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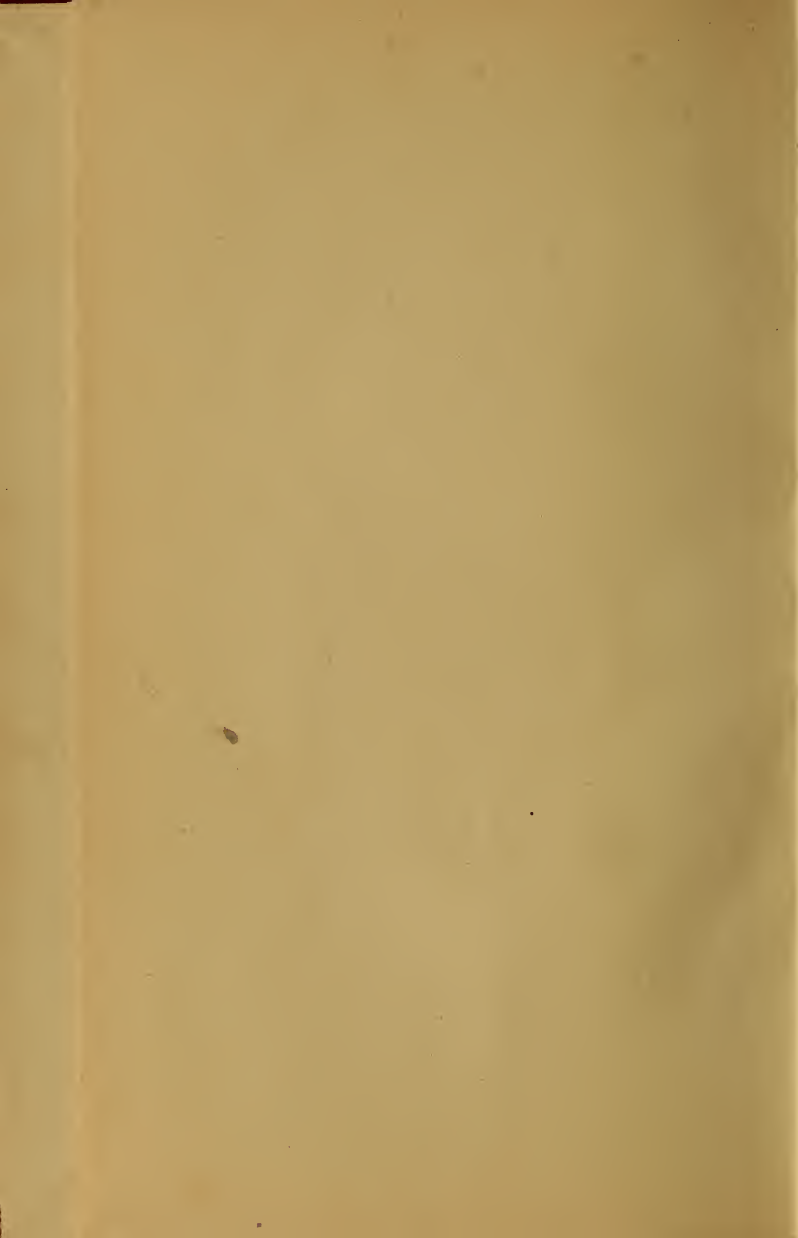


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A PRIMER
OF
FRENCH PRONUNCIATION

BY
JOHN E. MATZKE, PH.D.

*Professor of Romanic Languages
at the Leland Stanford Jr. University*

THIRD EDITION, REVISED



NEW YORK
HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

1905

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PREFACE.

WITH this new edition the Primer of French Pronunciation appears in an entirely new form. Eight years ago, when I prepared the first edition, no phonetic alphabet presented especial claims for adoption, and believing that no distinction ought to be made between the practical and the scientific study of the language in this regard, I selected the alphabet with which students of the history of French are familiar the world over. Since then, however, the Michaelis-Passy Dictionary has been published and the alphabet of the Association Phonétique has been used in such practical books as the Fraser and Squair French Grammar and the recent International French-English Dictionary, so that the choice is really no longer an open one. If we are to succeed in the difficult task of teaching an intelligent pronunciation of the language, we must work in unison. The alphabet of the Association Phonétique is open to criticism, but so are other alphabets as well, and, whatever their final value may be, it certainly is poor method to introduce the discussion into the Freshman class or the High School. Here the form of the phonetic symbols may be conceded as immaterial, provided they permit a fairly accurate picture

of French pronunciation. And it is with this practical end in view, and for the purpose of making this little Primer work in harmony with other recent helps for the study of French, that I have prepared the present edition.

That French pronunciation presents serious difficulties to English-speaking students is an apparent fact, while it is also a truism now to say that the only way to teach the subject is on the basis of phonetics. However, the difficulties are of various kinds and not all are equally great.

There is in the first place the physical difficulty. The ear fails to catch unfamiliar shades of sounds and the muscles of the mouth are not able to reproduce them. Here, it goes without saying, the phonetic alphabet can be of little help. There are various devices that may be employed, but on the whole the difficulty remains the same. The student's ear and muscles must be trained, and only constant and faithful practice under experienced guidance can give results.

The phonetic alphabet is, however, especially adapted to meet another class of difficulties, which is not of the muscles of the mouth or of the ear, but of the understanding. I mean the ability to differentiate an open from a closed vowel, to know which letters to pronounce and which to leave silent, to treat the mute *e* correctly, and to make the proper liaisons, in other words to show a general intelligent handling of the French alphabet and the printed page, to give evidence of a proper appreciation of

the difficulties to be overcome and to understand the aid to be sought in the dictionaries. Here a phonetic transcription presents the surest and the quickest road, and here lies the claim of books such as the present for introduction into all French courses.

I take this opportunity to appeal to teachers of French to give this method a trial. It does not apply to young children, but it can and should be used with all students mature enough to separate the sound of the letter from its written form, and these are found in all High Schools, Colleges, and Universities. If the teachers of such students will give the book a sympathetic trial, they may wish to change its method, but they will not wish to give up the system.

Naturally the book will need a thoughtful application. The object has been to teach the student how to turn a printed page into a phonetic transcription. If this can be done accurately, the battle is won and constant oral practice will do the rest. Usually in similar books the phonetic alphabet is explained and connected passages are at once practised. Experience has shown that this method attacks merely the first of the difficulties mentioned above, but affords practically no relief for the second. In the present book, therefore, the subject is presented in chapters graded as much as possible, the object always being to show the application of the phonetic to the ordinary alphabet. To take the whole book in course, before the study of Grammar is begun, will entail a waste of effort. The essentials should be studied first, and details filled in later,

Beginning with the consonants the study should be concentrated first upon the phonetic alphabet as such, without reference to the usual orthographic representation of these sounds. When, through the study of the examples and the Illustrative Sentences, the student has learned to read phonetic script, which can be accomplished during the first week, the study of syllabication, of the orthoepic rules and quantity should be taken up and continued in small but constant amounts as an accompaniment to the study of the Grammar. At the proper time a portion of the Prose Composition or the Reading Lesson can be written out in script. Errors of pronunciation should always be corrected for both the ear and the eye by pronouncing the word and writing it in script on the blackboard, and above all the subject should not be allowed to drop when the Primer has been gone over in main outline.

The vocabulary of this book has not been selected with any particular point in view beyond that of illustrating the rules in question. Some rare words have necessarily been included, and other very familiar words are absent. On the whole, however, the list is fairly representative and together with the orthoepic rules will serve its purpose of making the student independent.

As in the first edition, I have dismissed all phonetic minutiae in the practical interests of simplicity. Much that a more minute marking can indicate will take care of itself, if the essentials of pronunciation are properly handled, as for instance the value of half-

long and intermediate vowels. A few indications have, however, been given at the proper places, which it is hoped will call sufficient attention to the matter without adding details excluded by the alphabet of the Association Phonétique.

I add the titles of a few books on French pronunciation which will be found helpful to teachers and students. Of this list the work of the Abbé Rousset and particularly the Michaelis-Passy Dictionary will be found to be almost indispensable books of reference for the successful study of this subject.

Passy—*Les Sons du Français*, Paris, Firmin-Didot.
Koschwitz—*Les Parlers Parisiens*, Paris, Welter, 1896.

Rambeau-Passy—*Chrestomathie Française*, New York, Holt, 1897.

Lesaint—*Traité complet de la Prononciation Française*, Halle, Gesenius, 1890.

Rousselot et Laclotte—*Précis de la Prononciation Française*, Paris, Welter, 1903.

Hatzfeld-Darmesteter-Thomas — *Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française*, Paris, Delagrave.

Michaelis-Passy—*Dictionnaire Phonétique*, Hanoivre, Meyer, 1897.

The International French-English Dictionary, New York, Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, 1904.

J. E. M.

LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY,
May 1, 1905.

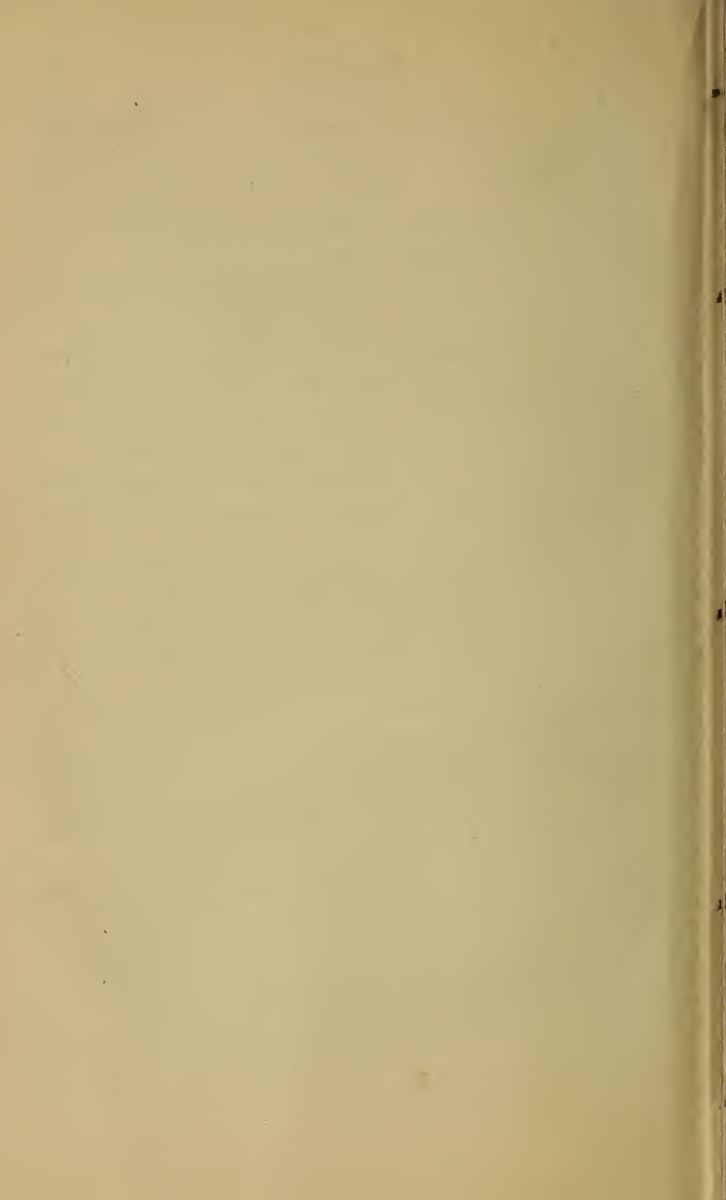


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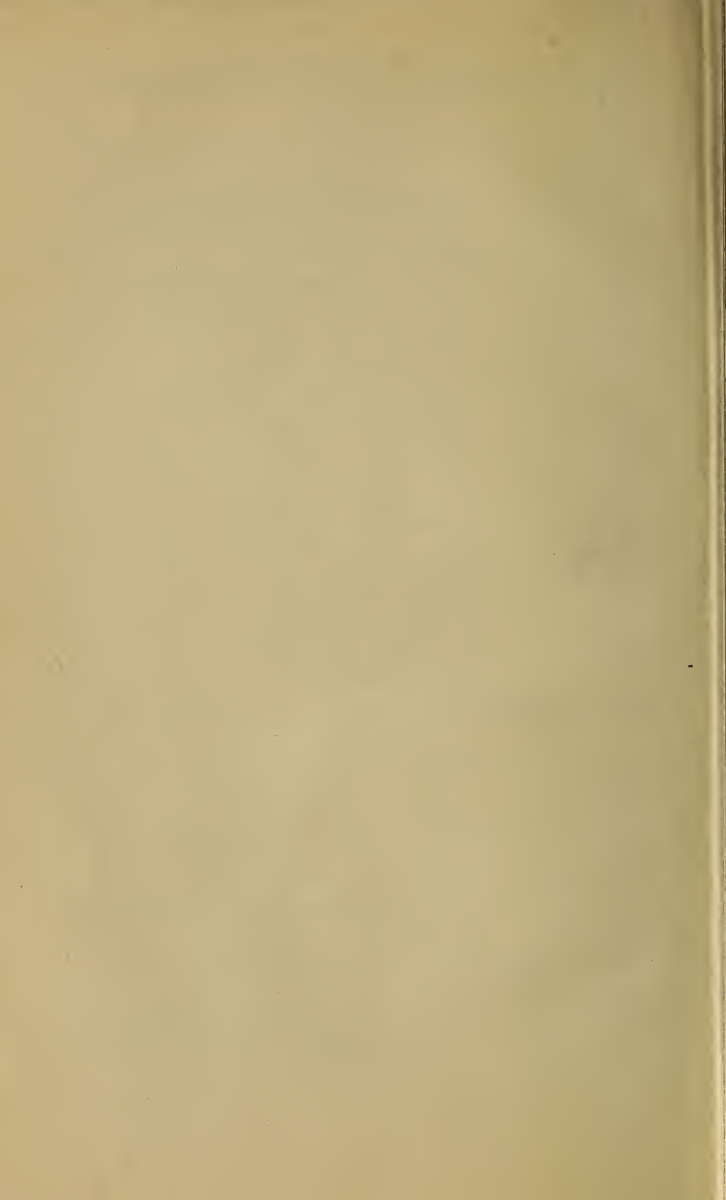
EXPLANATORY TABLE OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS.

VOWELS.

ɑ (<i>passee</i>)	= a in English <i>barter</i> (cf. § 6).
a (<i>page</i>)	= nearly like a in English <i>pat</i> (cf. § 7).
ε (<i>tête</i>)	= open e (cf. § 8).
e (<i>épée</i>)	= a in English <i>gate</i> (cf. § 9).
i (<i>dire</i>)	= ee in English <i>see</i> (cf. § 10).
o (<i>comme</i>)	= open o (cf. § 11).
o (<i>rose</i>)	= o in English <i>so</i> (cf. § 12).
u (<i>rouge</i>)	= oo in English <i>boot</i> (cf. § 13).
œ (<i>heure</i>)	= rounded ε (cf. § 24).
ə (<i>le</i>)	= rounded e (cf. § 25).
ø (<i>feu</i>)	= rounded e (cf. § 23).
y (<i>mur</i>)	= rounded i (cf. § 22).
ã (<i>chambre</i>)	= nasal ɑ (cf. § 37).
ẽ (<i>pain</i>)	= nasal ε (cf. § 39).
õ (<i>bon</i>)	= nasal o (cf. § 38).
œ̃ (<i>un</i>)	= nasal œ (cf. § 41).
:	= sign of length.
' after a syllable	= tonic accent.

CONSONANTS.

b = b in <i>bad</i> .	t = t in <i>tear</i> .
d = d in <i>dear</i> .	v = v in <i>vim</i> .
f = f in <i>fan</i> .	z = z in <i>zealous</i> .
g = g in <i>good</i> .	ʃ = sh in <i>sham</i> .
k = c in <i>can</i> .	ʒ = s in <i>leisure</i> and z in <i>azure</i> .
l = l in <i>lord</i> .	ɲ = ni in <i>union</i> .
m = m in <i>mine</i> .	j = } semiconsonantal i, w = } ɥ = } u, y (cf. § 42).
n = n in <i>noon</i> .	
p = p in <i>pawn</i> .	
r = (cf. § 69).	
s = s in <i>soon</i> .	



FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

ALPHABET.

1. The letters of the French alphabet and their names in French are as follows:

a (<i>a</i>)	j (<i>ji</i>)	s (<i>esse</i>)
b (<i>bé</i>)	k (<i>ka</i>)	t (<i>té</i>)
c (<i>cé</i>)	l (<i>elle</i>)	u (<i>u</i>)
d (<i>dé</i>)	m (<i>emme</i>)	v (<i>vé</i>)
e (<i>é</i>)	n (<i>enne</i>)	w (<i>double vé</i>)
f (<i>effe</i>)	o (<i>o</i>)	x (<i>iks</i>)
g (<i>gé</i>)	p (<i>pé</i>)	y (<i>i grec</i>)
h (<i>ache</i>)	q (<i>ku</i>)	z (<i>zèd</i>)
i (<i>i</i>)	r (<i>erre</i>)	

DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

2. A knowledge of French syllabication is of the highest importance as an aid to a correct pronunciation. The place for its treatment seems to be here, but the principles underlying it will be profitably reviewed when the student has made some progress in French pronunciation.

Just as the orthography of the language is not phonetic, so the graphic division of words into syllables gives but an incomplete picture of the spoken

syllabication. We must distinguish, therefore, between graphic and phonetic syllabication.

a. GRAPHIC SYLLABICATION.

The following rules are in force:

1. Two contiguous independent vowels denote separate syllables: *ha-ïr, flé-au, gé-ant, ré-el.*

2. A single consonant, except *x* between vowels, begins the second syllable: *a-voir, é-té, Ma-rie, ca-nif, é-cou-ter, che-min, che-mi-ner, ex-a-men.*

3. Consonantal digraphs representing simple sounds are treated like single consonants; these are *ch, ph, th, gn*: *a-che-ter, ca-cher, pro-phé-tie, go-thi-que, bai-gner, vi-gne.*

4. Single consonants followed by *l* or *r* belong to the second syllable: *ré-gler, é-plu-cher, dé-cla-rer, ca-pa-ble, trè-fle, au-tre-ment, a-près, ou-vra-ge, é-cri-re, je-nê-tre, qua-tre.*

5. Other groups of two consonants, and geminated or doubled consonants, are divided so as to give the first consonant to the preceding, the second to the following syllable: *ac-teur, par-tir, jar-din, bal-ti-que, pris-me, ad-mi-rer, jus-ti-ce, pas-teur, es-ca-lier, es-poir, ron-de, mon-ter, dan-ger, plom-ber, al-ler, frap-per, in-no-cen-ce, pru-dem-ment, vais-seau.*

6. Groups of more than two consonants follow the principles of division mentioned in 4 and 5: *per-dre, char-tre, met-tre, fonc-tion, con-somp-tion, sanc-tu-ai-re, com-bler.*

7. Derivation, when evident to the eye, usually

overrides the foregoing rules: *sub-or-don-ner*, *in-é-gal*, *bon-heur*, *mal-heur*, *in-spi-rer*, *in-stant*, *in-strui-re*, *con-spi-rer*, *at-mo-sphère*.

b. PHONETIC SYLLABICATION.

The division of the spoken word is determined by the principle that every syllable has a separate expiratory effort. Syllables are open, when they end in a vowel, and closed, when they end in a consonant. Most spoken syllables are open, hence the following rules, which to a certain extent are identical with those for dividing the written word.

1. A single consonantal sound between two vowels unites with the second vowel: *avez* (a-ve), *été* (e-te), *aimer* (ε-me), *rouler* (ru-le), *maison* (mε-zō), *canif* (ka-nif), *écouter* (e-ku-te), *chemin* (ʃə-mē), *cheminer* (ʃə-mi-ne).

2. Single consonantal sounds represented by digraphs (*ch*, *ph*, *th*, *gn*) or trigraphs (*ill*, *ign*) follow the same rule: *caler* (ka-ʃe), *prophétie* (pro-fe-si), *athée* (a-te), *gothique* (gə-tik), *baigner* (bε-pe), *piller* (pi-je), *caillou* (ka-ju), *vieillir* (vjε-ji:r), *oignon* (ə-ɲō).

3. The same rule holds if the single sound is represented by a doubled letter: *aller* (a-le), *frapper* (fra-pe), *assez* (a-se), *accabler* (a-ka-ble), *acquérir* (a-ke-ri:r), *ressusciter* (re-sy-si-te), *anneau* (a-no), *prudemment* (pry-da-mă).

