ff; and Sainéan, 2250. Cf. Clapin, 226.

Noyer is still in use in Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Champagne, Hainaut, Nivernais, Lyonnais, Maine, Normandie, Orléans, Picardie, Saintonge, Suisse, and Touraine.

NETTEYER. [netseqe]  
"To clean." The Standard-French is *nettoyer.*

For the pronunciation of nettoyer, see nayer, supra. Thurot, I, 382 ff, and particularly Thurot, I, 386.

Netteyé is found in Bas-Maine, Berry, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, Poitou, Saintonge, and Touraine.

NEUV. [nœɛ]  
"New." The Standard-French is *neuf.*

In the seventeenth and the eighteenth century there was variation between the pronounced and the mute f in neuf. See Thurot, II, 72, 135, 138.

Neu for neuf is common in Berry, Bretagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléans, Picardie, and Saintonge.

NEYAU. [nejɑ]  
"Pit, or stone (of a fruit)." The Standard-French is *noyau.*

See nayer and netteyé, supra.

NIC. [nɛk]  
"Nest." The Standard-French is *nid.*

"Quelques provinces disent nic, d'ou vient nicher, et Ronsard l'a dit, selon le langage du Vendomois," Malherbe. See Thurot, II, 172; Read, L-F, 52.

Nic is found in Old French and many dialects, including those of Normandie, Bretagne, Aunis, and Saintonge.
NICHER. \[\text{ni\textsc{se}}\]
"To dwell," "to live," "to reside." The Standard-French is loger. Literally, nicher means "to nest."

NOIRON. \[\text{n\textsc{war\$}}\]
"One who is very dark," "a negro."

Noiron is derived from Standard French noir, "black," "dark."

Noiron is used almost exclusively in referring to negroes, in Louisiana. Noiro has the same meaning.

NOROUET. \[\text{n\textsc{ro\textsc{we}}}\]
"Northwest." The Standard-French is nord-ouest.

"On dit le plus brievement possible ce qu'il faut dire à tout moment," Domergue.

For the pronunciation of nord-ouest, see Thurot, II, 107.

NUINNE PART. \[\text{nyn\textsc{par}}\]
"Nowhere." The Standard-French is nulle part.

Nuinne part shows assimilation of n-l to n-n.

Nuinne part replaces nulle part in the dialects of the provinces of Champagne, Haut-Maine, Normandie, Orléans, Picardie, and Touraine.
OBÉIR. [obèir]
"To bend," "to give (as a plank)." The Standard-French equivalents are plier, and céder. In Standard-French obeir is "to obey."

OBLIER. [oblîje]
"To forget." The Standard-French is oublier.

Joubert, 1579, used obliier for oublier. See Thurot, I, 265.

OIE. (masc.) [warz]
"A goose." In Standard-French, oie is feminine. For the shift in gender, see Brunot, Précis, 288-291.

Une oie is found in Normandie and Saintonge.

OIR. [warz]
"To see." The Standard-French is voir.

Oir replaces voir in the dialects of Saintonge and Suisse.

OISE. [warz]
"A goose." Cf. oie, supra. Une oise is the feminine for dialectal masculine un oie.

By agglutination we have also the form une zoise.

ON. [ɔn]
"We."

On is almost invariably used for nous with a singular verb. See Clapin, 228 and 230. Cf. Dictionnaire-Général, II; 1627, under on.

On is used for nous in Berry, Maine, Nivernais, and Suisse.

ORAGE. (fem.)[oraz]
"Storm." The Standard-French orage is masculine.

For shift in gender, cf. un oie, supra.

Une orage is found in Anjou, Normandie, and Picardie.
OREILLE. [oreil]
"Mold-board (of a plow)." The Standard-French is versoir.

ORIER. [orijel]
"Pillow." The Standard-French is oreiller.

Orier is a variant of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century oriller or orillier. Cf. Thurot, I, 349.

Orier is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, and Normandie.

ORMOIRE. [ormwar]
"Armor," "wardrobe." The Standard-French is armoire.

Armoire was pronounced ormoire in the seventeenth century.
See Thurot, I, 33.

Ormoire is found in Anjou, Auvergne, Bretagne, Champagne, Franche-Comté, Hainaut, Normandie, Orléans, and Picardie.

OSSAILLES. [osaj]
"Small bones." The Standard-French is très petits os.

Ossailles is listed by Godefroy, Lexique, 264, as amas d'os, "a heap, or pile, of bones."

-aille is a collective suffix from alia and is very common in the dialects. Cf. Gamillscheg 433 under fouille and 896 under volaille.

