



Want to know how to say the French alphabet a-z?Oh, you will.That's what this guide is about. You'll learn the phonetics, the pronunciations, accents, and even a French alphabet contains the same 26 letters as the English alphabet. It has the same 5 vowels and 21 consonants. However, many of the letters are pronounced very differently in French than in English. The French also have five accents that are used to distinguish words from one another and to change the pronunciation of certain letters. For French spelling, accents are just as important as letters. Learning the alphabet is critical to being able to pronounce French words correctly. Just like in English, you piece together the letters to make sounds that compose words. The stronger your knowledge of the French alphabet, the better you will be at forming French words and phrases. Similarities and Differences Between French alphabet. What you already know. And, what you need to know. What is easy about the French alphabet? The letters look exactly the same as English letters. (There are no characters to memorize or new characters. letters to learn.)Many letters sound somewhat similar to their English counterparts. Q, U, XAn entire group of letters air pushed from the back of the throat. This sound doesn't exist in English. The letters G and J are often confused by English speakers because they are switched in French alphabet. French alphabet. French Alphabet A-Z with Pronunciation Now, let's get to the alphabet. So, what are the letters of the French alphabet? And what are the phonetics (sounds)? Take a look below. Also, listen to this Free French audio lesson by FrenchPod101.com - click here ( a popular French learning program ) and learn a bit about the French writing system. At 6:54, you'll hear the teachers reciting the alphabet. with soundFrench LettersPronunciationAAHBBAYCSAYDDAYEEUHFEFFGJHAYHOSHIEEJJHEEKCAHLELMEMNENOOHPPAYQCOORAIRSESSTTAYUOOVVAYWDOO-BLUH-VAYXEEKSYEE-GREKZZEDWant the French alphabet song? Go ahead and play this song and re-read the letters like "à" or "û. These marks change the pronunciation of the letter. There are five different French accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation or meaning of a word. Take a look below. Accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation or meaning of a word. Take a look below. Accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation or meaning of a word. Take a look below. Accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation or meaning of a word. Take a look below. Accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation or meaning of a word. Take a look below. Accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation or meaning of a word. Take a look below. Accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation or meaning of a word. Take a look below. Accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation or meaning of a word. Take a look below. Accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation or meaning of a word. Take a look below. Accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation or meaning of a word. Take a look below. Accent marks that can be added to specific letters to change the pronunciation of the letter. accent aigu points diagonally upward, and it can only be placed on the letter E.It makes the E pronounced at the end of a word instead of being silent. For example, danse is pronounced DAHNS. When an accent aigu is added to a verb, it often indicates the past tense of the verb.2) The accent aigu is added, danse is pronounced DAHNS. When an accent aigu is added to a verb, it often indicates the past tense of the verb.2) The accent aigu is added, danse is pronounced DAHNS-AY. When an accent aigu is added to a verb, it often indicates the past tense of the verb.2) The accent aigu is added to a verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb.2) The accent aigu is added to a verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates the past tense of the verb it often indicates tense of tense o pronunciation of the word.3) The accent grave points diagonally downward on the letters A, E, and U.It doesn't have an effect on pronunciation, but it does often change the meaning. Forgetting an accent circonflexe can cause confusion to a French reader.4) The accent tréma separates to vowels so they are distinctly pronounced. For example, in English, we have the name Joel that is pronounced like JOLE. The verbs meld together as one. In French, they have the holiday, Noël. The verbs are distinctly pronounced as NO-EL, not NOLE. This is because of the accent tréma.5) The cédille accent is only used on the letter C.It changes a hard C to a soft C that makes a sound like an S. Garçon is pronounced GAR-SOHN not GAR-SOH French Pronunciation RulesYou learned the phonetics of the French alphabet up above.But, there are other exceptions.So, here are just a few: The Letter "Y" in the French alphabet. It is important to note that the French alphabet. It is important sound) if following a consonant. Consonants from the English word "CAREFUL" (C, R, F, and L) are usually pronounced UHN-UHF. The F is pronounced at the end of the word, it becomes a pronounced sound instead of remaining silent. Intelligente is the masculine form of the adjective. The T is silent (IHN-TELL-EE-JAHN). However, to make the word feminine, the letter E is added: intelligente is referring to a male or a female. When the letter E is added: intelligent is the start of another word, it forms a liaison. This means that the S will be pronounced like the English Z. Les ananas means "the pineapples." It is pronounced LAY-ZAHN-AHN-NAH. The S makes the Z sound before the A.Conclusion & ReviewNow that you've learned the French alphabet a-z, it's good to review with example words. So, take a look below.une écoleMeaning: a schoolPronunciation: UHN OHMune femmeMeaning: a womanPronunciation: IAH MAY-ZOHN-FAHNtimideMeaning: the housePronunciation: IAH MAY-ZOHN-FAHNtimideMeaning: the childrenPronunciation: IAY-ZOHN-FAHNtimideMeaning: shyPronunciation: IAH MAY-ZOHN-FAHNtimideMeaning: the childrenPronunciation: IAY-ZOHN-FAHNtimideMeaning: the childrenPronunciation: IAY-ZOHN-FAHNtimideMeaning: shyPronunciation: IAY-ZOHNtimideMeaning: shyPronunciation: IAY-ZOHNtimideMeaning "H". Rule number 2, you will make the elisions. An elision is when you will cut articles like le or la and "link" it to the noun with an apostrophe. For example: You don't say "le hôpital". If you want to learn the French alphabet because that's what many French teachers and courses teach first, stop and ask yourself the following question: What for? There are many great reasons to learn the French alphabet, as you will see in this article. But there are also lots of great reasons not to learn it — or at least, not to make it the first thing you attempt to master