4. Since in nasal vowels *n* and *m* are purely graphic, the consonants standing after them are treated just as after oral vowels: *monter* (mō-te), *chanter* (ʃā-te), *lundi* (lā-di), *songeons* (sō-zō), *plomber* (plō-be),

lambeau (lã-bo), *comptoir* (kõ-twa:ɾ), *vinssiez* (vẽ-sje), *tinssions* (tẽ-sjõ).

5. If a single consonantal sound is followed by *l* or *r*, both are united with the second vowel: *régler* (re-gle), *éplucher* (e-ply-ʃe), *déclarer* (de-kla-re), *cadran* (ka-drã), *autrement* (o-trə-mã), *après* (a-prɛ), *ouvrage* (u-vra:ʒ), *écrire* (e-kri:ɾ), *offrir* (ɔ-fri:ɾ), *souffler* (su-fle), *Aphrodite* (a-frə-dit), *combler* (kõ-ble), *jongleur* (ʒõ-glœ:ɾ), *entrer* (ã-tre), *plaindrai* (plẽ-dre).

6. Other groups of two consonantal sounds are divided between the syllables: *acteur* (ak-tœ:ɾ), *partir* (par-ti:ɾ), *jardin* (ʒar-dẽ), *admirer* (ad-mi-re), *écorcher* (e-kœr-ʃe), *palmier* (pal-mje), *escalier* (ɛskal-je), *rester* (rɛs-te), *veston* (vɛs-tõ), *respirer* (rɛspi-re), *instant* (ẽs-tã), *instrument* (ẽs-try-mã), *instruire* (ẽs-tryi:ɾ), *atmosphère* (at-mɔs-fɛ:ɾ), *exiger* (eg-zi-ʒe), *exemple* (eg-zã:pl), *exact* (eg-zakt), *fonction* (fõk-sjõ), *consommation* (kõ-sõp-sjõ), *sanctuaire* (sãktyɛ:ɾ).

7. Groups of more than two consonantal sounds follow the principles of division noted in 5 and 6: *perdrons* (pɛr-drõ), *mettrai* (mɛ-tre), *meurtrier* (mœrtrie), *poltron* (pɔl-trõ), *cercler* (sɛr-kle), *chartreuse* (ʃar-trõ:ʒ).

8. Through the suppression in pronunciation of the so-called mute *e* (cf. § 29) the phonetic form of the syllable often differs from the written form: *to-me* (to:m), *zo-ne* (zo:n), *tê-te* (tɛ:t), *hâ-te* (a:t), *ron-de* (rõ:d), *gran-de* (grã:d), *promp-te* (prõ:t), *comp-te* (kõ:t), *po-che* (pɔʃ), *vi-gne* (vi:ɲ), *qua-tre* (katr), *bat-tre* (batr), *no-ble* (nɔbl).

9. When the mute *e* falls in the middle of the word (cf. § 29) the phonetic number of syllables is diminished, and new combinations of consonantal sounds are made, which must be divided according to the principles just enumerated: *ap-pe-ler* (ap-le), *sou-ve-rain* (su-vrē), *re-ve-nir* (rəv-nir), *lai-te-rie* (lɛ-tri), *man-que-rai* (mā-kre), *tom-be-reau* (tō-bro), *pa-le-froi* (pal-frwa), *ca-le-çon* (kal-sō), *tel-le-ment* (tɛl-mā), *ci-me-tière* (sim-tjɛr).

10. The combination of words into stress-groups (cf. § 71) produces practically longer words, which must be syllabified according to the same principles as simple words: *mot à mot* (mo-ta-mo), *allez-y voir* (a-le-zi-vwa:r), *on avait ajouté* (ō-na-vɛ-ta-zu-te), *cing ou six* (sē-ku-sis), *elle était* (ɛ-le-tɛ), *belle à voir* (bɛ-la-vwa:r), *leurs amis* (lœr-za-mi).

NOTE.—Accurate syllabication even in rapid pronunciation is of vital importance. It will be well to begin by pronouncing slowly, giving to each syllable the same length, and taking care that the expiratory stress for each is distinctly marked. A good exercise is to count the number of syllables aloud in a monotone and then substituting the word or phrase in the same pitch and quantity, as *elle était arrivée*, 1 2 3 4 5 6
ɛ-le-tɛ-ta-ri-ve.

TONIC ACCENT OR STRESS.

3. English speakers are accustomed to emphasize the tonic syllable or syllables of a word or phrase to the detriment of those syllables which immediately precede or follow, and as a consequence the vowels of the atonic syllables become either indifferent in quality, or they are omitted altogether.

The French practice is fundamentally different. The only atonic vowel which may be omitted is the so-called mute *e*, which, when pronounced, has the sound of ə ; cf. § 25. In ordinary pronunciation this vowel drops whenever the consonantal combinations arising from its disappearance are compatible and euphonious. All other vowels in the atonic syllables must be pronounced with the same care in regard to their quality as the tonic vowels. The tendency to neglect this rule is one of the principal dangers to be overcome by English-speaking students, and the sooner a student will learn to pay attention to the accurate pronunciation of the atonic vowels, the sooner he will acquire a correct French pronunciation.

This accurate and full quality of the atonic syllables is the cause of the uncertainty which prevails with regard to the position of the French tonic accent. While the difference of intensity between accented and unaccented syllables in English, as e.g. in the words *responsible*, *Washington*, might be represented by the ratio of 4 : 1, that difference in French would be approximately 4 : 3. Hence it is often difficult

to determine the tonic syllable, but as a general rule it may be accepted that the last fully pronounced syllable of a word bears the principal stress. The following rules will be found to hold in most cases:

1. In isolated words pronounce all syllables as much as possible with the same amount of stress, adding, however, a very slight increase to the last: *avons* (avõ), *portons* (põrtõ), *aimez* (εme), *maison* (mezõ), *origine* (õrizin), *raisonable* (rezõnabl), *perfection* (pεrfεksjõ), *responsabilité* (respõsabilite), *institutrice* (εstitytris).

2. In connected discourse, where words are joined together in stress-groups (cf. § 71), the syllables of each group should be treated like the individual syllables of an isolated word, and the additional stress should be placed on the last syllable of the stress-group.

Nous sommes allés	nous promener	en voiture.
nu - sòm - za-le	nu - pròm-ne	ã - vwa-tyr.

J'ai tout perdu	mon temps	et mon amour.
ʒe - tu - pεr-dy	mõ - tã	e - mõ - na-mur.

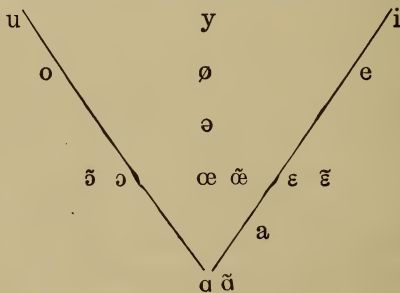
Je puis l'aimer	sans être esclave	de mon père.
ʒə - pyi - lε-me	sã-zεi-tres - klaiv	də - mõ - pε:r.

3. Logical stress, by which a certain word of a sentence or phrase is particularly emphasized, as in the sentence 'I will *never* forgive you', or antithetically opposed to some other member of the sentence, as in 'I would rather *sleep* than *eat*', is also found in French, and it often modifies the original word stress, but it never obliterates it, and care must still be

taken to preserve that evenness of articulation which is so characteristic of the language. The most prominent effect of this logical stress is that it often causes the stem syllable of a word to be emphasized, as being the part of the word which most directly expresses its meaning. E.g. *Il ne veut pas manger, il veut dormir* (il-nə-vø-pɑ-mɑ̃'-ʒe, il-vø-dɑr'-mi:r). *Ce n'est pas de l'argent qu'il me faut* (sə-nɛ-pɑ-də-lɑr'-ʒɑ̃ kil-mə-fo). *N'oubliez pas votre honneur* (nu-blie-pɑ vɔ-trø'-nœ:r). In all such cases simple stress-group-phrasing, with small additional stress on the last syllable of each stress-group, would also be a correct pronunciation, conveying however a different thought. The place of the logical stress must be learned by observation and practice; it is not subject to definite rules.

VOWELS.

4. French possesses the following vowel sounds:



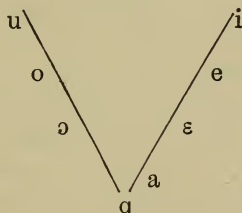
The following table will serve to elucidate this triangle:

	Front Vowels.	Back Vowels.	Rounded Vowels.	Nasal Vowels.
closed.	i	u	y	
closed.	e	o	ø	
open.	ɛ	ɔ	œ ə	ẽ õ œ̃
	a	ɑ		ã

ORAL VOWELS.

SIMPLE VOWELS (ALL REPRESENTED BY ONE FRENCH LETTER, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF u).

5. The following simple oral vowels are found in French:



Most of these vowels are found in English, though in several of them prominent English peculiarities of pronunciation must be unlearned. French vowels may be either long or short, but attention should be paid from the beginning to the fact that differences

in quantity must not affect the quality of the vowel. Short closed vowels should be as distinct and clear as long closed vowels. For rules of quantity cf. § 46.

6. *a*. This symbol is pronounced very nearly like the *a* in English *barter*, *rather*. The mouth is wide open, the tongue lies practically flat in the bottom of the mouth, and there is a slight rounding of the lips.

tâche (ta:ʃ), *base* (ba:z), *lasse* (la:s), *âge* (a:ʒ), *pas* (pa), *gras* (gra), *cas* (ka), *bas* (ba), *repas* (rəpa), *Jeanne* (ʒa:n).

7. *a*. This symbol sounds much like the English *a* in *pat*, *hat*, though it is usually not quite so flat. The angle between the jaws is a little smaller than for *a*, the tongue is a trifle arched toward the middle or front of the hard palate, and the corners of the mouth are slightly retracted.

page (pa:ʒ), *rage* (ra:ʒ), *lave* (la:v), *cave* (ka:v), *patte* (pat), *animal* (animal), *bague* (bag), *malade* (malad), *mal* (mal), *a* (a).

8. *ε*. When long, this sound is not unlike the vowel in the English words *there*, *their*, *air*; when short, it may be found in English *let*, *fret*. Comparison of these vowels will reveal a considerable variation of quality, which phoneticians often denote by distinct symbols. The short vowel is closer than the long vowel. Before consonants other than *r*, as in *rêve* (re:v), *fête* (fe:t), the long variety is found to give considerable difficulty, on account of the absence of the sound in English in such surroundings, and the English tendency to pronounce

long vowels diphthongal. Thus $r\epsilon:v$ and $f\epsilon:t$ are apt to become re^v and fe^t in English mouths. The French vowel retains its open quality throughout. This careful distinction between ϵ and e is a characteristic of French pronunciation, while English students will find that they have to overcome a stubborn tendency to confuse them.

The angle between the jaws is a little smaller than for a , the tongue is raised still more, and the corners of the lips are further retracted or spread.

terre ($t\epsilon:r$), *fer* ($f\epsilon:r$), *vert* ($v\epsilon:r$), *clerc* ($kl\epsilon:r$), *frêle* ($fr\epsilon:l$), *rêve* ($r\epsilon:v$), *tête* ($t\epsilon:t$), *tel* ($t\epsilon:l$), *bel* ($b\epsilon:l$), *herbe* (ϵrb), *dette* ($d\epsilon:t$), *verte* ($v\epsilon:t$).

9. e . This symbol sounds like the vowels in the English words *say*, *gate*, with this important difference, however, that the English vowel ends in an i-glide (se^i , ge^it), and students must learn to pronounce a clear closed e without this i-vanish. This vowel is never long in French. The angle between the jaws is still smaller than for ϵ , the tongue is raised to a position midway between ϵ and i , and the corners of the lips are distinctly drawn back.

blé (ble), *nez* (ne), *parler* ($parle$), *céder* ($sede$), *célébrité* ($selebrite$), *été* (ete).

10. i . This symbol sounds like the vowel in English *see*, *free*, with this difference, that the English vowel is apt to end in a consonantal fricative glide (si^j , fri^j); the French tone is clear and vocalic throughout. The short i in English becomes open; cf. *see*, *flee*, with *sit*, *flit*. This open i does not exist in French, and students must keep from substituting the English

short *i* for French short *i*, which is a very common fault. The angle of the jaws is still smaller than for *e*, the corners of the mouth are retracted so that the lips form a long and narrow opening, and the tongue is raised to the highest front position with which it is possible to pronounce a vowel. If raised still higher, *j* would be the result.

lire (li:r), *dire* (di:r), *rive* (ri:v), *tige* (ti:ʒ), *vive* (vi:v), *pipe* (pip), *midi* (midi), *ville* (vil), *vil* (vil), *file* (fil), *vie* (vi), *dit* (di), *mis* (mi).

11. *ɔ*. This sound has no exact equivalent in American English, and must be acquired by observation and imitation. There is an occasional pronunciation of such words as *rub*, *cup*, where the vowel is not identical with short *ɔ*, but nevertheless sufficiently similar to the French sound to allow its employment. The tendency will be to substitute the vowel sound in words like English *come*, *pomp*, *hot*, which is really a variety of the *ɑ* sounds, and which should be strenuously avoided. The long variety of *ɔ*, which is rather rare in French, is best acquired by learning to lengthen the short *ɔ*. The angle between the jaws is about that for *ɛ*, the tongue is slightly drawn backwards and raised at the back, and the lips are rounded, i.e. they form a rather large elliptical opening.

or (ɔ:r), *fort* (fɔ:r), *bord* (bɔ:r), *doge* (dɔ:ʒ), *corps* (kɔ:r), *robe* (rɔb), *sol* (sɔl), *noce* (nɔs), *trop* (trɔ), *cotte* (kɔt), *école* (ekɔl).

12. *o*. This symbol sounds like the English *o* in *so*, *mole*, with this important difference, that the

English vowel ends in an u-glide (so^u, mo^ul), which students must learn to omit. The angle between the jaws is smaller than for *ɔ*, and about like that for *e*. The tongue is drawn back and raised at the back still higher than in the case of *ɔ*. The rounding of the lips is also more emphatic, and the elliptical opening is smaller, about midway between *u* and *o*.

chose (ʃo:z), *rose* (ro:z), *tome* (to:m), *zone* (zo:n), *côte* (ko:t), *mot* (mo), *gros* (gro), *pot* (po), *sot* (so), *nos* (no).

13. u. This symbol sounds like the English vowel in *shoe*, *do*. However, by a great many speakers this English vowel is pronounced with very little or very indifferent lip-rounding. No French *u* is pronounced correctly if the lips are not almost protruded to the position for whistling. As in the case of *i*, students will have to combat the temptation to substitute for the short variety of this vowel an open *u* as in English *good*, *stood*. French *u* is always closed. The angle between the jaws is about equal to that for *i*, the tongue is drawn back and forcibly raised towards the soft palate. The lips are strongly protruded and rounded; the opening between them is the smallest by which a vowel can be produced. If the rounding is made still more intense, the bilabial fricative *w* is the result.

tour (tu:r), *rouge* (ru:ʒ), *jalouse* (ʒalu:z), *jour* (ʒu:r), *amour* (amu:r), *couvre* (ku:vr), *poutre* (putr), *tout* (tu), *loup* (lu), *ou* (u), *cou* (ku), *joujou* (ʒuʒu).

ORDINARY SPELLING OF *a*, *â*, *ε*, *e*, *î*, *o*, *u*.

14. Both *a* and *â* are written *a*, but it is impossible to give a rule separating the one from the other which is consistently observed. In some words the practice hesitates indifferently between the two, in others the authorities are at variance. It will be advisable to consult the proper dictionaries freely for the exact pronunciation, though the following rules will be found reasonably safe:

a. *a* = *â* as in *âge* (a:ʒ), *hâte* (a:t), *pâte* (pa:t), *tâche* (ta:ʃ), *pâte* (pa:l), *dégât* (dega), *mât* (ma).

a before final *-se*, *-ze*: *base* (ba:z), *vase* (va:z), *phrase* (fra:z), *gaze* (ga:z).

a before a final *s* or *z* which is sounded: *hélas* (ela:s), *gaz* (ga:z).

a before final *-sse* and *-ce* in many words, though not in all: *basse* (ba:s), *grasse* (gra:s), *classe* (kla:s), *tasse* (ta:s), *espace* (εspa:s), *grace* (gra:s); but note *face* (fas), *glace* (glas), *race* (ras), *façade* (fas), *chasse* (ʃas), and many others.

a quite commonly in the endings *-ation*, *-assion*, *-asion*: *nation* (na:sjɔ̃), *station* (sta:sjɔ̃), *génération* (ʒenerasjɔ̃), *passion* (pa:sjɔ̃), *occasion* (ɔkazjɔ̃), but usually not in the endings *-assions*, *-assiez* of the imperfect subjunctive: *donnassions* (dɔnasjɔ̃), *donnassiez* (dɔnasje).

a generally before *-ille*: *paille* (pa:j), *bataille* (bata:j), *baille* (ba:j), *volaille* (vɔla:j).

Exceptions are *aille* (a:j), *faïlle* (fa:j), *travaille* (trava:j), *vaille* (va:j), and words in *-ail*, as *travail* (trava:j), *détail* (deta:j), *gouvernail* (gouverna:j), *ail* (a:j).

- a* when phonetically final in many words, as *pas* (pa), *matelas* (matla), *tas* (ta), *fracas* (fraka), *cas* (ka), but not in all; cf.: *as* (a), *donneras* (dɔnra), *combat* (kɔba), *chat* (ʃa), *drap* (dra), *mènera* (mɛnra), *estomac* (estɔma).
- b. a=a* in most other cases: *barbe* (barb), *parle* (parl), *valse* (vals), *lac* (lak), *frappe* (frap), *chaque* (ʃak), *battre* (batr), *à* (a).

=*e* in *femme* (fam), *solennel* (sɔlanɛl), and adverbs ending in *-emment*: *prudemment* (prɥdamã), *récemment* (resamã), and a few other words; cf. § 37, *d*, note 3.

In the following three categories of words *a* is particularly open, resembling more closely the vowel in American *hat*, *fat*:

- =*a* before phonetically final *l*, *g*, *d*, *b*, *ɲ*, *n*, *m*: *animal* (animal), *amical* (amikal), *bague* (bag), *vague* (vag), *Joad* (zoad), *malade* (malad), *syllabe* (silab), *montagne* (mɔtaɲ), *Allemagne* (almaɲ), *paysanne* (peizan), *dame* (dam), *madame* (madam), *drame* (dram), and also often in *femme* (fam).
- =*a* before *ve-* and *-ge*: *cave* (ka:v), *esclave* (ɛskla:v), *lave* (la:v), *cage* (ka:ʒ), *ménage* (mena:ʒ), *gage* (ga:ʒ).

=a before r, when phonetically final: *car* (kar), *char* (ʃa:r), *pars* (pa:r), *part* (pa:r), *barbare* (barba:r), *déclare* (dekla:r).

15. ε = è: *lève* (lɛ:v), *cède* (sɛ:ɪd), *mène* (mɛ:ɪn), *pèse* (pɛ:z), *mère* (mɛ:ɪr), *collège* (kɔlɛ:ʒ), *chèvre* (ʃɛ:vɪr).

ê: *tête* (tɛ:ɪt), *bête* (bɛ:ɪt), *même* (mɛ:ɪm), *être* (ɛ:ɪr).

e in closed syllable: *fer* (fɛ:ɪr), *vert* (vɛ:ɪr), *clerc* (klɛ:ɪr), *te* (tɛl), *bréf* (brɛf), *sec* (sɛk), *terre* (tɛ:ɪr), *belle* (bɛl), *herbe* (ɛrb), *verte* (vɛrt), *dette* (dɛt), *messe* (mɛs), *rester* (rɛste), *espérer* (ɛspere).

e before silent s in the monosyllables *les* (lɛ), *ces* (sɛ), *mes* (mɛ), *tes* (tɛ), *des* (dɛ), etc., and before *st-* in *est* (ɛ).

e before final *t* or *ts*: *sommet* (sɔmɛ), *objet* (ɔbzɛ), *paquet* (pakɛ), *gilet* (ʒilɛ), *met* (mɛ), and the plurals of such words, *objets* (ɔbzɛ), etc. An exception is the conjunction *et* (e).

e before *j* (= -*il*, -*ill*): *pareil* (paɛ:ɪj), *soleil* (sɔlɛ:ɪj), *conseil* (kɔ̃sɛ:ɪj), *pareille* (paɛ:ɪj), *conseille* (kɔ̃sɛ:ɪj).

16. e = é: *été* (ete), *blé* (ble), *céder* (sede), *vérité* (verite), *donnée* (dɔne).

e in phonetically open syllable before a silent consonant except *t* or *ts*: *nez* (ne), *piéd* (pje), *parler* (parle), *léger* (leʒe), *avez* (ave), *assez* (ase), *je m'assieds* (ʒəmasje).

