

# LA FAMILLE

## LA PARENTELE

FRANCAIS	ANGLAIS	FRANCAIS	ANGLAIS
- Arrières grands-parents	- Great grand-parents	- Grande famille	- Large family
- Arrières petits-enfants	- Great grand children	- Grands-parents	- Grand-parents
- Beau père	- Father-in-law	- Jumeaux	- Twins
- Beau père (Second mariage)	- Step-father	- L'ainé de 2 enfants	- The elder
- Bébé	- Baby	- L'ainé de plus de 2 enfants	- The eldest
- Belle famille	- In-laws	- Mère de famille	- Housewife
- Belle-mère	- Mother-in-law	- Mère	- Mother
- Belle mere (Second mariage)	- Step-mother	- Naître	- To be born
- Célibataire	- Bachelor	- Neveu	- Nephew
- Cousin germain	- First cousin	- Nièce	- Niece
- Cousin/Cousine	- Cousin	- Nourrisson	- Infant
- Demi-frère	- Step-brother	- Oncle	- Uncle
- Demi-soeur	- Step-sister	- Orphelin	- Orphan
- Enfant(s)	- Child/Children	- Parent	- Relation/Relative
- Epouse(s)/Femme(s)	- Wife/Wives	- Parents (Père et mère)	- Parents
- Epoux/Mari	- Husband	- Père	- Father
- Espérance de vie	- Life expectancy/Life span	- Poussette	- Push chair
- Etre célibataire	- To be single	- Pupille	- Ward
- Etre plus âgé	- To be older	- Soeur	- Sister
- Famille mono-parentale	- Single-parent family	- Tante	- Aunt
- Famille nucléaire	- Nuclear family	- Tuteur	- Guardian
- Femme au foyer	- Housewife	- Veuf	- Widower
- Fille	- Daughter	- Veuve	- Widow
- Fils	- Son	- Vieille fille	- Old maid/Spinster
- Foyer/Ménage	- Household	- Voiture d'enfant	- Pram
- Frère	- Brother		

## L'EDUCATION

FRANCAIS	ANGLAIS	FRANCAIS	ANGLAIS
- Affectueux/Aimant	- Loving	- Grossier/Malpoli	- Rude
- Agité/Bruyant/Turbulent	- Boisterous	- Honorer	- To honor
- Aimable/Bon	- Kind	- Indulgent	- Lenient
- Aimer	- To love	- Indulgent/Tendre	- Fond
- Bêtises/Espégleries	- Mischief (Inv.)	- Maman	- Mum/Mummy
- Bêtise/Broutille	- Trifle	- Méchant/Vilain	- Naughty
- Cher/Chéri	- Dear	- Obéir à qqn.	- To obey so.
- Choyer/Dorloter	- To pet	- Obéissant/Désobéissant	- Obedient/Disobedient
- Cruel/Dur	- Harsh	- Papa	- Dad/Daddy
- Désobéir à qqn.	- To disobey so.	- Pardonner à qqn.	- To forgive so.
- Docile/Facile/Tranquille	- Quiet	- Poli	- Polite
- Education	- Upbringing	- Punir	- To punish
- Elever des enfants	- To bring up children	- Rigoureux/Sévère	- Severe/Strict
- Embrasser	- To kiss	- S'occuper de/	- To look after so.
- Etre bien élevé	- To be well-bred/-behaved	- Sage	- Good

- Etre mal élevé	- To be ill-bred/ill-mannered	- Surveiller qqch/qqn..	- To watch over sth./so.
- Gâter	- To spoil	- Vaquer à qqch.	- To attend to sth.
- Gronder	- To chide/To scold	- Veiller sur qqch./qqn.	- To watch over sth./so.

## LES DOMESTIQUES

FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS	FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS
- Aide ménagère	- Daily help	- Infidèle	- Unfaithful
- Bonne d'enfants	- Nanny/Nurse	- Intendant	- Housekeeper
- Bonne/Domestique	- Maid servant	- Maître d'hôtel	- Butler
- Cocher	- Coachman	- Malhonnête	- Dishonest
- Cuisinière	- Cook	- Portier	- Porter
- Donner congé	- To give notice	- Précepteur	- Tutor
- Engager qqn.	- To engage so.	- Prendre qqn. à son service	- To hire so.
- Femme de chambre	- Housemaid	- Régisseur	- Steward
- Femme de ménage	- Cleaning/Char woman	- Renvoyer qqn.	- To dismiss so.
- Gouvernante	- Governess	- Valet de pied	- Footman