OUBLIGATION. [ubligasaj]
"Obligation." The Standard-French is obligation.

Oubligation may be due to analogy with words like oublier, "to forget."

OUBLIGER. [ubligze]
"To be obliged," "to be obligated." The Standard-French is obliger.

Compare oubligation, supra.

OUÉ. [we]
"Yes." The Standard-French is oui. Oua is also common in the dialects of Lafayette Parish and Canada.

Oué is found in Saintonge, Suisse, and Touraine.
OUJOURD'HUI. [uzurdv]-
"Today." The Standard-French is aujourd'hui.

Ouiourd'hui is probably due to vowel harmony. It is in common use in the dialect of the province of Anjou.

OUVRAGE. (fem.) [uvrag]-
"Work." Standard-French ouvrage is masculine.

For shift in gender, see Brunot, Précis, pp. 288-291.

De la belle ouvrage is found in Anjou, Berry, Nivernais, Orléans, Picardie, and Suisse.
PASSE-GALON. [pasgał]  
"Bodkin." The Standard-French is passe-lacet. In Anjou a bodkin is called a passe-cordon. In Standard French galon is "lace."

PASSE-PARTOUT. [paspartu]  
"A two-handed lumberman's saw, commonly called a cross-cut saw." In Standard-French a passe-partout is "a master-key." Passe-partout in Standard French is called une scie à chautourner.

PATAPOUF. [patapuf]  
"A short stout person."

Patapouf (a strengthened form of pouf) is primarily an interjection imitating the sound of a heavy fall--flop! bang!" See Kastmer and Marks, 278; and Sainéan, 355.

PATARAFE. [pataraf]  
In Canada, patarafe means "a long letter usually full of invective." In Louisiana, Lafayette Parish, patarafe means "a long, rambling letter." There is no connotation of insult or invective. In Standard-French, patarafe means "a scrawl." Standard French paraphe, which is also patarafe in our dialect, means "a flourish after a signature."

PATTOTS. [pato]  
"Small feet." This word is a diminutive of patte, "paw."

PAUMON. [pamɔn]  
"Lungs." The Standard-French is poumon.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries poumon was regarded as good usage. See Thurot, II, 260.

PI. [pi]  
"Then." The Standard-French is puis.

The loss of the u in pi is very common in careless or vulgar speech. Cf. depis, supra. See Sainéan, 91.

PICOTE. [piˈkɔt]  
"Smallpox." Standard-French petite vérole. In Lafayette Parish, there is a distinction between la mauvaise picote and la picote volante: the former is smallpox; the latter is chicken-pox. Cf. Read 57; Gamillscheg 692, under pic.
PILOT. [pile]

Pilot is derived from Standard French pile, "a stack (as of books)" and the diminutive suffix -ot.

PINULE. [pinul]
"Pill." The Standard-French is pilule.

Pinule shows dissimilation of l - l to n-1.

Pinule is found in Anjou, Lorraine, and Touraine.

PIOCHE. [pioʃ]
"A hoe." The Standard-French is houe. In Standard-French une pioche is "a pickax," or "a mattock."

PIOCHER. [pioʃe]  
"To paw the ground (as a horse)." The Standard-French is piaffer. In Standard-French piocher signifies "to dig, as with a hoe."

PIQUE-BOIS. [pik bu] 
"A woodpecker." The Standard-French is pivert.

Pique-bois is composed of the imperative of piquer, "to pierce," "to stick," and the object noun bois, "wood"; whereas picvert or pivert is French pic, "woodpecker"—a derivative of Latin picus, "woodpecker"—modified by French adjective vert, "green." See Read, L-F, 59.

PIRE. [pir]
Dialectal tant pire is Standard-French tant pis, "so much the worse."

PIIS. [piz]
"Then." The Standard-French is puis. See pi, supra.

Pis for puis is very old. It is found, in fact, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. See Clapin, 247-248.

Pis is found in Anjou, Ardenne, Berry, Lorraine, Maine, Niervais, Normandie, Picardie, and Suisse.

PLAIGNARD(E). [plenjar], [ple njard].
"One who complains unceasingly, usually without cause."

Plaignard(e) is derived from se plaindre, "to complain." Plaigneurs—se are variants.
PLARINE. \textit{[plar\textipa{ny}]}

"Praline (a confection)." The Standard-French is \textit{praline}.

\textit{Praline} shows transposition of \textit{r-l} to \textit{l-r}. This principle is very frequently found in the dialects and in the speech of children.

PLOYER. \textit{[pl\textipa{wer}]}

"To fold." The Standard-French is \textit{plier}.

