

a **FREQUENCY** dictionary of
FRENCH

Deryle Lonsdale and Yvon Le Bras

- Practical: the top 5,000 most frequently used French words
- Learner friendly: gives you the core vocabulary for French quickly
- Useful: 27 thematic boxes give the top words for a specific topic

A Frequency Dictionary of French

A Frequency Dictionary of French is an invaluable tool for all learners of French, providing a list of the 5000 most frequently used words in the language.

Based on a 23-million-word corpus of French which includes written and spoken material both from France and overseas, this dictionary provides the user with detailed information for each of the 5000 entries, including English equivalents, a sample sentence, its English translation, usage statistics, and an indication of register variation.

Users can access the top 5000 words either through the main frequency listing or through an alphabetical index. Throughout the frequency listing there are thematically organized lists of the top words from a variety of key topics such as sports, weather, clothing, and family terms.

An engaging and highly useful resource, the *Frequency Dictionary of French* will enable students of all levels to get the most out of their study of French vocabulary.

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Core vocabulary for learners

Deryle Lonsdale and Yvon Le Bras

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Series preface

There is a growing consensus that frequency information has a role to play in language learning. Data derived from corpora allows the frequency of individual words and phrases in a language to be determined. That information may then be incorporated into language learning. In this series, the frequency of words in large corpora is presented to learners to allow them to use frequency as a guide in their learning. In providing such a resource, we are both bringing students closer to real language (as opposed to textbook language, which often distorts the frequencies of features in a language, see Ljung 1990) and providing the possibility for students to use frequency as a guide for vocabulary learning. In addition we are providing information on differences between frequencies in spoken and written language as well as, from time to time, frequencies specific to certain genres.

Why should one do this? Nation (1990) has shown that the 4,000–5,000 most frequent words account for up to 95 per cent of a written text and the 1,000 most frequent words account for 85 per cent of speech. While Nation's results were for English, they do at least present the possibility that, by allowing frequency to be a general guide to vocabulary learning, one task facing learners – to acquire a lexicon which will serve them well on most occasions most of the time – could be achieved quite easily. While frequency alone may never act as the sole guide for a learner, it is nonetheless a very good guide, and one which may produce rapid results. In short, it seems rational to prioritize learning the words one is likely to hear and use most often. That is the philosophy behind this series of dictionaries.

The information in these dictionaries is presented in a number of formats to allow users to access the data in different ways. So, for example, if you would prefer not to simply drill down through the word frequency list, but would rather focus on verbs, the part of speech index will allow you to focus on just the most frequent verbs. Given that verbs typically account for 20 per cent of all words in a language, this may be a good strategy. Also, a focus on function words may be equally rewarding – 60 per cent of speech in English is composed of a mere 50 function words.

We also hope that the series provides information of use to the language teacher. The idea that frequency information may have a role to play in syllabus design is not new (see, for example, Sinclair and Renouf 1988). However, to date it has been difficult for those teaching languages other than English to use frequency information in syllabus design because of a lack of data. While English has long been well provided with such data, there has been a relative paucity of such material for other languages. This series aims to provide such information so that the benefits of the use of frequency information in syllabus design can be explored for languages other than English.

We are not claiming, of course, that frequency information should be used slavishly. It would be a pity if teachers and students failed to notice important generalizations across the lexis presented in these dictionaries. So, for example, where one pronoun is more frequent than another, it would be problematic if a student felt they had learned all pronouns when

they had learned only the most frequent pronoun. Our response to such issues in this series is to provide indexes to the data from a number of perspectives. So, for example, a student working down the frequency list who encounters a pronoun can switch to the part of speech list to see what other pronouns there are in the dictionary and what their frequencies are. In short, by using the lists in combination a student or teacher should be able to focus on specific words and groups of words. Such a use of the data presented here is to be encouraged.

Tony McEnery and Paul Rayson
Lancaster, 2005

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Abbreviations

Categories

adj	adjective
adv	adverb
conj	conjunction
det	determiner
intj	interjection
n	noun
nadj	noun/adjective
prep	preposition
pro	pronoun
v	verb

Example

1026	lourd	<i>adj</i>	heavy
1071	certainement	<i>adv</i>	certainly
528	puisque	<i>conj</i>	since
214	votre	<i>det</i>	your
889	eh	<i>intj</i>	er, um, uh
802	absence	<i>nf</i>	absence
4614	insensé	<i>nadj</i>	insane
389	parmi	<i>prep</i>	among
522	lui-même	<i>pro</i>	himself
1014	confirmer	<i>v</i>	to confirm

Features on categories

f	feminine
i	invariable
m	masculine
pl	plural
(f)	no distinct feminine
(pl)	no distinct plural

Example

1011	armée	<i>nf</i>	army
1324	après-midi	<i>nmi</i>	afternoon
707	signe	<i>nm</i>	sign
3654	dépens	<i>nmpl</i>	expense
3770	apte	<i>adj(f)</i>	capable
3901	croix	<i>nf(pl)</i>	cross

Introduction

The value of a frequency dictionary for French

Today French is the second most taught and widespread second language globally, behind English. Yet, surprisingly, there is no current corpus-based frequency dictionary of the French language. The present dictionary is meant to address this shortcoming, and is part of a series that includes other highly useful dictionaries for Spanish (Davies, 2006) and Portuguese (Davies & Preto-Bay, 2008). As such it is similar in intent, approach, structure, and content to its predecessors. As noted below, some modifications have also been made to make it more usable for English speakers, who do constitute the largest group of speakers on the planet.

The purpose for this book is to prepare students of French for the words that they are most likely to encounter in the “real world”. It is meant to help alleviate the phenomenon encountered all too often in dictionaries and language primers where word lists are introduced based on intuitive or unverifiable notions of which words might conceivably be most useful for students to acquire, and in which order. The dictionary is designed primarily as a reference work which could be used in concert with standard classroom curricular materials or used on an individual study basis. Ideas on how to carry out this integration have been noted in the previous dictionaries noted above.

Contents of the dictionary

This is first and foremost a frequency dictionary. The principal information concerns the 5,000 most frequent words in French as determined in the process described below. This information is arranged in three different formats: (i) a main frequency listing, which begins with the most frequent word (with associated information) followed by the next most frequent word, and so forth; (ii) an alphabetical index of these words, and (iii) a frequency listing of the words organized by part of speech, and (iv) thematic lists grouping some of the words into related

semantic classes. Each of the entries in the main frequency listing contains the word itself, its part(s) of speech (e.g. noun, verb, adjective, etc.), a context reflecting its actual usage previously in French, an English translation of that context, and summary statistical information about the usage of that word. Some or all of this information is likely to be highly useful for language learners in different settings.

The vocabulary itself was derived from a corpus, or body, of French texts. The corpus we collected was assembled specifically for this work and totals millions of words, half of them reflecting transcriptions of spoken French and the other half written French texts. Since the dictionary is focused primarily on frequency and usage, the words do not have associated with them any pronunciation guides, etymological history, or domain-specific usage information. The dictionary is also focused on single words, which is a crucial but not exclusive consideration in language learning; to extensively address fixed word expressions such as collocations and idioms would be beyond the scope of this dictionary.

The dictionary, then, is designed as an instrument for helping students acquire a core vocabulary of French words in various ways, including based on their observed frequency in recent French language usage. The versatility in its organization should presumably allow its use in a wide range of language learning scenarios.

Previous frequency dictionaries for French

French dictionaries are plentiful and widely varied in content, so one might wonder whether another dictionary is necessary. A short survey of existing dictionaries should suffice to illustrate why this one was developed.

Two landmark frequency dictionaries have been produced for French. One (Henmon 1924) was based on 400,000 words of text, and the other (Juilland *et al.* 1970) derives from a study of 500,000 words.

Information on the words contained in those lists, though, was minimal, and the ability to handle more sizable corpora has since – of course – been vastly improved with computer technology.

Other word reference lists have been developed largely for scholarly purposes and hence not very accessible to the average learner. Brunet (1981) focuses on development of French vocabulary over time based on the superb *Trésor de la Langue Française* (Imbs 1971-1994). Beauchemin *et al.* (1992) focus only on the French spoken in Quebec. All of these resources require some effort to use effectively.

Some lexical resources are at the disposal of French language learners through the Internet, such as the ARTFL FRANTEXT and TLFi resources. The subscription costs and on-line access methods are sometimes less practical than having a reasonably sized dictionary like this one at one's fingertips.

Finally, some helpful recent beginner dictionaries exist, though each has its own limitations. Recent ones by Oxford University Press (2006), Living Language (Lazare 1992), and Dover Publications (Buxbaum 2001) list from 1001 to 20,000 “most useful” words but give no rationale for how they were selected. Another venerable work by Gougenheim (1958) lists 3500 basic French words with related information including definitions, but which are entirely in French and hence challenging for the beginner.

Our dictionary seeks to combine the best from this tradition of French lexical research while at the same time avoiding these shortcomings. Its presentation design and the rationale and methodology for selecting the contents reflect what we believe to be the state of the art in corpus research, text processing, and lexicography.

The corpus and its annotation

Our dictionary is derived from a corpus of some 23,000,000 French words that have been assembled from a wide variety of sources. As mentioned above, half of this total reflects a collection of transcriptions from oral or spoken French, while the other half reflects French in its textual or written form. Reflecting a desire to make our dictionary a modern representation of the French language, we have included no materials that date before the year 1950.

We did not try to proportion our data based on geographical region or demographics, but we did try

to achieve some balance across genres; however, this balance is not perfect. It is also important to note that some of our content from particular sources was exhaustive whereas in other cases it was selectively or randomly sampled; in other words, only parts of the material were used because there was too much content and hence the risk of skewing coverage of particular areas.