## LES AMIS

FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS	FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS
- Accueil cordial	- Hearty/Warm welcome	- Hôte/Invité	- Guest
- Accueillir qqn.	- To welcome so.	- Présenter à qqn.	- To introduce to so.
- Accueillir	- To greet	- Recevoir qqn.	- To entertain so.
- Amical/Sympathique	- Friendly/Likeable/Nice	- Saluer qqn. de la tête	- To nod
- Antipathique	- Unpleasant	- Saluer qqn. en s'inclinant	- To bow to so.
- Connaissance	- Acquaintance	- Sans cérémonie	- Informal
- Etre en bon termes	- To go on friendly terms	- Se lier d'amitié avec qqn.	- To make friends with so.
- Extraverti/Ouvert	- Outgoing	- Se prendre d'affection	- To take a fancy
- Faire des façons	- To stand on ceremony	- Serrer qqn. dans ses bras	- To hug so.
- Hostile/Peu amical	- Unfriendly	- Vague connaissance	- Casual acquaintance
- Hôte/Hôtesse	- Host		

## LES REUNIONS DE FAMILLE

FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS	FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS
- Anniversaire de mariage	- Wedding anniversary	- Lune de miel	- Honeymoon
- Attendre un enfant	- To be with child	- Mariage (Cérémonie)	- Wedding
- Attendre un enfant	- To expect a baby	- Mariage (Institution)	- Marriage
- Avoir un enfant	- To have a baby	- Mariage civil	- Registry office wedding
- Baptiser	- To baptize/To christen	- Mariage d'amour	- Love-match
- Carte de souhait	- Greeting card	- Mère porteuse	- Surrogate mother
- Clinique	- Nursing home	- Mourir	- To die
- Courtiser	- To court/To woo	- Naissance	- Birth
- Demander qqn. en mariage	- To propose to so.	- Natalité	- Birth rate
- Demoiselles d'honneur	- Bridesmaids	- Nom de baptême/Prénom	- Christian name/First name
- Divorce	- Divorce	- Nom de famille	- Last name/Surname
- Divorcer d'avec qqn.	- To divorce so.	- Nom	- Name
- Divorcer	- To divorce each other	- Obsèques	- Funeral
- Divorcer	- To get divorced	- Parti	- Match
- Etre enceinte	- To be pregnant	- Pension alimentaire	- Alimony
- Etre marraine de qqn.	- To stand god-mother to so.	- Prendre le deuil	- To go into mourning
- Etre parrain de qqn.	- To stand god-father to so.	- Repas de mariage	- Wedding-breakfast

- Filleul/Filleule	- God-child	- S'éprendre de qqn.	- To fall in love with so.
- Filleul/Filleule	- God-son/God-daughter	- Sage-femme	- Midwife/Midwives
- Future mariée	- Bride-to-be	- Se fiancer	- To become engaged
- Garçon d'honneur	- Best man	- Se marier avec qqn.	- To get married with so.
- Grossesse	- Pregnancy	- Se marier	- To marry
- La jeune mariée	- The bride	- Surnom	- Nickname
- La mort	- Death	- Une future maman	- An expectant mother
- Le jeune marié	- The groom	- Union	- Match
- Les jeunes mariés	- The newly-weds	- Vœux de bonheur	- Good wishes
- Fiancé(e)	- Fiancé(e)		

Notes personnelles :

## LA FAMILLE

### LA PARENTELE

Have you met the two **families** next door ? Parents with an **only child** on the ground floor, and a large family : **father** and **mother** with eight **children** (five **brothers** and three **sisters**) and one **to be born soon**, on the first floor. What a **household** ! In rural civilizations, the family also included **great grand-parents**, **grand-parents**, **uncles** and **aunts** and sometimes **great grand-children**.

By contrast, the **nuclear family** of today's urban civilization is reduced to the parents and children.

Great family occasions enable one to meet one's more distant **relatives** : **nephews**, **nieces**, boy- and girl-**cousins** (first, second, third cousins...) Families grow by marriage : one's **husband's** or **wife's** father and mother are one's **father-in-law** and **mother-in-law** (one's **in-laws**).

King Priam is said to have had fifty **sons** and fifty **daughters** ! Hamlet could never approve of his **step-father** (his own uncle who had married his widowed mother). Children who have the misfortune of becoming **orphans** are committed to the charge of a **guardian**, whose **ward** they thus become.

Women's **life expectancy** being longer than men's, so there are more **widows** than **widowers** about. Most young people remain **single** till a later age than previously. Surprisingly, in English, « **bachelor** » does not have the same pejorative ring as « **spinster** », or even worse « **old maid** ». The number of **single-parents families** is on the increase as more mothers decide to remain **single**.

Ms. Smith has decided to remain a **housewife** as she prefers to look after her family and home than go out to work. Her husband is **older** than she by two years. Her **elder** sister, who is not married, comes to help her with the family once in a while. Paula is **the eldest** of her three children ; the youngest ones are **twins**, and Paula is delighted whenever she is allowed to push their **pram** or **push chair**.