For the pronunciation of \textit{plier} and \textit{ployer} see Thurot, I, 383.

PLUMAS. \textit{[ply\textipa{ma}]}

"A feather duster." The Standard-French is \textit{plumeau}.

Standard French \textit{plumasseau} means "a small feather broom."

\textit{Plumas} is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bretagne, Nivernais, and Normandie.

PLURESIE. \textit{[ply\textipa{rez}]}

"Fleurisy." The Standard French is \textit{pleurésie}.

Cf. \textit{hureux}, \textit{supra}; and see Thurot, I, 442, ff.

\textit{Pleurésie} becomes \textit{pluresie} in Champagne and in Suisse.

POISON. (fem.) \textit{[po\textipa{z6}]}


\textit{Poison} is feminine in the speech of Anjou, Auvergne, Berry, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Lyonnais, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléans, Picardie, Poitou, Saintonge, and Suisse.

PONGEUX, -EUSE. \textit{[po\textipa{s5\textipa{s}]}

"Spongy." The Standard-French is \textit{spongieux}, -\textit{euse}.

PORCELAIN. \textit{[po\textipa{arl\textipa{n}]}

"Porcelain." The Standard-French is \textit{porcelaine}.

Buffet (1668) says that "plusieurs prononcent \textit{pourcelaine}, il faut dire \textit{porcelaine}." De La Touche says that "C'est \textit{porcelaine} qui est du bel usage. \textit{Porcelaine} ne vaut plus rien" (1710), "non plus que \textit{porcelaine}." Poisson, 1609, gives \textit{porcelaine}, \textit{porcelaine}, and \textit{pourcelaine}. See Thurot, I, 286.

\textit{Porcelaine} is still in use in Bas-Maine, Berry, Nivernais, and Normandie. Canada has retained the variant \textit{pourceline}. 
PORTÉ-PAQUETS. [port pa̱ke]  
"A tattletale," "a gossip." Literally, "one who carries packages."

PORTÉ-NOUVELLES. [port nuvəˈlɛ]  
"A tattletale," etc. Literally, "one who carries news."

POSTUME. [pɔ̃tym]  
"Pus." Apostume, in Standard-French is "an abscess." Matière and postume are used interchangeably.

Postume, "pus," is found in Berry, Bourgogne, Lyonnais, and Nivernais.

POUPA. [pupə]  
"Papa," "father." The Standard-French is papa, père.

Poupa is swiftly dying out; papa is almost always used. Papa, a variant of papa, is very common.

POURRITE. [pour rət]  
"Rotten," "spoiled." The Standard-French is pourrie. Pourrite is always used with a feminine noun, which indicates that it may have arisen from the mistaken masculine pourrit. However, it is interesting to note that a form spelled portite is found as far back as the thirteenth century. See Glossaire, 537.

Pourrite is found in Ardenne, Picardie, Switzerland, and in Old French generally.

POUSSAILLER (SE). [pusa jəˈ]  
"To push," "to urge on." The Standard-French is pousser.

POURSUIRE. [pɔr sɥir]  
"To pursue." The Standard-French is poursuivre. Cf. suire après.

Poursuivre replaces poursuivre in Bas-Maine, Berry, Hainaut, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, and Saintonge.

PROPERTY. [pro̱pət]  
"Cleanliness." The Standard-French is proprete. For example, one always hears "Il croit dans la propreté."

This form shows metathesis of the r. It is found in the dialects of Normandie and Picardie.
PU. [py]  
"More." The Standard-French is plus.

"Duez (1639) seul dit que plus se prononce pu, quand il est comme une second negation et place après un verbe, je ne diray plus rien. Cette prononciation subsiste dans l'usage populaire." Thurot, II, 266. Cf. Read, L-F, 63.

PURÉSIE. [py rezi]  
"Pleurisy." The Standard-French is pleurésie. Cf. plurésie, supral

PUSQUE. [py ska]  
"Since." The Standard-French is puisque.

The loss of either u or i in ui is common. Cf. pi, supra, and depus and pu, supra.

Pusque is found in the dialects of Ardenne and Picardie.
QUAMÈME. [Kamem]  
"All the same, " nevertheless." The Standard-French is quand même.

Quamème and quant-même (pronounced kɔ̃-mɛm) are used interchangeably.

Quamème is found in Picardie.

QUÈQUE. [kɛk]  
"Some," "a few." The Standard-French is quelque.

There are several other words which illustrate this change: quelquesfois for quelquefois; quelqu'un for quelqu'un; quelque chose for quelque chose; etc. There is also a shift in vowel sound; for example: quelquesfois and quelqu'un.

