e neutral, as in "the" before consonants in rapid speech (e.g., "the book"). Written e (no accent-mark):—je, me, le, de, ne; and first syllable of premier, grenier, grenade, etc.

ra

ne

ye

(0

sy

où

no

no

be

sar

pa

i always as in "machine." Written i, i, y:-li(t), ile, fini, machine, il y est. Before a stressed vowel i=English y in "yet":—lieu [lyeu], Dieu, mieu(x).

o open, nearly as a in "all." Written o and sometimes au:—short in (h)omme [om], porte [port], Paul, mauvais, aurai; long in mor(t), cor(ps), or, loge [lozh].

o closed, as in "rose" (no w-sound). Written o,  $\delta$ , os, au, eau:—chose, gro(s), Vo(s)ge(s) [vozh],  $c\delta t\acute{e}$ , chau(d), (h)au(t), beau.

**u** is the English *ee* (French *i*), made with the lips as in whistling. Written u,  $\hat{u}$ :—rue, sur,  $s\hat{u}r$ . When followed by any stressed vowel, it sounds nearly the same, but very lightly, and never as w:—nuage, salue(r),  $Su\dot{e}de$ , suis.

 $\mathbf{y}$  is often like French  $i:=style,\ Ypres$  [ipr], Saint-Cyr; but is often used as a double i, or again as English y:=voyage [vwayazh],  $paye(r),\ aye(z),\ yeux,\ ennuyeu(x)$  [ānuiyeu], soye(z) [swayé].

ai, aî, usually as open e:-mai(s), faire, chaîne. But ai is closed e at epd of verbs:—ai, aurai, serai; while ais is usually open e:-jamais, avais, aurais.

ail, aille, respectively, like "eye," and French  $\hat{a}$  followed by English y := travai(l), batai(ll)e, Versai(lles). [See further under l].

au, eau. See under "open o" and "closed o."

ay, ey, when final, = open e:—paye, Jersey. When not final, = open e+ English y. essayer, balayer. N.B.—pays is [pé-i] (2 syilables), and paysan [pé-i-zã] (3 syllables).

ei, eî. See under "open e."

eil, eille. See under l.