

FRENCH CULINARY TERMS



Al denté(al DEN-tay) Firm to the bite, not soft or mushy; said of vegetables or pasta.

À la carte (aah-la-CART) Referring to a menu on which each individual item is listed with a separate price.

Bouquet garni (booKAY gar-NEE) A combination of fresh herbs tied together and used for flavoring.

Crêpes ('krep) An unleavened flat, thin pancake of cooked dough or batter which is used as a wrapper for another food.

Entrée (AN-tray) Main dish, even though in French, strictly speaking, an entrée is a light course following the appetizer and may or may not a main course.

Flambé (flahm-BAY) Flamed, usually in spirits.

Julienne (ju-lee-EN) Cut into small, thin strips.

Hollandaise Sauce (HOL-en-daze) A creamy sauce made of butter, yolks of eggs, lemon juice or vinegar and seasonings.

Hors d'oeuvre (or-DURV) Various small dishes served before or at the beginning of a meal.

Meringue (mer-RANG) Baked whites of egg and sugar usually used with pastries.

Mirepoix (meer-PWAH) A mixture of rough cut or diced vegetables, herbs, and spices used to flavor roasts and stocks.

Mise en place (meez-onh-PLASS) All in place. All ingredients and utensils must be in place before food production can begin.

Nicoise (nee-swahz) Prepared in the style used in Nice, France; garnished with or containing chopped tomatoes cooked with garlic.

Quiche (keesh) A savory pie or tart consisting of custard baked in a pastry shell.

Petit four (pet-e FOR) A small pastry with four layers.

Prix fixe (pree FIX) Fixed price; refers to a menu offering a complete meal for one given price.

Sauté (saw-TAY) To cook quickly over high heat with a small amount of fat.

Sachet (sa-SHAY) A mixture of herbs and spices tied in a cheesecloth bag and used for flavoring of a soup or stock.

Soufflé (soo-FLAY) A light, fluffy, baked dish consisting of a base mixed with egg yolks and flavoring ingredients into which beaten eggs are folded just before baking.



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