

un, um = open *eu* through nose and mouth, or Canadian-English “lung” as directed under *an*:—*un* [œ̃], *chacun* [shakœ̃], *Verdun*, (h)umble.

oin = *w* p'us French *in*:—*loin* [lwɛ̃], *moin(s)* [mwɛ̃], *soin*, *coin*.

ien, yen = *y* plus French *in*:—*bien* [byɛ̃], *rien* [ryɛ̃], *combien* [kɔ̃byɛ̃], *moyen* [mwayɛ̃]. But *patience* [pasyɑ̃s], *impatient* [ɛ̃pasyɑ̃].

N.B.—When *n* or *m* is followed by another *n* or *m*, or by a vowel, it does *not* nasalise the preceding vowel: *inutile* [i-nütıl], *imiter* [i-mité], *enn(e)mi* [ènmi], *bonne*, *chienne*, *Alsacienne*. But *en*, *em*, as prefixes, are always nasal [ɑ̃]. *ennuyeux*, *emmener* [ãmné].

French Consonants all differ from English; but English sounds may be used by beginners, if attention is paid to the following observations:

c = *s* before *e*, *i*, or *y*: and *k* in all other cases:—*ceci*, *bicyclett(e)*, *capacité*, *car*, *écoute(r) avec*, *c(u)eillir* (= *keuyir*).

ç = *s*, is used only before *a*, *o*, *u*:—*ça*, *reçu*, *avançon(s)*.

ch = *sh* in “shoe”:—*chose*, *chercher* [shèrshé], *chaise* [shèz]. But *ch* = *k* in Greek and foreign words: *choléra*, *orchestre*, *Christ* [krist].

g = *s* in “pleasure,” before *e*, *i*, or *y*; and like *g* in “got” everywhere else:—*garage* [garazh], *génie* [zh], *George(s)* [zh], *manger* [zh], *mangeon(s)* [zh], *gan(t)* [g], *gauche* [g]. It has again this ‘hard’ sound (as in “got”) when followed by *u* before *e*, *i*:—*gué* [gé], *guêpe* [gèp], *longue* [lõg], *vague* [vag].

gn = *ni* in “onion” (approximately):—*vigne* [viny], *compagnie* [kõpanyi], *gagne(r)* [ganyé], *magnifique* [manyifik].