

FRENCH ALPHABET

The French Alphabet consists of 26 letters :

A,a is pronounced A

B,b is pronounced Bé

C,c is pronounced Cé

D,d is pronounced Dé

E,e is pronounced E

F,f is pronounced èf

G,g is pronounced Gé

H,h is pronounced hache

I,I is pronounced i

J,j is pronounced gi

K,k is pronounced Ka

L,l is pronounced èl

M,m is pronounced M

N,n is pronounced N

O,o is pronounced O

P,p is pronounced pé

Q,q is pronounced ku

R,r is pronounced R

S,s is pronounced S

T,t is pronounced té

U,u is pronounced U

V,v is pronounced vé

W,w is pronounced double vé

X,x is pronounced X

Y,y is pronounced i but is said i grec

Z,z is pronounced Z

The letters associated can give other pronunciations

1. The letter A

A associated with I is pronounced é

A Associated with u is pronounced O

2. The letter E

First at all E exists with 3 typs of accents :

É

È

Ê

E associated with I is pronounced è

E associated with u is pronounced u but in some words it is said e very long (Europe)

3. The letter O

The letter O associated with u is pronounced ou

The letter O associated with I is pronounced oa

4. The letter C

The letter C associated with I, Y, E is pronounced si, sy, se

With the letter A, O and U it is pronounced ka, ko and ku

We can tell sa, so and su if we write the letter c with ç (cedilla)

The letter C associated with h is pronounced ch

The letter C associated with L is pronounced kl

Like in the first name Clément

5. The letter B

The letter B has no difficulty

6. The letter D

It's like B

7. The letter F

No difficulty

8. The letter G

The letter G associated with I, E and Y is pronounced ji, je, jy

With the letter A, O and U it's pronounced ga, go, gu

To Pronounce ja, jo and ju we must write gea, geo, geu. In the case "e" is not pronounced, except if the letter E is written é

For instance in Georges E is not pronounced

In Géorgien we pronounce jé

9. The letter H

The letter H associated with P is pronounced f

The letter H plays an important role in some word to choose the article

For instance the word "haricot", the letter H is important and we tell "le haricot".

Whereas in the word "hôtel" we tell "l'hôtel".

10. The letter J

Je, ji, jo, ju, ja

11. The letter K

There is no difficulty

12. The letter L

There is no difficulty.

13. The letter M

There is no difficulty.

Om is told on

14. The letter N

There is no difficulty

En is told an or un in "benzène"

An is told en

In is told un

Un is told un

Yn is told un

Only n becomes m in front of b and p except for two words "bonbon" and "bonbonnière".

15. The letter P

There is no difficulty.

16. The letter Q

Q is always associated with the letter a, e, I o or y and without the 2 there is always a letter u

For instance "qui" "que" "quoi"

17. The letter R

There is no difficulty

18. The letter S

When a word starts with the letter S, it is always told s

In a word between 2 vowels (a,e,I,o,u,y) it is told z : une rose

If we want to tell s, we must have 2 letters S.

Between a consonant and a vowel, it is said s "consonne"

S associated with h gives ch

19. The letter T

There is no difficulty.

20. The letter V

There is no difficulty

21. The letter W

W is particularly found in English words like "week end" and is pronounced "ouik end"

There is some exceptions like "wagon" and it is said vagon

22. The letter Z

There is no difficulty.