17. $i=i$: *lire* (li:r), *dire* (di:r), *brise* (bri:z), *finir* (fini:r), *livre* (li:vr), *lime* (lim), *pipe* (pip), *écrit* (resi), *dît* (di).

\hat{i} : *abîme* (abi:m), *finît* (fini).

y : *lyre* (li:r).

18. $o=o$ in closed syllable, whether graphic or phonetic. Specific cases are

o before final r , or r followed by a mute e , or r followed by a silent or sounded consonant: *or* (ər), *cor* (kər), *encore* (œkər), *déplore* (deplər), *phosphore* (fœsfər), *bord* (bər), *corps* (kər), *fort* (fər), *forte* (fœrt), *porte* (pœrt).

o before a final consonant which is sounded: *col* (kəl), *fol* (fəl), *coq* (kək), *bloc* (blək), *choc* (ʃək).

o before a consonant followed by mute e , except *-se* and most words in *-me*, *-ne*: *doge* (dɔ:ʒ), *noce* (nɔs), *école* (ekəl), *parole* (parəl), *code* (kɔd), *époque* (epək), *robe* (rɔb), *notre* (nɔtr), *votre* (vɔtr), *noble* (nɔbl), *poste* (pɔst), *corde* (kɔrd).

o before a double consonant except *-doss-*, *-foss-*, *-gross-*: *folle* (fəl), *étouffe* (etœf), *bonne* (bɔn), *comme* (kœm), *brosse* (brɔs).

19. $o=o$ in open syllable, i.e. either final o , or o followed in the same syllable by one or more silent consonants: *zéro* (zero), *écho* (eko), *pot* (po), *mot* (mo), *gros* (gro), *nos* (no), *gijots* (ʒigo), *Prévost* (prevo).

An exception is *trop*, which is pronounced both trɔ and tro.

o before silent s plus consonant: *Vosges* (vo:ʒ), *Rosny* (roni).

o before -se, -me, -ne: *chose* (ʃo:z), *rose* (ro:z), *glose* (glo:z), *prose* (pro:z), *tome* (to:m), *arome* (aro:m), *atome* (ato:m), *zone* (zo:n), *amazone* (amazo:n).

Words having ɔ are foreign, as *Rome* (rɔm), *madone* (madɔn), *Babylone* (babi-lɔn), *Hermione* (ɛrmjɔn).

o in the syllables -doss-, -foss-, -gross-, wherever they occur: *adosser* (adose), *j'endorsse* (ʒãdos), *dossier* (dosje), *fosse* (fos), *grosse* (gros).

ô: *trône* (tro:n), *nôtre* (no:tr), *vôtre* (vo:tr), *hôte* (o:t), *côte* (ko:t), *tôt* (to).

20. u = ou: *rouge* (ru:ʒ), *tour* (tu:r), *jalouse* (ʒalu:z), *louve* (u:v), *amour* (amu:r), *tout* (tu), *foulard* (fula:r).

oû: *goût* (gu), *août* (u).

ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

Ma mère dîne ici.

ma mɛ:r di:n isi

Votre ami s'est cassé les bras.

votr ami sɛ kase lɛ bra

Il est parti pour Paris cette après-midi.

il ɛ parti pur Pari sɛt apre m:di

Cette chose n'est pas difficile.

sɛt ʃo:z nɛ pa difisil.

Rose a fini sa robe.

ro:z a fini sa rɔb

La noce va passer ici même.

la nɔs va pɑse isi mɛ:m

Il va tous les jours à l'école.

il va tu lɛ zu:r a lekɔl

Les élèves écrivent des lettres.

lɛ(z) elɛ:v ekri:v dɛ lɛtr

La porte est ouverte.

la pɔrt ɛ(t) uvɛrt

Avez-vous pris mes livres?

ave vu pri mɛ li:v

La table est trop basse.

la ta:bl ɛ tro bɑ:s

Il travaille avec courage.

il trava:j avɛk kura:ʒ

Raoul a donné quatre livres à mes frères.

raul a dɔne katr li:v a mɛ frɛ:r

Ils passent la journée à lire.

il pɑ:s la ʒurne a li:r

Tel père tel fils.

tɛl pɛ:r tɛl fis

Vous trouverez les joujoux sous la table.

vu trouve lɛ ʒuzu su la ta:bl

Jeanne mène la vache à l'étable.

ʒɑ:n mɛ:n la vaʃ a leta:bl

Il va porter cette lettre à la poste.

il va pɔrte sɛt lɛtr a la pɔst

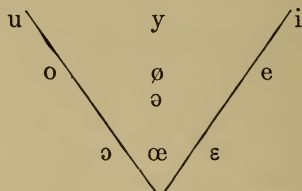
Nous sommes arrivés cet hiver.

nu sɔm(z) arive sɛt ivɛ:r

Vous pouvez garder cette bague si vous voulez.

vu puve garde sɛt bag si vu vule

ROUNDED FRONT VOWELS.



21. Here belong the vowels *y*, *ø*, *œ*, and *ə*. An accurate pronunciation of them is indispensable to a good French pronunciation. All four are foreign to the English, and present particular difficulties to English-speaking students.

22. The sound of *y* is formed with the tongue in a position midway between *e* and *i*, and the lips in the position of *u*, and the remarks which were made for the pronunciation of these vowels apply here with equal force. Care should be taken that the rounding of the lips be as prominent and tense as in the case of *u*, and that the tongue be held firmly in a position a little higher than that of *e*. If this should be found too difficult at first, the sound may be practiced with the tongue in position for *i*. The vowel may be learned by sounding a very tense *e* (or *i* if necessary), and while holding the sound protruding the lips until the position of *u* has been reached, or

by placing the lips in position to sound u and then endeavoring to pronounce this very tense e (or i). The faults to be avoided are a gliding motion of the lips or tongue while the y is being formed, which will result in the English vowel in *yew* (=ju). Other common faults are too low or too backward a position of the tongue, and especially imperfect rounding of the lips.

mur (myɪr), *dur* (dyɪr), *furent* (fyɪr), *ruse* (ryɪz), *juge* (ʒyɪʒ), *cuve* (kyɪv), *lune* (lyn), *une* (yn), *du* (dy), *rude* (ryd), *vu* (vy), *fut* (fy).

23. The sound of ø is produced with the tongue in a position midway between ε and e, and the lips in the position of o. The remarks made for y with regard to the position of lips and tongue apply here as well. The vowel may be learned in a similar way as y by combining a tongue position a trifle lower than e (or e itself, if this is found too difficult) with o. The faults to be avoided are also the same, especially too low a position of the tongue and imperfect rounding of the lips. The English sound, which is generally wrongly substituted for ø (as well as for œ) is the vowel in words like *fur*, *girl*. Here the front of the tongue is not in the proper position and the lips are not rounded.

creuse (krø:z), *hideuse* (idø:z), *meute* (mø:t), *meule* (mø:l), *feu* (fø), *jeu* (ʒø), *veut* (vø), *creux* (krø), *jeudi* (ʒødi), *nœud* (nø).

24. The sound of œ is formed with the tongue practically in the position of a (i.e. the particularly open variety, resembling American *hat*), and with the lips

rounded as in open ə . The same care with regard to the position of lips and tongue should be taken as for y and ø . Students should also be very careful to distinguish between ø and œ . Confusing these two sounds and substituting the English vowel of words like *fur* and *girl* are the most common faults to be avoided.

peur (pœi:r), *fleuve* (flœ:v), *preuve* (prœ:v), *heure* (œi:r), *cœur* (kœi:r), *œil* (œ:j), *seul* (sœl), *jeune* (ʒœn), *heureux* (œrø), *œuf* (œf).

25. The sound of ə is very similar to that of ø , and is best acquired by relaxing very slightly the position of tongue and lips demanded for the production of that sound. It is somewhat related to the sound of the English *e* when pronounced without stress, as in *the man, the garden*, but has lip rounding, which is not present in the English sound. This vowel is always short.

le (lə), *ce* (sə), *je* (ʒə), *me* (mə), *celer* (səle), *quelque* (kəlqə), *degré* (dəgre), *revenir* (rəvəni:r or rəvni:r).

ORDINARY SPELLING OF y , ø , œ , ə .

26. $\text{y} = \text{u}$: *mur* (my:r), *fur* (fy:r), *fussent* (fys).
û: *sûr* (sy:r), *mûr* (my:r), *fût* (fy), *dû* (dy).
eu and *eû* only in the different forms of the verb *avoir*, to have: *eu* (y), *eut* (y), *eusses* (ys), *eûmes* (y:m), *eûtes* (y:t), etc.
27. $\text{ø} = \text{eu}$ in open syllable, i.e. when final, or when standing before a silent consonant: *bleu* (blø), *peu* (pø), *queue* (kø), *creuser*

(krøze), *veut* (vø), *peux* (pø), *monsieur* (məsʝø), *messieurs* (məsʝø).

eu before a sounded *t* and *tr*: *meute* (mø:t), *feutre* (fø:tr), *neutre* (nø:tr).

eu before *z*: *creuse* (krø:z), *berceuse* (bər-sø:z), *Meuse* (mø:z), *chartreuse* (ʃar-trø:z).

eû: *jeûne* (ʝø:n), *jeûner* (ʝøne).

œu before silent consonants: *œufs* (ø), *bœufs* (bø).

28. *œ = eu* in phonetically closed syllable: *neuf* (nœf), *seul* (sœl), *peur* (pœ:r), *heurter* (œrte), *meurtrir* (mœrtri:r), *fleuve* (flœ:v), *heure* (œ:r), *beurre* (bœ:r), *ailleurs* (ajœ:r), *meurt* (mœ:r), *gueule* (gœl), *jeune* (ʝœn), *déjeune* (deʝœn), *meuble* (mœbl), *aveugle* (avœgl), *peuple* (pœpl).

eu before *j* (= *il*, *ill*): *deuil* (dœ:j), *cerfeuil* (sɛrfœ:j), *feuille* (fœ:j), *veuille* (vœ:j).

ue before *j* (= *il*, *ill*) after *c* and *g*: *accueil* (akœ:j), *orgueil* (ɔrgœ:j), *cueillir* (kœji:r), *orgueilleux* (ɔrgœjø).

œ before *j* (= *il*, *ill*) in *œil* (œ:j), *œillet* (œjɛ).

œu before *r*, *f*, *-vre*: *cœur* (kœ:r), *sœur* (sœ:r), *chœur* (kœ:r), *œuf* (œf), *bœuf* (bœf), *œuvre* (œ:vr).

29. *ə = e*, when final in pretonic syllables: *geler* (ʝələ), *mener* (məne), *cela* (sələ), *fera* (fəra). However, in the middle of the

word this vowel falls regularly altogether, if the consonantal combinations arising through this omission are compatible. This happens when the vowel stands between two single consonantal sounds, and in nouns ending in *-tier*; it remains in the conditional endings *-erions*, *-eriez*, in nouns ending in *-nier*, *-rier*, *-lier*, and after two consonants. Hence: *placement* (plasmã), *heureusement* (œrøzmã), *enlèvement* (ãlœvmã), *durement* (dyrmã), *mademoiselle* (madmwazel), *plaisanterie* (plezãtri), *revenir* (rœvni:r), *nous chanterons* (nu Ńãtrõ), *vous chanterez* (vu Ńãtre), *muletier* (myltje), *bonnetier* (bãntje), but *tristement* (tristãmã), *sensiblement* (sãsiblãmã), *autrement* (otrãmã), *parvenir* (parvœni:r), *nous chanterions* (nu Ńãtørjõ), *vous chanteriez* (vu Ńãtørje), *chandelier* (Ńãdølje), *cellier* (selørje), *centenier* (sãtãnje).

e in the monosyllables *me* (mœ), *te* (tœ), *je* (zœ), *le* (lœ), etc.

NOTE.—Final *-e* and *-es*, except in monosyllables, and the verb-ending *-ent* are always silent: *bonne* (bõn), *têtes* (tœ:t), *donnent* (dõn), *placent* (plas).

ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

René a vu une dame.

rəne a vy yn dam

Ce porte-plume est neuf.

sə pɔrt plym ε nœf

Votre jeune frère sera puni.

vɔtr ʒœn frɛ:r sɛra pyni

La veuve de Remy n'est plus jeune.

la vœ:v də rəmi nɛ ply ʒœn

Il nous a donné une pomme et deux pêches.

il nu(z) a dɔne yn pəm e dø pɛ:ʃ

Remy seul a peur et ne peut pas dormir.

rəmi sœl a pœ:r e nə pø pa dərmi:r

Je souffre de cette chaleur affreuse.

ʒə sufr də sɛt ʃalœ:r afr:øz

Les laboureurs creusent le fossé.

lə laburœ:r krø:z læ fose

Cet arbre est tout couvert de feuilles.

sɛt arbr ε tu kuvɛ:r də fœ:j

Il est allé chercher sa sœur à l'école.

il ε(t) ale ʃɛrʃe sa sœ:r a lekəl

René s'est acheté les œuvres de Victor Hugo.

rəne sɛ(t) aʃte lɛ(z) œ:vɔr də viktɔr ygo

Après le déjeuner vous passerez chez la modiste.

apɛr læ dezøne vu pɑsre ʃe la mɔdist

Allumez le feu; il est déjà tard.

alyme læ fø il ε dezɑ ta:r

Il arrivera jeudi et il partira le jour après.

il arivra ʒødi e il partira læ ʒur apre

Ma mère est très heureuse parce que sa sœur est arrivée.

ma mɛ:r ε trɛ(z) œrø:z parskø sa sœ:r ε(t)
arive

DIGRAPHS AND TRIGRAPHS REPRESENTING SIMPLE VOWEL-SOUNDS.

30. Several of the simple vowel-sounds that have been studied so far may be represented by more than one letter. It is of the utmost importance to associate these digraphs and trigraphs with their simple phonetic values and to pronounce them as accurately and clearly as the simple vowels. Here belong *ai*, *ei*, *ay*, *ey*, *au*, *eau*.

31. The digraph *ai* is pronounced *e* in the auxiliary *j'ai* (ʒe); wherever it is final as verb-ending, *je donnerai* (ʒə dɔnrɛ), *j'allai* (ʒale); in the different forms of the verb *savoir*, *je sais* (ʒə se), *tu sais* (ty se), *il sait* (il se); and in the words *gai*, *quai gai* (ge, ke, ʒe). In all other positions, whether final or followed by another vowel or consonant, *ai* is pronounced *ɛ*.

essai (ɛsɛ), *vrai* (vrɛ), *j'étais* (zɛtɛ), *il était* (il ɛtɛ), *je donnerais* (ʒə dɔnrɛ), *aide* (ɛd), *caisse* (kɛs), *fait* (fɛ), *faire* (fɛ:r), *air* (ɛ:r), *faible* (fɛ:bl).

NOTE 1.—For *-ail* and *-aill-*, cf. § 66.

NOTE 2.—In the present participle of *faire* (*faisant*) and the forms derived from it, *ai* is pronounced *ə*: *faisant* (fəzɑ̃), *faisais* (fəzɛ), *faiseur* (fəzœ:r),

32. The digraph *ei* is pronounced ε in all positions. *reine* (rɛin), *pleine* (plɛin), *peine* (pɛin), *neige* (nɛiʒ), *seize* (sɛiʒ).

NOTE.—For *-eil* and *-eill-*, cf. § 66.

33. The digraph *ay* is usually pronounced ε . *Douay* (duɛ), *Épernay* (ɛpɛrnɛ).

NOTE 1.—A French *y* between two vowels, wherever it occurs, is equal to two *i*'s; hence *payer* = *pai-ier* (pɛje), *essayer* (ɛsɛje), *égayer* (egɛje), *rayon* (rɛjɔ̃), *crayon* (krɛjɔ̃), *ayant* (ɛjɑ̃), *ayez* (ɛje).

NOTE 2.—The *y* is equal to two *i*'s also in *pays* (pɛi) and its derivatives: *paysage* (pɛizaʒ), *paysan* (pɛizɑ̃).

34. The digraph *ey* is usually pronounced ε . *Ney* (nɛ), *Leyde* (lɛd).

NOTE.—A *y* being equal to two *i*'s, *asseyez* = *asɛje*, *grasseyer* (grasɛje).

35. Both *au* and *eau* are usually pronounced o . *autre* (o:tʁ), *fauve* (fo:v), *faute* (fo:t), *au* (o), *aux* (o), *faut* (fo), *fausser* (fose), *chauffer* (ʃofɛ), *vaudeville* (vodvil), *aussi* (osi), *eau* (o), *beau* (bo), *nouveau* (nuvo), *cadeau* (kado), *beaucoup* (boku).

NOTE 1.—Before *r*, *au* is pronounced ɔ : *Laure* (lɔ:r), *Maure* (mɔ:r), *restaure* (rɛstɔ:r), *restaurant* (rɛstɔ:r), *restaurant* (rɛstɔ:rɑ̃). The same is true in the proper name *Paul* (pɔl).

NOTE 2.—In the future and conditional of *avoir* custom differs; some pronounce ɔ , others o : *j'aurai* (ʒɔrɛ and ʒorɛ), *j'aurais* (ʒɔrɛ and ʒorɛ).

ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

La neige couvre les arbres.

la neiʒ ku:vʀ lɛ(z) arbr

La reine a beaucoup de chevaux.

la rɛ:ɛn a boku də ʃəvo

Paul a les cheveux rouges.

pəl a lɛ ʃəvø ru:ʒ

René mène le taureau à l'eau.

rəne mɛ:ɛn lə toʀo a lo

Le rouleau cache la fenêtre.

lə rulo kaʃ la f(ə)nɛ:tr

Nous sommes allés nous chauffer au feu.

nu səm(z) ale nu ʃofɛ o fø

Jeanne essaie d'écrire une lettre à sa mère.

ʒɑ:n ɛsɛ dekʀi:r ɛn lɛtr a sa mɛ:r

Il est allé payer sa place au vaudeville.

il ɛ(t) ale pɛʒɛ sa plas o vodvil

J'ai vu le nouveau bedeau de l'école.

ʒɛ vy lə nuvo bədo də lekəl

Il sait qu'il a commis une faute.

il se kil a kəmi(z) ɛn fo:t

Le nouveau maître est beaucoup aimé de ses élèves.

lə nuvo mɛ:tr ɛ boku(p) ɛme də sɛ(z) elɛ:v

La semaine passée il a fait une chaleur extraordinaire.

la s(ə)mɛ:ɛn pɑsɛ il a fɛ ɛn ʃalœ:r ɛkstraɔrdinɛ:r

Asseyez-vous, sil vous plaît; j'irai chercher vos livres.

asɛʒɛ vu sil vu plɛ ʒiʀɛ ʃɛʃɛ vo li:vʀ

Ayez courage; le malheur ne peut pas durer.

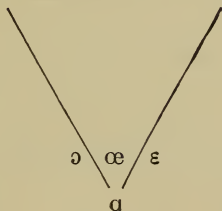
ɛje kura:ʒ lə malœ:r nə pø pɑ dyre

Je ne le ferais pas; cela ne vaut pas la peine.

ʒə nə lə fərə pɑ səla nə vo pɑ la pe:n

NASAL VOWELS.

36. A nasal vowel is formed by drawing forward the soft palate or veil, so that the voice has to pass through the nose. The so-called American nasal twang is due to a partial or imperfect drawing forward of the soft palate. The vowels which are nasalized in French are the four vowels which stand at the foot of the triangle.



ORAL VOWELS.

a
ɛ
ɔ
œ

NASAL VOWELS.

ã
ẽ
õ
œ̃

Care should be taken that the nasal vowels have the quality of the corresponding oral vowels.

NOTE.—Late investigations have shown that for the nasal vowels the angle between the jaws is appreciably smaller than for the corresponding oral vowels. The consequence is a certain shifting of the tongue position, so that it is not entirely exact to say that the nasal vowels have the tongue in the position of the corresponding oral vowel. However, the acoustic variation resulting from the change of position is not noticeable, and details need not be further specified. It may be added that in the case of *ã* the tongue is raised in the direction of *ə*, and that in certain portions of France, and even in Paris, *ã* shows a decided tendency to become *ẽ*.

The usual orthographic sign of a French nasal vowel is a final *n* or *m*, or *n* or *m* followed by one or more consonants. But *nn* and *mm* (except in a few isolated cases) do not denote nasality.

Many students try to pronounce *n* or *m* after the nasal vowel. This fault should be carefully avoided. All French nasals are pronounced with the mouth open and the lips separated; *n* or *m* are merely the orthographic symbols of nasalization, but are themselves silent.

ORDINARY SPELLING OF *ã*, *ẽ*, *õ*, *œ*.