in French alphabet can be useful, but it's not going to help you make conversation or expand your vocabulary. That's why French Together doesn't particularly focus on the alphabet - and why you probably shouldn't, either. That's not to say that you should never bother to learn to pronounce the French alphabet. But that should probably come after you get down essentials like core vocabulary, basic conjugations, and so on. Why learn the French alphabet at all? Well, like most cultures where a majority of the population is literate, letters are used in a number of ways here in France. You might, for example, find yourself in a building like the Préfecture de Paris, whose wings are classified by letter. Or maybe you'll be visiting a friend and have to type in their digicode (door code) to get into the building. Not to mention various activities, like placing an order, fighting with the often unreliable Chronopost about where a package is, or booking a flight, where you'll probably have to spell out your name or give an order ID or tracking number on the phone. If you're in France even for a short time, you'll also come across letters in another way. The French love acronyms - making a word out of the first letter in a group of related words. One very common one you'll see and hear, for example, is the SNCF (Sociétément of the first letter in a group of related words. One very common one you'll see and hear, for example, is the SNCF (Sociétément of the first letter in a group of related words. One very common one you'll see and hear, for example, is the SNCF (Sociétément of the first letter in a group of related words. One very common one you'll see and hear, for example, is the SNCF (Sociétément of the first letter in a group of related words. 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All this to say, knowing how to pronounce the letters of the French alphabet in French. Before we start, here is what you must know about the French alphabet if you're familiar with English, I've got some good news: the French alphabet has the same twenty-six letters, in the same order. Only their names and/or pronunciation are different. As in English, many letters in French also have variants - accents or other symbols added to them that (usually) affect their pronunciation. These are not included in the basic French alphabet, but they're important to know, so I've included them in my list. But please note: I've included the accented letters in lower-case and upper-case form; however, in everyday French, many people omit the accent over the upper-case letter. And now, without further ado... A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z à - On its own, a with an accent grave (grave accent) is the word for "to". It can also be found in words, including château. While it may not always make a huge difference in terms of sound, this letter and accent combination is a trace of the past: most words in which it's followed by an e, i, or y, it will generally sound like a soft s, as in the word ciel, as opposed to a hard c, as in the word chat, it will make a sound similar to sh in English. c - The cédille (cedilla) is a way for the c to take on a soft (s-like) sound regardless of the letter that follows it - as in the word français. é - e with an accent agu (acute accent) can indicate a particular pronunciation, or the past particular pronunciation or be a sort of monument to an older version of a word, which had es there, instead. For example, fête. ë - e with an accent tréma (diaresis) means that this letter must be pronounced apart from those around it, as in the word orange, as opposed to a hard g, as in the word garcon. When it comes to pronunciation, h may be the trickiest letter in the French alphabet. There are two kinds of "h" in French: h aspiré and h muet. As a general rule, if a word that starts with h has Latin origins, the h is muet - that is, it will glide into a preceding vowel, so you have to use l' instead of le or la (for example, les horloges is pronounced "lezorloges." As a general rule, if a word that starts with h comes from any language other than Latin, the h is aspirated -that is, pronounced "lay homards". Of course, it's not easy to know the origin of every word, and there are also exceptions. The only solution I've personally found is simply by using and memorizing h words, and even now I occasionally make mistakes or have doubts - as, it seems, so do some native French speakers from time to time. Variants: i - I with an accent circonflexe may either indicate may either indicate pronunciation or be a sort of monument to an older version of a word, which had os there, instead. For example, hôtel. Note that, as in English, ph is pronounced like z, as in réalisation. The z sound is also used for liaisons between an s and a word that starts with a vowel (or sometimes a silent letter) - for example les étoiles. Variants: u - U with an accent grave is only used to differentiate the words ou (or) and où (where). Pretty crazy, huh? u - U with an accent grave is only used to differentiate the words borrowed from other languages. It means that this letter must be pronounced apart from those around it, as in the word Emmaüs (the place, as well as a movement to help the homeless and the eponymous chain of shops that sell used clothing and other items to benefit them)  $\hat{u} - U$  with an accent circonflexe is rarely used today, except to indicate the past participles of certain verbs, like  $d\hat{u}$  (past participles of certain verbs, like  $d\hat{u}$ vowel when it comes to its effect on pronunciation or dropping other letters Variants:  $\ddot{Y}$  - You'll see a Y with an accent tréma mostly in words borrowed from foreign languages or retained from older forms of French village or town. Cœur (heart) is one of several French village or t languages, French will often allow for foreign words to be spelled with their original lettering, meaning that accents or characters that aren't in the French alphabet will be included in these. Additionally, there are also two ligatures (ligatures) that you'll encounter in a number of French words. These typographically and phonetically linked pairs of letters indicate a certain pronunciation. The two common French ligatures are: æ, a blending of the letters a and e. It's used in some words borrowed directly from Latin, like curriculum vitæ. and œ, a blending of the letters o and e. You've probably encountered it in common words like sour and cœur. Luckily, if you or the device you're writing a tornal, official, or academic document, the ligature should be used (thank goodness for copy/paste!). The letters used the least often (not counting accented ones) are x, j, k, w, and z. This information may not seem particularly useful, unless you're trying to become a French Scrabble champion. But it can give insight into French vocabulary and