The spoken text portion of the corpus was made up of approximately 11.5 million words. These words were pulled from such various forms such as transcripts of governmental debates/hearings, telephone calls, and face-to-face dialogues. There were also transcripts of interviews with writers, entertainment figures, business leaders, athletes, academicians and other media personnel. And finally we made use of movie scripts/subtitles and theatrical plays.

The written text portion of the corpus was also made up of roughly 11.5 million words. This part of the corpus was assembled from newswire stories, daily and weekly newspapers, newsletters, bulletins, business correspondence, and technical manuals. Magazines such as popular science and other technical publications were used. We also targeted different genres of literature such as fiction/nonfiction essays, memoirs, novels and more.

Table 1 gives a more detailed listing of the composition of the corpus.

Corpus standardization and annotation

Collection of the corpus involved much work in what has been called corpus standardization or text preprocessing. Given the wide range of sources for the corpus, they involved many different file types, character encodings, and formatting conventions. For example, the documents used a wide range of character representations and formats such as EBCDIC, MACROMAN, ISO, UTF-8, and HTML. In many cases unneeded material such as images, advertisements, or templatic information had to be stripped out, a process called document scrubbing.

Each type of transcription or text document was then processed so that the paragraphs, sentences, words, and characters were identified and encoded in a standard way to enable further processing, a process called tokenization. The scrubbing and tokenization processes involve linguistic issues that had to be addressed, such as deciding on how to break up

Table 1 Composition of 23 million word French corpus

	<i>Approx. # of words</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sources</i>
Spoken			
	175,000	Conversations	3
	3,750,000	Canadian Hansard	4
	3,020,000	Misc. interviews/transcripts	5
	1,000,000	European Union parliamentary debates	6
	855,000	Telephone conversations	7
	470,000	Theatre dialogue/monologue	8
	2,230,000	Film subtitles	9
TOTAL	11,500,000		
Written			
	3,000,000	Newswire stories	10
	2,015,000	Newspaper stories	11
	4,734,000	Literature (fiction, non-fiction)	12
	434,000	Popular science magazine articles	13
	1,317,000	Newsletters, tech reports, user manuals	14
TOTAL	11,500,000		
GRAND TOTAL	23,000,000		

³ The French portion of the C-ORAL-ROM corpus (Cresti & Moneglia 2005).

⁴ Aligned Hansards of the 36th Parliament of Canada; for more information consult <http://www.isi.edu/natural-language/download/hansard/>.

⁵ Miscellaneous transcripts of interviews with various business, political, artistic, and academic personalities mined from hundreds of Internet sites. Many were from media sites such as French television studios (e.g. www.tf1.fr and www.france2.fr), publishing houses (www.lanergan.fr), popular culture websites (e.g. www.evene.fr), and business information portals (e.g. <http://www.journaldunet.com>).

⁶ A small random sampling from the French portion of the Multilingual Corpora for Cooperation (MLCC) corpus. See resource W0023 at www.elda.fr.

⁷ Aligned transcribed training data from the ESTER Phase 2 evaluation campaign; downloaded from <http://www.irisa.fr/metiss/guig/ester/>.

⁸ A small random sampling of extracts from theatrical works posted at various sites including www.leproscenium.fr.

⁹ Selected portions of several film subtitles from Jörg Tiedemann's OPUS corpus; downloaded from <http://urd.let.rug.nl/tiedeman/OPUS/OpenSubtitles.php>.

¹⁰ A tiny random sampling of stories from the French GigaWord corpus; for more information see <http://www ldc.upenn.edu/Catalog/CatalogEntry.jsp?catalogId=LDC2006T17>.

¹¹ A sampling from newspaper articles on the Internet from journalism sites throughout the French-speaking world (e.g. www.lemonde.fr, www.ledevoir.com).

¹² Samples and complete short works of fiction and non-fiction works from various publishing houses (e.g. www.edition-grasset.fr, www.lanergan.fr) and Web virtual libraries (e.g. www.gutenberg.org).

¹³ A variety of articles from popular science magazine sites on the Internet (e.g. www.pourlascience.com, www.larecherche.com, etc.).

¹⁴ A variety of technical report and newsletter articles including weather bulletins, user manuals, business newsletters, and banking correspondence. Some of these materials are sampled from the French portions of the European Corpus Initiative (see <http://www ldc.upenn.edu/Catalog/CatalogEntry.jsp?catalogId=LDC2006T17>).

words separated by hyphens (dis-moi vs. week-end) and apostrophes (l'homme vs. aujourd'hui). Some documents had accented upper letters whereas others did not, so the process of case folding – or reducing capitalized words to their lower-case form – was also nontrivial. Many special symbols including degree signs, ellipsis punctuation, currency symbols, bullets, and dots also required standardization. To perform all of this work we used several file conversion programs as well as our own Perl scripts, Unix tools (e.g. make, awk, grep, sort, uniq, join, comm), and SGML/HTML/XML parsers.

Once the corpus was standardized, it was then necessary for us to assign to each word its part of speech; in other words, whether it functions as a noun, a verb, an adjective, and so forth. Currently there are about a dozen different part of speech taggers for the French language, each with its own theoretical framework, implementation approach, and set of tag encodings to flag the relevant parts of speech for each word. In this work we installed and tested several of these taggers. In our case we found that each tagger had its own strengths and weaknesses and that by combining several of them and merging the results in a postprocessing stage we could create our own tagging procedure and tagset to produce the best results for our purpose. We also performed a certain amount of editing and correcting tagging results by hand for the most common tagging errors, though for the entire corpus a thorough examination of each word would have been prohibitively time-consuming and costly.

It was also necessary to perform a morphological analysis of each word in the corpus to find its base form, or lemma. For example, the second word in the sentence “Je suis heureux.” is a verb conjugation of the verb “être”, which is its base form or lemma. Similarly, pronouns with regular inflections (e.g. “il” to “ils”), adjectives, and determiners with variant forms were combined together. The lemmatization process was necessary for our frequency computations, to be described below. Various lemmatization programs exist for French, and in fact some of them perform both part of speech tagging and lemmatization at the same time. In this stage, too, there were challenges that we had to overcome. For example, many words are morphologically ambiguous, having several possible lemmas, such as the verb form “suis” having both “être” and “suivre” as possible lemmas,

depending on the particular instance. Another difficulty is deciding when non-finite forms (i.e. past and present participles and infinitives) function more as verbs or as other parts of speech (especially nouns, adjectives). Again we found that combining some of the most popular programs and postprocessing the results ended up being the most helpful for our purposes.

Target vocabulary identification and description

With the whole corpus standardized and annotated, it was possible to compute word frequencies and identify the most-used words. Counting words in a corpus can be done in several ways. We have chosen to collapse all of the variant forms of the same word and sum them up together. For example, the word “pour” is a conjunction or preposition and occurs in two other forms across the corpus: “Pour” and “POUR”. Summing up all occurrences of the variant forms of this word we arrive at a total count of 151,709. Similarly, plural forms of nouns are normally reduced to their singular form, verb conjugations are reduced to their infinitive form, and inflected adjectives are reduced to the masculine singular form, as is done in other French dictionaries. For example, throughout the corpus there are 25 different forms of the verb “déterminer” including inflections and variant forms such as “déterminerait”, “détermine”, “déterminons”, and “Déterminez”; all of these were combined with their counts into the infinitive form.

Our target vocabulary list is thus formed from the top 5000 scoring lemmas in the corpus. In identifying these top 5000 lemmas, some items (such as proper nouns and punctuation) were rejected. However, one more refinement was necessary in identifying the top 5000 words. Experience in corpus linguistics has shown that the raw frequency count for all variants of a word turns out not to be the best measure of its usefulness. Consideration must be made of how widely a word is spread across the different parts of a corpus.

Exactly quantifying how widely a word is spread across a document or corpus has been a thorny problem in corpus linguistics. If a given word occurs very frequently in one part of the corpus (e.g. the spoken part) but not elsewhere, it might be desirable to discount that word's raw frequency so that it becomes a little less “important” in comparison to

other less-frequent words. Literally dozens of approaches have been taken over the last decades to come up with workable solutions. One of the most promising, and the one used in the compilation of this book, is called the “deviation of proportions”, or DP (Gries, 2008).

The DP measure looks at the proportion of a term’s occurrence across various “slices” of a corpus, taking into account the size of each slice. Each word’s final calculation involves three steps: (i) summing up all of the occurrences of that word’s for each slice and normalizing it against that word’s overall frequency in the whole corpus, called the “observed proportion”; (ii) normalizing each corpus slice with respect to the size of the whole corpus, called the “expected proportion”; (iii) computing the absolute difference between observed and expected proportions, summing them up, and dividing by 2. The result is a measure between 0 and 1, where 0 means the word is distributed evenly across the corpus slices and 1 means it is restricted to narrow parts of the corpus.

While helpful in describing word distribution across a corpus, the DP measure is only one metric, and for the purposes of this dictionary it was necessary to combine it with the raw frequency. Thus we computed, for each lemma, its frequency divided by its DP. The result determined the ranking of each lemma and hence its final appearance and relative order in the top 5000 words in the vocabulary. For example, all forms of the word “avoir” sum up to a frequency of 405,020 and its DP score is 0.11533. Its ranking score is thus $405020/0.115363$, or 3,510,831.029. This is the sixth highest score among all of the lemmas, so this word places sixth in the ranked list.

Finally, the DP values are somewhat unwieldy as long numbers behind a decimal point. To solve this problem we mapped these values to a much more intuitive set of integers ranging from about 27 to 100. These numbers are called dispersion codes. The mathematical calculation for obtaining a dispersion code from its corresponding DP measure involves an exponential function: $100 \cdot \exp^{-DP}$. Values approaching 100 indicate that the word is quite evenly distributed across the corpus; values below 50 indicate words that are limited to only certain narrow portions of the corpus.

