

The following are exceptions to the above illustrated pronunciations, viz. :—Lumbago, Punch, de Profundis, in which *um* and *un* are sounded like *on*.

NASAL DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

There are eight nasal diphthongal combinations, and they are thus divided and pronounced, viz. :—

ian	divided into i-an	and pronounced eahn.
ien	" i-en	" eanh.
ion	" i-on	" eonh.
uan	" u-an	" uahn.
uin	" u-in	" uanh.
ouan	" ou-an	" ooahn.
oin	" ou-in	" oo-anh.
ouin	" ou-in	" oo-anh.

LIQUIDS.

L and **LL**.—Whenever *l* and *ll* are preceded by *ai*, *ei*, *oui*, and sometimes by *i* only, they receive a sound very different from that which they generally have. In the former case they become *liquid*, and are so called from their peculiar sound, which is the same as is given to the letters *lli* in the correct pronunciation of the English words *collier*, *billiard*, *brilliant*, and *William*.

In French words containing liquid sounds, the following general rules should be observed, namely :—

Rule 1.—Pronounce the letter *a* before *il* and *ill* as *a* in the English word *ah*: *baillieur*, *lessor*.

Rule 2.—Pronounce the letter *e* before *il* and *ill* as *ay* in the English word *day*, namely :—

Parcil Paraylh *Similar*. | Bouteille Boutaylh *Bottle*.

GN.—This liquid is the sound of the letters *gn* in the English words *bagnio*, *mignonette*, and *vignette*.

Dignité

Dec-gnee-teh

Dignity.

The exceptions to this method of pronouncing the letters *gn* occur only in words in which they belong to different syllables, as in: Stagnation, Stag-nah-seonh, *Stagnation*, etc., and in those in which *gn* is initial: *gnome*, *g-nom*, etc.

SECTION II.

1. In French the article [§ 14 (3)] has, in the singular, a distinct form for each gender. Ex.:

Le fils, *the son*.

La fille, *the daughter, the girl*.

Le frère, *the brother*.

La sœur, *the sister*.

2. Before a word commencing with a vowel or an *h* mute, the final *e* or *a* of the article is cut off and replaced by an apostrophe, leaving the article the same for both genders [§ 14 (7)]. Ex.:

L'aïeul, *the grandfather*.

L'aïeule, *the grandmother*.

L'hôte, *the landlord*.

L'hôtesse, *the landlady*.

3. There are in French only two genders, the masculine