37. The vowel *ã* is written *an*, *am*, *en*, *em*.

a. *an*—*an* (*ã*), *tant* (*tã*), *quand* (*kã*), *sans* (*sã*), *grande* (*grã:d*), *plante* (*plã:t*), *chanter* (*ʃãte*).

b. *am*—*Adam* (*adã*), *champ* (*ʃã*), *rampe* (*rã:p*), *champagne* (*ʃãpaɲ*).

NOTE.—The combination *-am* does not represent a nasal vowel in foreign names, as *Abraham* (abraam), and in *damner* (da:ne) and words derived from that stem. In other words *-amn-* is pronounced ann: *amnistie* (amnisti).

c. *en*—*en* (ã), *cent* (sã), *prend* (prã), *trente* (trã:t),
lente (lã:t), *prendre* (prã:dr), *sens* (sã:s).

NOTE 1.—In a few words *en*+vowel and *enn*+vowel are pronounced ãn, as in *enivrer* (ãnivre), *enorgueillir* (ãnɔrgœji:r), *ennui* (ãnyi) *ennoblir* (ãnɔbli:r).

NOTE 2.—In foreign words final *-en* is pronounced en without nasality: *amen* (amɛn), *hymen* (imɛn), *spécimen* (spesimɛn).

NOTE 3.—In some foreign nouns and proper names *-en* is pronounced ɛ̃, as in *benzine* (bɛ̃zin), *in extenso* (in ɛkstɛ̃so), *memento* (memɛ̃to), *examen* (ɛgzamɛ̃), *Bengale* (bɛ̃gal), *Benjamin* (bɛ̃zamɛ̃), *Rubens* (rybɛ̃s).

d. *em*—*temps* (tã), *membre* (mã:br), *temple* (tã:pl),
empire (ãpi:r).

NOTE 1.—Initial *emm* is pronounced ãm, as in *emmener* (ãmɛne), *emmagasiner* (ãmagazine).

NOTE 2.—In foreign words *-em* is pronounced without nasality: *Jérusalem* (zeryzalɛm), *idem* (idɛm).

NOTE 3.—In a few words *enn-* and *emm-* are pronounced an and am respectively: *hennir* (ani:r), *nenni* (nani), *solennel* (sɔlanɛl), *femme* (fam), and all adverbs ending in *-emment*: *prudemment* (prydãmã), *récemment* (resãmã), *ardemment* (ardãmã).

Cf. § 14 b.

38. The vowel \tilde{o} is written *on*, *om*, *un*.

a. *on*—*on* (\tilde{o}), *ton* ($t\tilde{o}$), *son* ($s\tilde{o}$), *fond* ($f\tilde{o}$), *leçon* ($l\tilde{e}s\tilde{o}$),
conte ($k\tilde{o}:t$), *monte* ($m\tilde{o}:t$), *ronde* ($r\tilde{o}:d$),
congé ($k\tilde{o}ʒe$), *plonger* ($pl\tilde{o}ʒe$).

b. *om*—*nom* ($n\tilde{o}$), *plomb* ($pl\tilde{o}$), *rompt* ($r\tilde{o}$), *Colomb*
($k\tilde{o}l\tilde{o}$), *comble* ($k\tilde{o}:bl$), *compte* ($k\tilde{o}:t$), *rompre*
($r\tilde{o}:pr$).

NOTE.—The combination *omn* is pronounced ɔmn , as in *calomnie* ($kal\text{ɔ}mn$), *omnibus* ($\text{ɔ}mnibys$), *somnambulisme* ($s\text{ɔ}mn\text{ɔ}bylizm$); in *automne* the *m* is silent ($\text{ot}\text{ɔ}n$), but not in *automnal* ($\text{ot}\text{ɔ}mnal$).

c. *un*—*un* is pronounced \tilde{u} only in foreign words,
as *Duncan* ($d\tilde{u}k\tilde{a}$), *Dunkerque* ($d\tilde{u}k\tilde{e}rk$),
Brunswick ($br\tilde{u}zv$ ik).

39. The vowel \tilde{e} is written *in*, *im*, *yn*, *ym*, *ain*, *aim*,
ein, *eim*.

a. *in*—*fin* ($f\tilde{e}$), *vin* ($v\tilde{e}$), *pin* ($p\tilde{e}$), *coquin* ($k\text{ɔ}k\tilde{e}$),
bouquin ($buk\tilde{e}$), *Martin* ($mart\tilde{e}$).

NOTE 1.—Initial *in* + vowel or *h* is pronounced in :
inanimé ($\text{in}\text{a}nim\tilde{e}$), *inerte* ($\text{in}\tilde{e}rt$), *inhabile* ($\text{in}\text{a}bil$),
inhumain ($\text{in}ym\tilde{e}$).

NOTE 2.—Initial *inn-* is pronounced in : *inné* ($\text{in}\tilde{e}$),
innovation ($\text{in}\text{ɔ}v\text{a}sj\tilde{o}$), *innocent* ($\text{in}\text{a}s\tilde{a}$).

b. *im*—*simple* ($s\tilde{e}:pl$), *limpide* ($l\tilde{e}pid$), *impartial*
($\tilde{e}p\text{a}rsjal$).

NOTE 1.—Initial *imm-* is pronounced im : *im-*
mense ($\text{im}\tilde{a}:s$), *immodeste* ($\text{im}\text{ɔ}d\tilde{e}st$), *immigration*
($\text{im}i\text{g}r\text{a}sj\tilde{o}$).

NOTE 2.—In foreign names *-im* is pronounced im :
Ibrahim ($\text{i}br\text{a}im$), *Éphraïm* ($\text{e}fr\text{a}im$).

NOTE 3.—*Im* + vowel is pronounced im : *image*
($\text{im}\text{a}:ʒ$), *limon* ($\text{lim}\tilde{o}$).

c. *yn*—*lynx* (lɛ:ks), *larynx* (larɛ:ks), *syntaxe* (sɛtak),
synthèse (sɛtɛ:z).

d. *ym*—*nymphé* (nɛ:f), *Olympe* (ɔlɛ:p), *sympathie*
(sɛpati), *symphonie* (sɛfɔni).

NOTE.—The combination *-ymn-* is pronounced
imn: *gymnase* (ʒimnɑ:z), *hymne* (imn).

e. *ain*—*bain* (bɛ), *main* (mɛ), *pain* (pɛ), *maint* (mɛ),
plaine (plɛ:dr), *mainte* (mɛ:t), *con-*
vaincu (kɔvɛky).

f. *aim*—*faim* (fɛ), *essaim* (ɛsɛ).

g. *ein*—*plein* (plɛ), *sein* (sɛ), *ceindre* (sɛ:dr), *feindre*
(fɛ:dr), *peinture* (pɛty:r).

h. *eim*—*Reims* (rɛ:s).

40. The nasal $\tilde{\epsilon}$ is found also as the second part
of the following diphthongs:

a. *ien* = jɛ: *bien* (bjɛ), *tien* (tjɛ), *tient* (tjɛ), *viendra*
(vjɛdra), *chien* (ʃjɛ), *combien* (kɔbjɛ),
moyen (mwajɛ), *Troyen* (trwajɛ), *chrétien*
(kretjɛ).

NOTE.—For cases where *-ien* is pronounced jã, cf.
§ 44, c, note.

b. *éen* = eɛ: *Européen* (œrɔpeɛ), *Vendéen* (vãdeɛ).

c. *oin* = wɛ: *loin* (lwɛ), *soin* (swɛ), *moins* (mwɛ),
moindre (mwɛ:dr), *joindr* (ʒwɛ:dr).

d. *uin* = ɥɛ: *juin* (ʒɥɛ).

41. The vowel \tilde{a} is written *un*, *um*, *eun*.

a. *un*—*un* (ã), *emprunt* (ãprã), *lundi* (ãdi), *chacun*
(ʃakã).

NOTE.—In foreign words *un* is pronounced ð, cf.
§ 38, c.

b. *um*—*parfum* (parfœ), *humble* (œibl).

NOTE 1.—In most foreign words *um* is pronounced ɔ̃: *lumbago* (lɔ̃bago), *Humbert* (ɔ̃bɛ:r), *résumption* (rezɔ̃psjɔ̃).

NOTE 2.—At the end of Latin words which have been adopted in general use in French *-um* is pronounced ɔm: *album* (albɔm), *opium* (ɔpjɔm), *ad libitum* (ad libitɔm).

c. *eun*—*jeun* (ʒœ).

ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

Le nom de mon frère est Simon.

lə nɔ̃ də mɔ̃ frɛ:r ɛ simɔ̃

Ma tante va au jardin.

ma tɑ̃t va o ʒardɛ̃

Nous aurons notre leçon demain matin.

nu(z) orɔ̃ nɔtr lɛsɔ̃ dɛmɛ̃ matɛ̃

Cent grands soldats sont allés à l'église ce matin.

sɑ̃ grɑ̃ sɔlda sɔ̃(t) ale a legliz sɔ̃ matɛ̃

La femme de mon frère ne demeure pas ici.

la fam də mɔ̃ frɛ:r nə dɛmœ:r pa(z) isi

Romain a mangé deux œufs ce matin.

rɔmɛ̃ a mɑʒe dø(z) ø sɔ̃ matɛ̃

Le pauvre garçon a faim, et il demande du pain.

lə po:vɾ garsɔ̃ a fɛ̃ e il dɛmɑ:d dy pɛ̃

Il y a de très belles peintures de Rubens dans le

il i a də trɛ bel pɛ̃nty:r də rybɛ̃s da lə

musée d'Anvers.

myze dɑ̃vɛ̃rs

Bien des gens viendront chez nous demain.

bjẽ de zũ vjẽdrõ ʃe nu dãmẽ

Quand on est triste, on a besoin de sympathie.

kã(t) õ(n) ε trist, õ(n) a bəzwẽ də sẽpati

Paulin est tombé au gymnase et s'est cassé le bras.

polẽ ε tõbe o zimnɑ:z e sε kase lə bra

En moins de cinq minutes nous aurons fini la leçon.

ũ mwẽ də sẽ minyt nu(z) orõ fini la ləsõ

Beaucoup d'Europeens vont maintenant en Amérique.

boku dørəpẽ võ mẽtnã õ(n) amerik

Benjamin désire ardemment apprendre le français.

bẽzamẽ dezi:r ardamã aprã:dr lə frãse

Nous nous sommes donné rendez-vous pour le onze

nu nu sɑm dɑne rãdevu pur lə õ:z

juin.

ʒɸẽ

Il est convaincu qu'il est arrivé au comble de son

il ε kõvẽky kil ε(t) arive o kõ:bl də sõ

malheur.

malœ:r

Nous n'avons pas mangé, nous sommes encore à

nu navõ pɑ mãʒe nu sɑm(z) õkɑ:r a

jeun.

ʒõ

Lundi prochain nous verrons nos ennemis.

lœdi prɔʃẽ nu verõ nɑ(z) enmi

DIPHTHONGS.

42. Real diphthongs, such as are found in the English words *time*, *boy*, *fowl*, do not exist in French. All so-called French diphthongs are rising, i.e. they bear the stress on the second element, while the first vowel is unaccented and slurred, and thereby reduced to the value of a semi-consonantal glide. The vowels thus used with this semiconsonantal value are

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} j \\ w \\ \text{ɥ} \end{array} \right\} + \text{oral or nasal vowel.}$$

The simplest way to elucidate this chapter of French pronunciation will be to go through the list of the most important combinations, and illustrate each with examples. The sound of *j* resembles closely that of *y* in English *you*, *yes*, except that it is very frequently voiceless; *w* represents a rapidly spoken unaccented *u* or *o*, and *ɥ* a similarly pronounced *y*.

43. *j*, *w*, *ɥ* + oral vowels.

- a. *ia*, *ya* = *ja*: *enthousiasme* (ãtuzjazm), *piano* (pjano),
liasse (ljas), *hyacinthe* (jasẽ:t).
- b. *iai* = *jɛ*: *négoçiait* (negõsjɛ), *bestiaire* (bɛstjɛ:r),
niais (njɛ).
- c. *ie* = *je*: *pied* (pje), *allier* (aljɛ), *lier* (lje), *cerisier*
(sɛrizjɛ), *relier* (rɛljɛ).
- d. *ie*, *ie* = *jɛ*: *diète* (djɛ:t), *hygiène* (izjɛ:n), *hier* (jɛ:r).

e. *i*eu = jø: *dieu* (djø), *pieu* (pjø), *lieu* (ljø), *milieu* (miljø), *mieux* (mjø), *monsieur* (mæsjø).

f. *io* = jɔ: *pioche* (pjɔʃ), *violon* (vjɔlɔ̃).

g. *iu* = jy: *reliure* (rəljy:r).

NOTE.—Every *i* followed by a vowel is pronounced j, except when it is preceded by a group of consonants, hence *semblez* (sãblie), *prier* (prie), *quatrième* (katriem), etc.

h. *i* + vowel except mute *e* = j: *faïence* (fajã:s), *aïeul* (ajœl), *baïonnette* (bajɔnɛt), but *inoui*e (inwi).

i. Initial *y* = j: *yole* (jɔl), *Yolande* (jɔlã:d).

NOTE.—The adverb *y*, ordinarily pronounced i, becomes j when standing before a word beginning with a vowel: *il y a* (il ja), *ça y est* (sa jɛ), *il y en avait* (il jã nave).

j. *oi*, *oy* = wa, wa: As in the case of *a* and *o*, there is no absolute rule, and many words vary in pronunciation. In general it will be safe to follow the rules indicated in § 14, and to consult the dictionaries: *voir* (vwɑ:r), *territoire* (tɛritwɑ:r), *noir* (nwa:r), *roi* (rwa), *moi* (mwa), *voisin* (vwazɛ̃), *étoile* (etwal), *royaume* (rwajo:m), *moyen* (mwajɛ̃), *noyau* (nwajo), *foi* (fwa), *bois* (bwa), *trois* (twra), *mois* (mwa), *noix* (nwa), *poix* (pwa).

- k. oua* = wa: *douane* (dwan), *ouate* (wat), *fouace* (fwas).
- l. oui* = wi: *oui* (wi), *enfoui* (ǎfwi), *évanouir* (evan-wi:r), *réjouir* (rezwi:r).
- m. ua* = wa after *q* only in certain words, as *aquatique* (akwatik), *aquarelle* (akwarel), *aquarium* (akwarjəm), *quadrupède* (kwa-drype:d).

NOTE.—For *w* and *wh* = w, cf. § 59, note.

- n. ui, uy* = qi: *bruine* (brqin), *ruine* (rqin), *huile* (qil), *bruire* (brqi:r), *buis* (bqi), *fruit* (frqi), *pluie* (plqi), *puis* (pqi), *puisque* (pqiškə), *tuyau* (tqijo), *essuyer* (εsqije).

44. *j, w, q* + nasal vowel.

- a. ian* = jã: *viande* (vjã:d), *confiance* (kɔfjã:s).
- b. ien* = jē: *bien* (bjē), *lien* (ljē), *maintien* (mētjē), *viendra* (vjēdra), *chrétien* (kretjē), *chrétienté* (kretjēte), *chien* (sjē).
- c. ien* = iã or jã: *client* (kliã), *patience* (pasjã:s), *conscience* (kɔsjã:s), *science* (sjã:s), *obédience* (ɔbedjã:s), *orient* (ɔrjã), cf. § 40, *a*.

NOTE.—The reason for this difference in the pronunciation of these two classes of words is a historical one. In the second group *i* and *e* belong really to different syllables. As a practical rule it will be found useful to remember that *ien* = jē when final or followed by the plural *s*, in the various forms of the verbs *venir* (vəni:r) and *tenir* (təni:r), and in obvious compounds like *bienfaisance* (bjēfəzã:s), and jã in all other cases. When in doubt it will be well to consult the dictionary.

- d. *ion* = jō: *pion* (pjō), *mention* (māsjo), *action* (aksjo), *division* (divizjo).
- e. *oin* = wē: *loin* (lwē), *foin* (fwē), *moins* (mwē), *point* (pwē), *poing* (pwē), *joindre* (ʒwē:dr), *moindre* (mwē:dr).
- f. *ouen* = wā: *Rouen* (rwā), *Saint-Ouen* (sēt wā).
- g. *ouin* = wē: *baragouin* (baragwē), *babouin* (babwē).
- h. *uin* = uē: *juin* (ʒuē), *suint* (suē), *chuint* (ʃuēte).

ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

Le pauvre chien s'est fait mal au pied.

lə po:vr ʃjē se fε mal o pje

On fera cuire ce poisson pour ton déjeuner.

ō fεra ku:ir sε pwasō pur tō dezōne

Ce monsieur est venu voir mon frère hier soir.

sε mεsjø ε vny vwa:ir mō frε:ir jε:ir swa:ir

La reliure de ce livre est bien jolie.

la rεljy:ir dε sε li:vr ε bjē ʒoli

Voici la moitié de votre poire.

vvasi la mwa:tje dε vōtr(ə) pwa:ir

La Suisse est bien loin d'ici.

la sqis ε bjē lwē disi

Ma sœur est au piano et mon frère joue du violon.

ma sœ:ir ε(t) o pjano e mō frε:ir ʒu dy vjōlō

Les fruits dans le jardin sont mûrs.

le fru:ɪ dā lε ʒardē sō my:ir

Le toit de la maison est couvert de tuiles.

lə twɑ dε la mezō ε kuve:ir dε tɥil

Il est parti pour l'orient et va voyager trois mois au
 il ε parti pur lɔrjã e va vwajaze trwa mwɔ o
 Japon.

ʒapɔ̃

Avant d'entrer en France on doit passer en douane.
 avã dãtre ã frã:s ð dwa pase ã dwan

Ton chien m'a suivi bien loin.

tɔ̃ ʃjẽ ma sɥivi bjẽ lwẽ

Juin est le sixième mois de l'année.

ʒɥẽ ε lə sizjɛm mwɔ də lane

La fête a eu lieu hier soir.

la fɛ:t a y ljø jɛ:r swa:r

J'ai confiance en lui puisque vous me l'envoyez.

ʒe kɔ̃fjã:s ã lɥi pɥiskə vu mə lãvwaje

Bossuet fut le plus grand orateur du dix-septième
 bɔsqɛ fy lə ply grã(t) ɔratœ:r dy disɛtjɛm
 siècle.

sjɛ:kl

Ayez patience, vous le verrez demain matin.

ɛje pasjã:s vu lə vere dãmẽ matẽ

N'en faites mention à personne, fiez-vous à moi.

nã fet mãsjɔ̃ a pɛrson fje vu(z) a mwɑ

La pluie a duré presque toute la journée.

la plɥi a dyre pɛskə tut la ʒurne

L'enthousiasme de mon frère est loin d'être aussi
 lãtuzjazm də mɔ̃ frɛ:r ε lwẽ dɛ:tr osi
 grand que le tien.

grã kə lə tjẽ

UNACCENTED VOWELS.

45. The rules given so far apply in the main to the accented, i.e. the last, syllable of the word from the phonetic point of view.

French unaccented vowels, as already stated § 3, must be pronounced with the same precision as the accented vowels. However the quality of the vowel changes slightly, and a more accurate marking than our phonetic alphabet provides would designate them as intermediate, that is to say, differences between open and closed vowels disappear, and unaccented syllables have in general only one variety of a e i o u ø y, which acoustically stands midway between the open and the closed variety of these vowels.

This more minute distinction of the vowel qualities is omitted in this Primer, because the variation in the sound is for the most part determined by the lack of stress in these syllables. If the main accent of the word or phrase is accurately placed, its absence in the unaccented syllables will affect the pronunciation of these vowels so as to make them of the desired quality. Bearing this principle in mind, the following rules for the unaccented vowels will be found helpful, but in general it will be found advisable to consult the proper dictionaries freely for the exact pronunciation.

a. For a, α, i, u, y follow the rules for the tonic syllable.

b. Pronounce e for é, and ε in all other cases: *étaler* (etaler), *décolletée* (dekolte), *réunir* (reynir),

espérer (ɛspere), *mettons* (mɛtɔ̃), *jetterons* (ʒɛtrɔ̃), *erreur* (ɛrœ:r), *lèverai* (lɛvre), *achèteraient* (aʃɛtrɛ), *fêter* (fɛte), *mêler* (mɛle), *aimable* (ɛmabl), *baigner* (bɛɲe), *faiblesse* (fɛblɛs), *enseigner* (ɑ̃sɛɲe), *oreiller* (ɔrɛʒe).

c. Pronounce o in general for ô and au, and ɔ in all other cases not otherwise specified: *hôtel* (otɛl), *hôtesse* (otɛs), *aussi* (osi), *auteur* (otœ:r), *hauteur* (otœ:r), *saurai* (so:re), *autant* (otɑ̃), but *hôpital* (əpital), *aurore* (ɔrɔ:r), *augmenter* (ɔgmɑ̃te), *j'aurai* (ʒɔre), *mauvais* (mɔvɛ), *obéir* (əbei:r), *offrir* (ɔfri:r), *ordinaire* (ɔrdinɛ:r), *Européen* (œrɔpɛɛ̃), *solitude* (sɔli-ty:d), *propriété* (prɔpriete), *honorable* (ɔnɔrabl), and many others.

d. Pronounce ø for eû; in other cases œ appears to be the rule. There is a certain tendency to pronounce ø in phonetically open syllable (*beugler* bøgle, *abreuver* abrøve, *pleurer* pløre), but the quality of the vowel is not free from doubt, and authorities differ: *jeûner* (ʒøne), *heureux* (œrø), *heureusement* (œrøzmɑ̃), *beugler* (bøgle), *déjeuner* (dezœne), *jeunesse* (ʒœnɛs), *peupler* (pœple).