Though these computations are somewhat technical, the general intuition is that the words

in this dictionary are ranked by the summed frequency of all of their variant forms, tempered by how well they are spread across various portions of the corpus.

Once the terms were identified, additional information had to be collected to construct the associated entries.

Developing associated information

Providing parts of speech was done through a combination of automatic and manual methods. The values were derived from (i) the part of speech tags provided from the lemmatization process described above; (ii) popular lexical databases for French lexical information (e.g. BDLEX¹); and (iii) hand-editing of the merged and accumulated results.

Glossing the terms was a completely manual effort. An intuitive effort was made to give as much of the core meaning(s) as possible while at the same time avoiding the temptation to be exhaustive.

The next stage involved finding a suitable usage context for each word. In each case the usage context comes from the corpus itself, so that it represents an illustration of natural French, the way a French-speaking person would use the word. Equally important was the need to find contexts that were clear, short, self-contained, and indicative of the core meaning of the word. Ideally, the contexts should also contain as few words as possible that are not covered in the dictionary elsewhere. To find the contexts, a computer-generated list of possible contexts was prepared for each word, and then scored automatically according to these criteria. We then manually chose from among these lists the best context for each word.

Like glossing, generating English translations for the usage contexts was also a human effort. Each context was taken in isolation and, often using the English glosses that had been prepared, a translation was entered manually. Some texts already had English translations from previous work and hence could have been extracted manually using word-alignment techniques, but we purposely chose to not use these techniques so as to assure that the translations were “fresh” in each instance.

¹ See http://www.irit.fr/PERSONNEL/SAMOVA/decalmes/IHMPT/ress_ling.v1/rbdlex_en.php.

Finally, we compiled the thematic lists. In each case the content of the list was done using a combination of automatic and manual techniques. For semantic subject areas (e.g. food and weather terms) hierarchical lexical databases (e.g. French WordNet²) were used to locate the terms' position in a taxonomy of semantic field areas. A parallel effort of hand-selecting relevant terms was also carried out, and the results were merged together.

All of these results have been combined into a comprehensive database (we used both MySQL and Microsoft Access) that enables versatile retrieval of relevant information.

In conclusion, this dictionary is calibrated to the learners' needs, and organized in such a way that is easy for the reader. Corpus linguistics is at the core of the effort, but a wide array of human skills and computational linguistic techniques were vital in the process.

The main frequency index

The frequency index is the main portion of this dictionary: it contains a ranked list of the top 5000 lemmas in French, starting with the highest-scoring one and progressing to the lowest-scoring word. Each entry has the following information:

ranked score (1, 2, 3...), headword, part(s) of speech, English gloss, sample context, English translation of sample context, dispersion value, raw frequency total, indication of register variation

For example, here is the entry for the word “aimer”:

242

- aimer v to like, love
- tu sais que je t'aime
- you know I love you
- 71 | 10085 –n

This entry shows that the word (and all of its related forms) ranks 242nd among all French words in terms of combined frequency and dispersion. The part-of-speech code shows that it's a verb. Two possible English glosses are “to like” and “to love”. One context from the corpus is shown, which uses one of

the related forms of this verb: “aime”. An English translation for the usage context then appears. Next, the number “71” flags the dispersion value for the word on a scale from 27 to 100; the word and its forms are reasonably evenly spread across the corpus. The number “10085” indicates the raw frequency, or how many times the word and its related forms occur in the corpus. Finally, a register code –n indicates that this word is noticeably infrequent in nonfiction.

Here are some additional notes for the items appearing in the entries.

The part(s) of speech

Several categories have been combined to increase readability. For example, *nadj* signifies a word that can be either a noun or an adjective. Marking for major features is also provided, such as for gender (*nm* for masculine, *nf* for feminine), number (*pl* for non-distinct plurals), and invariable words that don't inflect (e.g. *adji*). Some nouns have both genders. In this dictionary participles that have drifted semantically from their core meaning, or that have acquired a status that makes them more like adjectives or nouns, have been listed separately. Examples of such words include “reçu (receipt)”, “fabricant (manufacturer)”, and “âgé (old)”.

The English gloss

The gloss is meant to be indicative only – it's not a complete listing of all possibilities. This is not an exhaustive bilingual dictionary. Many of these words also participate in idioms, fixed expressions, collocations, or multi-word expressions. These meanings are not included in the glosses since the focus is on single words. The glosses are written in standard American English. In certain parts of the dictionary (e.g. in the thematic lists) only shortened forms of the glosses are used.

The French usage context

As noted above, all of the usage contexts come from the corpus itself. In selecting them the goal was to find contexts that illustrate clearly the core meaning of the word as concisely as possible. Contexts will sometimes unavoidably include words that are not in the top 5000 words, as well as occasional idiomatic usages. The contexts are taken verbatim, with only very infrequent correction (e.g. spelling errors). Capitalization is (for the most part) neutralized to improve readability. Sometimes the contexts are not always grammatically correct, especially when taken

² See <http://www.illc.uva.nl/EuroWordNet/>.

from a spoken language transcript where speech errors, non-standard usage, and non-prescribed forms are common (e.g. “j’sais pas” vs. “je ne sais pas”). Finally, the contexts reflect real-world usage, and hence may not always be factually or politically correct. No editorial endorsement or philosophical conclusions should be ascribed to the authors on the basis of the contexts used.

The English translation of the context

Translations are rendered into American English, with it attendant spelling and vocabulary choices. An attempt was made to project the register, style, and structure of the source context into its translation. However, translations were focused more on meaning than structure, so some translations are fairly loose and sometimes creative. On occasion a translation may involve a word whose part of speech is different than its related word appearing in the English gloss. Since the glosses are only meant to be indicative and not exhaustive, the translations may involve words not shown in the glosses, but usually the relationship is readily apparent. Sometimes idiomatic usages or collocations may be used in a translation to show how flexibly the word can be used. It is important to note that the contexts were translated in standalone fashion. Since the context was isolated from its surrounding material before translation, reference of pronouns, articles, etc. is not guaranteed to perfectly match the meanings in the source documents. For example, a context “Je lui téléphone” might either be translated “I’m telephoning him” or “I’m telephoning her”. Clearly one translation would be most appropriate to the context when viewed in its original source file, but to supply such is not necessarily our intention here.

The statistical and register information

The last line of each entry has two numbers divided by a vertical bar. The first is the dispersion value discussed above. The second is the raw frequency count for all of the variants of the entry’s headword. Some words also have a register code that specifies the word’s distribution across registers. The three registers and their codes are spoken (**±s**), literature (**±l**), and non-fiction (**±n**). A positive value for some register means that the word occurs in the top 5% of

the expected frequencies for the words in that register, when compared against the other two registers. Conversely, a negative value means that the word occurs in the bottom 5% of the expected frequencies for the words in that register. For example the first-person pronoun “je” has a **−n** register code, indicating that it occurs comparatively very infrequently in the nonfiction register. On the other hand, a very imagery-laden descriptive adverb like “brusquement” has the codes **+l** and **−s**, meaning that it is very infrequent in spoken language but very frequent in literature.

Thematic vocabulary (“call-out boxes”)

A number of thematically-grouped words are given in tables that are placed throughout the frequency index. These include lists of terms for such semantic classes as animals, body parts, foods, colors, nationalities, and professions. Other tables give data on grammatical questions (e.g. use of the pronoun “se”), word length, and variation of word usage across the three registers (spoken, literature, and nonfiction). When glosses appear in these lists, they may only represent a portion of the glosses given in the main frequency list. In addition, sometimes words are ambiguous in their meaning; for example, the word “poisson (fish)” is both an animal and a food. In cases where the word’s usage exhibits a clear preference for one sense over another, it will only appear in the list associated with the preferred sense. In other cases, though, where no clear preference exists, the word may appear in both relevant thematic lists.

Alphabetical and part of speech indexes

The alphabetical index gives an alphabetical listing of all of the words listed in the previous section. Each entry in this chapter includes: (1) the lemma (2) the part of speech (3) a basic English equivalent, and (4) the word’s score in this dictionary.

The part of speech index gives a listing of the words from the frequency index, this time arranged by “parts of speech”. Each category lists the lemmas by their score in decreasing frequency of occurrence. The alphabetical index can be used to link a given word with its score.

