h need never be heard when initial. But in some words it prevents the dropping of an end-vowel, or the sounding of an end-consonant, in a preceding word, which are characteristic of the h "mute." [The words in which this h "aspirate" occurs must be learned by observation]. h "mute" in l'(h)omme [lom], l'(h)opital [lopital], les (h)omme(s) [lézom]. h "aspirate in la (h)ate [la at], la (h)ate [la atl], la (h)ouille [la ouy], le (H)avre, la (H)ollande, la (H)ongrie, les (h)eros [lé éro], en haut [\tilde{a} \tilde{a}].

 $\mathbf{j} = s$ in pleasure:—jour [zhour], Joffre [zhofr], Jacque(s) [zhâk].

11, il, ille. These combinations often have the sound of English y in "yet":—fille [fiy], bille(t); travail [travay], soleil [soley], fauteuil [fôteuy], ail [euy]; bataille [batây], bouteille [boutèy], feuille [feuy], patrouille [patrouy]. But il has the ordinary sound of French l (not quite English) in mille [mil], ville, village, and often in milliard [milyar], million [milyő].

 ${f p}$ is sounded before n:—pneumatique, pneumonie; and before s in psychologie.

q, $\mathbf{q}\mathbf{u} = k$ usually, cinq [sẽk], qui [ki], quar(t) [kar], quan(d) [kã], queue [keu].

r must always be strongly trilled in either front or back of mouth.

 $\mathbf{s}=z$ between two vowels:—maison [méz \tilde{s}], Cosaque, also in Alsace, obus. Final s is sounded as s in Reims, Arras, Mons, Sens, Senlis, Calvados, os, bis, fils [fis], vis.

t when followed by i is always s in ation, ition, otion, ution, (except in verbs), and often in atie, etie, itie, utie. Also in patience, patien(t), Egyptien. But amitié [amityé], moitié [mwatyé], and the suffix—gestion [zhèstyő].

th = t, $t(h)\acute{e}$, $t(h)\acute{e}$ âtre.

 $\mathbf{x} = ks$ before consonant, and gz before vowel, extrene [ks], exercice [égzèrsis]. But $\mathbf{x} = s$ in six, dix, soixante, Bruxelle(s), Aix-la-Chapelle [ès-la-shapèl], and = z when it is carried over to the next word, aux arme(s) [ôz arm].