QUANTITY.

46. French vowels have different degrees and varieties of quantity, but for practical purposes it is sufficient to distinguish two degrees of length, the long and the short vowel.

English vowels sound longer than French vowels, because they are apt to be drawled, and at the same time they have off- and on-glides, which contribute

to the apparent length of the vowel. French long vowels are clear and preserve their distinct quality throughout. The longest English vowels are those at the foot of the triangle, ε , a , and very open ɔ as in *all*, while in French the three closest vowels i , u , y are often very long, a feature which will need careful practice. The following are the principal rules for French quantity in the accented syllable. The vowels of the unaccented syllables have less marked quantity. They are either half-long or short, and accented long syllables become half-long when standing in unaccented position:

a. Long vowels occur under the following conditions:

1. Before the voiced fricatives v , z , ʒ , j (but voiced fricatives produced by liaison or linking (cf. § 71) do not lengthen the preceding vowel): *cave* (ka:v), *achève* (aʃɛ:v), *neuve* (nœ:v), *base* (ba:z), *rose* (rɔ:z), *heureuse* (œrø:z), *plage* (pla:ʒ), *cage* (ka:ʒ), *neige* (nɛ:z), *bataille* (bata:ʝ), *soleil* (sɔlɛ:ʝ), *conseil* (kɔ̃sɛ:ʝ).

2. Before phonetically final r : *mer* (mɛ:r), *fer* (fɛ:r), *faire* (fɛ:r), *terre* (tɛ:r), *lire* (li:r), *dire* (di:r), *mur* (my:r), *cure* (ky:r), *tort* (tɔ:r), *bord* (bɔ:r), *meurt* (mœ:r), *lourd* (lu:r).

3. The vowels a , ɑ , o , ɔ may be long also before other consonants: *table* (ta:bl), *miracle* (mira:kl), *passé* (pɑ:s), *espace* (ɛspa:s), *flamme* (flɑ:m), *tome* (to:m), *zone* (zo:n), *grosse* (gro:s), *fausse* (fo:s), *aune* (o:n), *épeautre* (epo:tr), *meule* (mø:l), *meute* (mø:t).

4. Vowels written with a circumflex accent are

usually long: *âme* (a:m), *pâle* (pa:l), *fête* (fɛ:t), *tête* (tɛ:t), *île* (i:l), *côte* (ko:t), *hôte* (o:t), *jeûne* (ʒø:n).

5. Vowels in foreign words before a final consonant which is sounded are usually long: *Crésus* (krezy:s), *blokus* (bløky:s), *Minos* (minɔ:s), *vasistas* (vazista:s).

6. All nasal vowels before a consonant which is sounded are long: *prendre* (pra:dr), *semble* (sã:bl), *pointe* (pwẽ:t), *craindre* (krẽ:dr), *mince* (mẽ:s), *singe* (sẽ:ʒ), *grande* (grã:d).

NOTE.—Here, too, liaison or linking has no effect on the quantity of the preceding vowel.

b. Short vowels occur under the following conditions:

1. Final vowels, whether oral or nasal, whether directly final or followed by a silent consonant, are short: *verra* (vɛra), *été* (ete), *midi* (midi), *beau* (bo), *loue* (lu), *pan* (pã), *vin* (vɛ̃), *vain* (vɛ̃), *bon* (bõ), *coin* (kwɛ̃), *mais* (mɛ), *fait* (fɛ), *bras* (bra), *piéd* (pje), *tôt* (to), *doigt* (dwa), *vingt* (vɛ̃), *vend* (vã), *long* (lõ), *temps* (tã), *instinct* (ɛ̃stɛ̃).

2. All vowels (except a, ɑ, o, ø, cf. § 46, a, 3) are short before consonants other than the voiced fricatives and r: *femme* (fam), *cache* (kaʃ), *lac* (lak), *avec* (avɛk), *robe* (rɔb), *poche* (pɔʃ), *atroce* (atrɔs), *œuf* (œf).

NOTE.—The vowel *ɛ* alone may be long or short before the same consonants. This distinction in quantity is often important, since differences in meaning are thus denoted by differences in quantity:

reine (rɛ:n), *renne* (rɛn), *tête* (tɛ:t), *tette* (tɛt), *Seine* (sɛ:n), *saine* (sɛn), *peine* (pɛ:n), *penne* (pɛn).

CONSONANTS.

47. The French possesses the following consonantal sounds:

	Upper and lower lip.	Lower lip and upper teeth.	Front of tongue and back of upper teeth.	Middle of tongue and hard palate.	Back of tongue and hard or soft palate.
Stops.....	p-b		t-d		k-g
Fricatives	w, ɥ	f-v	s-z, ʃ-ʒ	j	
Nasals. ...	m		n	ɲ	
Liquids. . .			l, r		r

Consonants may be either voiced or voiceless.

Voiceless consonants are formed solely by an articulation of the tongue or lips, by which the passage of the air from the lungs is either stopped, as in p, t, k, or compressed, as in f, s, ʃ.

Voiced consonants have voice, produced by the vocal chords in the larynx, added to this articulation in the mouth. Here belong b, d, g, v, z, ʒ, w, ɥ, j and the nasals and liquids m, n, ɲ, l, r.

48. General Rules:

1. Final consonants, whether there be one or

several, are usually silent in French; an *e* followed by such a final consonant is usually pronounced *e*, unless it has a grave accent written over it. For an exception, cf. § 15.

pied (pje), *nez* (ne), *procès* (prɔsɛ), *bras* (bra), *plat* (pla), *plaît* (plɛ), *travaux* (travo), *tout* (tu), *doigt* (dwa), *poing* (pwɛ̃), *temps* (tã), *noms* (nɔ̃), *instincts* (ɛ̃stɛ̃).

2. Final *c*, *f*, *l*, *r* are usually pronounced.

sec (sɛk), *hamac* (amak), *avec* (avɛk), *bec* (bɛk), *froc* (frɔk), *soif* (swaf), *neuf* (nœf), *sauf* (sof), *juif* (ʒuif), *tel* (tɛl), *mal* (mal), *fol* (fɔl), *bel* (bɛl), *ciel* (sjɛl), *éclair* (ɛklɛ̃r), *air* (ɛ:r), *peur* (pœ:r), *désir* (dezi:r), *finir* (fini:r), *plaisir* (plezi:r).

3. Care should be taken to articulate tensely all consonants which are phonetically final, as in *toute* (tut), *grande* (grã:d). English final consonants are apt to be pronounced with such loose articulation that to a French ear they are scarcely audible.

4. Doubled consonants are pronounced short, like single consonants: *appeler* (aple), *terrain* (tɛrɛ̃), *presser* (prɛse), *passage* (pasa:ʒ), *collège* (kɔlɛ:ʒ).

5. Occasionally consonants are pronounced long, as in *mourrai* (muriɛ), *courrai* (kuriɛ), *horreur* (ɔriœ:r), *terrible* (tɛri:ibl), *syllabe* (sili:ab), *immodéré* (im:ɔdere), *annales* (an:al), *annuité* (an:uite), and when a mute *e* has fallen, as in *là-dedans* (lad:iã), or for syntactical reasons, as in *il a vu* (il a vy), but *il l'a vu* (il:avy).

NOTE.—For exceptions to these rules, see under the different consonants.

CONSONANTS SIMILAR TO ENGLISH CONSONANTS.

49. *b*=*b*: *bon* (bõ), *habiter* (abite), *bonbon* (bõbõ).

NOTE 1.—Final *b* is pronounced in *club* (klyb), *nabab* (nabab), and foreign proper names: *Achab* (akab), *Bab-el-Mandeb* (babelmãdëb). It is silent when final after *m*: *plomb* (plõ), *aplomb* (aplõ).

NOTE 2.—Before *s* or *t*, *b* becomes *p* in pronunciation: *absurde* (apsyrd), *absolu* (apsõly), *absent* (apsã), *abcès* (apse), *obtenir* (ãptëni:r).

50. *c*=*k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, before all consonants except *h*, and when final.

=*s* before *e*, *i*, *y*.

car (ka:r), *comme* (kõm), *cure* (ky:r),
classe (kla:s), *acteur* (aktœ:r), *lac* (lak),
celer (sãle), *ciel* (sjël), *cymbale* (sëbal).

NOTE 1.—When *c* before *a*, *o*, *u* has the sound of *s*, it is written *ç*: *plaçait* (plase), *commençons* (kõ-mãsõ), *aperçu* (apersy).

NOTE 2.—In *second* and its derivatives, *c* is pronounced as *g* (sægõ); *czar* is now usually written *tzar* or *tsar* and pronounced tsã:r.

NOTE 3.—Final *c* is usually pronounced, but it is silent in a few words, as *estomac* (estõma), *tabac* (taba), *cric* (kri), *accroc* (akro), *broc* (bro); also in a few cases after *r*: *clerc* (kle:r), *porc* (põ:r), *marc* (ma:r) (the proper name *Marc*=*mark*), and when preceded by a nasal: *blanc* (blã), *franc* (frã), *banc* (bã), *jonc* (jõ), *vaincs* (vë).

51. *d*=*d*: *dame* (dam), *odeur* (õdœ:r), *rendu* (rãdy).

NOTE.—Final *d* is pronounced in most proper names: *Alfred* (alfred), *Arnold* (arnõld), *Joad* (jõad),

Cid (sid), *David* (david), and in the common noun *sud* (syd).

52. *f=f*: *facile* (fasil), *défaire* (defɛ:r), *difficile* (difisil), *soif* (swaf), *neuf* (nœf), *bœuf* (bœf), *œuf* (œf).

NOTE.—Final *f* is usually pronounced. It is silent in *clef* (kle), in the plurals *œufs* (ø), *bœufs* (bø), *nerfs* (nɛ:r), *cerfs* (sɛ:r), in *cerf-volant* (sɛ:r vɔlɑ̃), *chef-d'œuvre* (ʃɛdœ:vʁ), *Neuf-châtel* (nœʃatɛl), and in *neuf* (=nine) before a word beginning with a consonant: *neuf garçons* (nœ garsɔ̃), *neuf mille* (nœ mil), cf. § 71-5.

53. *k=k*. This consonant occurs in French only in foreign words: *kilomètre* (kilɔmɛ:tr), *coke* (kɔk), *Necker* (nekɛ:r), *képi* (kepi).
54. *l=l*: *leur* (lœ:r), *rouler* (rule), *ville* (vil), *village* (vila:ʒ), *bel* (bɛl), *col* (kɔl).

NOTE 1.—The letter *l* is silent in *fls* (fis), *soûl* (su). For other cases where final *l* is silent, cf. § 66, note 1.

NOTE 2.—In the final syllable after a consonant before mute *e*, as in *table*, care should be taken to pronounce the *l* immediately after the consonant; cf. ta:bl and English *table*=teibəl; cf. § 69, note 4.

55. *m=m*: *mon* (mɔ̃), *maman* (mamã), *amitié* (amitje), *homme* (ɔm), *femme* (fam), *grammaire* (gramɛ:r).

NOTE 1.—For *m* denoting a nasal vowel, cf. § 36.

NOTE 2.—*Mn* does not denote nasality: *calomnie* (kalɔmni), *indemnité* (ɛ̃dɛmnite). In *automne* (otɔ̃n) *m* is silent, and so also in *damner* (dɑne) and words

derived from that stem; cf. §§ 37, *b*, note, and 38, *b*, note.

56. *n=n*: *nul* (nyl), *noce* (nəs), *animal* (animal),
inimitié (inimitje), *anneau* (ano), *année*
 (ane), *ennemi* (ɛnmi), *bonne* (bən).

NOTE.—For *n* denoting nasality, cf. § 36.

57. *p=p*: *pâle* (pa:l), *peuple* (pœpl), *frapper*
 (frape), *soupe* (sup).

NOTE 1.—The digraph *ph* is pronounced *f*: *Joseph* (ʒɔzɛf), *Théophile* (teɔfil), *Pharaon* (faraɔ).

NOTE 2.—Final *p* is usually silent: *trop* (trɔ), *coup* (ku); it is pronounced in a few isolated instances, as in *cap* (kap), *cep* (sɛp), *croup* (krup).

NOTE 3.—Before another consonant *p* is silent in *sept* (sɛt) and *septième* (sɛtjɛm), but not in other words beginning with *sept-*, as *septembre* (sɛptã:br); in *baptême* (batɛ:m) and words derived from that stem; after a nasal, when both consonants belong to the same graphic syllable, whether another consonant follows or not, *camp* (kã), *champ* (ʃã), *temps* (tã), *prompt* (prɔ̃), *compter* (kɔ̃te), *compte* (kɔ̃:t), but *rompre* (rɔ̃:pr), *tempérament* (tãperamã), *champagne* (ʃãpaŋ), *composition* (kɔ̃pɔzizjɔ̃), *pompeux* (pɔ̃pø); and in a few other words, as *corps* (kɔ:r), *sculpteur* (skyltœ:r), etc.; but note *consomptif* (kɔ̃sɔ̃ptif), *consumption* (kɔ̃sɔ̃psjɔ̃), *assomption* (asɔ̃psjɔ̃), and *résumption* (rezɔ̃psjɔ̃).

58. *s=s* when initial, and before or after consonants.

= *z* when medial between vowels.

sa (sa), *sœur* (sœ:r), *stabilité* (stabilite),
bastille (basti:j), *ouest* (west), *absolu*

(apsɔly), *absurde* (apsyrd), *tocsin* (tɔksɛ̃), *base* (ba:z), *rose* (ro:z), *chose* (ʃo:z), *chaise* (ʃɛ:z), *maison* (mɛzɔ̃), *saison* (sɛzɔ̃), *measure* (mɛzy:r).

NOTE 1.—The digraphs *ss* and *sc* before *e*, *i*, *y* are pronounced *s*: *basse* (ba:s), *grosse* (gros), *fisse* (fis), *fussions* (fysjɔ̃), *cesser* (sɛsɛ), *scène* (sɛ:n), *sceau* (so), *descendre* (dɛsɑ̃:dr), *science* (sjɑ̃:s), *plébiscite* (plebisit), *Scylla* (sila).

NOTE 2.—When preceded by a consonant *s* is pronounced *z* in most words with the prefix *trans-* before a vowel: *transaction* (trɑ̃zaksjɔ̃), *transatlantique* (trɑ̃zatlɑ̃tik), *transition* (trɑ̃zisyjɔ̃), and also in some other words, as *Alsace* (alzas), *alsacien* (alzasjɛ̃), *balsamique* (balzamik), *asbeste* (azbɛst), *Dresde* (drɛzd), *presbytère* (prɛzbite:r), *Strasbourg* (strazbur).

NOTE 3.—Between vowels in compound words *s* is pronounced *s* where it would be pronounced sharp in the simple word: *monosyllabe* (mɔnɔsilab), *parasol* (parasɔl), *vraisemblable* (vresɑ̃blabl), *vraisemblance* (vresɑ̃blɑ̃:s).

NOTE 4.—Final *s* is usually silent: *cas* (ka), *tes* (tɛ), *les* (lɛ), *ces* (sɛ). It is pronounced *s* in *atlas* (atlas), *blocus* (blɔkys), *ès* (a contraction of *en les* = *ɛs*), *fil* (fis), *gratis* (grati:s), *hélas* (elɑ:s), *mars* (mars), *mœurs* (mɔers), *omnibus* (ɔmniby:s), *os* (sing.) (os), *ours* (urs), *vasistas* (vazista:s). It is also usually sounded in foreign proper names, as *Gil Blas* (ʒil blɑ:s), *Ruy Blas* (rui blɑ:s), *Romulus* (rɔmyly:s), *Lesbos* (lɛsbɔ:s), and in many French names, as *Ducis* (dysis), *Sieyès* (sjejɛs), *Reims* (rɛ:s), *Saint-Gaudens* (sɛ̃gɔdɛ:s), *Fréjus* (frezy:s). All such cases must be learned from the proper dictionaries.

NOTE 5.—Several words have a double pronunciation: *gens* (ʒɑ̃:s and ʒɑ̃); *sens* is pronounced *sɑ̃:s*, ex-

cept in the expressions *le bon sens* (lə bõ sã) and *le sens commun* (lə sã kãmõ); *plus* is generally ply, but it is pronounced plys when it is emphatic and when it means 'plus' or 'some more'; *tous* is pronounced tu generally, but tus when it is emphatic and does not stand immediately before a noun.

NOTE 6.—Before a consonant *s* is silent in *est* (ɛ), *mesdames* (mɛdam), *mesdemoiselles* (mɛdmwazɛl), *lesquels* (lɛkɛl), *desquelles* (dɛkɛl).

NOTE 7.—The trigraph *sch* is very rare in French and is usually pronounced ʃ, as in *schématique* (ʃematik), *schisme* (ʃizm), *schismatique* (ʃizmatik), *schiste* (ʃist); but *scholaire*, *scholastique* are pronounced skøleɪr, skølastik, and are also ordinarily written *scolaire*, *scolastique*.

59. *v=v*: *voir* (vwar), *voulant* (vulã), *verre* (vɛɪr),
veuve (vœ:v), *ville* (vil).

NOTE.—The rare letter *w* is pronounced v: *wagon* (vagõ), *Brunswick* (brõzvɪk), *Wagram* (vagram), but in a few English words *w=w*: *tramway* (trɔmwɛ), *waterproof* (wɔtɛrpruf), *whist* (wɪst), and also in *wallon* (walõ).

60. *x=ks*: *luxe* (lyks), *paradoxe* (paradõks), *boxe*
(bõks), *lexique* (lɛksɪk), *fixer* (fɪkse),
exceller (ɛksɛle), *excuser* (ɛkskyze).

NOTE 1.—Final *x* is regularly silent: *aux* (o), *travaux* (travo), *genoux* (ʒɛnu), *jalous* (ʒalu), *croix* (krwa). Exceptions are *six* (sɪs), *dix* (dɪs), when used alone or standing at the end of a phrase, but note *six chevaux* (sɪ ʃøvo), *dix hommes* (dɪz õm), cf. § 71-5.

NOTE 2.—When the syllables *ex-* or *hex-* followed by a vowel are initial, the *x* is pronounced like gz:

examen (ɛgzamɛ̃), *exiger* (ɛgzizɛ), *exiler* (ɛgzilɛ),
exemple (ɛgzɑ̃:pl), *exister* (ɛgzistɛ), *hexagone* (ɛgzagɔ̃n).

NOTE 3.—Initial *x* is found only in foreign words or names, and is pronounced *gz*: *Xantippe* (gzɑ̃tip), *Xénophon* (gzɛnɔ̃fɔ̃), *Xerxès* (gzɛrsɛ:s).

NOTE 4.—Medial *x* is pronounced *s* in *soixante* (sɔasɑ̃:t), and a few proper names like *Bruxelles* (brɥsɛl), *Auxerre* (osɛ:r), *Xerxès* (gzɛrsɛ:s).

NOTE 5.—Medial *x* is pronounced *z* in *deuxième* (døzjɛm), *sixième* (sizjɛm), *sixain* (sizɛ̃), *dix-neuf* (diznœf), *dix-huit* (dizɥit), and their derivatives.

61. *z = z*: *zéro* (zero), *zone* (zo:n), *gazon* (gazɔ̃),
trapèze (trapɛ:z), *gaze* (gɑ:z).

NOTE.—Final *z* is regularly silent: *avez* (ave), *nez* (ne), *rez* (re), *riz* (ri), *assez* (ase), *chez* (ʃe). It is pronounced *s* in a few proper names, as *Suez* (søɛ:z), *Sanchez* (sɑ̃ʃɛ:z), *Vélasquez* (velaskɛ:z), *Berlioz* (bɛrliɔz), *Buloz* (bylɔz), and also in *gaz* (gɑ:z).