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Frequency index

rank frequency (501, 502 . . .), headword, part of speech, English equivalent

- sample sentence

range count | raw frequency total, indication of major register variation

- 1 **le** *det, pro* the; him, her, it, them
 - vive la politique, vive l'amour – *long live politics, long live love*89 | 2359662

2 **de** *det, prep* of, from, some, any
 - il ne rêve que d'argent et de plaisirs – *he only dreams of money and pleasure*88 | 1665907

3 **un** *adj, det, nm, pro* a, an, one
 - je me suis cassé un ongle – *I broke one of my fingernails*95 | 421500

4 **à** *prep* to, at, in
 - ils restent à l'école le plus longtemps possible – *they remain at school as long as possible*93 | 557546

5 **être** *nm, v* to be; being
 - tout le monde veut être beau – *everybody wants to be beautiful*91 | 514562

6 **et** *conj* and
 - et les larmes se remirent à couler – *and the tears started flowing again*93 | 364443

7 **en** *adv, prep, pro* in, by
 - je suis retournée en Espagne en septembre – *I returned to Spain in September*94 | 242952

8 **avoir** *nm, v* to have
 - on était six donc tu peux pas avoir une conversation – *there were six of us so you can't have a conversation*89 | 405020

9 **que** *adv, conj, pro* that, which, who, whom
 - c'est un soldat. mais que fait-il ici? – *it's a soldier. but what's he doing here?*88 | 348428

10 **pour** *prep* for, in order to
 - elle jouait pour gagner – *she played to win*93 | 151709

11 **dans** *prep* in, into, from
 - je reviendrai dans dix minutes – *I will return in 10 minutes*93 | 161033

12 **ce** *det, pro* this, that
 - je ne déteste pas cet homme – *I do not detest this man*87 | 307421

13 **il** *pro* he, it
 - allez voir s'il est blessé – *go see if he is injured*86 | 251585

14 **qui** *pro* who, whom
 - je ne sais pas à qui m'adresser – *I don't know who to talk to*89 | 160867

15 **ne** *adv* not
 - nous ne faisons pas du très bon travail – *we are not doing very good work*86 | 195309

16 **sur** *adj, prep* on, upon
 - t'avais une chance sur un million – *you had one chance in a million*92 | 97798
- | 1 Animals | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| animal 1002 M | animal | lion 5413 M |
| poisson 1616 M | fish | serpent 5574 M |
| chien 1744 M | dog | snake |
| cheval 2220 M | horse | puce 5788 F |
| oiseau 2435 M | bird | flea |
| bête 2591 F | beast | lapin 5833 M |
| vache 2768 F | cow | rabbit |
| chat 3138 M | cat | papillon 5979 M |
| monstre 3353 M | monster | butterfly |
| virus 3382 M | virus | dragon 6054 M |
| bœuf 3914 M | ox | dragon |
| | | chèvre 6074 F |
| | | nanny goat |
| | | saumon 6287 M |
| | | salmon |
| | | moule 6520 F |
| | | mussel |

- 17 se** *pro* oneself, himself, herself, itself, themselves
 • avec ce traité, le Japon se rapproche des Etats-Unis – *with this treaty, Japan brings itself closer to the U.S.*
 88 | 144707
- 18 pas** *adv, nm(pl)* not, n't; footstep
 • non, ne touchez pas! – *no, don't touch it!*
 83 | 161746
- 19 plus** *adv* more, no more
 • il est considérablement plus jeune que moi – *he's considerably younger than I am*
 90 | 85987
- 20 pouvoir** *nm, v* can, to be able to
 • tu peux jouer de la guitare électrique – *you can play electric guitar*
 90 | 78074
- 21 par** *prep* by
 • il s'y trouvait par hasard – *he found himself there by accident*
 87 | 99628
- 22 je** *pro* I
 • je suis contente de vous revoir – *I am happy to see you again*
 73 | 227259-n
- 23 avec** *prep* with
 • vous voulez aller au ciné avec moi? – *do you want to go to a movie with me?*
 91 | 66056
- 24 tout** *adv, det, nadj, pro* all, very
 • comme vous voyez, tout est propre – *as you see, everything is clean*
 86 | 95071
- 25 faire** *nm, v* to do, make
 • qu'est-ce qu'il fait? – *what's he doing?*
 85 | 99587
- 26 son** *det, nm* his, her, its; sound; bran
 • un ami ingénieur du son m'aide pour les arrangements – *a sound engineer friend of mine helped me with the arrangements*
 81 | 116681
- 27 mettre** *v* to put, place
 • je peux me mettre à votre table? – *may I sit at your table?*
 96 | 19654
- 28 autre** *det, nadj(f), pro* other
 • il y a un autre problème – *there's another problem*
 91 | 40519
- 29 on** *pro* one, we
 • on tire et on pose les questions ensuite – *we shoot first and ask questions later*
 80 | 87982
- 30 mais** *adv, conj, intj* but
 • je ne suis pas riche, mais je connais la vérité – *I'm not rich, but I know the truth*
 83 | 69661
- 31 nous** *pro* we, us
 • nous devons nous défendre nous-mêmes – *we must defend ourselves*
 78 | 89100
- 32 comme** *adv, conj* like, as
 • Tony et moi, on est comme des frères – *Tony and I, we're like brothers*
 87 | 49608
- 33 ou** *conj* or
 • il en reste du café ou pas? – *is there some coffee left or not?*
 86 | 49714
- 34 si** *adv, conj, nmi* if, whether
 • aujourd'hui, notre économie va si mal – *today our economy is going so poorly*
 87 | 46439
- 35 leur** *det, adj(f), pro* them, their, theirs
 • l'énergie solaire assurait leur survie – *solar energy assured their survival*
 87 | 39904
- 36 y** *adv, nmi, pro* there
 • c'est certain qu'on va y aller – *it's for certain that we'll be going there*
 83 | 55889
- 37 dire** *nm, v* to say
 • je décrochais le téléphone sans rien dire à personne – *I picked up the telephone receiver without saying anything to anyone*
 77 | 66657-n
- 38 elle** *pro* she, her
 • j'étais fou amoureux. elle m'aimait bien – *I was head-over-heels in love. she loved me a lot*
 78 | 66136
- 39 devoir** *nm, v* to have to, owe; duty
 • je dois travailler sans la moindre entrave – *I must work without the least bit of hindrance*
 83 | 46491
- 40 avant** *adji, adv, nm, prep* before
 • tu vas te pencher en avant – *you're going to lean forward*
 94 | 14109
- 41 deux** *det, nmi* two
 • il prend le train deux fois par semaine pour affaires – *he takes the train on business twice per week*
 87 | 31727
- 42 même** *adj(f), adv, pro* same, even, self
 • ils ne s'excusent même pas – *they don't even excuse themselves*
 85 | 37784
- 43 prendre** *v* to take
 • elle lui prit la main – *she took him by the hand*
 90 | 24323
- 44 aussi** *adv, conj* too, also, as
 • je rêvais aussi de beaucoup voyager – *I also dreamed of traveling a lot*
 88 | 26219
- 45 celui** *pro* that, the one, he, him
 • tu es celui que je respecte le plus – *you're the one I respect the most*
 87 | 28015
- 46 donner** *v* to give
 • j'aurais donné ma vie pour lui – *I would have given my life for him*
 90 | 19581

- 47 bien** *adj,i,adv,nm* well
 • tout va bien maintenant – *everything's going well now*
 81 | 39477
- 48 où** *adv,pro* where
 • on ne dit pas où il vit – *they aren't saying where he lives*
 87 | 27126
- 49 fois** *nf(pl)* time, times
 • lève la main une fois – *raise your hand one time*
 92 | 15724
- 50 vous** *pro* you
 • ici, vous avez une personnalité publique – *here, you are a public personality*
 65 | 77127-n +s
- 51 encore** *adv* again, yet
 • tu as encore menti à ta femme – *you lied once again to your wife*
 89 | 19772
- 52 nouveau** *adj,nm* new
 • il a construit une nouvelle vie ici – *he made a new life for himself here*
 88 | 22005
- 53 aller** *nm,v* to go
 • tu devrais aller te coucher, tu as l'air vanné – *you should go to bed, you look wiped out*
 73 | 50452
- 54 cela** *pro* that, it
 • cela demande de l'intégrité et du courage – *that requires integrity and courage*
 73 | 50891-n +s
- 55 entre** *prep* between
 • je marche entre les maisons – *I'm walking between the houses*
 86 | 23028
- 56 premier** *det,nadj* first
 • est-elle la première épouse, la deuxième? – *is she the first wife, the second one?*
 84 | 27061
- 57 vouloir** *nm,v* to want
 • tu veux faire ton chemin. c'est bien – *you want to continue on your way. that's OK*
 79 | 36467
- 58 déjà** *adv* already
 • les rues étaient déjà pleines de monde – *the streets were already full of people*
 93 | 11298
- 59 grand** *adv,nadj* great, big, tall
 • tu es plus grand que je pensais – *you're taller than I thought*
 87 | 21583
- 60 mon** *det* my
 • t'aurais pu rencontrer mon copain – *you could've met my buddy*
 70 | 55084-n
- 61 me** *pro* me, to me, myself
 • reviens me voir dans cinq ou six ans – *come back to see me in five or six years*
 65 | 63357-n
- 62 moins** *adj(i,pl),adv,nm(pl),prep* less
 • il avait moins d'excuses encore que ses complices – *he had even less excuses than his accomplices did*
 90 | 14730
- 63 aucun** *det,adj,pro* none, either, neither, not any
 • trop d'argent et aucun goût – *too much money and no taste*
 93 | 9641
- 64 lui** *pro* him, her
 • mais j'ai confiance qu'en lui – *but I have confidence in him*
 75 | 38286
- 65 temps** *nm(pl)* time
 • sur le plan spirituel, le temps n'existe pas – *on the spiritual level, time does not exist*
 86 | 20420
- 66 très** *adv* very
 • j'ai été bonne? très, très bonne – *was I good? very, very good*
 82 | 26324
- 67 savoir** *nm,v* to know
 • je ne savais plus quoi dire – *I didn't know what to say any more*
 78 | 32739
- 68 falloir** *v* to take, require, need
 • il ne faut pas être raciste, point – *there's no need to be a racist, at all*
 84 | 22844
- 69 voir** *v* to see
 • je tenais seulement à te voir pour te dire ... bonne chance – *I just wanted to see you to say ... good luck*
 78 | 30907
- 70 quelque** *adv,adj,det* some
 • il restera pour quelques mois – *he will stay for a few months*
 86 | 18939
- 71 sans** *prep* without
 • je fais plus jeune sans maquillage – *I look younger without makeup*
 81 | 25099
- 72 raison** *nf* reason
 • elle a raison, tu sais – *she's right, you know*
 92 | 9506
- 73 notre** *det* our
 • notre ville a le sens de la communauté – *our city has a sense of community*
 78 | 29713
- 74 dont** *pro* whose, of which
 • on a tout ce dont tu rêvais en ville – *everything you dreamed about is available in town*
 86 | 17841
- 75 non** *adv,nmi* no, not
 • non, je ne peux pas parler maintenant – *no, I can't talk now*
 81 | 24848
- 76 an** *nm* year
 • j'avais un an à la mort de mon père – *I was one year old when my father died*
 82 | 22241