### L'EDUCATION

A **housewife's** job is never finished : she must **attend to** her husband duties, **look after** the children, **watch over** their **upbringing**. Parents should be careful **to bring up their children** well. **Well-bred**, or **well-behaved**, children are a credit to their parents. Unfortunately, many seem **ill-bred** or **ill-mannered**.

Some parents are very **kind**, even **lenient** to their children. A **fond** mother **pets** and even **spoils** them. Others, on the contrary, are very **strict** or **severe** : they never fail **to scold** or **to childe** their children whenever they feel they ought to.

For example in the novel by Dickens, Mr. Murdstone was very **harsh** to David Copperfield and would punish him for mere **trifles**.

Well-bred children are **good**, **polite**, **obedient** (they **obey** their parents) and **quiet**. On the contrary, **ill-bred** children are **naughty**, **rude**, **disobedient** (they **disobey** orders) and **boisterous**.

Children **love** and **honor** their **dear** and **loving** parents. Paula never forgets to **kiss** her **mum** (or **mummy**) and **dad** (or **daddy**) good night before going to bed. Good children are easily **for-given** what little **mischief** that may get into.

## LES DOMESTIQUES

Nowadays, very few English households can afford the luxury of a **maid servant** (or **maid**). They must be content with the services of a **char woman** (now called a **daily help** or **cleaning woman**).

In days gone-by, the homes of the wealthy could not be run without a large number of **servants** : a **cook**, a **porter**, a **coachman**, several **footmen** and **housemaids**.

There was a **steward** or a **housekeeper** to supervise the other servants, a **butler** to look after the service. There were also **tutors** and **governesses** who took over the children's upbringing, and a **nurse** (or **nanny**) to look after the babies and infants.

All these servants were freely **engaged** (or **hired**) and easily **dismissed** if they proved **unfaithful** and **dishonest**. Nowadays, you are to **give** servants a month's **notice** if you are dissatisfied with them.

## LES AMIS

Being an **outgoing** person, you have of course a large number of **friends** and **acquaintances**. Among them, some will just remain **casual acquaintances**. As a boy, you may **take a fancy** to one of the girls. With others, you will **strike a friendship**, no difficult task with **friendly**, **likeable** (or **nice**) people. **Unfriendly** neighbours you just have a nodding acquaintance with (you greet them with a **nod**) and **unpleasant** people you just ignore.

Mr. Smith is **entertaining** tonight. A friendly **host**, he make a point of **greeting** his **guests** with a **hearty welcome** (or **welcoming** them) and **introducing** all strangers to each other. At **formal** parties, gentlemen **bow** to the ladies. Young people favour **informal** parties, where nobody is expected to **stand on ceremony** and in next to no time, they will be **hugging** each other.

## LES REUNIONS DE FAMILLE

**Births** are joyful occasions for **family gatherings**. When the last stage of **pregnancy** comes, women who **expect babies** (or **expectant mothers**) most often go to **nursing homes** where doctors and competent **midwives** will help them to **have their babies**. Couples who are unable to have babies of their own sometimes have recourse to **surrogate mothers**. In industrialized countries, the **birth rate** has stabilized.

This child bears its father's or its mother's **name** (or **surname**). When it is **christened**, or **baptized**, it is given a **Christian name**. Two relatives or friends of the family stand as **god-father** and **god-mother** to the child who is their **god-child** (**god-son** or **god-daughter**). Some persons may be given **nicknames** in derision or affection.

In the past, a young man **falling in love with** a young lady would formally **court** or **woo** her. Now, things are simpler, but it is still usually the boy who **proposes to** the girl. If she agrees, they will **become engaged**. The **fiancé** and the **fiancée** receive presents.

**Marriage** is a serious affair. The **wedding** is a great occasion for rejoicing. In the past, sons of well-to-do families were supposed to be good **matches** for the young ladies they married. Now young people **marry for love** or **make love matches**.

In the United Kingdom, people normally **get married** in church. If they want, they can have a mere **registry office wedding**. The **bride-to-be**, dressed in white, is attended by her **bridesmaids** while the **best man** is in charge of the **wedding-rings**. After exchanging the ritual « I will » and the rings, the **bride**, the **groom** and the guests attend the **wedding-breakfast**.

After the wedding, the **newly-weds** leave on their **honeymoon**. **Wedding anniversaries** are an occasion for sending **greeting-cards** and **good wishes**.

Some **matches** may end badly : **divorce** is on the increase ; husband and wife **get divorced** (or **divorce each other**). After the couple **gets the divorce**, the wife usually is awarded **alimony**.

The saddest occasion is when a member of the family **dies** and the family **goes into mourning** and meets for the **funeral**.