LESSONS IN FRENCH.

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SECTION I.

THE LETTERS.

The French alphabet contains twenty-five letters, as follows, with their names in italics: $-\Lambda$, ah; B, bay; C, say; D, day; E, ch; F, cf; G, zhay; H, ash; I, ce; J, zhee; K, kah; I, ell; M, enm; N, enm; O, o; P, pay; Q, ku; R, err; S, ess; T, tay; U, u; V, vay; X, vex; Y, Y, vex; Y

foreign words which have that letter have been adopted into the French language.

The alphabet is divided into vowels and consonants. THE Vowels.—The vowels are six in number, namely:—

THE CONSONANTS .- The remaining letters of the alphabet, nineteen in number, are called consonants, namely :-

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v x z, which are divided into labials, dentals, gutturals, and liquids.

There are: —Four labials, viz., two sonant, b, v; two surd, p, f; -Five dentals, viz., two sonant, d, z: two surd, t, s; one sometimes surd, sometimes sonant, viz., x, -Five simple gutturals, viz., two senant, g, j; three surd, viz., e, k, g; -One compound surd guttural, eh; -One guttural, sometimes aspirate, sometimes

mute, h;--Four liquids, viz., l, m, n, r.

The Compound Vowels.—There are eighteen compound vowels, namely :-ai, ay, ei, ey, er, ez, ed, et, es, au, eau, eu, œu, oi, oy, oê, oe, ou.

They are thus called because they are sounded by one emission of the voice.

In the three following, éi, éau, éu, the é must be sounded by itself, and separately from the other letters.

THE DIPHTHONGS .- There are six diphthongs, namely :-

They are thus called because, though pronounced as one syllable, the sound of both vowels is distinctly heard.

The following eight combinations of three successive vowels are also called diphthengs, namely:-

iai iau ieu oua oué oui uai ucu. These diphthongs are thus divided into syllables :-

i-ai i-au i-en ou-a ou-é ou-i u-ai u-eu. THE NASAL VOWEL Sounds,-There are certain sounds,