77 monde nm world, people

- notre ultime but est de reconstruire le monde – *our ultimate goal is to remake the world*
87 | 15475

78 jour nm day

- un jour, je retrouverais mes vrais parents – *one day, I would find my real parents*
86 | 17641

79 monsieur nm mister, sir, gentleman

- comment allez-vous, monsieur? – *how are you, sir?*
67 | 45411

80 demander v to ask for

- j'ai un service à vous demander – *I would like to ask you to do something for me*
86 | 16076

81 alors adv then, so

- et alors? vous revenez quand? – *so? when are you coming back?*
84 | 18443

82 après adv,prep after

- il a succombé à ses blessures peu après – *he shortly thereafter succumbed to his wounds*
83 | 17733

83 trouver v to find

- j'ai trouvé du sang. sur le siège avant – *I found some blood. on the front seat*
85 | 16036

84 personne nf,pro person, people, anybody, anyone, nobody

- il ne parlait à personne en particulier – *he was speaking to nobody in particular*
84 | 16218

85 rendre v to render, return, yield, give up

- je m'y rendis à 4 heures du matin – *I went there at 4 o'clock in the morning*
90 | 10226

86 part nf share

- je voudrais vous faire part de quelques données – *I want to share some data with you*
91 | 8971

87 dernier nadj last

- c'est le dernier endroit où vous auriez dû vous rencontrer – *that's the last place you should have met*
83 | 17524

88 venir v to come

- venez rencontrer les autres – *come meet the others*
81 | 19776

89 pendant adj,prep,nm during; pendant

- où t'étais pendant tout ce temps? – *where were you all of this time?*
91 | 8413

90 passer v to pass

- nous sommes passées devant la maison de ma grand-mère – *we went past the front of my grandmother's place*
83 | 17070

91 peu adv little

- un secret se dévoile peu à peu – *a secret unfolds little by little*
81 | 18830

92 lequel pro who, whom, which

- il y a bien des points sur lesquels je voudrais faire des commentaires – *there are many points on which I would like to comment*
87 | 12507

93 suite nf result, follow-up, rest

- deux, trois et ainsi de suite – *two, three, and so on*
93 | 5964

94 bon adj,adv,intj,nm good

- ce n'est pas le bon moment – *it's not a good time*
81 | 18375

95 comprendre v to understand

- je comprends que vous soyez fâché – *I understand that you're upset*
87 | 12482

96 depuis adv,prep since, for

- je le connais depuis le lycée – *I have known him since high school*
83 | 16243

97 point adv,nm point; at all

- je suis d'accord avec ce point de vue – *I'm in agreement with that point of view*
85 | 13938

98 ainsi adv thus

- qu'est-ce qui le pousse à agir ainsi? – *what drives him to act that way?*
86 | 12358

99 heure nf hour

- à quelle heure sont-ils partis? – *at what time did they leave?*
85 | 13215

100 rester v to stay

- le temps qu'il te reste, trouve une solution – *in the remaining time, find a solution*
86 | 11942

101 seul adj alone, only

- parler tout seul était signe d'aliénation – *talking to oneself was a sign of loneliness*
84 | 13542

102 année nf year

- il devait se présenter l'année suivante – *he had to show up the next year*
81 | 16316

103 toujours adv always

- tu es toujours en retard – *you're always late*
81 | 15106

104 tenir v to hold

- c'est une porte de sécurité. tiens ça – *it's a security door. hold this*
85 | 12229

105 porter nm,v to wear, carry

- il a porté le maillot jaune un jour – *he wore the yellow jersey one day*
89 | 8044

- 106 parler** *nm, v* to speak
 • je sais de quoi je parle – *I know what I'm talking about*
 77 | 18598-n
- 107 fort** *adv, adj, nm* strong
 • c'est une femme forte – *she is a strong woman*
 90 | 6811
- 108 montrer** *v* to show
 • c'est une étrange façon de montrer votre reconnaissance – *that's a strange way to show your gratitude*
 92 | 5634
- 109 là** *adv, intj* there, here
 • je n'étais pas passé par là – *I hadn't passed by there*
 73 | 21735-n
- 110 certain** *adj, det, nm, pro* certain, sure
 • certains ont affirmé que le gouvernement était trop faible – *some contend that the government was too weak*
 79 | 16317
- 111 fin** *adj, adv, nf, nm* end; gist; clever person
 • la fin est importante en toutes choses – *the ending is important in everything*
 85 | 10595
- 112 tu** *pro* you
 • a ma place, tu ne le feras pas – *in my position, you would not do it*
 54 | 42483-n +s
- 113 continuer** *v* to continue
 • tu continues de m'impressionner – *you continue to impress me*
 91 | 6377
- 114 pays** *nm(pl)* country
 • ils vivent dans ce beau pays – *they live in this beautiful country*
 74 | 19496
- 115 trois** *det, nmi* three
 • les trois chasseurs étaient en pleine lumière – *the three hunters were directly in the light*
 83 | 12562
- 116 penser** *nm, v* to think
 • je pense que vous le connaissez bien – *I think you know him very well*
 78 | 16338-n
- 117 lieu** *nm* place
 • je suis né dans un lieu public – *I was born in a public place*
 89 | 7344
- 118 partie** *nf* part
 • il garde la majeure partie de cet argent – *he's keeping most of that money*
 85 | 10177
- 119 quand** *adv, conj* when
 • tu aurais dû me tuer quand tu en as eu l'occasion – *you should have killed me when you had the chance*
 75 | 18704
- 120 suivre** *v* to follow
 • les autres, suivez-moi! – *everybody else, follow me!*
 89 | 7251
- 121 contre** *adv, nm, prep* against
 • je vois, tu es en colère contre moi – *I see you're angry with me*
 78 | 15564
- 122 sous** *prep* under
 • juste sous ton nez – *right under your nose*
 84 | 10840
- 123 côté** *nm* side
 • il s'arrête à côté du fauteuil – *he stops beside the armchair*
 89 | 7002
- 124 ensemble** *adv, nm* together
 • on n'a jamais été si bien ensemble – *we've never gotten along so well together*
 90 | 6055
- 125 chose** *adj(f), nf* thing
 • les choses pourraient bien changer à l'avenir – *things could change in the future*
 75 | 18086-n
- 126 enfant** *nm, nf, adj(f)* child
 • mes enfants sont en vie – *my children are alive*
 85 | 9836
- 127 cause** *nf* cause
 • ces hallucinations ont une cause – *these hallucinations have a cause*
 91 | 5353
- 128 politique** *nadj(f)* politics; political
 • elle se spécialise en sciences politiques – *her specialty is political science*
 77 | 15972
- 129 place** *nf* room, space, square, place
 • je n'aimerais pas être à votre place – *I wouldn't want to be in your stead*
 87 | 8092
- 130 seulement** *adv* only
 • on va seulement rester quelques jours, ma chérie – *we're only going to stay a few days, my dear*
 88 | 7546
- 131 moi** *nm, pro* me
 • tu sors avec moi ce soir? – *are you going out with me tonight?*
 63 | 27118-n
- 132 vie** *nf* life
 • je suis sûr qu'elle est en vie – *I'm sure she's alive*
 80 | 13285
- 133 connaître** *v* to know
 • je le connaissais depuis vingt ans – *I had known him for twenty years*
 83 | 10612
- 134 jusque** *adv, prep* to, up to, until
 • ils me poursuivirent jusque dans la rue – *they followed me right into the street*
 85 | 9482
- 135 croire** *v* to believe
 • je n'arrive pas à y croire – *I just can't believe it*
 77 | 15044-n