sounds. If you're a native or fluent English speaker, one of the most difficult things about the French alphabet is that the letter "j" is pronounced similarly to the letter "g" in English, and vice versa. This is equally annoying for French-speakers who have to communicate in English. Gad Elmaleh, a French standup megastar who's currently doing comedy in English in the US, has a very funny story about mixing up these two letters (start at the 40-second mark). If you decide that you want to learn the French alphabet, there are several ways to go about it. Here are just a few suggestions: You may know this little ditty in your own native language, or in other languages you've learned. It exists in French by doing an online search. This one is my personal favorite, and the one my son used to learn the French alphabet. The only downside is that what's sung at the end isn't the traditional verse, but something that ties into the animated characters' names. Still, it's sung well and pronounced correctly, unlike some versions, which are too fast or use a singer who is not a native speaker. Check comments under the video to see if there are pronunciation issues. Once you've found a version you like, try to sing it several times a day. Dictées (dictations) are popular in French schools for a reason. You can adapt them to learning letters in several ways. For one, you can do online exercises like this one, where you hear a letter, then write it down. Another option is to write down some words, then make yourself spell them out in French. To check your work, do an online exercises like this one, where you hear a letter, then write it down. Another option is to write down some words, then make yourself spell them out in French. spelling bee. If you have other friends who are also learning French, challenge each other to spell words with French letters. Share secret messages. Another game to play is spelling out each letter of a secret message to your fellow French letters. Share secret message to your fellow French letters. Share secret message to your fellow French letters. V[ve] W[dublave] X[iks] Y[igrek] Z[zcd] Here is a list of some of the hardest French words to pronounce and how to spell them. Un écureuil - squirrel E-C-U-R-E-U-I-L Une quincaillerie - hardware store Q-U-I-N-C-A-I-L-L-E-R-I-E Un yaourt - yogurt Y-A-O-U-R-T Trois - three T-R-O-I-S Une heure - hour H-E-U-R-E Une fourrure - fur F-O-U-R-E Une fourrure - fur F-O-U-R-E Une fourrure - hour H-E-U-R-E Une fourrure - fur F-O-U-R-E Une fourrure - fur F-O-U-R-E Une fourrure - fur F-O-U-R-E Une fourrure - hour H-E-U-R-E Une fourrure - fur F-O-U-R-E Une fourrure - fur F-O-U-R-E Une fourrure - hour H-E-U-R-E Une fourrure - fur F-O-U-R-E Une fourrure - fur F-O-M-B-R-E LéoL-E-O GabrielG-A-B-R-I-E-L RaphaëlR-A-P-H-A-Ë-L LouisL-O-U-I-S JulesJ-U-L-E-S Now give it a try with your own name! You'll be spelling like the French alphabet Sounds & Audio Pronunciation, does a great job explaining each sound and provides lots of useful insights! French pronunciation, does a great job explaining each sound and provides lots of the French in no time. Letters of the French alphabet Sounds & Audio Pronunciation, does a great job explaining each sound and provides lots of useful insights! French pronunciation French grammar | Lessons by David Issokson 1 Pronounce E like "euh.' This is a very guttural sound, almost like you think of it as saying "jeh," but elongating. Think of it as saying "jeh," but elongating the j slightly so that is sounds in "George."[18] The pronounce G like "jeh," with a soft G sound. Think of the vowel sign in the word "took," as in, "she took my example."[17] 2 Pronounce G like "jeh," with a soft G sound. Think of the sounds in "George."[18] The pronounce G like "jeh," with a soft G sound. Think of the sounds in "George."[18] The pronounce G like "jeh," but elongating the j slightly so that is sound. Think of the sound. Think of the sound is gross or disgusting. rhymes with the English name "Shea." 3 Pronounce J like "jeee," This is just like the pronunciation of G, but with an E sound instead of an A.[19] 4 Pronounce U like "e-yooh," and know that this is probably the hardest letter to pronounce. A good trick for saying U is to start saying a hard E sound. like "e-yooh," and know that this is probably the hardest letter to pronounce U like "sound is tricky, and easiest to learn by listening to native speakers. It is very similar to an exaggerated sound of disgust in English, "ewwww," but it starts with a very pronounced E sound.[20] Your tongue and mouth are situated like an "ee" sound in the middle. It is similar to the French pronounced to U.[21] 6 (pay), Q (kyoo), R (err(rolled r)), S (es), T (tay), U (e-yooh), V (vay), W (dooblay-vey), X (ix), Y (ee-greck), Z (zed).[24] [25] Advertisement In French, the letter H is always silent, with two types called H muet and H aspiré. H muet in French, the letter H is always silent, with two types called H muet and H aspiré. H muet in French words requires contractions and liaisons, making them blend with preceding words. H aspiré words do not allow contractions or liaisons, preserving a distinct word boundary. The letter H is always silent in French. However, there are two different kinds of H's: H muet and H aspiré. The type of H at the beginning of the word lets you know whether to make contractions and pronounce liaisons with that word. To find out whether the H in a particular word is muet or aspiré, check a good French dictionary. There will be an asterisk or some other symbol to distinguish the two kinds of H's. Click these links to hear the words pronounced in French:homme (man)hockey (hockey)haut (high)hôtel (hotel)hiver (winter) CH Most French H's are mute — that is, they are not pronounced and the word acts as if it begins with a liaison: [lay zuhm]. Here are the most common French words that begin with H muet. For nouns, the gender is provided (in parentheses):habile skillfulhabilité (f) fitnesshabiler to dresshabits (m) hajhadron (m) hadronhagard distraught (m) Haitihaleine (f) breath Halloween (f) Halloweenhalluciner to hallucinatehalo- (prefix)harmonica (m) harmonicaharmonie (f) harmonyharpagon (m) skinflint, ScroogeHawaï (m) Hawaiihebdomadaire weeklyhébergement (m) lodginghéberger to househébéter to daze,

stupefyhébreu (m) Hebrewhectare (m) hectarehectique hectichédonisme (m) hematomahémisphère (m) helicopterhélium heliumhélix helixHelsinki Helsinkihématome (m) hematomahémisphère (m) h

