

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION



Rule	Usage	Examples
Silent letters	B, C, F, K, L, Q, and R are usually pronounced at the end of a word. e.g. avec (with), tour (tower, tour), positif (positive), miel (honey) Other consonants are usually silent at the end of a word. e.g. toit (roof), mois (month), saison (season), rang (rank), chaud (hot), croix (cross), nez (nose)	avec / with positif / positive mois / month chaud / hot
Silent E Dropped E (Elision)	When placed at the end of certain words, the E will not be pronounced, it will be silent. The silent E will always be an unaccented E (with no accent on it). When the E disappears it is an elision. The E is replaced by an apostrophe (') and it simply makes the language flow better.	homme / man chaise / chair voiture / car j'ai / I have c'est / it is
Liaison	A liaison is the pronunciation of a word's final consonant when it immediately precedes a following vowel sound. It also makes the language flow better.	les enfants the children
Double consonant	When the letter E is placed in front of a double consonant (LL, RR, TT...) it is unaccented BUT it is pronounced like the É (accent aigu).	terre / earth belle / beautiful miette / crumb
The letter H	H is almost always silent, it is as simple as that.	homme / man hôtel / hotel Hulk / the Hulk