- 136 homme** *nm* man
 • l'homme est plus important que l'État – *man is more important than country*
 76 | 1266
- 137 cas** *nm(pl)* case
 • en tout cas, moi, je ne l'ai pas – *in any case, I don't have it*
 80 | 12096
- 138 petit** *adj* small, little
 • ce petit drogué n'a pas tort – *this little drug addict isn't wrong*
 76 | 15029
- 139 commencer** *v* to begin, start
 • il est important que ces entretiens commencent immédiatement – *it's important that these meetings start immediately*
 88 | 6996
- 140 compter** *v* to count
 • je peux compter sur toi – *I can count on you*
 89 | 6072
- 141 fait** *adj, nm* done, fact
 • dans les faits, il a raison – *factually, he is correct*
 80 | 12241
- 142 tel** *adj, det, pro* such
 • je vais m'abstenir d'employer un tel langage – *I'm going to refrain from using such language*
 84 | 9491
- 143 droit** *adj, adv, nm* right
 • elle a le droit de tout savoir – *she has the right to know everything*
 78 | 13566
- 144 question** *nf* question
 • je suis gêné de répondre à cette question – *I'm embarrassed to answer this question*
 68 | 20584+5
- 145 donc** *conj* so, then, therefore, thus
 • nous avons donc dû faire les calculs nous-mêmes – *we had to do the calculations ourselves*
 74 | 15588
- 146 quel** *det, adj, pro* which, what
 • quel livre cherchiez-vous? – *which book are you looking for?*
 80 | 11958
- 147 général** *adj* general
 • voici quelques conseils généraux – *here are a few general pieces of advice*
 82 | 10245
- 148 moment** *nm* moment
 • arrête de parler pour un moment – *stop talking for a moment*
 82 | 10053
- 149 entendre** *v* to hear
 • j'ai entendu la nouvelle – *I heard the news*
 81 | 10290
- 150 beaucoup** *adv* much, a lot of, many
 • il est en mesure de révéler beaucoup de choses – *he's in a position to reveal many things*
 78 | 12421
- 151 chaque** *det, adj* each
 • chaque entreprise doit avoir sa propre organisation – *every company must have its own organization*
 86 | 7202
- 152 jeune** *nadj(f)* young
 • le gouvernement cherche à exploiter les jeunes – *the government is trying to exploit young people*
 83 | 9357
- 153 travail** *nm* work
 • je ne prenais pas mon travail au sérieux – *I wasn't taking my work seriously*
 78 | 11952
- 154 femme** *nf* woman, wife
 • je vous déclare maintenant mari et femme – *I now declare you husband and wife*
 78 | 12016
- 155 attendre** *v* to wait
 • ma mère m'attend dans la grande salle – *my mother awaits me in the large room*
 82 | 9327
- 156 remettre** *v* to deliver, replace, set, put
 • on s'est remis à marcher – *we resumed walking*
 93 | 3181
- 157 appeler** *v* to call
 • comment s'appelle-t-il? – *what's his name?*
 83 | 8899
- 158 permettre** *v* to allow
 • vous permettez que j'utilise votre téléphone? – *would you allow me to use your telephone?*
 78 | 11760
- 159 occuper** *v* to occupy
 • sa main droite était occupée à tenir la petite valise – *his right hand was busy holding the small suitcase*
 92 | 3921
- 160 gouvernement** *nm* government
 • le gouvernement a augmenté les impôts – *the government increased taxes*
 58 | 25743+5
- 161 eux** *pro* them
 • c'est eux qui comptent – *they are the ones who matter*
 87 | 6631
- 162 devenir** *nm, v* to become
 • je suis très heureux que vous deveniez ma voisine – *I'm very happy you've become my neighbor*
 82 | 8933
- 163 partir** *v* to leave
 • il est parti à présent – *he is gone for the moment*
 83 | 8299
- 164 plan** *adj, nm* plan
 • achetez donc un plan de la ville – *so buy a map of the city*
 87 | 5978
- 165 décider** *v* to decide
 • j'ai décidé d'écrire un roman – *I decided to write a novel*
 88 | 5533

- 166 soit** *adv,conj* either...or
 • il a pas le choix: soit il est une star soit il est rien – *he doesn't have a choice: either he's a star or he's nothing*
 84 | 7623
- 167 ici** *adv* here
 • moi je reste ici – *I'm going to stay here*
 77 | 11898
- 168 rien** *adv,nm,pro* nothing
 • moi, je n'en sais rien – *I don't know anything about it*
 69 | 16549
- 169 cours** *nfpl,nm(pl)* course
 • ils organisaient des petits cours et des séminaires – *they organized short courses and seminars*
 82 | 8559
- 170 affaire** *nf* business, matter
 • occupe-toi de tes affaires – *mind your own business*
 80 | 9899
- 171 nom** *nm* name
 • quel est son nom? – *what is his name?*
 85 | 6836
- 172 famille** *nf* family
 • il provient sûrement d'une excellente famille – *he surely comes from an excellent family*
 87 | 5986
- 173 effet** *nm* effect
 • il s'agit, en effet, d'une question cruciale – *it is, indeed, a crucial question*
 83 | 8142
- 174 arriver** *v* to arrive, happen
 • cela ne m'était pas arrivé depuis – *that hasn't happened to me since*
 79 | 10070
- 175 possible** *adj(f)* possible
 • nous avons donc deux scénarios possibles – *so we have two possible scenarios*
 86 | 6178
- 176 car** *conj,nm* because; bus
 • c'est dommage, car tu vas perdre un gros client – *it's too bad, because you're going to lose a major customer*
 81 | 8864
- 177 servir** *v* to serve
 • il m'a servi une coupe de champagne – *he served me a glass of champagne*
 89 | 4942
- 178 mois** *nm(pl)* month
 • il a écrit ce livre en deux mois – *he wrote this book in two months*
 82 | 8318
- 179 jamais** *adv* never
 • je jure de ne plus jamais te contacter – *I swear I will never contact you again*
 73 | 12997
- 180 sembler** *v* to seem
 • le processus semble irréversible – *the process seems irreversible*
 83 | 7471
- 181 tant** *adv* so much, so many
 • mais vous avez tant à enseigner – *but you have so much to teach*
 84 | 7284
- 182 vers** *nm(pl),prep* toward; verse
 • un tram se dirige vers toi. monte dedans – *a tram is approaching you. get on it*
 77 | 10203
- 183 besoin** *nm* need
 • nous avons vraiment besoin d'aide – *we really need some help*
 82 | 7899
- 184 revenir** *v* to come back
 • Je sais qu'elle ne reviendra jamais – *I know she will never return*
 85 | 6514
- 185 dès** *prep* from, as soon
 • on me fera signe dès que vous descendrez – *they'll wave to me as soon as you get down there*
 89 | 4537
- 186 moyen** *adj,nm* means, way; medium
 • il songeait aux moyens de profiter de sa victoire – *he was dreaming of a way to profit from his victory*
 81 | 8104
- 187 groupe** *nm* group
 • on va commencer avec le premier groupe – *we'll start with the first group*
 76 | 10535
- 188 problème** *nm* problem
 • nous avons osé soulever le problème – *we dared raise the problem*
 76 | 10795+s
- 189 rapport** *nm* relationship, report
 • Je propose que le rapport du comité soit adopté – *I move that the committee's report be adopted*
 75 | 11146
- 190 peut-être** *adv* perhaps, maybe
 • j'ai peut-être une idée – *I might have an idea*
 79 | 9067
- 191 vue** *nf* view
 • la vue est belle, de cette fenêtre – *the view from this window is pretty*
 87 | 5172
- 192 maintenant** *adv* now
 • Je ne peux pas partir maintenant – *I can't leave now*
 78 | 9309+s
- 193 pourquoi** *adv,conj,nmi* why
 • pourquoi tu ne m'invites pas? – *why don't you invite me?*
 74 | 11128-n +s
- 194 meilleur** *nadj* better, best
 • j'apprends à être un meilleur mari – *I'm learning to be a better husband*
 87 | 5030
- 195 trop** *adv* too much, too many
 • la vie est trop courte. essayez d'être heureuse – *life is too short. try to be happy*
 78 | 9356

2 Body

tête 343 F head	peau 2122 F skin	poitrine 4168 F breast
voix 414 F voice	cheveu 2296 M hair	gorge 4194 F throat
main 418 F hand	sac 2343 M sac	crâne 4314 M skull
œil 474 M eye	organe 2417 M organ	coude 4404 M elbow
esprit 538 M mind	jambe 2472 F leg	poumon 4679 M lung
sein 563 M bosom	épaule 2494 F shoulder	poil 4723 M hair
cœur 568 M heart	nez 2661 M nose	foie 4817 M liver
pied 626 M foot	tissu 2696 M tissue	talon 5049 M heel
langue 712 F tongue	dent 2784 F tooth	barbe 5053 F beard
sang 1126 M blood	cadavre 2892 M corpse	veine 5263 F vein
bras 1253 M arm	lèvre 2927 F lip	cuisse 5292 F thigh
visage 1292 M face	cul 2949 M ass	rein 5493 M kidney
côte 1385 F rib (also coast)	genou 2967 M knee	muscle 5860 M muscle
dos 1672 M back	gueule 3015 F mouth	fesse 6087 F buttock
front 1729 M forehead	ventre 3150 M belly	estomac 6209 F stomach
figure 1825 F face (also figure)	chair 3260 F flesh	ongle 6275 F fingernail
bouche 1838 F mouth	pouce 3298 M thumb	cheville 6313 F ankle
oreille 1884 F ear	cou 3820 M neck	sourcil 6344 M eyebrow
doigt 1938 M finger	poing 3889 M fist	moustache 6360 F moustache
cerveau 1990 M brain	joue 3932 F cheek	hormone 6434 F hormone
	os 4092 M bone	tumeur 6450 F tumor

196 **laisser** *v* to leave

- il va nous laisser tranquilles – *he'll leave us alone*
77 | 9854

197 **ordre** *nm* order

- ce sont des scientifiques de premier ordre – *they are first-rate scientists*
86 | 5610

198 **devant** *adv, nm, prep* in front, ahead

- une fumée montait devant nous sur l'horizon – *smoke billowed ahead of us on the horizon*
81 | 7783

199 **recevoir** *v* to receive

- il n'a plus reçu de lettres de moi – *he didn't receive any more letters from me*
82 | 7201

200 **répondre** *v* to answer

- j'aimerais y répondre par une autre question – *I would like to respond to it with another question*
83 | 6672

201 **vivre** *nm, v* to live

- aucune Marocaine ne vit seule dans le quartier – *no Moroccan woman lives alone in the neighborhood*
80 | 8023

202 **long** *adv, nadj* long, lengthy

- l'éducation sur le long terme paiera, j'en

suis convaincu – *long-term education pays off, I'm convinced of that*
82 | 6947

203 **service** *nm* service

- je faisais mon service militaire – *I was doing my military service*
75 | 10131

204 **ministre** *nm, nf* minister

- les ministres se sont réunis dans la nuit – *the ministers met during the night*
57 | 201074

205 **face** *nf* front, side, face

- on s'est trouvés face à face – *we found ourselves face to face*
85 | 5438

206 **chez** *prep* at, with

- elle ira peut être vivre définitivement chez lui – *she might go live with him permanently*
78 | 8646

207 **te** *pro* you, to you, from you

- je vais t'emmener chez un médecin – *I'm going to take you to a doctor*
51 | 23312-n +s

208 **rappeler** *v* to recall, call back

- je ne me rappelle pas avoir été aussi heureux – *I don't remember having been that happy*
86 | 4966