horrifyhorticulture (f) horticulturehospitalité (f) hospitalityhostile hostilehôte (m) hydrogenhygiène (f) hydraulichydrogène (m) hydraulichydrogène are usually aspirate. Though the H aspiré is not pronounced, it acts like a consonant; that is, contractions are not made in front of it. For example, le + hockey does not contract to "l'hockey" but remains le hockey. And les héros (the zeros). Here are the most common French words that begin with H aspiré.hâbleur boasterla hache axehacher to chople hachisch hashishle haddock haddockla haie hedgele haïku haikule hallier thicket, brushle halle marketle hallier to pantle halle halle marketle hallier to hatenaissable detestablehalal halle hall hammam hammamla hampe polele hamster hamsterla hanche hiple hand-ball handballle handicap handicape handicape to exhaustharceler to harassla harde herdharder to leashhardi daringle hareng herringla hargne spiteful angerle haricot beanharnacher to harnessle harpail herdla harpe harple harpon harpoonle hasard luck, chancela hâte hastehâter to hastenhaut highla hauteur heightle havre havenhercher to haulle hère wretch, young stagle hérisson hedgehogla hernie herniale héron heronle héros herona herone herona herone herona herone herona h hiérarchie hierarchyle hiéroglyphe hippiehisser to hoist, heave, haulle hobby hobbyhocher to nodle houster Hong Kongla Hongrie Hungaryla honte shamele hoquet hiccuphors outsidela houe hoela houille coalla houle swellhouleux stormyle hooligan hooligan hooligan house coverhousser to hoist, heave, haulle hobby hobbyhocher to nodle house coverhousser to coverle houx hollyle hubbot portholela huche chest, trunkhuer to boole huguenothuit eighthululer to hoothumer to smellhurler to shriek Learning a new language opens doors to interesting and fun discoveries. When studying French, you may notice that some letters in French are not pronounced the same way as in English. One of these is the letters in French are not pronounced the same way as in English. One of these is the letters in French are not pronounced the same way as in English. will help you improve your speaking and understanding of the language. In this article, we will explore how to say "H" in French, the letter "H" is unique because it is often silent and pronounced differently from English. Learning how to say "H" in French is key to mastering the language's flow and rhythm. Below are ways to understand and use the letter "H" is completely silent and does not affect the pronunciation of the word. In a Sentence: "L'heure" (The hour) is pronounced without an "H" sound. In "l'habitude (the habit), the "H" is not pronounced, and the article blends directly into the word. Pronunciation: No actual sound, but it prevents the contraction of the preceding article. Meaning: The "H" is not voiced but creates a slight separate due to the aspirated "H." "Les haricots" (The beans) are pronounced with a soft break before "H," even though the "H" itself is silent. Pronunciation: Pronounced as a soft "ah" sound, depending on the origin. Meaning: Used in words borrowed from other languages, like English. In a Sentence: In "le hotdog" (the hotdog), the "H" is softly pronounced. The word "hockey" keeps a faint "H" sound, reflecting its foreign roots. Pronunciation: Slight emphasis to mimic English for clarity or style. Meaning: Used by French speakers when addressing foreign words. In a Sentence: "Hotel" may have a light "H" when spoken for emphasis. In "le hamburger," the "H" can be lightly pronounced to mirror English. Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Appears in common expressions and follows standard silent rules. In a Sentence: "C'est une habitude" (It's a habit) has no "H" sound. In "son histoire" (his/her story), the "H" is silent. Pronunciation: Silent or faint depending on formalityMeaning: Maintains traditional silent usage in older French words. In a Sentence: "L'histoire" (The history) has a silent "H." "Héritage" (Heritage) blends with the article without a sound. Pronunciation: Silent but affects the preceding word. Meaning: Requires liaison in pronunciation for fluidity. In a Sentence: In "les hôtels," the "H" requires the "s" to be pronounced like a "z." "Des héros" follows the liaison rule to connect smoothly. Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Often found in geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Himalayas) has a silent "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Appears in technical and professional vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is pronounced without an "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Found in Geographic names. In a Sentence: "L'hôpital" (The Hernia) is prono frequently used verbs. In a Sentence: "Il habitation ancienne" (An old house) excludes the "H." "J'ai honte" (I am ashamed) ignores the "H." "C'est horrible) skips the "H." Pronunciation: SilentMeaning: Used in time-related expressions. In a Sentence: "Une habitation ancienne" (An old house) excludes the "H." "C'est horrible) skips the "H." "C'est horrible) skips the "H." "C'est horrible) skips the "H." "C'est horrible" (It's horrible) skips the "H." "L'est horrible" (It's horrible) skips the "H." "C'est horrible" (It's horrible" (It's horrible) skips the "H." "C'est horrible" (It's horrible" (It's horrible) skips the "H." "C'est horrible" (It's the "H." "Cent huit" (One hundred eight) flows without the "H." Pronunciation: SilentMeaning: Found in nouns with masculine and feminine forms. In a Sentence: "L'horizon est clair" (The horizon is clear) lacks an "H" sound. "L'hymne national" (The national" (The national") (The national") (The national") (The national" (The national") (The national anthem) drops the "H." Related Post How To Say Sad In French Pronunciation: Silent or faint depending on originMeaning: Appears in people's names. In a Sentence: "Ah, c'est incroyable!" (Ah, it's incredible!) has no "H" sound. "Oh, merci beaucoup!" (Oh, thank you contained by the "H" in French Pronunciation: Silent or faint depending on originMeaning: Appears in people's names. In a Sentence: "Ah, c'est incroyable!" (Ah, it's incredible!) has no "H" sound. "Oh, merci beaucoup!" (Oh, thank you contained by the "H" in French Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Appears in people's names. In a Sentence: "Henri" (Henry) ignores the "H" in French Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Appears in people's names. In a Sentence: "Ah, c'est incroyable!" (Ah, it's incredible!) has no "H" sound. "Oh, merci beaucoup!" (Oh, thank you contained by the "H" in French Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Appears in people's names. In a Sentence: "Ah, c'est incroyable!" (Ah, it's incredible!) has no "H" sound. "Oh, merci beaucoup!" (Oh, thank you contained by the "H" in French Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Appears in people's names. In a Sentence: "Ah, c'est incroyable!" (Ah, it's incredible!) has no "H" sound. "Oh, merci beaucoup!" (Oh, thank you contained by the "H" in French Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Appears in people's names. In a Sentence: "Ah, c'est incredible!) has no "H" sound. "Oh, merci beaucoup!" (Oh, thank you contained by the "H" in French Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Appears