For the omission of the _l_ and for the variation in the vowel sound see Thuot, II, 263. Cf. also Sainéan, 94.

Quèque is found in Anjou, Ardenne, Champagne, Hainaut, Lorraine, Normandie, and Picardie.

QUÊTEUX. [kɛtɛ]  
"A beggar." The Standard French is mendiant.

Quêteux is derived from Standard French quêteur, "a collector," "a gatherer.

Quêteux is found in Berry, Niverais, Normandie, and Picardie.

QUITTE. [kɪt]  
"Advantage." In Canada one would say: J' _ai plus de quitte de le lâcher._ In Lafayette Parish one would say: J' _ai plus quitte de le lâcher._ The meaning in both cases is the same: "I had better let him go," or "It is to my advantage to get him go."

Quitte is used in this way in the province of Anjou.

QUOI-CE-QUE? [kwaske]  
"What?" The Standard-French is _que._ Quoi-ce-que tu veux? "What do you want?" The Standard French is: _que veux-tu?_ 

Quoi-ce-que is used in preference to _que_ in Ardenne.
QUOIQUE ÇÀ. [kwaksə]

"Even though," "nevertheless," "for all that..." The Standard-French is néanmoins. Tu as bien réussi quoique çà. "You were nevertheless successful..."

Quoique çà is found in Anjou, Champagne, Lyon, Maine, Normandie, and Switzerland.
RABOURE. [rabure]  
"To plow." In Canada the meaning of rabourer seems to be "to plow again." In Louisiana it simply means "to plow."

Rabourer in Standard-French is labourer. Rabourer may be due to distant assimilation of l-r to r-r; or, since it means "to plow a second time" in Canada, it may be a syncopation of re- and labourer.

Rabourer is found in Anjou, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, and Ardenne.

RABOUTER. [rabute]  
"To piece," "to join end to end." The Standard-French is rabouter. The form rabouter owes its ending to Standard-French abouter, "to join end to end." See Read, L-F, 64.

RACOURCI. [ra-kur-si]  
"A short-cut," "a cut-off" in speaking of a road, etc.

Raccourci is derived from Standard-French raccourcir, "to shorten."

Raccourci is found in Anjou, Berry, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Orleans, and Touraine.

RACHFUEX. [ra-se]  
"Rough." The Standard-French is rude. Elle a les mains racheuse means "she has rough hands."

Racheux, "rough," may be derived from Standard French racheux, "knotty (of wood)."

This form is found in the dialect of the province of Aunis.

RACLE. [ra-kel]  
"To beat," "to thrash."

Racle is properly an agricultural term: turning over the soil by 'scraping' (racle) or raking it with a harrow. See Kastner and Marks, 311.

Racle is found in Berry, Maine, Nivernais, and Normandie.
RACOIN. [rakwe']
"Corner," "nook." The Standard-French is recoin.

Racooin is found in the dialects of Anjou, Berry, Bretagne, Borraine, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléans, Picardie, Poitou, Touraine.

RACOQUILLER. [rakokile]  
"To shrink," "to shrivel," "to turn up," "to curl up."
The Standard French is recoquiller.

Racoquiller is found in Champagne, Normandie, and elsewhere.

RAFISTOLER. [rafistole]  
"To mend hastily or carelessly." Cf. afistoler, supra.

RAJOUTER. [rajate]  
"To add." The Standard-French is ajouter.

Rajouter is found is found in Lyonnais, Normandie, and Picardie.

RALLONGER. [ralzaj]  
"To lengthen," "to become longer." The Standard-French is allonger.

Rallonger is found in the dialect of Anjou.

RANMASSER. [r5forse]  
"To Rallonger is found in the dialect of Anjou."

For the nasalization of a before m see ammouracher, etc., supra.

RATATOUILLE. [ratatuj]  
"A worthless person, usually a woman."

Ratatouille has come to mean "a worthless woman" by extension from Standard-French ratatouille signifying "a stew (or poor quality)," a word which originally belonged to military slang. Cf. Gainéan, Le Langage Parisien, etc., page 137.

Ratatouille is used in this sense in the dialect of Switzerland.

RATTOLER. [rat/e]  
"To harness again." It is composed or de novo and atteler, "to harness." The Standard-French is atteler de nouveau.
REFAIRE (SE). [rəˈfɛʁ]
"To improve in appearance." The Standard-French is s'emembellir. Literally, refaire is "to remake."

REINTIER. [rɛ̃tɛ̃]
"The back (of a person)." The word reintier is derived from Standard-French reins, "loins," "back."

Reintier is in use in Anjou, Berry, Maine, Nivernais, and Orleans.