- 209 présenter** *v* to present
 • papa je te présente Claire – *daddy, this is Claire*
 79 | 8243
- 210 accepter** *v* to accept
 • j'accepte avec plaisir votre aimable invitation – *I accept with pleasure your kind invitation*
 87 | 4705
- 211 agir** *v* to act
 • c'est le moment d'agir – *now is the time to act*
 78 | 8418
- 212 simple** *nadj(f)* simple
 • on préférerait une réponse simple – *we would prefer a simple answer*
 90 | 3579
- 213 plusieurs** *det,adj,pro* several
 • il y a plusieurs formes d'humour – *there are several types of humor*
 80 | 7714
- 214 votre** *det* your
 • permettez-moi de vous parler dans votre langue – *allow me to speak to you in your language*
 64 | 15483-n +s
- 215 important** *nadj* important
 • c'est une question extrêmement importante – *it's an extremely important question*
 75 | 9564
- 216 présent** *nadj* present
 • il est trop tard pour dîner à présent – *it's too late to have supper now*
 86 | 5151
- 217 mieux** *adj(pl),adv,nm* better
 • je ne vous ai jamais mieux aimée – *I have never loved you more*
 82 | 6736
- 218 poser** *v* to put, pose, ask
 • je ne me posais plus de questions – *I didn't ask myself any more questions*
 84 | 5949
- 219 jouer** *v* to play
 • les enfants jouent dehors – *the children are playing outside*
 83 | 6092
- 220 mot** *nm* word
 • je ne crois pas un mot sorti de ta petite bouche – *I don't believe a single word from your little mouth*
 81 | 7191
- 221 reconnaître** *v* to recognize
 • Joseph reconnut le chant de la grive – *Joseph recognized the thrush's song*
 85 | 5513
- 222 force** *nf* force
 • parle-moi de ces forces surnaturelles – *talk to me of these supernatural forces*
 80 | 7546
- 223 situation** *nf* situation
 • dans des situations aussi difficiles, il faut trancher – *in such difficult situations, drastic measures must be taken*
 79 | 7616
- 224 offrir** *v* to offer
 • alors, je vous offre la vie éternelle – *so I offer you eternal life*
 87 | 4365
- 225 près** *adv,prep* near, nearby, close by
 • il y a un siège vide près de vous – *there's an empty seat near you*
 81 | 6660
- 226 choisir** *v* to choose
 • c'est maintenant le moment de choisir – *now is the moment to choose*
 89 | 3731
- 227 national** *nadj* national
 • il y avait l'intérêt national français – *the national interests of the French were involved*
 74 | 9570
- 228 projet** *nm* project
 • le gouvernement ne financerait aucun projet touchant cette pratique – *the government would not fund any project involving this practice*
 60 | 16661+s
- 229 ni** *conj* nor
 • je ne mange pas de viandes, ni de produits laitiers – *I don't eat meat or dairy products*
 77 | 8528
- 230 puis** *adv* then, so
 • elle a tenté de me tuer, puis elle m'a chassée – *she tried to kill me, then she chased me*
 72 | 10366
- 231 toucher** *nm,v* to touch
 • il lui touche l'épaule – *he touches her shoulder*
 88 | 4032
- 232 train** *nm* train
 • je pris le train pour un aller-retour vers la mer – *I took the train on a round-trip outing to the sea*
 90 | 3198
- 233 aujourd'hui** *adv* today
 • je peux, aujourd'hui encore, en réciter – *even today I can still recite some of them*
 73 | 9905
- 234 comment** *adv,conj,intj,nmi* how
 • voyons un peu comment les choses se sont passées – *let's take a look at how things unfolded*
 72 | 10133+s
- 235 surtout** *adv,nm* especially, above all
 • j'ai surtout besoin d'argent – *what I need above all is money*
 83 | 5548
- 236 gens** *nmpl* people
 • des gens sont venus me voir – *people came to see me*
 70 | 11090-n +s
- 237 propre** *nadj(f)* clean, proper
 • la pétasse était propre, mec – *the woman was clean, man*
 85 | 5012
- 238 grâce** *nf* thanks, grace, favour
 • je ne vous demande aucune grâce – *I'm not asking you for any favors*
 90 | 3271

239 idée *nf* idea

- que pensez-vous de cette idée? – *what do you think of this idea?*
81 | 6128

240 selon *prep* according to

- tout est prêt selon vos désirs – *everything's ready according to your wishes*
68 | 11561

241 région *nf* region

- la région a connu une cinquantaine de massacres – *the region has experienced some fifty massacres*
78 | 7352

242 aimer *v* to like, love

- tu sais que je t'aime – *you know I love you*
71 | 10085-n

243 sens *nm(pl)* sense, meaning

- il manquait un sens à donner à ma vie – *there was a lack of meaning in my life*
82 | 5836

244 retrouver *v* to find, recall

- je te retrouve dehors – *I'll find you outside*
84 | 5166

245 semaine *nf* week

- ma pièce se jouait cette semaine – *my play was showing that week*
79 | 6831

246 également *adv* also, too, as well, equally

- reculer est également hors de question – *backing down is also not an option*
74 | 9011

247 ci *adv,pro* this one, here

- et celui-ci? oui, il est vraiment super – *and this one here? yes, he's really great*
83 | 5303

248 façon *nf* way, manner

- c'est une façon de voir, je suppose – *it's a way of looking at it, I guess*
75 | 8326

249 nombre *nm* number

- il existe un nombre infini de réponses possibles – *there are an infinite number of possible answers*
78 | 7158

250 perdre *v* to lose

- vous avez perdu votre mère, mademoiselle? – *did you lose your mother, miss?*
82 | 5728

251 français *nadj(pl)* French

- il faut leur parler en français – *you need to speak to them in French*
71 | 9969

252 expliquer *v* to explain

- je vous en prie, expliquez-moi tout – *I beg you, explain everything to me*
82 | 5749

253 quatre *det,nmi* four

- nous sommes quatre étudiants dans la maison – *we're four students sharing a house*
80 | 6272

254 compte *nm* account, count

- cette ville a eu son compte de désastres – *this city has had its fair share of disasters*
81 | 5923

255 considérer *v* to consider

- la présidence considère cela comme une priorité majeure – *the presidency considers that a major priority*
85 | 4591

256 lorsque *conj* when

- que se passe-t-il lorsque nous manquons de sucre? – *what happens when we lack sugar?*
74 | 8682

257 ouvrir *v* to open

- s'il vous plaît, ouvrez les yeux – *please open your eyes*
83 | 5254

258 gagner *v* to win, earn

- que le meilleur gagne – *may the best man win*
88 | 3492

259 exemple *nm* example

- ces exemples sont encore bien pauvres – *these examples are still very weak*
73 | 8876

260 ville *nf* city

- nous étions de la même ville – *we were from the same city*
81 | 5914

261 économique *nadj(f)* economic, economical

- le rétablissement économique de l'Asie est plus rapide que prévu – *Asian economic recovery is faster than projected*
77 | 7421

262 mesure *nf* measure

- écrire me libère dans une certaine mesure – *writing liberates me to a certain extent*
70 | 9966

263 histoire *nf* history, story

- on a raconté d'amusantes histoires – *we told funny stories*
80 | 6193

264 haut *adv,nadj* top, high

- voilà qui vous lancera dans la haute société – *that's who will launch you into high society*
84 | 4897

265 ensuite *adv* next

- ensuite il va au restaurant – *then he's going to the restaurant*
88 | 3533

266 guerre *nf* war

- c'est nul, la guerre! – *war is nothing!*
77 | 6897

267 loi *nf* law

- je vais voter contre le projet de loi – *I'm going to vote against the bill*
53 | 17361+s

268 président *nm* president

- j'ai rencontré le président des États-Unis – *I met the president of the U.S.*
63 | 12235