CONSONANTS DIFFERENT FROM ENGLISH CONSONANTS.

62. *ch = ʃ* (= *sh* in *shall*, *sham*): *chose* (ʃo:z),
chambre (ʃɑ̃:br), *chanter* (ʃɑ̃te), *choir*
(ʃwa:r).

NOTE 1.—The digraph *ch* is pronounced *k* in most Greek derivatives, when final in proper names, and in the ending *-chus*: *chœur* (kœ:r), *écho* (eko), *chrétien* (kretjɛ̃), *Christ* (krist), *orchestre* (ɔrkɛstr), *Baruch* (baryk), *Bacchus* (bakɥ:s); but it is pronounced *ʃ* in words beginning with *archi-* (arʃi), except *archiépiscopal* (arkiepiskɔpal) and *archiépiscopat* (arkiepiskɔpa).

NOTE 2.—For *sch*, cf. § 58, note 7.

63. *g* = *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and before consonants.

= *ʒ* (= *z* in *azure*, *s* in *leisure*) before *e*, *i*, *y*.

garçon (garsɔ̃), *gant* (gɑ̃), *gonfleur* (gɔ̃fle),
singulier (sɛ̃gylje), *aigu* (ɛgy), *guttural*
 (gytyral), *grand* (grɑ̃), *sanglier* (sɑ̃glic),
Enghien (ɑ̃gɛ̃), *flegme* (flɛgm), *énigme*
 (enigm), *giron* (zirɔ̃), *gilet* (zilɛ), *bougie*
 (buʒi), *gémir* (zemi:r), *geler* (ʒɛle),
geindre (ʒɛ̃:dr), *gymnase* (zimna:z).

NOTE 1.—When *g* is hard before *e*, *i*, *y*, it is written *gu*: *guérir* (geri:r), *guirlande* (girlɑ̃:d), *guitare* (gita:r), *sanguinaire* (sɑ̃ginɛ:r), *anguille* (ɑ̃gi:j), *guize* (gi:z). In infinitives in *-guer*, where the *u* is originally in a similar manner orthographic, it remains all through the verb, also before *a* and *o*, but is not pronounced: *voguer* (vɔ̃ge), *voguant* (vɔ̃gɑ̃), *voguons* (vɔ̃gɔ̃), *conjuguer* (kɔ̃ʒyge), *conjuguant* (kɔ̃ʒygɑ̃), *conjuguons* (kɔ̃ʒygɔ̃).

NOTE 2.—In a certain number of words *gu* is pronounced *gɥ*: *aiguille* (ɛgɥi:j), *aiguiser* (ɛgɥize), *Guizot* (gɥizo), *Guise* (gɥi:z), *linguiste* (lɛ̃gɥist). Such words must be learned from the dictionary. The *u* is also pronounced, when a dieresis is written over the following vowel: *ambiguïté* (ɑ̃bigɥite), *contiguïté* (kɔ̃tigɥite).

NOTE 3.—Final *g* is usually silent: *faubourg* (fobu:r), *Strasbourg* (strazbu:r), *Hambourg* (ɑ̃bu:r), *Saint-Petersbourg* (sɛ̃petɛrsbu:r), *Cherbourg* (ʃɛrbu:r), *sang* (sɑ̃), *coing* (kwɛ̃), *long* (lɔ̃), but *longue* (lɔ̃:g). After a nasal *g* is silent also at the end of a syllable: *vingt* (vɛ̃), *vingtaine* (vɛ̃tɛn), *vingtième* (vɛ̃tjɛm), *sangue* (sɑ̃sy). Final *g* is but rarely pronounced, as in *joug* (ʒu:g), *zigzag* (zigzag), *grog* (grɔg), and a few foreign proper names.

NOTE 4.—Before *e gg* is pronounced *gʒ*, as in *suggérer* (sygzere), *suggestion* (sygzɛstjɔ̃).

64. The letter *h*, whether it stands at the beginning or in the middle of the word, is never pronounced in French. Still there is a distinction made between mute *h* (*h muette*) and aspirate *h* (*h aspirée*). For purposes of pronunciation both are identical, the only difference being that before *h aspirée* liaison or linking (cf. § 71) cannot take place, nor can the vowel of the preceding word (such as article or pronoun) be elided.

homme (ɔm), *l'homme* (lɔm), *les hommes* (lezɔm), *honneur* (ɔncœr), *hiver* (ivɛ:r), *hôtel* (otɛl), *herbe* (ɛrb), *habitude* (abityd), *hésiter* (ezite), *j'hésite* (zɛzit), *cohue* (kɔy), *véhémence* (veemã:s); but: *le héros* (lə ero), *la haine* (la ɛn), *la honte* (la ɔ̃:t), *la hache* (la aʃ), *les hiboux* (lə ibu), *haïr* (ai:r), *je haïssais* (ʒə aise).

There is no rule by which words with *h aspirée* can be distinguished from those with *h muette*. They must be learned by practice and from the dictionary. The commonest are:

<i>hache</i> (aʃ)	<i>haricot</i> (ariko)	<i>hennir</i> (ani:r)
<i>haïe</i> (ɛ)	<i>harpe</i> (arp)	<i>héros</i> (ero)
<i>haillons</i> (ajɔ̃)	<i>hasard</i> (aza:r)	<i>hibou</i> (ibu)
<i>haine</i> (ɛn)	<i>hâte</i> (a:t)	<i>hideux</i> (idø)
<i>haïr</i> (ai:r)	<i>haubert</i> (obɛ:r)	<i>hiérarchie</i> (jerarʃi)
<i>haler</i> (a:le)	<i>hausser</i> (ose)	<i>honte</i> (ɔ̃:t)
<i>hameau</i> (amo)	<i>haut</i> (o)	<i>hors</i> (ɔ:r)
<i>hardi</i> (ardi)	<i>hauteur</i> (otœ:r)	<i>huit</i> (ɥit)
<i>hareng</i> (arɑ̃)	<i>heau</i> (o:m)	<i>huitième</i> (ɥitjɛm)

NOTE 1.—Liaison is made before *huit* in compound numerals; thus, *dix-huit* (dizɥit), *vingt-huit* (vɛ̃tɥit), but *le huit juin* (lə yit ʒɥɛ̃).

NOTE 2.—A few words beginning with a vowel are treated with regard to elision and liaison as though they began with *h aspirée*. The commonest of these are *onze* (ɔ̃:z), *onzième* (ɔ̃zjɛ̃m), *oui* (wi), *ouate* (wat).

65. *j*=*ʒ* (= *z* in *azure*, *s* in *leisure*), in all positions:
jardin (ʒardɛ̃), *joli* (ʒoli), *jumelles*
 (ʒymɛl), *jeune* (ʒœn), *jeu* (ʒø), *joujou*
 (ʒuʒu).

66. *ill, il*=*j* (= *y* in *you, yes*). This is the sound known as *l mouillée* or palatal *l*. The name is no longer exact, for in the modern pronunciation the *l* quality has completely disappeared, and only the palatal fricative *j*, which was formerly joined to the *l*, has remained. The older pronunciation was very similar to *lj*, as in English *bullion, million*. This sound is written *ill* in the middle of the word, *il* at the end: *travailler, travail*. Students should accustom themselves to look upon *ill* and *il* as representing a single sound, and to think of the *i* as belonging to the *l*'s, and having nothing to do with the preceding vowel; thus *travailler* was formerly pronounced *travalje*, now *travaje*, *travail* was *travalj*, now *trava:j*.

aill, ail = a:j or a:j: *travailler* (travaje), *caille* (ka:j), *bataillon* (batajɔ̃), *bataille* (bata:j), *ail* (a:j), *bail* (ba:j), *travail* (trava:j).
For the distinction between a:j and a:j, cf. § 14, a.

eill, eil = ε:j: *conseiller* (kɔ̃sɛje), *bouteille* (butɛ:j), *meilleur* (mɛjœ:r), *conseil* (kɔ̃sɛ:j), *soleil* (sɔlɛ:j), *sommeil* (sɔmɛ:j), *vermeil* (vɛrmɛ:j).

ieill, ieil = jɛ:j: *vieille* (vjɛ:j), *vieillard* (vjɛja:r), *vieillir* (vjɛji:r), *vieil* (vjɛ:j).

euill, euil = œ:j: *feuille* (fœ:j), *veuille* (vœ:j), *deuil* (dœ:j), *veuillez* (vœje).

œill, œil = œ:j: *œillade* (œjad), *œil* (œ:j).

ueill, ueil = œ:j: *orgueilleux* (œr_ œjø), *accueillir* (al.œji:r), *orgueil* (œrgœ:j), *recueil* (rækœ:j), *cercueil* (sɛr-
kœ:).

ouill, ouil = u:j: *grenouille* (grənu:j), *barbouiller* (barbuje), *chatouiller* (ʃatuje), *fenouil* (fənu:j).

NOTE 1.—When the vowel of the syllable is *i*, *ll* or *l* must necessarily be written in the place of *ill* and *il*: *fille* (fi:j), *grille* (gri:j), *gentille* (zãti:j), *billet* (bijɛ), *habiller* (abije), and so also in *aiguille* (ɛgɥi:j) and *cuiller* (kɥijɛ:r). When this sound is final after *i* (as in *chenil*), *j* drops altogether: *chenil* (ʃ(ə)ni), *baril* (bari), *fusil* (fyzi), *outil* (uti), *sourcil* (sursi), *gentil* (zãti). In *gentilhomme* (zãtijɔ̃m) *j* reappears again, but the plural is *gentilshommes* (zãtizɔ̃m).

NOTE 2.—Certain words with *ill* and *il* have no *l mouillée*, and *ill* and *il* are therefore pronounced *il*. These words must be learned by practice and from the dictionary. The commonest are: *il* (il), *fil* (fil), *mil* (mil), *exil* (ɛgzil), *avril* (avril), *ville* (vil), *mille* (mil), *Lille* (lil), *millier* (milje), *million* (miljō), *village* (vila:ʒ).

NOTE 3.—The letters *ill* never denote a palatal at the beginning of a word: *illimité* (ilimite), *illustre* (ilystr).

67. *gn* = ɲ (= *ni* in English *onion*, *union*). This sound is known as the *n mouillée* or palatal *n*. It is quite closely related in sound to *nj*, and it was the counterpart of *l mouillée* while that was pronounced *lj*. The sound is usually written *gn*: *champagne* (ʃãpaɲ), *gagner* (gãɲe), *règne* (rɛɲ), *digne* (diɲ), *signal* (siɲal), *ignorance* (iɲɔã:s), *rognon* (rɔɲō), *enseigner* (ãseɲe), *saigner* (seɲe), *épargner* (epãɲe), *lorgnon* (lɔɲō). Occasionally the sound is written *-ign-*, as in *Montaigne* (mõtãɲ), *oignon* (ɔɲō), but such cases are now rare; *i* before *gn* usually has its customary value, as in *nous joignons* (nu ʒwãɲō), *moignon* (mwãɲō).

NOTE.—In certain words, which must be learned from the dictionary, *gn* is pronounced *gn*. They are mostly rather rare words, such as *diagnostique* (djãgnøstik), *gnome* (gno:m). In still another small list of words, *gn* is pronounced like simple *n*: *Clugny* (klyni), *signet* (siɛ), though *siɲɛ* is also in use.

68. *q* and *qu*=*k*. The *u* is usually not pronounced:
qui (ki), *quart* (ka:r), *quand*
 (kã), *coq* (køk), *cinq* (sɛ:ik),
nuque (nyk), *fabrique* (fabrik),
vainquis (vɛki), *vainquons*
 (vɛkõ), *marquer* (marke).

NOTE.—In a number of words, which must be learned from the dictionary, *qu* is pronounced *kw* or *kʷ*. Some of these are *aquatique* (akwatik), *équateur* (ekwatœ:r), *quadrangle* (kwadrã:gl), *quadrupède* (kwadrypɛ:d), *quintette* (kwɛtɛt), *requiem* (rekʷiɛm), *ubiquité* (ybikʷite); cf. § 43, *m*.

69. *r*=*r*. The French *r* is fundamentally different from the English *r*, and presents particular difficulty to English-speaking students. English *r* is formed by turning the point of the tongue up until it almost touches the gums, while its point is made to vibrate by passing a stream of voiced air over it. French *r* is either guttural, i.e. the uvula is made to vibrate against the back of the tongue, or the point of the tongue is made to vibrate against the front teeth. Both are equally correct. The former sound easily becomes a guttural spirant, and then it sounds much like the German *ch* in such words as *ach* and *doch*. The other sound is used by professional

singers, and frequently also on the stage. Students should practice one or the other of these two sounds until it is perfectly familiar to them. But above all must it be remembered that a French *r* must always be distinctly pronounced, in all positions, where it is sounded at all. The temptation for English-speaking students will be to slight it when followed by a consonant. This should be strenuously avoided.

rare (ra:r), *rire* (ri:r), *ronde* (rõ:d),
rouler (rule), *roi* (rwa), *porter* (põrte),
parlait (parlɛ), *terrain* (tɛrɛ̃), *carré*
 (kare), *arroser* (arozɛ).

NOTE 1.—Final *r* is regularly sounded: *fer* (fɛ:r), *fier* (fjɛ:r), *cœur* (kœ:r). It is silent in the ending *-er* in the following cases: 1. In most nouns and adjectives ending in *-er* of more than one syllable: *berger* (bɛrʒɛ), *clocher* (klɔʃɛ), *danger* (dãʒɛ), *léger* (leʒɛ), *ménager* (menãʒɛ); 2. Always in words of more than one syllable ending in *-ier* and *-yer*: *courrier* (kurje), *gibier* (ʒibje), *altier* (altje), *entier* (ãtje), *Berryer* (bɛrje), *Boyer* (bwaje), *Cuvier* (kyvjɛ); 3. In the infinitive of all verbs of the first conjugation: *aller* (alɛ), *donner* (dõne), *aimer* (ɛme), *fier* (fje). The exceptions to these rules must be learned from the dictionary. Final *r* is silent also in *monsieur* (mõsjø) and its plural *messieurs* (mɛsjø).

NOTE 2.—In words ending in *r*+consonant, the *r* is regularly pronounced: *envers* (ãvɛ:r), *univers* (ynivɛ:r), *désert* (dezɛ:r).

NOTE 3.—A *rr* is ordinarily pronounced short like

r, but the sound is long in the following cases: 1. Usually in words beginning with *irr-*: *irrégulier* (ir:ɛgylje), *irraisonnable* (ir:ɛzɔnabl); 2. In the future and conditional of *mourir*, *courir*, *quérir* and their compounds, *mourrai* (mur:ɛ), *courrais* (kur:ɛ), *nous acquerrons* (nuzakɛr:ɔ̃).

NOTE 4.—In words ending in consonant + *re* it is important to pronounce the r in close connection with the consonant: *autre* (otr), *notre* (nɔtr), *arbre* (arbr), *maître* (mɛtr), not otər, etc.; cf. § 55, note 2.

70. *t=t*: *tu* (ty), *tante* (tã:t), *hâter* (ate), *hôte* (o:t), *flatter* (flate), *botte* (bɔt).

NOTE 1.—Final *t* is usually silent: *chat* (ʃa), *haut* (o). It is pronounced in some few cases as *dot* (dɔt), *est* (=the point of the compass est), *ouest* (wɛst), *infect* (ɛ̃fɛkt), *luth* (lyt), *tact* (takt), *net* (nɛt), *Christ* (krist), but *Jésus-Christ* (ʒɛzykri), and *sept* (sɛt), *huit* (ɥit) when standing by themselves; cp. § 71–5.

NOTE 2.—The digraph *th* is pronounced like simple *t*; the English sound of *th* does not exist in French: *thé* (te), *sympathie* (sɛ̃pati), *Ponthieu* (pɔ̃tjø).

NOTE 3.—When followed by a vowel in certain words *ti-* is pronounced like *si-*; usually an easily recognized English cognate exists, where *-ti-* sounds like ʃ, as *action*=French aksjɔ̃, English akʃən. In these words *-ti-* is never preceded by *s* or *x*. The following are the principal syllables where *-ti-* is pronounced sj or si:

1. *-tia-*: *abbatial* (abasjal), *impartial* (ɛ̃parsjal),
insatiable (ɛ̃sasjabl), *martial* (marsjal).
2. *-tiel*: *confidentiel* (kɔ̃fidãsjɛl), *essential* (ɛsãsjɛl),
partiel (parsjɛl).

3. *-tieux, -tieuse*: *ambitieux* (ãbisjø), *facétieux* (fa-sesjø), *minutieuse* (minysjø:z), *factieux* (faksjø).
4. *-tion*: *caution* (kosjõ), *condition* (kõdisjõ), *nation* (nasjõ), *national* (nasjõnal), *portion* (põrsjõ), *protection* (prõtɛksjõ); but *suggestion* (sygzɛstjõ), *question* (kɛstjõ), *mixtion* (mikstjõ).
5. *-tium*: *Actium* (aksjøm), *Latium* (lasjøm).
6. *-tien* in proper names only: *Béotien* (beosjɛ̃), *Capétien* (kapesjɛ̃), *le Titien* (lə tisjɛ̃); but *Chrétien* (kretjɛ̃), *soutien* (sutjɛ̃), *maintien* (mɛ̃tjɛ̃).
7. *-atie, -itie, -otie, -utie*: *aristocratie* (aristøkrazi), *démocratie* (demøkrazi), *théocratie* (teøkrazi), *facétie* (fasesi), *calvitie* (kalvisi), *La Béotie* (la beosi), *argutie* (argysi), *minutie* (minysi).
8. *-tien-* in *patient* and its derivatives: *patient* (pasjã), *patience* (pasjã:s), *impatience* (ɛ̃pasjã:s).

Other cases are best learned from the dictionary.

N.B. In verbs whose stem ends in *t*, that letter retains its original pronunciation throughout the conjugation of the verb: *porter* (põrte), *portions* (põrtjõ), *portiez* (põrtje), *gâter* (gate), *gâtions* (gatjõ), etc.

ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

The illustrative sentences of the previous paragraphs may be repeated here with special reference to the consonants.

Nos amis sont à la campagne à présent.

no(z) ami sō(t) a la kōpaŋ a prezā

Strasbourg est la capitale de l'Alsace.

strazbu:r ε la kapital də lalzas

Vous trouverez la guitare dans le coin de ma

vu truvre la gitair dā lə kwē də ma

chambre.

ʃā:br

L'orchestre a déjà donné deux beaux concerts.

lørkestr a deʒa dəne dø bo kōsɛ:r

Les jeunes filles faisaient des guirlandes.

lɛ ʒœn fi:j fəzɛ dɛ gɪrlā:ɔ̃d

Votre suggestion n'est pas mauvaise; j'y penserai.

votr sygzɛstjō nɛ pa mɔvɛ:z ʒi pās(ə)re

Il y a des gens qui pensent que l'argent vaut plus

il j a dɛ ʒɑ ki pā:s kə larʒā vo plys

que l'honneur.

kə lɔnœ:r

Les feuilles tombent en automne.

lɛ fœ:j tō:b ā(n) otən

Voilà des chaises, messieurs, veuillez vous asseoir.

vvala dɛ ʃɛ:z mɛsjø vœje vu(z) aswa:r.

Ils sont allés cueillir des fleurs dans le jardin.

il sō(t) ale kœji:r dɛ flœ:r dɑ lə ʒardē

La bataille d'Austerlitz fut gagnée par Napoléon.

la bata:ʒ dostɛrlits fy ɡaŋe par napoleō

Il s'est débarbouillé la figure à la hâte.

il sɛ debarbuje la figy:r a la a:t

Nous sommes allés prendre nos billets ce matin.

nu sɔm(z) ale prɑ:dr nɔ biʒɛ sɔ matē

Il leva le fusil et tira sur l'ours.

il læva læ fyzi e tira syr lurs

Ce que vous dites là n'a pas le bon sens.

sə kə vu dit la na pa læ bõ sã

Je vous le dirai à condition que vous répondrez à

ʒə vu læ dire a kõdisjõ kə vu repõdre a

ma question.

ma kɛstjõ

L'essentiel c'est que vous travaillerez sous ma

lɛsõsjɛl sɛ kə vu travajrɛ su ma

direction.

dirɛksjõ

Je vais vous épargner cette démarche.