EMPRIER. [ɛmˈpʁeʁ]
"To get worse." The Standard-French is emnirer.

Emprier is used in preference to or interchangeably with emnirer in Anjou, Bas-Maine, and Touraine.

EMPLOYER. [ɛmˈplɔːʁ]
"To tuck," "to make a tuck in," "to turn in." The Standard-French is remplier.

Employer has developed probably by analogy with ployer, the dialectal form of Standard French plier. Cf. ployer, sudra.

There is a discussion of the variation in pronunciation in Thurot, I, 383.

RENFORCIR. [rəˈfɔʁsɛr]
"To reinforce." The modern Standard-French is renforcer.

Renforcer is the older form. It is listed in Godefroy's Lexique, p. 449.

Renforcer is still in common use in Anjou, Bas-Maine, and Bretagne.

RETOURNER. [rəˈtœrnər]
"To go back," "to return," "to go again," etc. The Standard-French is retourner.

Retourner is found in the dialects of Berry, Bourgogne, Lyonnais, Nivernais, Orléanais, and Touraine.

RÈTRE. [ʁɛtʁe]
"To enter." The Standard-French is entrer.

Rentrer for entrer is found in the dialects of Lyons and Switzerland.
REPATRIER. [repatrier]
"Repatriate." The Standard-French is repatrier.

Repatrier is due to analogy with English "repatriate" or with other French words in re-. 

RÉSIPÈLE. [résipèl]
"Erysipelas." The Standard-French is érysipèle or résipèle.

Cf. érésipère, supra.

Résipèle is found in Bourgogne, Normandie, and Switzerland.

RESTOR. [reste]
"To reside," "to dwell," "to live." The Standard-French is demeurer.

In Standard-French rester means "to remain," "to stay."

Rester is used instead of demeurer in Anjou, Bretagne, Champagne, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléanais, Picardie, Poitou, and Switzerland.

REVANGER. [revanger]
"To avenge." The Standard-French is revancher.

Revanger for revancher shows distant assimilation of v - g to v - z. See Thurot, II, 229.

Revanger is found in the dialects of the provinces of Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bretagne, Champagne, Lorraine, Lyonnais, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléanais, and Switzerland.

RHUMATISSE. [rymatis]
"Rheumatism." The Standard-French is rhumatisme.

For the loss of m in isme cf. cataplasse, supra.

Rhumatisse is found in Bas-Maine and Normandie. There is no doubt a very much wider usage than this.

RIBON. [ribon]
"Ribbon." The Standard-French is rubon.

Ribon may have developed under the influence of the English "ribbon." However, it is far more likely attributable to dialectal unrounding of the u. For the permutation of u and i see Thurot, I, 234 ff.
RIBOTE. [ribot]
"A place where one eats and drinks to excess," "a debauchery."

Old French riber signifies "to lead a life of debauchery," and Old French ribaut means "a vagabond," "a débauchée."

Popular Modern French has ribote meaning "a drunken bout," etc. Cf. Kastner and Marks, 321, for ribote; Godefroy, 462, for ribaut; and Camillscheg, 764 and REW, 4206, for ribaud and ribote.

RIFLER. [rifle]
"To skim the surface of," "to miss by an inch," etc. The Standard-French equivalent is effleurer.


Rifler replaces Standard-French effleurer in Berry, Bourgogne, Nivernais, Orléans, and Switzerland.

RINCER. [ysce]
"To beat," "to strike," "to inflict punishment." The Standard-French is battre, frapper, etc.

Rincer was used in this sense as far back as 1391. See Clapin, 283.

ROUETTE. [ruet]
"Spinning wheel." The Standard-French rouet, "spinning wheel," is masculine. In Canada, though the final t is sounded and it is frequently written rouette, it is also masculine. But in Lafayette Parish, and I believe in Louisiana generally, rouette is spelled, written--if it is every written--and used in the feminine.

ROTTI. [roti]
"A roast." The Standard-French is rôti.

There is a similar shift of oû and à in the dialect of Paris. See Sainean, Le Langage Parisien, p. 427.

Rotti is found in Anjou, Berry, Nivernais, Saintonge, and Touraine.

ROUTIR. [rutir]
"To roast." The Standard-French is rôtir. Cf. rotti, supra.

Routir is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Nivernais, Orléansais, Picardie, and Saintonge.
SACREMENT. \[(sakrəms)\]
"Very much," "exceedingly." The Standard-French is très, beaucoup. Il fait sacrement chaud, "it is exceedingly warm."

Sacrement is used in this way in the dialect of Bretagne.