in people's names. In a Sentence: "Ah, c'est incredible!) has no "H" sound. "Oh, merci beaucoup!" (Oh, thank you contained by the "H" in French Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Appears in people's names. In a Sentence: "Ah, c'est incredible!) has no "H" sound. "Oh, merci beaucoup!" (Oh, thank you contained by the "H" in French Meaning: Appears in people's names. In a Sentence: "Ah, c'est incredible!) has no "H" sound. "Oh, merci beaucoup!" (Oh, thank you contained by the "H" in French Meaning: Appears in a Sentence Meaning in a Sentence Meaning in the "H" in very much!) skips the "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Used in less common words. In a Sentence: "L'hydrogène" (The hydrogen) drops the "H." ronunciation: Silent Meaning: Seen in academic vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hydrogène" (The hydrogène" (The hydrogène") arous the "H." ronunciation: Silent Meaning: Seen in academic vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hydrogène" (The hydrogène") arous the "H." ronunciation: Silent Meaning: Seen in academic vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hydrogène" (The hydrogène") arous the "H." ronunciation: Silent Meaning: Seen in academic vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hydrogène" (The hydrogène") arous the "H." ronunciation: Silent Meaning: Seen in academic vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hydrogène" (The hydrogène") arous the "H." ronunciation: Silent Meaning: Seen in academic vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hydrogène" (The hydrogène") arous the "H." ronunciation: Silent Meaning: Seen in academic vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hydrogène" (The hydrogène") arous the "H." ronunciation: Silent Meaning: Seen in academic vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hydrogène" (The hydrogène") arous the "H." ronunciation: Silent Meaning: Seen in academic vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hydrogène" (The hydrogène") arous the "H." "L'hydrogène" (The hydro "Je n'ai pas honte" (I am not ashamed) omits the "H." "Elle n'a pas d'habitude" (She has no habit) ignores the "H." Pronunciation: SilentMeaning: Used in elegant phrasing. In a Sentence: "L'harmonie de la mer" (The harmony of the sea) has no "H." "L'herbe est verte" (The harmony of the sea) has no "H." "L'harmonie de la mer" (The harmony of the sea) has no "H." "L'harmonie de la mer" (The harmony of the sea) has no "H." "L'harmonie de la mer" (The harmony of the sea) has no "H." "L'harmonie" (Love and harmony) drops the "H." "L'heure est arrivée" (The time has come) follows silent rules. Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Used in phrases with pronouns. In a Sentence: "L'hygiène" (The hygiene) skips the "H." "Je l'ai honte" (I am ashamed) also omits the "H." "L'horizon" (The horizon) also omits the "H." Pronunciation: Silent Meaning: Used in phrases with pronouns. In a Sentence: "L'hygiène" (The hygiene) skips the "H." "L'horizon" (The horizon) also omits the "H." "L'horizon" (The hygiene) skips the "H." "L'horizon" (The horizon) also omits the "H." "L'horizon" (The hygiene) skips the "H." "L'horizon" (The horizon) also omits the "H Pronunciation: SilentMeaning: Found in culinary vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'honneur est à nous" (The heir to the throne) skips the "H." "L'haricot vert" (The green bean) follows silent rules. Pronunciation: SilentMeaning: Found in intangible concepts. In a Sentence: "L'humanité" (Humanity) has a silent "H." "L'habitude de parler vite" (The habit of speaking quickly) omits the "H." Pronunciation: Silent or faintMeaning: Found in modern vocabulary. In a Sentence: "L'hupperlien" (The hyperlink) drops the "H." "L'hoptride" (The hybrid) ignores the "H." Pronunciation: SilentMeaning: Found in polite introductions. In a Sentence: "L'hôte de la soirée" (The hybrid) ignores the "H." The letter "H" in French can be expressed differently depending on context. Here is a table showcasing alternative ways to say or represent "H" in French, including their pronunciation, meanings, and example sentences. Other Ways to say or represent "H" in French, including their pronunciation MeaningExample Sentences. Other Ways to say or represent "H" in French, including their pronunciation, meanings, and example sentences. Other Ways to say or represent "H" in French, including their pronunciation MeaningExample Sentences. words "L'heure" - The hour. "L'histoire" - The hours. "Le hockey" - Hockey. H in formal expressions SilentOften in polite contexts "L'honneur" - The hours. "Le hockey." - The hours. "L'hours" - The hours. "Le hockey. H in formal expressions SilentOften in polite contexts". The hours. "L'hours" - The hours. "L'hours" - The hours. "Le hockey." - The hours. "L'hours" - The hours" - Thours" - The hours" - The hour habit of speaking, H in academic termsSilentUsed in technical words"L'hydrogene" - Hydrogene, "L'hypothesis, H in poetic languageSilentEnhances lyrical flow"L'harmonie des sons" - The harmony of sounds, H in compound nounsSilentAppears in food-related vocabulary"L'huile d'olive" - Olive oil, "Les haricots verts" - Green beans.Aspirated H in namesSoft or silentSeen in proper nouns "Henri" - Henry. "Hélène" - Helen.Silent H in adjectivesSilentAppears in descriptive words "C'est horrible." - It's horrible. "L'habitation ancienne" - The old house.H in informal greetingsSilentEveryday conversational context "Salut, c'est l'heure!" - Hi, it's time! H in time expressionsSilentUsed in temporal phrases "Huit heures" - Eight o'clock.Historical HSilent or faintFound in older words "L'hornteque" - The historical heritage Pronounced H in rare casesSoft "ah" soundSpecial borrowed terms "Le hamburger" - The hamburger" - The hamburger. H in abstract nounsSilentPolite first meetings "L'hornteté" - Honesty.Silent H in scientific expressionsSilent or faintFound in academic or technical phrases"L'hybride" - Hybrid. "L'hypertexte" - Hypertext.Silent but no academic or technical phrases"L'hybride" - I am not ashamed. "Elle n'a pas l'habitude" - She's not used to it.Liaison H in place namesSilent but no contractionPrevents liaison in spoken language"Le héros" - The hero. "Les haricots" - The heros." - The heros." - Hemoglobin. When discussing the letter "H" in French or correcting pronunciation, there are polite and conversational ways to responde to responses for different situations. Related Post How To Say Grandpa In French Pronunciation. Below are common responses for different situations. Related Post How To Say Grandpa In French Pronunciation. Below are common responses for different situations. Related Post How To Say Grandpa In French Pronunciation. pronounce the H in 'heure'?) "C'est un H muet." (It's a silent H.) "Dans ce mot, I'H est muet." (In's an aspirated H.I) "Un H