- 269 exister** *v* to exist
 • le risque n'existe plus – *there is no more risk*
 83 | 5074
- 270 sûr** *adj* sure
 • tu m'attends? bien sûr, poupée – *will you wait for me? of course, doll*
 78 | 6629
- 271 refuser** *v* to refuse
 • attendez . . . vous refusez d'obéir? – *wait . . . you refuse to obey?*
 87 | 3714
- 272 plutôt** *adv* rather
 • ce jet vole plutôt bas – *this jet is flying rather low*
 83 | 4794
- 273 bureau** *nm* office, desk
 • il veut vous voir dans son bureau immédiatement – *he wants to see you in his office immediately*
 91 | 2518
- 274 mauvais** *adv, nadj(pl)* bad, wrong
 • il constitue un pas dans la mauvaise direction – *it constitutes a step in the wrong direction*
 88 | 3425
- 275 quant** *adv* as for
 • les vents tempêteux ont modifié la situation quant aux avalanches – *the stormy winds changed the avalanche situation*
 89 | 2911
- 276 mort** *adj, nf* dead; death
 • la mort ne m'effraie pas – *death doesn't frighten me*
 71 | 8855
- 277 mal** *adj, adv, nm* bad
 • autrement dit, la journée a plutôt mal commencé – *in other words, the day started out rather badly*
 77 | 6809
- 278 lire** *nf, v* to read; lira
 • je ne voulais pas lire mes poèmes – *I didn't want to read my poems*
 80 | 5707
- 279 réussir** *v* to succeed
 • il ne réussit pas à vendre un seul dessin – *he can't manage to sell even one drawing*
 89 | 2822
- 280 marché** *nm* market
 • le marché des maisons est resté stable – *the housing market has remained stable*
 74 | 7783
- 281 condition** *nf* condition
 • l'unité de la condition humaine – *the unity of the human condition*
 80 | 5589
- 282 international** *nadj* international
 • elle jouit également d'une excellente réputation internationale – *she also has an excellent international reputation*
 70 | 9001
- 283 changer** *v* to change
 • ensemble, ils ont changé beaucoup de choses – *together, they changed many things*
 82 | 5082
- 284 oui** *adv, nmi* yes
 • oui, oui, je sais! – *yes, yes, I know*
 62 | 12295n +s
- 285 public** *nadj* public, audience
 • je dois beaucoup au public – *I owe a lot to the public*
 78 | 6074
- 286 humain** *nadj* human
 • nous savez, on est humains, nous aussi – *you know, we are also human*
 81 | 5151
- 287 souvent** *adv* often
 • nous alors souvent en fin de soirée c'est la fête – *well, often the night ends with a party*
 79 | 5945
- 288 cinq** *det, nm(pl)* five
 • j'ai cinq minutes, je dois rencontrer quelqu'un à midi – *I have five minutes—I have to meet someone at noon*
 77 | 6263
- 289 système** *nm* system
 • j'ai décrit le système idéal – *I described the ideal system*
 65 | 10450
- 290 travailler** *v* to work
 • nous devons travailler ensemble – *we have to work together*
 76 | 6761
- 291 jeu** *nm* game
 • nous n'entrons pas dans le jeu de la politique – *we don't enter into the political fray*
 85 | 3874
- 292 vrai** *adv, nadj* true
 • ah, oui, c'est vrai – *oh, yes, that's right*
 73 | 7846
- 293 représenter** *v* to represent
 • il représente bien le sport français – *he represents French sports very well*
 80 | 5385
- 294 madame** *nf* madam, lady
 • et je suis au service de madame – *I'm at your service, ma'am*
 71 | 8195
- 295 société** *nf* society
 • on vit dans une société où tout s'accélère – *we live in a society where everything is accelerating*
 73 | 7615
- 296 difficile** *nadj(f)* difficult
 • c'est difficile, monsieur, très difficile d'être un homme – *sir, it's difficult—very difficult—to be a man*
 84 | 4116
- 297 quoi** *pro* what
 • je ne sais pas de quoi vous parlez – *I don't know what you're talking about*
 63 | 10985-n +s

- 298 entreprise** *nf* enterprise, business
 • j'ai moi-même l'esprit d'entreprise – *I myself have an entrepreneurial spirit*
 72 | 7912
- 299 coup** *nm* coup, blow, knock, stroke
 • je lui donne juste un coup de main. je le lui dois – *I'm just giving him a helping hand. I owe it to him*
 77 | 6123
- 300 or** *conj, nm* gold; hence, thus
 • je ne suis pas chercheuse d'or – *I'm not a gold-digger*
 87 | 3245
- 301 social** *nadj* social
 • elle a une dimension sociale autant que biologique – *it has a social dimension as much as a biological one*
 71 | 8096
- 302 assurer** *v* to assure, insure
 • le contrat assure une pension à l'époux survivant – *the contract guarantees a pension to the surviving spouse*
 77 | 6044
- 303 essayer** *v* to try
 • je vais essayer de vous convaincre – *I'll try to convince you*
 79 | 5341
- 304 juste** *adv, nadj(f)* just, only; fair
 • vous êtes juste et impartial, comme toujours – *you're fair and impartial, as always*
 79 | 5294
- 305 étranger** *nadj* foreigner; foreign
 • la situation est bien différente à l'étranger – *the situation is very different abroad*
 76 | 6272
- 306 empêcher** *v* to prevent
 • cela n'aurait évidemment rien empêché – *apparently that wouldn't have prevented anything*
 89 | 2705
- 307 million** *nm* million
 • un quart de million d'articles ont été distribués – *a quarter million articles were distributed*
 69 | 8380
- 308 manière** *nf* manner, way
 • de cette manière, nous serons ensemble – *this way, we will be together*
 80 | 5094
- 309 sortir** *v* to go out, leave
 • sortez ou j'appelle la police – *get out of here or I'll call the police*
 73 | 7005
- 310 prix** *nm(pl)* price; prize
 • il y a un prix pour les gagnants – *there is a prize for the winners*
 78 | 5543
- 311 terme** *nm* term, deadline
 • l'éducation sur le long terme paiera – *education will pay off in the long term*
 77 | 5905
- 312 longtemps** *adv* a long time, a long while
 • pendant longtemps il ne bougea pas de son lit – *for a long while he didn't move from his bed*
 84 | 3743
- 313 reprendre** *v* to resume, recover, start again, take back
 • on peut les arrêter, leur reprendre cette ville – *we can arrest them, take back this city from them*
 84 | 3867
- 314 courant** *adj, nm* current
 • je suis au courant, il a téléphoné – *I'm aware of it, he telephoned*
 89 | 2490
- 315 intérêt** *nm* interest
 • l'avenir ne présente guère d'intérêt – *the future is hardly interesting*
 77 | 5773
- 316 mener** *v* to lead
 • la police mène une enquête pour arrêter les assaillants – *the police are leading an investigation to arrest the attackers*
 85 | 3622
- 317 information** *nf* information
 • ces dirigeants ont décidé de taire ces informations – *these leaders decided to suppress this information*
 73 | 6966
- 318 détail** *nm* detail
 • vous devriez tout me raconter en détails – *you should tell me everything in minute detail*
 92 | 1765
- 319 appartenir** *v* to belong
 • cet argent n'appartient pas au gouvernement – *this money does not belong to the government*
 91 | 1920
- 320 liberté** *nf* liberty, freedom
 • on se bat pour la liberté d'expression – *we're fighting for freedom of expression*
 86 | 3350
- 321 assez** *adv* enough
 • les journées ne sont plus assez longues – *the days are no longer long enough*
 77 | 5630
- 322 risquer** *v* to risk
 • un avocat ne viendra pas risquer sa vie – *a lawyer won't come here to risk his life*
 88 | 2752
- 323 chacun** *pro* each
 • ils ont chacun leurs intérêts, leurs passions – *they each have their own interests, passions*
 84 | 3785
- 324 concerner** *v* to concern
 • en ce qui me concerne, je voudrais te féliciter – *for my part, I would like to congratulate you*
 70 | 7875
- 325 maison** *nf* house
 • elle est revenue habiter à la maison – *she came back to live at home*
 76 | 5803

326 d'abord *adv* first of all

- je voudrais d'abord savoir quel métier tu exermes – *I would first of all like to know what you do for a living*
83 | 3844

327 apprendre *v* to learn

- où as-tu appris le métier? – *where did you learn your trade?*
83 | 4035

328 niveau *nm* level

- ce niveau de collaboration ne sera pas maintenu – *this level of cooperation will not be maintained*
71 | 7236

329 rencontrer *v* to meet

- il rencontrera le pape au Vatican vendredi – *he will meet the Pope at the Vatican on Friday*
82 | 4103

330 ton *det, nm* your; tone

- le ton était donné – *the tone was sounded*
57 | 12083-n +s

331 œuvre *nf* work, task

- peu d'auteurs font référence à son œuvre – *few authors cite his work*
84 | 3754

332 créer *v* to create

- des malentendus nous créent des problèmes terribles – *misunderstandings create horrible problems for us*
77 | 5446

333 état *nm* state

- la police était en état d'alerte maximum – *the police were in a full state of emergency*
74 | 6400

334 obtenir *v* to get, obtain

- j'essaierai d'obtenir la réponse pour demain – *I will try to get the answer for tomorrow*
79 | 5088

335 clair *adv, nadj* clear

- la nuit était froide et claire, sous la lune – *the night was cold and clear, under the moon*
86 | 3080

336 chercher *v* to look for

- je ne cherche pas la richesse – *I am not seeking riches*
76 | 5694

337 entrer *v* to enter, go in, come in

- faut trouver le moyen d'entrer dans le sous-sol – *gotta find the way to enter into the basement*
83 | 3800

338 proposer *v* to propose

- le jeune Français propose une promenade au parc – *the young Frenchman proposed a stroll through the park*
73 | 6484

339 apporter *v* to bring

- je vous ai apportée des fleurs de mon jardin – *I brought you flowers from my garden*
84 | 3624

340 programme *nm* program

- utilisons ce programme comme il se doit – *let's use this program the way it should be*
69 | 7525

341 loin *adv, nm* far

- tu es venu de si loin – *you came from so far away*
80 | 4677

342 ligne *nf* line

- il ne compte qu'une seule ligne de texte – *it only has a single line of text*
80 | 4557

343 tête *nf* head

- ma tête me gratte – *my head is itchy*
71 | 6952

344 libre *adj(f)* free

- demain je suis libre toute la journée – *tomorrow I'm free all day*
87 | 2703

345 utiliser *v* to use

- il utilisait une sorte de rasoir – *he was using some type of razor*
68 | 7709

346 atteindre *v* to reach

- leur fortune atteindrait des milliards – *their fortune would reach billions*
82 | 3980

347 tenter *v* to tempt, try

- il tente de sortir de l'Italie – *he tried to leave Italy*
85 | 3186

348 tard *adv* late

- retournez au lit, il est tard – *go back to bed, it's late*
82 | 3996

349 enfin *adv* at last, finally

- elle avait enfin la réponse – *she finally got the answer*
74 | 5989

350 différent *adj* different

- c'est un bruit complètement différent – *it's a completely different noise*
75 | 5696

351 sorte *nf* sort, kind

- la boisson est une sorte de drogue – *liquor is a kind of drug*
79 | 4741

352 cependant *adv, conj* however

- cette sécurité se trouve cependant menacée – *this security is, however, threatened*
81 | 4220

353 sujet *nm* subject, topic

- je cherchais un sujet de mémoire – *I was looking for a thesis topic*
73 | 6227

354 importer *v* to import; to be important

- il importait de ne pas répéter l'erreur – *it's important to not repeat the mistake*
86 | 3055