

Mon imprégnation graphémique des sons français (avec des exemples):

FRENCH COMPLEX SPEED SOUNDS

French vowel sounds

a <i>ananas</i>	e (closed mouth) <i>je, le, me, cheveux</i>	ï <i>mardi, livre, riz, fini</i>	o <i>moto, piano, rose</i>	u <i>nuage</i>	é <i>école, été</i>	è <i>mère, frère</i>	eu (opened mouth, usually followed by a consonant) <i>neuf, couleur, heure, beurre, docteur</i>	ou <i>rouge, doux, douze, genou</i>	oi <i>moi, trois, noir, poire</i>	-il <i>soleil, travail</i>
â <i>gâteau</i>	eu <i>bleu, deux, jeudi, mieux</i>	î <i>île</i>	ô <i>allô? À côté de... drôle, hôtel</i>	û <i>sûr</i>	ed <i>pied</i>	ê <i>tête, fête, forêt</i>	ouï <i>août, coûter</i>	oï <i>boîte</i>	-ill <i>juillet, papillon</i>	
à <i>à l'école</i>	œu. <i>œufs</i>	ï <i>maïs</i>	au <i>jaune</i>	ü <i>aigüe</i>	er <i>écouter</i>	ë <i>noël</i>	où <i>où est...?</i>	oy <i>de taille moyenne, voyager</i>	-ille <i>oreille, chenille, fille</i>	
		y <i>il y a, stylo, gymnastique</i>	eau <i>l'eau, beau, chapeau</i>		ez <i>chantez, chez, nez</i>	ei <i>treize, neige</i>			y (between two vowels) <i>crayon</i>	
					(et) on its own meaning and	ai <i>jai, j'aime, anniversaire</i>	œu. <i>œuf, sœur</i>			
					ay <i>payer, pays</i>	ai <i>jai, j'aime, anniversaire</i>				
					ey <i>poney</i>	ay <i>payer, pays</i>				
					-et (at the end of words) <i>violet, poulet, gilet</i>	ey <i>poney</i>				
					-e- <i>mer, vert, hiver</i>	-et (at the end of words) <i>violet, poulet, gilet</i>				
					es <i>tu es</i>	-e- <i>mer, vert, hiver</i>				
					est <i>elle est</i>	es <i>tu es</i>				
						est <i>elle est</i>				

Blended sounds:

ail (a+-il) <i>rail, travail</i>	euil (eu+ -il) <i>fauteuil</i>	ia <i>dialogue, diagonale</i>	oin (o+ in) <i>point, loin</i>	ui (u+i) <i>je suis, huit, pluie, ennuyeux, gruyère</i>	ié <i>étudié</i>	eil <i>soleil</i>	ouï (ou + i) <i>Oui!</i>			
aill <i>maillot de bain</i>	euille <i>feuille</i>	ie <i>plié</i>		uy <i>ennuyeux, gruyère</i>	ier <i>premier, panier</i>	eill <i>oreiller</i>	ouin (ou + in) <i>pingouin</i>			
aille <i>taille-crayon</i>		ie <i>première</i>			iez <i>coloriez</i>	eille <i>abeille, vieille</i>	ouil (ou+ -il)			
		io / iau <i>chiot, miauler</i>				effe <i>cheffe</i>	ouille (ou+ -ille) <i>grenouille</i>			
		iu <i>pluie</i>				elle <i>belle</i>				
		ian <i>souriant</i>				enne <i>chiennne, antenne</i>				
		ier <i>premier</i>				erre <i>terre, Pierre</i>				
		ieu <i>mieux, milieu</i>				esse <i>adresse</i>				
		ion <i>lion, avion</i>				ette <i>violette, chouette</i>				
		iou <i>sioux, pioupiou</i>				eb <i>web, hebdo</i>				
						ec <i>bec</i>				
						ef <i>chef</i>				
						el <i>bel</i>				
						er <i>vert, internet</i>				
						es <i>tu es</i>				

French nasal sounds (*short sounds*)

<p>an <i>enfant, maman</i></p> <p>en <i>vendredi, dent, vent</i></p> <p>am <i>jambe, lampe</i></p> <p>em <i>ensemble, novembre</i></p>	<p>in <i>cinq, lapin</i></p> <p>yn <i>synthétique</i></p> <p>im <i>impossible</i></p> <p>ym <i>sympa, olympique</i></p> <p>ain <i>main, train, pain</i></p> <p>aim <i>faim</i></p> <p>ein <i>peinture, plein</i></p> <p>ien (<i>blended</i>) <i>chien, bien</i></p>	<p>on <i>lundi, bonjour</i></p> <p>un <i>un</i></p> <p>om <i>nombre</i></p> <p>um <i>parfum</i></p>							
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French consonant sounds