aspiré." (It's an aspirated H.I) "Dans ce mot, I'H est muet." (In this word, the H is silent.) Pronounciation: Say-t uh ash an-spirated H.I) "Un H aspiré." (It's an aspirated H.I) "In H aspiré." (It's an pronounced but prevents the liaison.) Pronunciation: L ash eh too-zhoor see-lahn-syuhMeaning: The H is always silent. In a Sentence: "Doit-on pronounce it.) "I convert pronounce it.) "Non, l'H est toujours silencieux." (No, the H is always silent.]" (No, the H is always silent.]" (The H is always silent. In a Sentence: "Doit-on pronounce it.) "The H is always silent.]" (The H is always silent.]" mohMeaning: It depends on the word. In a Sentence: "Comment savoir si un H est muet ou aspiré?" (How do you know if an H is silent or aspirated?) "Cela dépend du mot." (It depends on the word.) "Certains mots suivent des règles spécifiques." (I can't hear the H in 'hôtel'.) "C'est normal, on n'entend pas l'H non plus." (That's normal, you don't hear the H here.) "Contend pas l'H?" (Why don't hear the H here.) "C'est comme ça en français." (That's how it is in French.) "C'est comme ça en français." (That's how it is in French.) "C'est comme ça en français ne prononcent-ils pas l'H?" (Why don't hear the H here.) "C'est comme ça en français." (That's how it is in French.) "C'e "Les règles françaises sont différentes." (French rules are different.) Related Post How To Say I Agree In French Pronunciation: L ash zhoo uhn rohl grammatical." (Yes, the H plays a grammatical." (Yes, the H plays a grammatical." (Yes, the H plays a grammatical." (It separates certains mots comme dans 'le héros'." (It separates certain words as in 'le héros.') Pronunciation: Say t oon kes-tyon duh lee-ay-zohnMeaning: It's a matter of liaison. "(It's a matter of liaison." (It's a matter of liaison." (It's a matter of liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.) "L'H muet favorise les liaisons." (It's a matter of liaison." (It's a matter of liaison. "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaisons." (It's a matter of liaison. "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.) "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.) "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." (It's a matter of liaison.") "L'H muet favorise les liaison." Sentence: "L'H se prononce dans 'hockey,' pourquoi?" (The H is pronounced in 'hockey,' why?) "Les mots empruntés sont différents." (Borrowed words are different.) "Ce mot vient de l'anglais." (This word comes from English.) Pronunciation: Suh-lah fay pahr-tee duh lah lahngMeaning: It's part of the language.In a Sentence: "Est-ce difficile d'apprendre l'H en français?" (Is it hard to learn the H in French?) "Non, cela fait partie de la langue." (No, it's part of the language.) "Avec le temps, on s'y habitue." (With time, you get used to it.) Pronunciation: " (Words in 'hotdog'?" (Why is the H pronounced in 'hotdog'?" (Why is the H pronounced in 'hotdog'?" (Words in grant of the language.) "C'est un emprunt linguistic borrowing.] "Les mots empruntés à d'autres langues gardent parfois leur pronounciation." (Words in grant of the language.) "Avec le temps, on s'y habitue." (With time, you get used to it.) Pronunciation: Say t uhn ohn-pruhn lahn-gees-teekMeaning: It's a linguistic borrowing.] "Les mots empruntés à d'autres langues gardent parfois leur pronounced in 'hotdog'?" (Why is the H pronounced in 'hot borrowed from other languages sometimes keep their pronunciation.) Pronunciation.) Pronunciation.) Pronunciation.) Pronunciation.) et a spirated?) "Il faut vérifier les règles." (You need to check the rules.) "Les dictionnaires indiquent souvent si l'H est aspirated.) "Il faut vérifier les règles." (You need to check the rules.] "Les dictionnaires indiquent souvent si l'H est aspirated.] Pronunciation: L ash nuh shahnzh pah lah proh-nohn-sya-syonMeaning: The H doesn't change the pronunciation." (No, the H doesn't change the pronunciation.] "Dans la plupart des cas, l'H est silencieux." (In most cases, the H is silent.) Pronunciation. Oh luh vwah, meh ohn nuh lohn-tahng pahMeaning: You see it, but you don't hear it. In a Sentence: "L'H est-il vraiment important?" (Is the H really important?" (Is the H really important?" (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être déroutant pour les débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être débutants." (Yes, you see it, but you don't hear it.) "Cela peut être débutants." (Yes, you s locuteurs natifs?" (Why doesn't the silent H bother native speakers?) "Les Francais y sont habitués." (The French are used to it.) "Pour eux. c'est naturel de ne pas prononcer l'H." (For them. it's naturel not to pronounce the H.) Pronunciation: Sub-lah kray uhn ek-sep-syon ahn-tay-re-sahn-tuh Meaning: It creates an interesting exception. In a Sentence: "L'H aspiré a-t-il un rôle particulier?" (Does the aspirated H have a special role?) "Oui, cela crée une exception intéressante." (Yes, it creates an interesting exception.) "Cela rend la langue unique." (This makes the language unique." (This makes the language unique." (It's a cultural detail.) a cultural detail.) "Les différences du français au latin?" (Why are the H rules different in French than Latin?) "C'est un détail cultural detail.) "Les différences du français au latin?" (Why are the H rules different in French than Latin?) "C'est un détail cultural detail.) "Les différences du français au latin?" (Why are the H rules differentes du français au latin?" (Why are the H rules differences du français au latin?" (Why are the H rules differentes du français au latin?" (Why are the H linguistiques reflètent l'histoire." (Linguistic differences reflect history.) Complete the sentences below using the correct French expression or word related to "H." The goal is to practice recognizing silent and aspirated "H" while reinforcing vocabulary and grammar rules. Il n'y a pas d'\_\_\_\_\_ dans le mot "hôtel." Les haricots ont un \_\_\_\_\_ aspiré, donc pas de liaison. Dans le mot "heure," l'\_\_\_\_\_ est silencieux. Pourquoi le "H" de "héros" est-il appelé un \_\_\_\_? L'\_\_\_\_ dans "huile" n'est jamais entendu. En français, la plupart des \_\_\_\_\_ ne se prononcent pas. Le mot "histoire" suit les règles du \_\_\_\_\_ muet. L'\_\_\_\_ dans "huile" n'empêche pas la liaison. En poésie, l'\_\_\_\_ peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. On trouve un \_\_\_\_\_ prononcé dans "houle" n'empêche pas la liaison. En poésie, l'\_\_\_\_\_ peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. On trouve un \_\_\_\_\_ prononcé dans "houle" n'empêche pas la liaison. En poésie, l'\_\_\_\_\_ peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. On trouve un \_\_\_\_\_ prononcé dans "houle" n'empêche pas la liaison. En poésie, l'\_\_\_\_\_ peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. On trouve un \_\_\_\_\_\_ prononcé dans "houle" n'empêche pas la