

Double *g* has the sound of only a single *g*, except before the vowels *e* and *i*, in which case the first *g* is hard, like *g* in the English word *go*, and the second *g* has a soft sound represented by the two letters *zh*, namely:—

Suggerer is pronounced Sug-zhay-reh.

H, h.—This letter is used in the French language in two ways, usually styled *mute* and *aspirate*. Examples:

Habit is pronounced Abec.

In this word there is no sound whatever of the *h*.

Héros is pronounced Eh-ro.

J, j.—This letter has the sound of the two English letters *zh*, or of *s* in the English word *pleasure*:

Jamais Zha-may *Erer*. | *Joujou* Zhoo-zhoo *A toy*.

K, k.—This letter has the sound of the English *k* in all situations.

L, l.—This letter has the sound of the English *l* in nearly all situations, except when used with the vowel *i* as a liquid. In a few words, *l* final is silent.

M, m.—When *initial*, the letter *m* has only the sound of the English *m*. It is used in nasal combinations like the following, viz.:—*am, em, im, om, um*.

N, n.—When *initial*, the letter *n* has only the sound of English *n*. It is used in nasal combinations, namely:—

an, en, in, on, un.

After *m* and *n* in the end of words, final consonants are usually silent, viz.:—

*Pren*ds as if printed *Pren*, and pronounced *Prahn*.

When *n* is final before another word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, it requires, besides being pronounced with a nasal sound, that another *n* should be added in pronunciation to the beginning of the next word, namely:—

Mon ami as if printed *Mon-namee*.

P, p.—When *initial*, and in the body of words, *p* is usually sounded; and then it has the sound of *p* in English. When final, it is generally silent. *P* followed by *h* is sounded like *f*.

Q, q.—*Q* is pronounced like the English *k*; it is generally followed by *u*, which is then almost always silent.

R, r.—The sound of this letter is that of the English *r*. It is never sounded in the French words *messieurs* and *monsieur*.

It is often dropped, or nearly so, in the last syllable before a word beginning with a consonant, in familiar conversation; but never in dignified speaking or reading, or before a vowel.

S, s.—*S* has two distinct sounds, which are determined by its position, viz.:—the sharp, hissing sound of *s* in the English words *dissever* and *kiss*, and the soft sound of *s* in the English word *nose*, equivalent to the English letter *z*. It has the sharp and hissing sound whenever it is *initial*.