SAINTE-NITOUCHE or SAINTE-N'Y-TOUCHE. \[(sētnitūs)\]
"An affectedly prudish person." Sainte-nitouche is an abbreviation for une sainte qui n'y touche pas. This popular imaginary saint of hypocrisy seems to date back to the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century.

SALISSANT. \[(sālissant)\]
"Easily soiled." From Standard-French salir, "to soil."

SAPERLOTTE \[(sāpəlɔt)\]
"A vulgar oath."

Saperlotte is the French oath saprellolette with metathesis with metathesis of the r. Saprellolette is derived from a combination of sacré and christil, sapristii. Cf. Sainéan, 415.

Saperlotte is used in Lafayette Parish almost exclusively by those who have more recently come from France.

SAPRISTII \[(sapristi)\]
See Saperlotte, supra.

SARMON. \[(sarm)s\]
"Sermon." The Standard-French is sermon.

For the variation of e and a before r, see Thurot, I, 12, 13.

Sarmon is found in Anjou, Bas-Maine, Lorraine, Nivernais, Orléans, and Touraine.

SARPENT. \[(sarps)\]
"Serpent." The Standard-French is serpent.

Cf. sarmon, supra.

Sarpent is found in Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, Franche-Comté, Nivernais, Orléans, and Saintonge.
SARVICE. [särvis]
"Service." The Standard-French is service.

Cf. sarmon, supra.

Service is found in Berry, Lorraine, Nivernais, Saintonge, and Touraine.

SARVIETTE. [sarvi:t]
"Towel." The Standard-French is serviette.

Cf. sarmon, supra.

Serviette is found in the dialects of the provinces of Anjou and Bas-Maine.

SAVATE. [savat]

In Standard-French a savate is "an old shoe," "a worn-out shoe."

SAVONNURE. [savɔɲyr]
"Soapsuds." The Standard-French is savonnage.

SECOUPE. [səkup]
"Saucer." The Standard-French is soucoupe.

Secoupe may be due to simple dissimilation.

SEGRET. [səgre]
"Secret." The Standard-French is secret.


SERCHER or CERCHER. [sεʁʃεʁ]
"To look for," "to seek." The Standard-French form is chercher.

For a discussion of the variations between chercher and cercher -- and even between chercher and cercery--see Thurot, I, 12, and II, 213, 392.
Sercher or cercher is found in the dialects of the provinces of Anjou, Bas-Maine, Berry, Nivernais, and Normandie.

SERDINE. [serdin]
"Sardine." The Standard-French is sardine.

Cf. sarmon, etc., supra.

Serdine is found in the dialect of the province of Anjou.

SI. [si]  
"As (in a comparison, etc.)." The Standard-French is aussi. For example, one says: Il ne fait pas si chaud que hier, "It is not as warm as yesterday."

Si for aussi is found in the dialect of Anjou.

SI TELLEMENT. [sitel'mes]  
"As," "as much as..."

Si tellement is a pleonasm, found as well in Anjou, Auvergne, Berry, Lorraine, Lyonais, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléansais, and Switzerland.

SIAU. [sjo]  
"Bucket," "pail." The Standard-French is seau.

Seau was once disyllabic. See Thuot, I, 512; II, 128. See also Sainéan. 91.

Siau is common in the dialects of Anjou, Auvergne, Berry, Bourgonais, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Champagne, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléans, Picardie, Saintonge, Switzerland, and Touraine.

SIMINAIRE. [siminer]  
"Seminary." The Standard-French is séminaire.

Siminaire is due to vowel harmony: e - i becomes i - i.

Siminaire is found in the dialect of the province of Orléans.

SIRURGIEN. [sirurgien]  
"Surgeon." The Standard-French is chirurgien.

Sirurgien shows dissilation of the initial consonant in the Standard French chirurgien. The r in sirurgien is frequently dropped in hasty speech.
SOUBRIQUET. [s ubr i ke 의사][Nickname.] The Standard-French is sobricuet.

In the sixteenth century the distinction between o and ou in certain positions was not marked. Cf. Thurot, I, 244.

Soubriquet is found in Anjou, Normandie, and Orléans.

SOULAISON. [su l oz 8 의사] "Drunkenness," "drinking bout." The Standard-French is soulierie.

SOURIS-CHAUNE. [su r i s 6 d 의사] "A bat (mammal)." The Standard-French is chauve-souris.

Chauve-souris become souris-chaude by folk etymology. Albert Dauzat has an interesting discussion of this shift in his La Géographie Linguistique (Paris, 1922), page 77.