liaison. En poésie, l'\_\_\_\_\_\_ peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. On trouve un \_\_\_\_\_\_ prononcé dans "houle" n'empêche pas la liaison. En poésie, l'\_\_\_\_\_\_ peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. On trouve un \_\_\_\_\_\_ prononcé dans "houle" n'empêche pas la liaison. En poésie, l'\_\_\_\_\_\_ peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. On trouve un \_\_\_\_\_\_ prononcé dans "houle" n'empêche pas la liaison. En poésie, l'\_\_\_\_\_\_ peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. On trouve un \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prononcé dans "houle" n'empêche pas la liaison. En poésie, l'\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. On trouve un \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prononcé dans "houle" n'empêche pas la liaison. En poésie, l'\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. appelé un ? L' is no pronounced "H" in the word "hôtel.") H - Les haricots ont un H aspiré, donc pas de liaison. The beans have an aspirated "H," is silent.) H aspiré - Pourquoi le "H" in "hero" called an aspirated "H," is silent.) H - En français, la plupart des H ne se prononcent pas. (In French, most "H"s are not pronounced.) H - Le mot "hasburger" uses a borrowed H.) H aspiré - Les articles do not contract before an aspirated H.) H muet. (The word "hasburger" uses a borrowed H.) H - L'H dans "huile" n'empêche pas la liaison. (The "H" in "oil" does not block the liaison.) H - En poésie, I'H peut ajouter une fluidité visuelle. (In poetry, the H can add visual fluidity.) H - On trouve un H pronounce d"H" in "hockey.") Understanding how to use and pronounce d"H" in "hockey." (You find a pronounce the letter "H" in French is an important step in improving your speaking skills. The silent "H" in "hockey." (You find a pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey.") Understanding how to use and pronounce the letter "H" in French is an important step in improving your speaking skills. The silent "H" in "hockey." (You find a pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey.") Understanding how to use and pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey." (You find a pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey.") Understanding how to use and pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey." (You find a pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey.") Understanding how to use and pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey." (You find a pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey.") Understanding how to use and pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey." (You find a pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey.") Understanding how to use and pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey." (You find a pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey.") Understanding how to use and pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey." (You find a pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey.") Understanding how to use and pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey." (You find a pronounce the letter "H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H - En poésie, I'H poet again (H" in "hockey.") H become easier to recognize and apply. These rules help make French sound smooth and connected, which is a key part of mastering the language. Remember, most "H" in French are silent, but their presence affects the grammar and structure of the sentence. By practicing the examples and exercises, you will feel more confident using words with "H" in French are silent, but their presence affects the grammar and structure of the sentence. will feel as natural as it does in English. Learn the Alphabet in French and English alphabet in French alphabet song. The French and pronounce the letters of the alphabet song. The French and English alphabet in French alphabet song. The French alphabet song. say that word or sentence in French alphabet for you. I left just enough time for you to repeat out loud. Please press on the audio player to hear my recorded each letter of the French alphabet so you can study the individual letter pronunciation. abcdefghijkImnopqr - follow the link to my audic lesson: 3 steps to the perfect French R pronunciationstu vwxyzWould you like to learn all the secrets of French pronunciation? Check out my complete audio guide. Learn French offline, at home or on the go!Ok, now I'm going to sing the same as the English ABC song, it's a good way to memorize the alphabet in French alphabet in French for you... That's how dedicated I am! b, c, d, e f, g,h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o ,p,q, r, s,t, u, v,w, x, y et zMaintenant je sais mon abcNow I know my abcla prochaine fois, c'est vous qui chanterez !Next time you will sing!OK, that was the French alphabet'. It's a masculine word for 'alphabet' in French and the French alphabet'. It's a masculine word for 'alphabet' in French and the French alphabet'. It's a masculine word for 'alphabet' in French alphabet'. on an è sound, not a t sound like it does in English. A letter in French alphabet. How many vowels in French alphabet. Note the accents in French alphabet. How many vowels in voyelle. A consonant: une consonne. Note that when you speak about the vowel names in French, you would use "le", not "l'" in elision although technically, what follows is a vowel! le a, le e, le i, le o, le u, le i grec. You could also say "la lettre e" etc...uppercase : une majusculelowercase: une majusculelowercase: une majusculelowercase : between the two alphabets. The French and English alphabets are the same in writing... they are quite similar in pronunciation too! I mean except for a few letters, if you had no French before and I said the French letter I'm talking about. In English, consonants names end in a [ee] sound. In French, consonants names end in a [é] sound. b c d = b, c, d... There are however some major differences in the pronunciation of some letters. Most vowels in French are named after their main pronunciation: a, e, i, o u. The last vowel, y, is named i grec. Follow this link to my French vowel article with audio. Now let's see the letters that are problematic for English speakers. G in French is pronounced [ji]. A way to remember it is famous French is q [ku]. A letter that makes French kids giggle ... Finally, the last 4 letters of the French is called i grec. Z in French is called w, spelled w or double vX in French is called z: we pronounce it the same way as in British English. We have several accent marks in French is called x with a strong French is called z: we pronounce it the same way as in British English. We have a special name in the French alphabet. We typically call them by the name of the letter followed by the name of the accent arguing how to pronounce letters. don't hesitate to ask them in the comment section below. Understanding how to pronounce letters in a new language is essential because it gives you a platform to understand how to pronounce entire words and even understand different accents. In this article, we break down the French alphabet consists of 26 letters, similar to the English alphabet, but with distinct pronunciations. Key differences include vowels like 'e' pronounced as 'zh'. