

Some foreign words, phrases and expressions borrowed from Greek, Latin, French, German and other European Languages, have come to be popularly used in English. Some of them have become quite current in the English Language. They are more particularly used in the fields of Law, Medicine and Science. Some of the technical words and phrases have become indispensable. Otherwise too, their use exhibits the writer's or speaker's wide knowledge, scholarship and advanced general awakening. These foreign words and expressions also add to the beauty, depth and variety of the style. Therefore, students would do well to understand these foreign expressions and use them correctly and carefully.

1. **Ab initio**—(From the very beginning)
 - All the proceedings were wrong **ab initio**.
2. **Ad hoc**—(specially for some purpose, for the time being)
 - An **ad hoc** committee has been constituted to enquire into this matter.
3. **Ad interim**—(in the mean time)
 - You will soon be promoted but you can hold this office **ad interim**.
4. **Ad infinitum**—(to infinity)
 - You can go on dividing ten by three **ad infinitum**.
5. **Ad libitum**—(at liberty, at pleasure)
 - We shall sit after dinner and talk about our experiences **at libitum**.
6. **Ad nauseam**—(to a disgusting point)
 - He dragged on his speech **at nauseam**.
7. **Alma mater**—(mother institution, one's own college or University)
 - I am proud of my **alma mater**.
8. **Alter ego**—(bosom friend, one's second self)
 - I have absolute faith in him. He is my **alter ego**.
9. **Alumni**—(old students of a college or University)
 - The annual dinner of the **alumni** of our University is held in March every year.
10. **Ante meridiem**—(a. m.; before noon)
 - The train arrives at 7 **a. m. (ante meridiem)**
11. **A posteriori**—(inductive logic, drawing inference from effect to cause)
 - I have come to a **a posteriori** conclusion that he is guilty.
12. **A priori**—(deductive logic, arguing from cause to effect)
 - He is trying to come to a **a priori** conclusion in a wrong way.
13. **Bean geste**—(generosity, magnanimity)
 - World peace depends upon **bean geste** on the part of the great powers of the world.
14. **Bonafide**—(in good faith, genuine character)
 - He is a **bonafide** student of this college.
15. **Bourgeoisie**—(middle class people)
 - The **bourgeoisie** class suffers most in all social upheavals.
16. **Cafe**—(Coffee-house)
 - This is the most expensive **cafe** in the town.
17. **Carte blanche**—(full freedom of action)
 - My son has all powers **carte blanche** in so far as our business is concerned.
18. **Chauffeur**—(Car-driver)
 - Our **chauffeur** knows all the roads and markets of Bombay.
19. **Cortege**—(train of attendants, procession)
 - The king always moves out with a splendid **cortege** following him.

20. **Crescendo**—(slowly rising upwards)
 - They raised slogans in a **crescendo**.
21. **De facto**—(in fact, really speaking)
 - The General Manager is the **de facto** Managing Director of the Mills.
22. **Dei Gratia**—(by God's grace)
 - He was **dei gratia** saved from drowning.
23. **Denouement**—(catastrophe, final solution or ending of a play or a story)
 - The **denouement** of this story is very striking.
24. **De profundis**—(cry from the depth of sorrow in the heart)
 - The last soliloquy of Dr. Faustus is **de profundis** of his heart.
25. **Divide at impera**—(divide and rule)
 - The Britishers adopted the policy of **divide at impera** during their rule in India.
26. **Dramatis personae**—(list of dramatic characters in a play)
 - Every Shakespearean play has **dramatis personae** at the beginning of the play.
27. **En bloc**—(in a group, all in a body)
 - The workers came out **en bloc** shouting slogans.
28. **En masse**—(in a large number, all together)
 - They have gone on leave **en masse**.
29. **El dorado**—(a golden city)
 - India was considered **el dorado** for centuries.
30. **En route**—(on the way)
 - We shall halt at Bombay **en route** to Poona.
31. **Ex gratia**—(as a mark of grace or mercy)
 - An **ex gratia** payment was made to all those who were injured in the accident.
32. **Ex officio**—(by virtue of office)
 - The Governor is **ex officio** Chancellor of the University.
33. **Ex parte**—(one-sided)
 - An **ex parte** judgment was announced by the court.
34. **Functus officio**—(out of office, superannuated)
 - My father is **functus officio** Chairman of this factory.
35. **Genre**—(kind)
 - An essay is a distinct **genre** of prose literature.
36. **Ibid**—(in the same book or chapter)
 - Write **Ibid** if you quote from the same book again.
37. **Id est (i.e.)**—(that is to say)
 - He is an itinerant singer, **i.e.**, he goes singing from place to place.
38. **Il penseroso**—(a pensive or melancholy person)
 - A lonely brooding person tends to become **il penseroso**.
39. **In extenso**—(at full length)
 - Explain all the allusions **in extenso**.
40. **Infra dig**—(below one's dignity)
 - A patriot would find it **infra dig** to beg for mercy.
41. **In memoriam**—(in the memory of)
 - The Taj was built **in memoriam** of Queen Mumtazmahal.
42. **Inter alia**—(among other things)
 - In awarding scholarships we must consider **inter alia** the previous record of each student.
43. **Inter se**—(between two parties, among themselves)
 - We cannot ignore the **inter se** agreement between the two parties.
44. **In toto**—(completely)
 - I agree with you **in toto**.
45. **Ipsa facto**—(by that fact itself)
 - This agreement would **ipsa facto** cancel the earlier one.
46. **Juro divino**—(by divine right or law)
 - The medieval kings ruled **juro divino**.
47. **Jus divinum**—(Divine Law)
 - The Bible is the compendium of all **jus divinum**.

