

With the grave accent, *è* is called *è ouvert* (open *e*).

The accents of the *é fermé* and *è ouvert* are not written when those vowels are followed by a consonant in the same syllable: *avez, terre*.

When between two vowels, *y* sounds like two *i*'s: *crayon*.

The vowels *a, ai, o, eu*, when followed by *n* or *m* in the same syllable, are modified into the nasal sounds,

<i>an, am,</i>	also spelt	<i>en, em :</i>	<i>enfant</i>
<i>ain, aim,</i>	also spelt	<i>ein, in, im :</i>	<i>pain.</i>
<i>on, om :</i>			<i>concombre.</i>
<i>eun,</i>	mostly spelt	<i>un or um :</i>	<i>brun.</i>
unless another <i>n</i> or <i>m</i> follows :			<i>canne, homme.</i>

DIPHTHONGS.

<i>Oi</i> sounds like <i>ou-a :</i>	<i>ardoise.</i>
<i>ien</i> " " <i>i-ain :</i>	<i>bien.</i>

CONSONANTS.

<i>Ch</i> sounds like <i>sh</i> in English :	<i>cheval.</i>
<i>th</i> " " <i>t :</i>	<i>thé.</i>
<i>j</i> " " <i>s</i> in <i>pleasure :</i>	<i>joli.</i>
<i>g</i> also " " <i>s</i> in <i>pleasure,</i>	
	if before <i>e, i, or y :</i> <i>général.</i>

ça, ço, çu like *sa, so, su :* *façade.*

The sign (*ç*) is called *cédille* (cedilla).

gn sounds like *ny :* *campagne.*

s between two vowels sounds like *z :* *cousin.*

ill sounds like *lli* in *brilliant :* *fille.*

h aspirate is not sounded, but marks

simply a little stop in the pronunciation: *le héros.*

Generally consonants at the end of words are silent : *grand, petit.*

The last consonant of a word is however sounded before a word beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute, whenever the meaning and the ear allow it: *petit ami.* The two words are then pronounced as one.

In that case, *d* sounds like *t :* *grand homme.*

s " " like *z :* *les amis.*