

CHAP. II.

Syllabes formées de trois lettres.

Syllables formed with three letters.

a	é	e	i	o	u	y
Ble	blé	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
Pla*	plé	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
Cha (<i>sha</i>)	ché	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
Sha	shé	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
Cra	cré	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
Chra (<i>cra</i>)	chré	chre	chri	chro	chru	chry
Dra	dié	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
Tra	tié	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
Fra	fré	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
Phra (<i>fra</i>)	phré	phre	phri	phro	phru	phry
Vra	vié	vre	vri	vro	vru	vry
Gla	glé	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
Gna (<i>nia</i>)	gié	gne	gni	gno	gnu	gny
Gua (<i>gha</i>)	gué	gue	gui	guo	—	guy
Qua (<i>ka</i>)	qué	que	qui	quo	—	quy
Rha (<i>ra</i>)	rhé	rhe	rhi	rho	rhu	rhy
Sca (<i>sku</i>)	—	—	—	sco	scu	—
Sça (<i>ssa</i>)	scé	sce	sci	sco	sçu	scy
Sta	sté	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
Tha (<i>tu</i>)	thé	the	thi	tho	thu	thy

Il y a plusieurs syllabes dans ce chapitre qu'on doit faire observer attentivement à son élève, sur-tout *cha*, &c. *gna*, &c. *gua*, &c. *phra*, &c. *qua*, &c. *scu*, &c. *thu*, &c. dont les sons sont particuliers à la langue Française.

There are several syllables in this chapter, which ought to be observed attentively by the learner, especially *cha*, &c. *gna*, &c. *gua*, &c. *phra*, &c. *qua*, &c. *sca*, &c. *tha*, &c. the sounds of which are peculiar to the French language.

* The syllables of this chapter are not displayed in an alphabetical order, but disposed so as to show the affinity of their respective sounds.