Souris-chaude is still found in Anjou, Aunis, Bas-Maine, Berry, Bretagne, Champagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Picardie, Poitou, Saintonge, and Touraine.

SOUYER. [s u je 의사] "Shoe." The Standard-French is soulier.

Soyer was the pronunciation of the common people in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth century. It still persists in the dialects. See Thurot, II, 233-299, and Sainéan, 93.

SUPERSTITIEUX, -EUSE. [s up er ti s j o 의사] "Superstitious." The Standard-French is superstitieux-euse.

SUPERITION. [s up er ti s j o 의사] "Superstition." The Standard-French is superstition.

Both superstition and superstitieux, supra, are found in the dialect of Normandie.

SOUCI. [s us i 의사] "Eyebrow." The Standard-French is sourcil.

The in sourcil was mute in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. See Thurot, II, 144. The r may have been dropped through confusion with Standard French souci, "care," Wworry." However, the dropping of r before a consonant was very common in early modern French. See Warburton, Evolution, p. 145.
TABILIER. [tabilje]  
"Apron." The Standard-French is tablier.

In the popular speech of Paris one hears tablier for tablier, express for express, etc. On Tablier, see Nyrop, I, 436. But tablier looks like a case of analogy: cf. mobilier, etc. Canadian-French has tablier as well as tablier.

TAIRIR. [terir]  
"To dry," "to drain." The Standard-French is tairir.

For the earlier pronunciation of tairir, see Thurot, I, 10.

Tairir is found in Berry, Nivernais, and Orléans.

TAPOCHEIR. [tapose]  
"To slap," "to strike."

Tapocher is a combination of Standard-French taper, "to slap," etc., and talocher, "to cuff," etc.

TAQUET. [takje]  
"A hook or a small bar used to lock doors." In Standard-French taquet is a nautical term signifying "the pin (of a capstan)."

TE DEUM. [tedeum]  
Chanter un Te Deum means "to Thank God."

Te Deum are the first words of the Latin hymn of thanks, "Te Deum laudamus," of the Roman Catholic liturgy.

In popular French, "chanter un te deum raboteux" means "to receive a beating with a stick."

TÊTE D’OREILLER. [teedoreje]  
"Pillow slip," "pillow case." The Standard-French is taie d’oreiller.

The substitution of the familiar tête for the unfamiliar taie is an instance of folk etymology.

Tête d’oreiller is found in Anjou, Ardenne, Bourgogne, Lyonnais, Maine, Normandie, and Orléans.
TI. [ti] 
TI is an anological form derived from the third person singular, a-t-il? This form, found also in the affirmative, seems to have originated in Paris in the seventeenth and later penetrated into the provinces. Cf. Sainéan, 101, and Gaston Paris, Mélanges Linguistiques, 276-280.

TI is found in the dialects of Anjou, Ardenne, Bas-Maine, Berry, Normandie, Nivernais, and Orléans.

TIMEUR. [t'mo] 
"Tumor." The Standard-French is tumeur.

The unrounding of the u is common in all of the dialects.

Timeur is found in the dialects of Normandie and Touraine.

TIRAILLE. [t'il] 
"Tendon," "hard part of meat," and, by extension, "any tough meat."

Standard-French tirailleur means "to pull about," "to tug," "to twitch," etc.

Tiraille is used with the above signification in Anjou, Orléans, and Poitou.

TISONIER. [t'z0'ne] 
"to tease," "to annoy." The Standard-French equivalent is agacer.

In Standard-French un tisonnier is "a poker."

TIT, TITE. [t, tit] 
"Little," "small." The Standard-French is petit, petite.

TOILETTER (SE). [tw'l'te] 
"To dress up," "to prepare to go out." The Standard-French is faire sa toilette.

Se toiletter is found in Anjou, Berry, and Lyonnais.

TOUJOURS. [toujou] 
"Always," "forever." The Standard-French is toujours.

Henri Estienne (1582) said "le peuple prononce toujou." Milleran (1692), Mounillon (1754), Villecomte (1751), Féraut (1761), and Boulliette (1760), agree that the r "ne se prononce que très rarement." Cf. Thurot, II, 83.

Toujours replaces toujours in Anjou, Berry, Champagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléans, and Touraine.
TRAIINE (À LA). [a/lətrɛ̃]
"In disorder," "out of place." The Standard French is en désordre or hors de place.

À la traine is derived from Standard-French trainer, "to drag," etc.

TRÂLÈE. [tʁalɛ]
"A long line," "a succession of ...(as children)."

Trâlée is formed from trâle, which derives in turn from English trawl, a buoyed line used in fishing, having short lines with baited hooks attached at intervals. See the New English Dictionary, under trawl.