ʒə vɛ vu epɑrʒnɛ sɛt demɑrʃ

Commençons, tout le monde est arrivé.

kõmõsõ tu læ mõ:d ɛ(t) arive

Le deuxième tome de ce roman ne vaut pas le

lə dõzʒɛm to:m də sɛ rõmã nə vo pa læ

premier.

prɛmjɛ

Vous avez là un bel exemplaire de l'histoire de

vu ave la õ bel ɛgzõplɛr də listwa:r də

Guizot.

gɥizõ

N'oubliez pas votre parasol, il fait très chaud au

nublie pa votr parasõl il fɛ trɛ ʃõ o

soleil.

sõlɛ:j

LIAISON, OR LINKING OF FINAL CONSONANTS.

71. In French, as in all other languages, the individual words of which a sentence is made up are grouped into small clusters of words or syllables, which are known as stress-groups. The size of each stress-group is determined by the thought, and by the convenience of articulation. Each stress-group is pronounced as though it were a longer word, and consonants which in the individual words are final and therefore silent may now come to be medial between vowels and be sounded. This practice is known as liaison, or linking. When words are thus linked together they must be pronounced without pause, and the consonant which is thus carried ought to be pronounced as though it were the initial consonant of the following syllable.

Careful liaison is a characteristic of good French pronunciation: but it is by far more frequent in formal and rhetorical diction than in every-day speech, and it is far safer to omit a liaison than to introduce an unnatural and strained one. Ease of utterance together with close connection of thought are the principles which regulate the practice. The following are the main rules:

1. Linking can never take place before *h aspirée*.
2. The consonants *c, f, l, p, q, r, t, z* are carried without change of sound.

arc-en-ciel (ar-kã-sjɛl), *tabac à priser* (ta-ba-ka-pri-ze), *une soif ardente* (yn-swa-far-dã:t), *un bœuf énorme* (œ-bœ-fe-nɔrm), *il a beaucoup étudié* (i-la-

bo-ku-pe-ty-dje), *trop-avant* (tro-pa-vã), *cinq enfants* (sẽ-kã-fã), *on serait heureux* (õ-sə-rɛ-tœ-rø), *un portrait à l'huile* (œ-pør-trɛ-ta-lɥil), *restez encore un peu* (rɛs-te-zã-kə-rœ-pø), *chez eux* (ʃe-zø).

NOTE 1.—A final silent *r* is not commonly carried in ordinary speech, *il faut manger et boire* (il-fo-mã-ʒe-e-bwa:r), while it is usually heard in more formal and oratorical pronunciation: *blâmer à tort* (bla-me-ra-tø:r), *elle voulut en demander aussi* (ɛl-vu-ly-tã-də-mã-de-ro-si).

NOTE 2.—In *neuf* (meaning 'nine') *f* is usually carried with the sound of *v*, *elle a dix-neuf ans* (ɛ-la-diz-nœ-vã), but this pronunciation is disappearing in favor of *f*: *neuf enfants* (nœ-fã-fã), *neuf à table* (nœ-fa-ta:bl).

NOTE 3.—The *t* of the conjunction *et* (*e*) is always silent.

3. Of other consonants *d* and *g* are carried as *t* and *k* respectively, and *s* and *x* both as *z*: *un grand homme* (œ-grã-tøm), *quand il parle* (kã-til-parl), *entend-il* (ã-tã-til), *il répond à tout* (il-re-põ-ta-tu), *dans un rang élevé* (dã-zœ-rã-ke:l-ve), *qu'un sang impur abreuve nos sillons* (kœ-sã-kẽ-py:r a-brœ:v-no-si-jõ), *les enfants* (lɛ-zã-fã), *les honneurs* ((lɛ-zɔ-nœ:r), *vous êtes entrés* (vu-zɛt-zã-tre), *nos affaires* (no-za-fe:r), *les bonnes œuvres* (lɛ-bøn-zœ:vr), *un mauvais acteur* (œ-mə-ve-zak-tœ:r), *deux et deux font quatre* (dø-ze-dø-fõ-katr), *aux armes* (o-zarm), *aux hommes* (o-zøm), *trois bateaux à vapeur* (trwa-ba-to-za-va-pœ:r), *châteaux en Espagne* (ʃa-to-zã-nɛs-pa:p).

NOTE 1.—In ordinary pronunciation *g* does not need to be carried: *un rang élevé* (œ-rã-el-ve), *un long hiver* (œ-lõ-i-ve:r).

NOTE 2.—Consonants after *r* are not usually carried, except in the case of flexional *s*, or in verbs when the following word is a pronoun. Thus *bord à bord* (bɔ:ra-bɔ:r), *sourd à nos conseils* (su:ra-nɔ-kɔ-sɛ:j), *à tort et à travers* (a-tɔ:re-a-tra-ve:r), *corps à corps* (kɔ:ra-kɔ:r), *vers une heure* (ve-ry-nœ:r), *du nord au sud* (dy-nɔ:ro-syd); but *mes chers amis* (mɛ-ʃɛ:r-za-mi), *mord-il* (mɔ:r-til), *perd-elle* (pe:r-tel). Exceptions are the compound nouns *nord-ouest* (nɔr-dwest), *nord-est* (nɔr-dɛst) and the adverb *fort*, as *fort à craindre* (fɔr-ta-krɛ:dr).

4. Final *n*, when it denotes a nasal vowel, is treated in two ways: 1. The nasal quality of the vowel is omitted, and the *n* is treated as a pure consonant. In that case it is important to retain the quality of the vowel which is denasalized. 2. The nasality of the vowel is retained, and an *n* is carried over in addition. The former is perhaps the more common in ordinary pronunciation. *En Angleterre* (ã-nã-glɛ-tɛ:r or a-nã-glɛ-tɛ:r), *un enfant* (œ-nã-fã or œ-nã-fã), *mon ami* (mɔ-na-mi or mɔ-na-mi), *aucun accident* (o-kœ-nak-si-dã or o-kœ-nak-si-dã), *un certain auteur* (œ-ser-tɛ-no-tœ:r or œ-ser-tɛ-no-tœ:r), *il y en a* (il-jã-na or il-ja-na), *c'est bien à moi* (sɛ-bjɛ-na-mwa or sɛ-bjɛ-na-mwa).

NOTE.—In the case of a final *m* denoting a nasal vowel there is no liaison: *pronom indéfini* (prɔ-nɔ-ẽ-de-fi-ni).

5. The following rules will be found useful in determining the conditions under which liaison should be made. It is usually heard between:

a. Pronoun and verb: *nous aimons* (nu-ze-mɔ),

je vous aime (ʒə-vu-zɛm), *vous en avez* (vu-zɑ̃-na-ve), *allons-y* (a-lɔ̃-zi), *disait-on* (di-zɛ-tɔ̃), *disent-ils* (diz-til).

b. Articles or adjectives and the nouns which they qualify: *les enfants* (lɛ-zɑ̃-fɑ̃), *leurs amis* (lœr-za-mi), *ces hommes* (sɛ-zɔ̃m), *des jours heureux* (dɛ-ʒu:r-zœ-rø), *charmant enfant* (ʃar-mɑ̃-tɑ̃-fɑ̃), *les grandes eaux* (lɛ-grɑ̃:d-zo).

c. Auxiliaries and their verbs: *nous avons eu* (nu-za-vɔ̃-zy), *je devrais aller* (ʒə-də-vrɛ-za-le), *il faut écrire* (il-fo-te-kri:r), *nous sommes arrivés* (nu-sɔ̃m-za-ri-ve), *veuillez entrer* (vœ-je-zɑ̃-tre).

d. Verbs and their predicate or object complements: *il est à table* (i-lɛ-ta-ta:bl), *cela m'est égal* (sə-la-mɛ-te-gal), *ils ont fait un plan* (il-zɔ̃-fɛ-tɑ̃-plɑ̃), *j'attends une réponse* (ʒa-tɑ̃-zyn-re-pɔ̃s), *il écrit une lettre* (i-le-kri-tyn-lɛtr).

e. In general among all words of close syntactical relation and in phrases representing practically a single idea: *prêt à partir* (prɛ-ta-par-ti:r), *ceux et celles* (sø-ze-sɛl), *tendrement aimé* (tɑ̃-drø-mɑ̃-tɛ-me), *fort instruit* (fɔr-tɛ-stru:i), *les ennemis en fuite* (lɛ-zɛn-mi-zɑ̃-fu:it), *plus au moins* (ply-zu-mwɛ̃), *pas à pas* (pa-za-pa), *tôt ou tard* (to-tu-ta:r), *mot à mot* (mo-ta-mo), *de pied en cap* (də-pje-tɑ̃-kap), *de temps en temps* (də-tɑ̃-zɑ̃-tɑ̃), *de plus en plus* (də-ply-zɑ̃-ply).

f. Not all silent final consonants can be sounded in liaison. It will be well in general to consult the better dictionaries, which usually give the proper directions: *avis important* (a-vi-ɛ-pɔr-tɑ̃), *coup imprévu* (ku-ɛ-pre-vy), *un portier intelligent* (ɑ̃-pɔr-tje-ɛ-tɛ-li-ʒɑ̃).

5. The habit of grouping words into stress-groups

has also the opposite effect of causing letters usually sounded to become silent. This happens in general when a word ending in a sounded stop or spirant comes to stand before a word beginning with another consonant: *bœuf* (bœf), but *bœuf gras* (bø-gra), *cerf* (serf), but *cerf volant* (ser-vø-lã), *coq* (køk), but *coq d'Inde* (kø-dẽ:d), and in the numerals *cing* (sẽ:k), *six* (sis), *sept* (set), *huit* (uit), *neuf* (nœf), *dix* (dis), but *cing chapeaux* (sẽ-ʃa-po), *six garçons* (si-gar-sõ), etc.

NOTE.—In *vingt* (vẽ) a t is sounded when it is followed by another numeral: *vingt-cinq* (vẽt-sẽ:k), *vingt-six* (vẽt-sis), *vingt-neuf* (vẽt-nœf), but not when *vingt* is itself preceded by another numeral which multiplies it: *quatre-vingt-cinq* (ka-trø-vẽ-sẽ:k), *quatre-vingt-sept* (ka-trø-vẽ-set), but *deux cent vingt-quatre* (dø-sã-vẽt-katr).

ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

Maintenant, que vous êtes venu, nous allons com-
 mẽt-na | kø-vu-zet-vø-ny | nu-za-lõ-kø-
 mencer.
 mã-se

Son enfant est allé en Angleterre.
 sɔ-nã-fã | ɛ-ta-le | ã-nã-glø-tɛ:r

Il parle bien le Français, mais il l'a beaucoup
 il-parl-bjẽ-lø-frã-sɛ | mɛ | il:-a-bo-ku-pe-
 étudié.
 ty-dje

Ses affaires sont assez brouillées.
 sɛ-za-fɛ:r | sã-ta-se | bru-je

Je suis bien aise que vous ayez enfin reçu votre argent.

ʒə-sqi-bjẽ-nɛ:z | kə-vu-zɛ-je | ã-fɛ-rə-sy | vɔ-trar-ʒã

Nous construisons tous nos châteaux en Espagne.

nu-kõ-struqi-zõ-tus | no-ʃɑ-to-zã-nɛs-paɲ

Le temps fait beau et les oiseaux chantent dans

lə-tã-fɛ-bo | e-lɛ-zwa-zo-ʃã:t | dã-

les arbres.

lɛ-zarbr

Il voulait y aller, mais il n'avait pas assez d'argent.

il-vu-lɛ-ti-a-le | mɛ | il-na-vɛ-pɑ-za-se-dar-ʒã

Je me suis éveillé vers une heure du matin.

ʒə-mə-sqi-ze-vɛ-je | vɛ-ry-nœ:r | dy-ma-tẽ

Restez encore un peu, vos affaires ne pressent pas.

rɛs-te-zã-kɔ:r-œ-pø | vo-za-fɛ:r | nə-prɛs-pɑ

Voilà la chambre; veuillez entrer et vous asseoir.

vwa-la-la-ʃɑ:br | vœ-je-zã-tre | e-vu-za-swa:r

Un accident, qui nous est arrivé, nous a mis en retard.

œ-nak-si-dã | ki-nu-zɛ-ta-ri-ve | nu-za-mi-zã-rə-ta:r

Quand il est arrivé son ami était déjà parti.

kã-ti-lɛ-ta-ri-ve | sã-na-mi-e-tɛ-de-ʒa-par-ti

Ils écrivent une autre lettre, mais la réponse

il-ze-kri:v-ty-notr-lɛtr | mɛ-la-re-põ:s

doit être arrivée.

dwa-tɛ-tra-ri-ve

Nos amis sont partis pour Anvers par le train de

no-za-mi | sã-par-ti-pu-rã-vers | par-lə-trẽ-dɛ-

trois heures vingt-cinq.

trwa-œ:r-vẽt-sẽ:k

LA DERNIÈRE CLASSE.

RÉCIT D'UN PETIT ALSACIEN.

CE matin-là j'étais très en retard pour aller à l'école, et j'avais grand'peur d'être grondé, d'autant que M. Hamel nous avait dit qu'il nous interrogerait sur les participes, et je n'en savais pas le premier mot. Un moment l'idée me vint de manquer la classe et de prendre ma course à travers champs.

Le temps était si chaud, si clair!

On entendait les merles siffler à la lisière du bois, et dans le pré Rippert, derrière la scierie, les Prussiens qui faisaient l'exercice. Tout cela me tentait bien plus que la règle des participes; mais j'eus la force de résister, et je courus bien vite vers l'école.

En passant devant la mairie, je vis qu'il y avait du monde arrêté près du petit grillage aux affiches. Depuis deux ans, c'est de là que nous sont venues toutes les mauvaises nouvelles, les batailles perdues, les réquisitions, les ordres de la commandature; et je pensai sans m'arrêter:

“ Qu'est-ce qu'il y a encore? ”

Alors, comme je traversais la place en courant, le forgeron Wachter, qui était là avec son apprenti en train de lire l'affiche, me cria:

— “ Ne te dépêche pas tant, petit; tu y arriveras toujours assez tôt, à ton école! ”

Je crus qu'il se moquait de moi, j'entraî tout essoufflé, dans la petite cour de M. Hamel.

La dèrnjeir klais.

resi dœ pøtit_alzasjẽ.

Sø matẽ la zete trez_ã røtair pur_ale a lekøl, e zave grãpøeir dæ:tr grøde, dotã kø mæsjo amel nuz_ave di kil nuz_ẽterøgre syr le partisip, e zø nã save pa læ prømje mo. ã mãmã lide mæ vẽ dæ mæke la klais e dæ præ:dr ma kurs a travøir jã.

lø tã ete si jø, si kleir!

øn_ãtãde le mærl sifle a la lizjøir dy bwa e dã læ pre ripøir, dæjøir la siiri, le prysjẽ ki føze lægzøsis. tu_sla mæ tãte bjẽ ply kẽ la røgl dæ partisip; mæ zy la førs dæ reziste, e zø kury bjẽ vit vør lekøl.

ã pasã døvã la mæri, zø vi kiljave dy mõi:d arete præ dy_pti grija:z oz_afi}. dæpqi døz_ã, se dæ la kø nu sã v(ø)ny tut le møvøiz nuvel, le batø:j perdy, le rekizisjõ, læz_ørdø dæ la kømãdaty:r; e zø pãse sã mærete:

“køskilja ãkø:r?”

aløir, køm zø traverse la plas ã kurã, læ føzøøø vaktøir, ki ete la avøk søn_aprãti ã trẽ dæ liir lafi}, mæ kria:

“nø tø depøi} pa tã, pøti; ty i arivra tuzøir ase to, a tøn_ekøl!”

zø kry kil sø mæke dæ mwa, e zãtre tut_esufle dã la_ptit ku:r dæ mæsjo amel.

D'ordinaire, au commencement de la classe, il se faisait un grand tapage qu'on entendait jusque dans la rue, les pupitres ouverts, fermés, les leçons qu'on répétait très haut tous ensemble en se bouchant les oreilles pour mieux apprendre, et la grosse règle du maître qui tapait sur les tables :

“ Un peu de silence ! ”

Je comptais sur tout ce train pour gagner mon banc sans être vu ; mais justement ce jour-là tout était tranquille, comme un matin de dimanche. Par la fenêtre ouverte, je voyais mes camarades déjà rangés à leur place, et M. Hamel, qui passait et repassait avec la terrible règle en fer sous le bras. Il fallut ouvrir la porte et entrer au milieu de ce grand calme. Vous pensez, si j'étais rouge et si j'avais peur !

Eh bien, non. M. Hamel me regarda sans colère et me dit très doucement :

“ Va vite à ta place, mon petit Frantz ; nous allons commencer sans toi. ”

J'enjambai le banc et je m'assis tout de suite à mon pupitre. Alors seulement, un peu remis de ma frayeur, je remarquai que notre maître avait sa belle redingote verte, son jabot plissé fin et la calotte de soie noire brodée qu'il ne mettait que les jours d'inspection ou de distribution de prix. Du reste, toute la classe avait quelque chose d'extraordinaire et de solennel. Mais ce qui me surprit le plus, ce fut de voir au fond de la salle, sur les bancs qui restaient vides d'habitude, les gens du village assis et silencieux comme nous, le vieux Hauser avec son tricorne, l'ancien maire, l'ancien facteur, et puis d'autres

dərdine:r, o kəmāsmā d(ə) la klɑ:s, il sə fəzət_œ
 gra tapa:z kōn_ātāde zysk dā la ry, le pypitz_uvε:r,
 fεrme, le ləsō kō repete tre o āsā:bl ā sə bufā lez_
 ɔre:j pur mjø aprā:dr, e la gros re:gl dy mε:tr ki
 tape syr le ta:bl:

“œ pø_d silā:s!”

zø kōte syr tu sə trē pur gape mō bā sāz_ε:tr vy;
 me zystēmā sə zur la tut_ete trākil, kōm œ matē
 də dimā:ʃ. par la fεne:tr_uvεrt, zø vwaje me kamarad
 deza rāzez_a lε:r plas, e mēsjo amel, ki pose e
 rəpose avek la tεribl re:gl_ā fε:r su læ brɑ. il
 falyt_uvri:r la pørt e ātre o miljø də sə grā kalm.
 vu pāse, si zetε ru:z e si zave pε:r!

e bjē, nō. mēsjo amel mē rəgarda sā kōlε:r e mē
 di tre dūsmā:

“va vit a ta plas, mō p(ə)ti frā:s; nuz_aljō kōmāse
 sā twa.”

zāzābe læ bā e zø masi tut_sqit a mō pypitr. Alø:r
 scelmā, œ pø rēmi də ma frεjœ:r, zø rēmarke kē
 nøtr mε:tr ave sa bel rədēgøt vεrt, sō zabo plise fē
 e la kalot də swɑ nwɑ:r brøde kil nə metε kē le zur
 dēspeksjō u də distribysjō də pri. dy rest, tut la
 klɑ:s ave kelkē ʃo:z dekstraərdine:r e də səlanel. me
 sə ki mē syrpri læ ply, sə fy də vwar o fō d(ə) la sal,
 syr læ bā ki rēste vid dabityd, læ zā dy vila:z asi(z)_e
 silāsjø kōm nu, le vjø ozε:r avek sō trikørn, lāsje

personnes encore. Tout ce monde-là paraissait triste; et Hauser avait apporté un vieil abécédaire mangé aux bords qu'il tenait grand ouvert sur ses genoux, avec ses grosses lunettes posées en travers des pages.

Pendant que je m'étonnais de tout cela, M. Hamel était monté dans sa chaire, et, de la même voix douce et grave dont il m'avait reçu, il nous dit:

“Mes enfants, c'est la dernière fois que je vous fais la classe. L'ordre est venu de Berlin de ne plus enseigner que l'allemand dans les écoles de l'Alsace et de la Lorraine... Le nouveau maître arrive demain. Aujourd'hui c'est votre dernière leçon de français. Je vous prie d'être bien attentifs.”

Ces quelques paroles me bouleversèrent. Ah! les misérables, voilà ce qu'ils avaient affiché à la mairie:

Ma dernière leçon de français!

Et moi qui savais à peine écrire! Je n'apprendrais donc jamais! Il faudrait donc en rester là! Comme je m'en voulais maintenant du temps perdu, des classes manquées à courir les nids ou à faire des glissades sur la Saar! Mes livres que tout à l'heure encore je trouvais si ennuyeux, si lourds à porter, ma grammaire, mon histoire sainte, me semblaient à présent de vieux amis qui me feraient beaucoup de peine à quitter. C'est comme M. Hamel. L'idée qu'il allait partir, que je ne le verrais plus, me faisait oublier les punitions, les coups de règle.

Pauvre homme!

