

**eu** is open or closed. (1) Followed by a consonant sound, it is rather like *u* in “*fur*” (pronounced short or long). Written *eu*, *eû*, *œu*:—*seul*, *leur*, *peur*, *sœur*. (2) When final, or before *s*, it is nearly the same, but with lips protruded, as in closed *o*:—*peu*, *feu*, *yeu(x)*, *heureu(x)*—N.B. (1) *bœuf* (open), *bœu(fs)* (closed), *œuf* (open), *œuf(fs)* (closed). (2) *eu* throughout *avoir* is pronounced *u*.

**euil, euille.** See under *l*.

**oi, oy**=*wa* (sometimes *wâ*), unless before *n* or *m* in same syllable (for which see *oin*); *moi*, *mois*, *Oise* [waz], *Soisson(s)*, *troi(s)*. For *voyage* [vwayazh], *noye(r)* [nwayé], etc., see under *y*.

**ou** resembles *oo* in “*fool*” (tongue drawn back). Written *ou*, *où*, *oû*:—*tou(t)*, *goû(t)*, *rouge*. Before stressed vowel *ou* is pronounced *w*:—*oui*, *ouest* [wèst], *foue(t)*.

**ouille.** See under *l*.

**oyer, oyez**=[wayé].

**uyer, uyez**=[uiyé].

**The Nasal Vowels** (four in number) send the sound through nose and mouth together (English nasals finish through nose only). They are written with *n* or *m* indifferently. See details below. Never sound the *n* or *m*, except as in “N.B.,” p. 4.

**an, am** } = closed *â* through nose and mouth, or the vowel  
**en, em** } in “*song*” before closing off the mouth-current:—  
*san(s)* and *san(g)* are alike [sã], *enfant* [ãfã], *emporte(r)* (ãporté).

**in, im** } open *ê* through nose and mouth, or nearly the  
**ain, aim** } = vowel of “*sang*” as directed under *an*:—*vin* [vẽ],  
**ein, eim** } *enfin* [ãfẽ], *pain* [pẽ], *faim* [fẽ], *plein* [plẽ], *impos-*  
**yn, ym** } sible [ẽpõsibl], *Reims* [rẽs], *médecin* [mètẽ].

**on, om** = closed *o* through nose and mouth:—*bon* [bõ], *lon(g)* [lõ], *tomber* [tõbe], *fontaine* [fõtên].

N.B.—*monsieur* [me-syeu] has no nasal, but a neutral *e*. In *paon*, *taon*, *Laon*, the *o* is silent.