

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

1. French a, represented by *â* = English a in mat.
2. " e, " *ê* = e in fern.
3. " é, " *ay* = ay in may.
4. " è, " *ai* = ai in air.
5. " i, " *ee* = ee in feel.
6. " o, " *ô* = o in robe.
7. " ô, " *ô* = o in robe.
8. " u has no equivalent in English. It approaches the *eu* in *dew*.
9. " au and eau, represented by *ô* = English o in robe.
10. " eu, represented by *u* = English u in fur.
11. " ou, " *oo* = oo in too.
12. " oi, " *wa* = wa in water.

NASAL SOUNDS.

FOR THESE WE HAVE NO ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

13. am, an, e and en are given in *blanc mange, encore*, etc.
14. im, in, a and ain resemble the initial sound in *anger*.
15. om and o are given in *bon bon, on dit*, etc.
16. um and u resemble the initial sound in *unction*.

CONSONANTS.

17. ç = s in sun.
18. ch = sh in shun.
19. g before e or i = z in azure.
20. j = z in azure.
21. gn = the gn in mignonette.
22. h is silent as in *honour*.
23. s between vowel sounds = z.

ACCENT.

In English words of two or more syllables, a marked stress or accent is placed on some one syllable. Thus *Henry, Margaret*, and *chapel* have the accent on the first syllable. This English accent should be carefully avoided in pronouncing French words and the syllables should all be stressed alike. Thus *Henri, Marguerite*, and *Chapelle* are pronounced *En-ree, Mar-ghe-reet, Sha-pell*.