C'est en l'honneur de cette dernière classe qu'il avait mis ses beaux habits du dimanche, et mainte-

mē:r, lōsjē faktō:r, e pui dotr pērsōnz_ākō:r. tu sō
mō:d la parēsē trist; e ozē:r avēt_aporte ô vjē:j
abesedē:r mǎže o bō:r kil tēnē grāt_uvē:r syr
sē_3(ə)nu, avēk sē gros lynēt pozez_ã travē:r de
pa:3.

pādā kē zē metōnē dē tu_s(ə)la, mēsjo amel ete
mōte dā sa šē:r, e, dē la mē:m vva dus e graiv dōt_il
mave rēsy, il nu di:

“mēz_ōfā, sē la dērnjē:r fwa kē zē vu fē la klō:s.
lōrdr_ε_vny dē bērlē dē nē plyz_āsepe kē lalmā dā
lēz_ekōl dē lalzas e dē la lōren... lē nuvo mē:tr
ari:v dēmē. ozurdūi sē vōtr dērnjē:r lēsō dē frāse.
zē vu pri dē:tr bjēn_atātif.”

sē kēlkē parōl mē bulversē:r. a! lē mizerabl,
vwala_s(ə) kilz_avēt_afiše a la mēri:

ma dērnjē:r lēsō dē frāse!

e mwa ki savez_a pēin ekri:r! zē naprādre dō
zame! il fodrē dōk_ã restē la! kōm zē mǎ vule
mētnā dy tǎ pērdy, dē klō:s mǎkez_a kuri:r lē ni u
a fē:r dē glisad syr la sa:r. mē li:vr kē tut_a
lōē:r_ākō:r zē truvē si ānūijō, si lur(z)_a pōrte, ma
gramē:r, mōn_istwa:r sēit, mē sāblēt_a prezā dē
vjōz_ami ki_m(ə) fārē boku_d(ə) pēin a kite. sē
kōm mēsjo amel. lide kil_ale partir, kē_3(ə) nē
lē vērē ply mē fōzet_ublie lē pynisjō, lē ku dē rē:gl.

po:vr_ōm!

set_ã lōncē:r dē set dērnjē:r klō:s kil_ave mi sē
boz_abi dy dima:š, e mētnā zē kōprōnē purkwa sē

nant je comprenais pourquoi ces vieux du village étaient venus s'asseoir au bout de la salle. Cela semblait dire qu'ils regrettaient de ne pas y être venus plus souvent, à cette école. C'était aussi comme une façon de remercier notre maître de ses quarante ans de bons services, et de rendre leurs devoirs à la patrie qui s'en allait.

J'en étais là de mes réflexions, quand j'entendis appeler mon nom. C'était mon tour de réciter. Que n'aurais-je pas donné pour pouvoir dire tout au long cette fameuse règle des participes, bien haut, bien clair, sans une faute! mais je m'embrouillai aux premiers mots, et je restai debout à me balancer dans mon banc, le cœur gros, sans oser lever la tête. J'entendais M. Hamel qui me parlait :

“Je ne te gronderai pas, mon petit Frantz, du dois être assez puni. Voilà ce que c'est. Tous les jours on se dit: Bah! j'ai bien le temps. J'apprendrai demain. Et puis tu vois ce qui arrive... Ah! ç'a été le grand malheur de notre Alsace de toujours remettre son instruction à demain. Maintenant ces gens-là sont en droit de nous dire: Comment! Vous prétendiez être Français, et vous ne savez ni parler ni écrire votre langue!... Dans tout ça, mon pauvre Frantz, ce n'est pas encore toi le plus coupable. Nous avons tous notre bonne part de reproches à nous faire.

“Vos parents n'ont pas assez tenu à vous voir instruits. Ils aimait mieux vous envoyer travailler à la terre ou aux filatures pour avoir quelques sous de plus. Moi-même, n'ai-je rien à me reprocher?

vjō dy vila:z ete_v(ə)ny saswa:ɾ o bu_d(ə) la sal. səla səblɛ di:ɾ kil rəgrɛtɛ dā_n(ə) pəz_i ɛ:ɾ vənu ply suvā, a sət_ekəl. sətət_osi kəm yn fəsō dā rəmɛrsjɛ nətr mɛ:ɾ dā sɛ karčit_ā dā bō sɛrvɛs, e dā rā:ɾ lə:ɾ dəvwə:ɾ a la patri ki sən_əlɛ.

zān_ɛtɛ la dā mɛ rɛflɛksjō, kā zātādi aple mō nō. sɛtɛ mō tu:ɾ dā rɛsɛtɛ. kə nərə:z pə dānɛ pur puvwə:ɾ di:ɾ tut_o lō sət famō:z rɛ:gl dē partisip, bjē o, bjē klɛ:ɾ, sāz_yn fo:t! mɛ zə mābrujɛ o prəmje mo, e zə rɛstɛ_d(ə)bu a_m(ə) balāse dā mō bā, lə kə:ɾ gro, sāz_ozɛ ləvɛ la tɛ:t. zātāde məsjo amel, ki_m(ə) parlɛ:

“zə_n(ə) tə grōdre pə, mō_p(ə)ti frā:s, ty dwa:z_ɛ:ɾ_ase pyni. vwala sə kə sɛ. tu lɛ zu:ɾ ā_s(ə) di: bā! zɛ bjē lə tā. zəprādre dāmē. e pɥi ty vwa sə ki ari:v... a! sa ɛtɛ lə grā malɛ:ɾ dā nətr_alzas dā tuzu:ɾ rəmɛtr sən_ɛstryksjō a_d(ə)-mē. mētna sɛ zə la sāt_ā drwə dā nu di:ɾ: kəmā! vu pretādjɛz_ɛ:ɾ frāse, e vu nə savɛ ni parlɛ ni ɛkri:ɾ vətr lā:g!... dā tu sa, mō pə:vr frā:s, sə nɛ pəz_ākə:ɾ twa lə ply kupabl. nuz_avō tus nətr bən pə:ɾ dā rəprōʃ a nu fɛ:ɾ.

“vo parā nō pəz_ase təny a vu vwə:ɾ ɛstrɥi. ilz_ɛmɛ mjō vuz_āvɛwajɛ travajɛ a la tɛ:ɾ u o filaty:ɾ pur_avwar kɛlkə su dəply. mwamɛ:m, nez rjē a

Est-ce que je ne vous ai pas souvent fait arroser mon jardin au lieu de travailler? Et quand je voulais aller pêcher des truites, est-ce que je me gênais pour vous donner congé?...”

Alors, d'une chose à l'autre, M. Hamel se mit à nous parler de la langue française, disant que c'était la plus belle langue du monde, la plus claire, la plus solide, qu'il fallait la garder entre nous et ne jamais l'oublier, parce que quand un peuple tombe esclave, tant qu'il tient bien sa langue, c'est comme s'il tenait la clef de sa prison. Puis il prit une grammaire et nous lut notre leçon. J'étais étonné de voir comme je comprenais. Tout ce qu'il disait me semblait facile, facile. Je crois aussi que je n'avais jamais si bien écouté, et que lui non plus n'avait jamais mis autant de patience à ses explications. On aurait dit qu'avant de s'en aller le pauvre homme voulait nous donner tout son savoir, nous le faire entrer dans la tête d'un seul coup.

La leçon finie, on passa à l'écriture. Pour ce jour-là, M. Hamel nous avait préparé des exemples tout neufs, sur lesquels était écrit en belle ronde: *France, Alsace, France, Alsace*. Cela faisait comme des petits drapeaux qui flottaient tout autour de la classe pendus à la tringle de nos pupitres. Il fallait voir comme chacun s'appliquait, et quel silence! On n'entendait que le grincement des plumes sur le papier. Un moment des hannetons entrèrent; mais personne n'y fit attention, pas même les tous petits, qui s'appliquaient à tracer leurs bâtons avec un cœur, une conscience, comme si cela encore était du fran-

mə rəprəʃe? eskə zə_n(ə) vuz_e pə suvã fε aroze
mõ zardẽ o ljø də travaje? e kã zə vulsz_ale pεʃe
de trujit, εs kə zə_m(ə) zεnε pur vu dõne kõʒe?...”

alõ:r dyn ʃo:z_a lotr, məsjo amel sə mit_a nu
parle də la lã:g frãse:z, dizã kə setε la ply bεl lã:g
dy mõ:d, la ply kle:r, la ply sɔlid, kil fale la garde
ã:tr nu e nə zame lublie, parskə kãt_œ pœpl
tõ:b_eskla:v, tã kil tjẽ sa lã:g, se kɔm sil tɔne la
kle_d(ə) sa prizõ. puz_il prit_yn grame:r e nu
ly nɔtr ləsõ. zetεz_etone də vwa:r kɔm zə kõprɛnε.
tu_s(ə) kil dize mə sãble fasil, fasil. zə krwa:z_osi
kə_ʒ(ə) navε zame si bjɛn_ekute, e kə luj nõ ply
navε zame miz_otã də pasjã:s a sez_eksplikasjõ.
õn_ɔrε di kavã də sãn_ale lə po:vr_om vule nu dõne
tu sõ savwa:r, nu lə fe:r_ãtre dã la tε:t dœ sœl ku.

la ləsõ fini, õ pɔsa a lekriy:r. pur sə zu:r la, məsjo
amel nuz_ave prepare dez_egzã:pl tu nœf, syr lɛkel
etɛt_ekri ã bεl rõ:d: frã:s, alzas, frã:s, alzas. sɔla
fɔze kɔm de_p(ə)ti drapo ki flɔtε tut_otu:r də la
kla:s pãdy a la trẽ:gl də no pypitr. il fale vwar kɔm
ʃakœ saplike, e kɛl silã:s. õn_ãtãde kə lə grẽsmã
de plym syr lə papje. œ mɔmã de antõ ãtre:r; mε
pɛrson ni fit_atãsjõ, pə mε:m lε tu_p(ə)ti, ki sapli-
ket_a trase lœ:r batõ avεk_œ kœ:r, yn kõsjã:s, kɔm
si_s(ə)la ãkõ:r etε dy frãse... syr la twaty:r də

çais... Sur la toiture de l'école, des pigeons roucoulaient tout bas, et je me disais en les écoutant :

“Est-ce qu'on ne va pas les obliger à chanter en allemand, eux aussi?”

De temps en temps, quand je levais les yeux de dessus ma page, je voyais M. Hamel immobile dans sa chaire et fixant les objets autour de lui, comme s'il avait voulu emporter dans son regard toute sa petite maison d'école... Pensez ! depuis quarante ans, il était là à la même place, avec sa cour en face de lui et sa classe toute pareille. Seulement les bancs, les pupitres s'étaient polis, frottés par l'usage ; les noyers de la cour avaient grandi, et le houblon qu'il avait planté lui-même enguirlandait maintenant les fenêtres jusqu'au toit. Quel crève-cœur ça devait être pour ce pauvre homme de quitter toutes ces choses, et d'entendre sa sœur qui allait, venait, dans la chambre au-dessus, en train de fermer leurs malles ! car ils devaient partir le lendemain, s'en aller du pays pour toujours.

Tout de même il eut le courage de nous faire la classe jusqu'au bout. Après l'écriture, nous eûmes la leçon d'histoire ; ensuite les petits chantèrent le BA BE BI BO BU. Là-bas au fond de la salle, le vieux Hauser avait mis ses lunettes, et, tenant son abécédaire à deux mains, il épelait les lettres avec eux. On voyait qu'il s'appliquait, lui aussi ; sa voix tremblait d'émotion, et c'était si drôle de l'entendre, que nous avions tous envie de rire et de pleurer. Ah ! je m'en souviendrai de cette dernière classe...

Tout à coup l'horloge de l'église sonna midi, puis

lekəl, dē piʒō rukule tu ba, e ʒə_m(ə) dize ā lez_ekutā:

“es kō nō va pa lez_əblize a ʃāte ān_almā, øz_osi?”

dē tāz_ā tā, kā ʒə ləve lez_jø dē_d(ə)sy ma pa:ʒ, ʒə vwaje mēsjo amel imi:əbil dā sa ʃe:r e fiksā lez_əbʒe otu:r dē lʒi, kəm sil_ave vuly əpørte dā sō rəgə:r tut sa_p(ə)tit meʒō dekəl... pāse! dəpʒi karā:t_ā, il_ete la a la mē:m plas, avek sa ku:r ā fas dē lʒi e sa klə:s tut pare:j. səlmā le bā, le pypitr sete, pəli, frəte par lyza:ʒ. le nwaje dē la ku:r ave grādi, e lə ublō kil_ave plāte lʒime:m āgirlāde mētnā le_f(ə)ne:tr ʒysko twa. kəl kre:vkə:r sa dəvet_ε:tr pur sē po:vr_əm dē kite tut se ʃo:ʒ, e dātā:dr sa sə:r ki ale, vənē, dā la ʃā:br_ody, ā trē dē fərme lə:r mal! kar il dəve parti:r lə lādmē, sān_ale dy pēi pur tuzu:r.

tudmē:m il_y lə kura:ʒ dē nu fē:r la klə:s ʒysko bu. aprē lekriy:r, nuz_y:m la ləsō distwa:r; āsqit le_p(ə)ti ʃāte:r lə ba be bi bo by. labə o fō_d(ə) la sal, lə vjə ozē:r ave mi se lynet, e, tənā sōn_abetesē:r a dō mē, il_eple le letr avek_ø. ā vwaje kil saplike, lʒi osi; sa vwa trāble demosjō, e sete si droil dē lātā:dr, kə nuz_avjō tus āvi dē ri:r e dē pløere. a! ʒə mā suvjēdre dē set dərnje:r klə:s...

tut_a ku lərlə:ʒ dē legli:ʒ sōna midi, pʒi lāʒəly:s.

l'Angelus. Au même moment, les trompettes des Prussiens qui revenaient de l'exercice éclatèrent sous nos fenêtres... M. Hamel se leva, tout pâle, dans sa chaire. Jamais il ne m'avait paru si grand.

“Mes amis, dit-il, mes amis, je... je...”

Mais quelque chose l'étouffait. Il ne pouvait pas achever sa phrase.

Alors il se tourna vers le tableau, prit un morceau de craie, et, en appuyant de toutes ses forces, il écrivit aussi gros qu'il put :

“VIVE LA FRANCE!”

Puis il resta là, la tête appuyée au mur, et, sans parler, avec sa main il nous faisait signe :

“C'est fini... allez-vous-en.”

ALPHONSE DAUDET.

o meim mēmā, le trōpet de prysjē ki rəvnε dε lεg-
zεrsis eklatε:r su no_f(ə)nε:tr... mεsjø amel sε
ləva, tu pɔ:l, dā sa ʃε:r. zame il nε mavε pary si
grā.

“mez_ami, dit_il, mez_ami, zə... zə...”

mε kelkə ʃo:z letufε. il nε puve pɔ aʃve sa fra:z.

alɔ:r il sε turna vε:r lε tablo, prit ĕ mərso dε krε,
e, ān_apujā dε tut sε fεrs, il ekrivit_osi gro kil py:

“viv la frā:s!”

pqi il rεsta la, la tε:t apujε o my:r, e, sā parle,
avεk sa mē il nu fεzε sip:

“sε fini... ale vuz_ā.”

alfō:s dodε.

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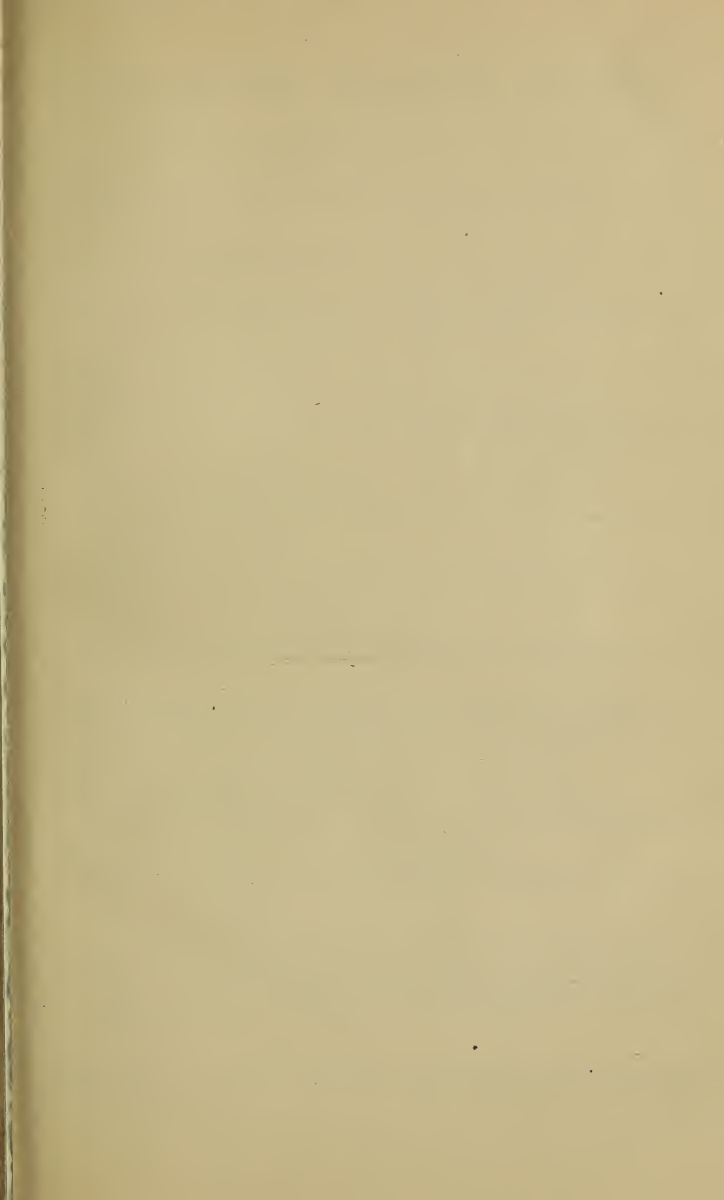
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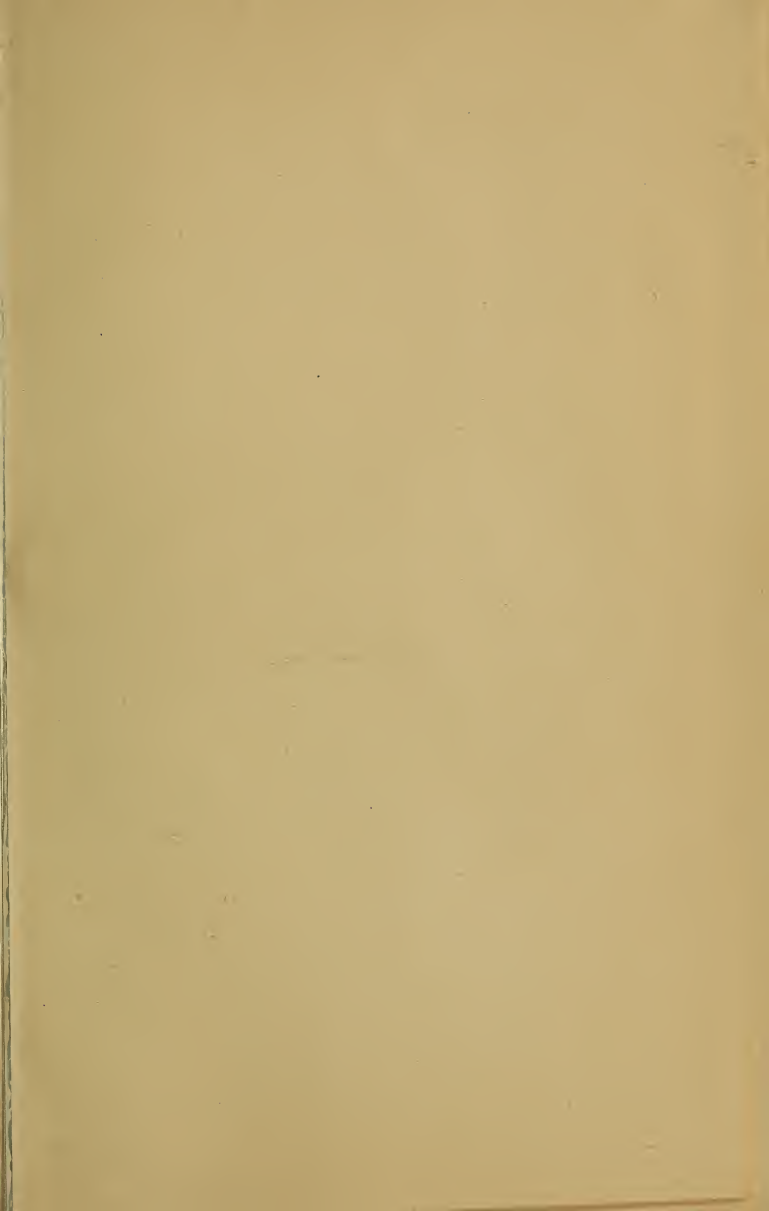
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