<p>b <i>bébé, blanc, bateau</i></p>	<p>c (<i>ca - co - cu</i>) <i>cantine, calculatrice, cochon, comment, cousin</i></p> <p>ch (in words of Greek origin) <i>Christ, chorale</i></p> <p>k <i>koala, kiwi, kangourou</i></p> <p>q <i>cinq, coq</i></p> <p>qu <i>quatre, musique, qui?</i></p>	<p>c (<i>ce - ci - cy - cé</i>) <i>merci, citron, cerise</i></p> <p>s (+ vowel) <i>singe, sept, souris</i></p> <p>ss (between two vowels) <i>poisson, dessin</i></p> <p>sc (+ vowel) <i>piscine, sciences</i></p> <p>ç (<i>ça - çai - çan-ço - çoi-çon -çu</i>) - Never put a cedilla in front of an e or an i. <i>Français, agaçant, garçon</i></p> <p>-t- (between two vowels) <i>addition, natation</i></p> <p>Sound s also found in vowel+ tion / c+tion / p+tion / r+tion <i>potion, action, option, exception, portion</i></p> <p>x (+ vowel) <i>soixante</i></p>	<p>ch <i>chat</i></p> <p>sh <i>flash</i></p>	<p>d <i>dimanche</i></p>	<p>f <i>fraise</i></p> <p>ph <i>éléphant, photo</i></p>	<p>g (<i>ge - gi- gy - gé - gea</i>) <i>orange, girafe, neige, géant</i></p> <p>j <i>je joue, jardin</i></p>	<p>gu (<i>gue - gui - guy -gué - ga - go - gu</i>) <i>guitare, gâteau, légume, gomme</i></p>	<p>gn <i>champignon, montagne, mignon</i></p>	<p>h (mostly silent) <i>haricot, hamster, histoire, hôpital</i></p>	<p>l <i>lapin, vélo, ballon</i></p>
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m <i>mercredi, tomate, madame</i>	n <i>banana, noir, menu</i>	p <i>pantalon, pomme, prune</i>	r <i>robe, rue, marron</i>	t <i>treize, mouton</i> th <i>thé, math</i>	v <i>voiture, violet, cheval</i> w <i>wagon</i>	w <i>kiwi</i>	x <i>is silent when it is at the end of words (except for six and dix). Otherwise it can be pronounced 4 different ways: ks / gz / s / z saxophone, xylophone, dix, sixième</i>	z <i>zéro</i> s <i>(between two vowels) rose, maison</i> x <i>(between two vowels) deuxième, sixième</i>		
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GENERAL RULES on pronunciation of French words:

The basic rule of French pronunciation is that the final vowel E, the letter H and the final consonants, are not usually pronounced.

Like English, French is not a phonetic language. They both have different letters that are pronounced in different ways and sometimes not at all. So here are some rules and patterns of sneaky French non-sounds:

In French there are three categories of silent letters:

1. E muet / Elision
2. H (aspiré and muet)
3. Most final consonants

You may have come across this sentence: **Hey Guys Don't Sound This Please X**

This is a way to remember to never pronounce the starting letters in the sentence above (H, G, D, S, T, P, X) at the end of French words.

Examples:

Le grand loup qui habite dans la forêt est à côté du long serpent vert.

Les oiseaux chantent en haut des arbres.

There are in fact 9 consonants that are usually pronounced at the end of French words: these are **B, C, F, G, K, L, M, Q** and **R**.

The mnemonic **CaReFuL** may help you remember the supposedly four consonants that are typically pronounced at the end of a French word, while all other consonants are typically silent. So I came up with this phrase for you to remember the other consonants that are usually pronounced at the end of French words : **Kings Question Bright Great Minds**.

Here are some examples of French words where the 9 end consonants are pronounced:

C	<i>avec, flic, truc</i>	Except: <i>estoma<u>c</u>, por<u>c</u>, taba<u>c</u></i> and also nasal vowels + c: <i>blan<u>c</u>, ban<u>c</u></i>
R	<i>car, cher, cœur, finir, hiver, mer, pour</i>	Except suffixes -er and -ier (<i>premier</i>), and -er verbs (<i>jouer, chanter...</i>)
F	<i>adoptif, chef, œuf, sportif</i>	Except: <i>clef, nerf, œufs</i>
L	<i>avril, chenil, essentiel, il</i>	Except: <i>gentil, outil, ...</i> and vowel+il: <i>œil</i>
K	<i>anorak, bifteck, look</i>	
Q	<i>cinq, coq</i>	
B	<i>club, Maghreb, snob</i>	Except: <i>plomb</i>
G	<i>grog, iceberg</i>	
M	<i>cadmium, forum</i>	Except nasal pronunciations: <i>nom, parfum</i>

D, P, S, T, X and Z are usually silent consonants at the end of French words. However, here again, there are some individual exceptions to these usually silent end consonants:

l'autobus, le bus, le cap, direct, dix, le fils, le gas, huit, l'index, l'ouest, le sud, sept, le slip, six, strict, le tennis.

Finally, there are only three letters which are always pronounced in French words: J, V and Y.