In the speech of the Southern United States a trawl-line is usually known as a trot-line.

Trâlée is found in Anjou, Aunis, Bas-Maine, Nivernais, Picardie, Poitou, Saintonge, and Switzerland.

TRAVARSE. [travarse]
"To traverse." The Standard-French is traverser.

Cf. serdine, sarmon, etc., supra, for similar changes.

TRIBORD À BABORD (DE). [dʁi̯bɔʁa bɔ̃bɔʁ]
"From one side to the other." Literally, "from starboard to larboard."

TRICOLER. [tri.kɔlɛ̃]
"To stagger," "to reel." The Standard-French equivalents are chanceler and tituber.

Tricoler is perhaps a blend of chanceler, "to stagger," and tricoter (des jambes), "to dance." Or it may be a blend of tricoter and chanceler.

TROTTE. [tʁɔt]
"Trot." The Standard-French is trot.

For shift in gender see Brunot, Précis, pages 288-291.
VACANCE. [vaskas]
"Vacation," "holiday." The Standard French is always plural, les vacances.

VACHE ESPAGNOL. [vash-espanyol]
Parler français comme une vache espagnol, "to speak French very badly," "to 'murder' the French language."

Literally, "to speak French like a Spanish cow." "The usual explanation of this strange and apparently absurd comparison is that it is a corruption of comme un Basque espagnol. The Basques, especially those on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, find French very difficult to acquire, owing to the fact that their language is quite different from the Romance tongues." See Kastner and Marks, op. cit., p. 376.

VAILLANT. [vay'st]
"Industriously," "in good health," "just fine." The Standard French is bien portant, etc.

In Standard French vaillant means "valiant," "brave."

Vaillant is found in Hainaut, Normandie, Picardie, Saintonge, and Wallonie.

VARMINE. [varmin]
"Vermin," "rabble." The Standard-French is vermine.

Cf. sarmon, etc., supra.

Varmine is found in Berry, Bourgogne, Nivernais, Saintonge, and Touraine.

VAVITE. [vavit]
"Diarrhea."

Vavite is found in Anjou, Aunis, Bretagne, Champagne, and Normandie.

VEILLÉE. [veje]
"An evening party." The Standard-French is soirée.

VEILLER. [veje]
"To spend the evening with." It is found in Anjou, Berry, and Nivernais.
VENGERDI. [vendardi;]
"Friday." The Standard-French is vendredi.

Vendredi for vendredi shows metathesis of the r.

Vendredi is found in Anjou, Berry, Bretagne, Maine, Nivernais, Normandie, Orléanais, Picardie, and Touraine.

VERRURE. [verryr]
"Ward." The Standard-French is verrue.

Verrue is due probably to analogy with words like serrure, etc.

Verrue replaces verrue in Anjou, Berry, Bretagne, Nivernais, Normandie, Orleans, and Touraine.

VIEIL'ZIR. [vjeizir]
"To grow old." The Standard-French is vieillir.

Vieillir is probably due to analogy.

VIREBREQUIN. [virbrakej]
"A brace used for holding the bit in boring a hole." The Standard French is vilebrequin.

Virebrequin shows assimilation of l - r to r - r.

Virebrequin used in Bas-Maine, Berry, Lyonnais, Nivernais, Normandie, Saintonge, is also found in the French dialect of Switzerland.

VOLER. [volje]
"A flock of birds." The Standard-French is volée.

Volier is found in Bas-Maine, Normandie, and Orléans.

V OUDERIEZ-VOUS. [vyduarjevoj]
The Standard French is voudriez-vous, "would you like?"

The medial e in voudriez is probably due to analogy of parleriez and similar verbal forms. But see Nyrop, I, 436, on the intercalation of weak "e."

Cf. tablier, supra.

Voudriez-vous, or vous voudriez, is found in Berry, Nivernais, and, I am sure, elsewhere.
VOYAGE. [vwa'je]  
"A truck-load," "a wagon-load," etc. The Standard French is charge or charretée.

Standard French voyage means "a voyage," "a trip."

VUE DE NEZ (à). [vudne]  
"Approximately," "at a glance," etc. Literally, "by the sight of the nose."
1. [i]

J'y ai dit for Standard French je lui ai dit, "I have told him."

I replaces lui in Anjou, Berry, Nivernais, and Switzerland.
ZÉRO. [Zero]
"A worthless man." Literally, "a zero."

ZIGUE. [Zig]
"Fellow," "pal." C'est un bon zigue, "he's a good fellow."

Cf. Kastner and Marks, 368, and Sainéan, 364.
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