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet - both languages use the Latin alphabet - both languages use the Latin alphabet as 'zh'. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet - both languages use the Latin alphabet français, there are over 35 letter sounds, or phonemes, made by different letter combinations, letter placements, and accent marks. The chart below is a pronunciation guide for each letter of the French alphabet. When you'll pronounce each letter of the French alphabet. When you'll pronounce each letter as an English native speaker. However, when letters are in the context of a whole word, they may be pronounced differently. For example, h in French is typically silent unless it follows a c. French is not a phonetic language, meaning one letter doesn't have a single corresponding sound. Because of this, when you learn French, you must not only learn the pronunciation. Letter Pronunciation a ah b bay c say d day e uh f eff g zheh h ahsh i ee j zhee k ka l ell m em n en o oh p pay q koo r air s ess t tay u ooh v vay w doo-bleh-vay x eeks y ee-grek z zed There are five diacritical marks used in French that are placed on five vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and the consonant c. Sometimes accent marks that are placed on five vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and the consonant c. Sometimes accent marks used in French that are placed on five vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and the consonant c. applies to and how it affects each letter: Acute accent (á), è, û): The grave accent can change the pronunciation of a, e and o. It can also be used to distinguish words. Circumflex accent (a, ê, î, ô, û): The grave accent can change the pronunciation of the word. Grave accent (a, è, à, b): The grave accent (a, è, a) and o. It can also be used to distinguish words that are spelled the same way without accents. Tinally, it can indicate a word's Latin roots. Cedilla accent (c): This gives the c a [s] sound. Diaeresis mark (e, i, u): This is placed above two consecutive vowels to indicate that they should be pronounced. Many different letters in French: The letter h isn't usually pronounced in French words unless it's associated with a c, making the [ch] sound. The letter u isn't pronounced if it comes after a g or q, but it changes the pronunciation of the g. The letter n is silent when associated with another letter that creates a nasal sound, like [en] or [an]. The letter u isn't pronounced if it comes after a g or q, but it changes the pronunciation of the g. The letter n is silent when associated with another letter that creates a nasal sound, like [en] or [an]. typically silent unless the e has an acute accent symbol (é). The letters s, x, t, d, g, and p are usually silent if they appear at the ends of words. There are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) in the French alphabet, but there are 19 vowels mouth, while nasal vowels are pronounced when air passes through the nose and mouth. Semi-vowels are also known as "glides" because, to pronounce them, you have to glide quickly between the two vowel sounds that create the syllable. The International alphabet designed by linguists to accurately to pronounce them, you have to glide quickly between the two vowel sounds that create the syllable. represent the wide variety of sounds that make up human speech. Different sounds, also called phones or phonemes, are what distinguished from each other by the sounds that make up their first syllables. We'll use IPA below to share examples of how different French vowels sound when spoken and provide words is used. The sound when spoken and provide words is used. The sounds that make up their first syllables. We'll use IPA below to share examples of how different French vowels sound when spoken and provide words is used. equivalent is okay. The [2] sound uses e-circumflex (ê), e and the letter combinations at and ei. Examples in French include laine (wool) and lettre (letter). The English equivalent is see. The [o] sound uses o, o-circumflex (ô), and lettre combinations at and eau. Examples in French include eau (water) and mot (word). The English equivalent is float. Comparing how letters are pronounced between two language — shows that a single letter can make multiple sounds, depending on its context. Nasal vowels, so we provided similar sounds. Here are a few examples of nasal vowels, categorized by their IPA sound: The [ $\tilde{a}$ ] sound uses letter combinations like an, am, aon, en and em. Examples in French include vin (wine) and chien (dog). The English equivalent is man. The [ $\tilde{a}$ ] sound uses letter combinations on and om. Examples in French include front (forehead) and compagnon (companion). The English equivalent is long. The [ $\tilde{\omega}$ ] sound uses the letters i, ll, il and y, as in payer (to pay) and travail (work). The English equivalent is yam. The [w] uses the letters ou and o, as in moyen (way) and oui (yes). The English equivalent is water. The [u] uses the letters ou and o, as in moyen (way) and oui (yes). The English equivalent is suite. few examples of consonants, categorized by their IPA sound: The [b] sound uses the letters b and bb, as in beau (beautiful). The English equivalent is cate. The [s] sound uses the letters s, ss, c, c and t. Examples in French include scie (saw) and garcon (boy). The English equivalent is center. Reading about French pronunciation is great, but nothing is better than practicing with a real tutor. Preply's French tutors can help you master difficult sounds like the French "r", "u", or even nasals. The main benefit of working with a native French tutors can help you master difficult sounds like the French "r", "u", or even nasals. The main benefit of working with a native French speaker early in your learning journey, is that you will build good habits and feel confident. Also, the most important thing in any language is being able to speak and understand others. Taking French alphabet sounds may seem difficult to you now, but with a bit of practice, they will start sounding more natural. Start learning the French alphabet with the pronunciation chart above to get familiar with the sounds on your own. Then when you're ready start putting the theory into practice, book a lesson, and have conversations with a Preply French tutor so you can perfect your pronunciation