48. **Laissez-faire**—(Government policy of free trade)
 ● **Laissez-faire** may lead to unhealthy competition.
49. **Lingua franca**—(national language)
 ● We must take pride in our **lingua franca**.
50. **Literati**—(learned men, scholars)
 ● Milton could be appreciated only by the **literati**.
51. **Literateur**—(literary men)
 ● Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not only a statesman but also a **literateur**.
52. **Mademoiselle**—(an unmarried girl, a maiden)
 ● Joan of Arc was a graceful **mademoiselle**.
53. **Mala fide**—(in bad faith, not good)
 ● The intentions of the opposite party were **mala fide**.
54. **Mon cher**—(My dear)
 ● **Mon cher** son, be sincere to your duty.
55. **Monsieur**—(Mr.)
 ● **Monsieur** Louis was a historian.
56. **Nonpareil**—(Unparalleled, incomparable)
 ● Miranda was **nonpareil** in beauty.
57. **Nota bene**—(N. B., note well)
 ● **Nota bene** (N.B.) : All questions are compulsory.
58. **Par excellence**—(of high excellence, unique)
 ● His performance was **par excellence**.
59. **Parole**—(released on leave on one's own word, specially applied to prisoners)
 ● The convict has been left on **parole**.
60. **Post meridiem**—(p. m., after noon)
 ● We have our tea at 4 **p. m.**
61. **Post mortem**—(medical examination of the dead body)
 ● The **post mortem** report reveals that the deceased had been poisoned.
62. **Prima facie**—(on the first impression, obviously)
 ● **Prima facie** there is no case against him.
63. **Pro forma**—(in formal way)
 ● He has invited us only **pro forma**, for we have no personal relations.
64. **Proletarian**—(belonging to the lowest social order)
 ● In a democratic country the **proletarian** is as important as the aristocrat.
65. **Quo jure**—(on what charge)
 ● **Quo jure** have you suspended him ?
66. **Savoir faire**—(talent to see the right and just at once)
 ● He has remarkable **savoir faire** for his age.
67. **Status quo**—(the same position)
 ● The court has ordered that **status quo** be maintained.
68. **Sine die**—(indefinitely)
 ● The University has been closed **sine die**.
69. **Sub judice**—(under consideration of the court)
 ● We can't take any action, for the matter is **sub judice**.
70. **Summum bonum**—(highest good)
 ● Contentment is the **summum bonum** of life.
71. **Ultima Thule**—(farthest limit, last limit)
 ● Treasure hunt was the **ultima Thule** of their quest.
72. **Ultra vires**—(against law, against authority)
 ● The orders of the Vice-Chancellor have been declared **ultra vires** by the High Court.
73. **Versus**—(against)
 ● The case is between the State Government **versus** the Central Government.
74. **Via media**—(middle course)
 ● There is no **via media** between hard labour and success.
75. **Vice versa**—(in opposite ways, in reverse order)
 ● Change these sentences from active to passive and **vice versa**.
76. **Vox populi vox dei**—(Voice of the people is the voice of God)
 ● Never go against public opinion, for **vox populi vox dei**.
77. **Viva voce**—(oral test)
 ● The **viva voce** test is going to be held tomorrow.