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Skip to content French letters with accents, such as à, é, è, ù, are an essential part of the French language and can greatly affect the pronunciation of a word. There are three accents in French: the acute accent, which appears on the letters e, a, and u (à, è, ù) the circumflex accent on all vowels except y (â, ê, î, ô, û) Accents, placed on certain letters, help specify pronunciation and distinguish homonymous words with identical pronunciation. Here's a short pronunciation guide for these accent marks to help you master the French language: à: The letter "à" is pronounced as the sound. It is similar to the "a" in "car" in English, but more nasal. For example, "he" is pronounced "eh-tay". is pronounced "he" is pronounced "pehr". is request is pronounced "he" is pronounced in less frequent than "e". It is pronounced "he" is close to the "ay" in English. It is a close to the "e" in "bet" in English. For example, "per" is pronounced "he" is pronounced "he" is pronounced in less frequent than "e". It is pronounced "he" is pronounce words or in words borrowed from other languages. Its pronunciation is similar to "ew" in English. For example, "où" is pronounced "oo". In conclusion, French language skills and accurately pronounce French words. Practice makes perfect, so make sure to incorporate these accent marks into your daily French studies. ©Frenchlanguagebasics.com The French language uses several accent grave (`) is one of the most common. Understanding its usage is crucial for proper spelling and pronunciation in French. When to Use the Accent grave appears in French in the following situations: On the Letter 'E' Changes the pronunciation of 'e' to an open sound, like in "è" Examples: où (where) vs. a (has) là (there) vs. a (has) la (there) vs. a ( words that feature the accent grave con 'e' sound, similar to the 'e' in the English word "bed". For other letters, the accent grave on 'e', pronounce it as an open 'e' sound, similar to the 'e' in the English word "bed". typing in French, here are quick ways to add the accent grave: On Windows: Hold Alt and type 0232 for è On Mac: Option + `, then the letter to see accent options Remember, correct accent marks are among the defining. It affects meaning and shows attention to detail in your language skills. French accent marks are among the defining features of the language, appearing abundantly in any written text. Accent marks in French are integral features of the words in which they appear, so words are spelled incorrectly when they're omitted. The French alphabet has the same 26 letters as in English, but certain letters can also take accents. Today we'll introduce the three accent marks French vowels can take, as well as the two other diacritics that exist in the French alphabet. We'll also cover the ligatures, which are two letters combined into a single character. For quick reference, here are all the French accent marks we'll be introducing: L'accent aigu: é L'accent grave: à, ê, î, ô, û The next two aren't technically considered accent marks we'll be introducing: L'accent grave: à, e, u L'accent grave: a diacritics. We include them in today's lesson too: Le tréma: ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ La cedille: ç Finally, the last two are known as ligatures, which are two letters joined into one. We'll round out today's lesson with an explanation of the two ligatures that exist in the French language: Read on for the names of French accent marks in English, along with explanations of how each one affects French word pronunciation. Before we move on though, we'll just provide a quick list of every single one of these characters for anyone looking for a copy-paste list of French accent marks, diacritics, and ligatures: à â ä é è ê ë î ô ö ù û ü ÿ ç æ œ À Ä É È Ê Î Ô Ö Ù Û Ü Ÿ Ç Æ Œ This article is brought to you by LingoCulture, Where you can get unlimited private French classes via Zoom with native teachers for a flat monthly rate. It's the closest thing to immersion you can get without living in a French-speaking country. Click here to learn more. Accent marks vs Diacritics. For an English speaker, and indeed for most French speakers who aren't grammarians, all of them can be called accents. In French grammar, however, only l'accent grave, and la cedille are just diacritics? Diacritics are used to indicate that the letter or group of letters. In other words, and la cedille are just diacritics? Diacritics are used to indicate that the letter or group of letters. In other words, and la cedille are just diacritics? all French accent marks are indeed also diacritics. So technically, today's lesson will cover all of the French diacritic marks, not just the accents. Finally, we'll mention that the ligatures are neither accents nor diacritics. We may consider them to be characters, but they're not even letters on their own: they're two letters joined together as ligatures. Do capital letters have accent marks in French? If you spend much time in France, you may notice that anything written in all-caps seems to lack accents. Indeed, it's generally acceptable to forgo the diacritics on capital letters. The practice of ignoring accent marks on capital letters. The practice of ignoring accent marks on capital letters. example, accent marks in French are ubiquitous, with no latitude for omitting them on capital letters. In short, we recommend always including the diacritics, no matter the font or the capitalization. You'll see them ignored sometimes on capital letters, but you can still make sure to spell everything correctly with all the right accent marks in French! Now let's see each of the accent marks French uses, one by one. French accent marks As we've just seen, there are just three diacritics in French that are considered to be accent marks, so we'll examine each one in detail here. We'll move on to the other two French that are considered to be accent marks, so we'll examine each one in detail here. far the most common of all the French accents. The difference in pronunciation between the sound of the word "bet." The é can appear anywhere in a word. However, it may never appear before a double consonant, nor before a group of consonants. In general, the é rarely appears before a syllable that includes an unaccented e. This rule led to modified spellings of such words like événement and crèmerie. It's even possible to have two és next to each other in the same word, resulting in a double pronunciation of the letter. Examples are créée, agréé, réélu, or rééducation. L'accent aigu is extremely prominent in French participles, since regular -er verbs form their participles, since regular -er verbs form their participles are créée, agréé, réélu, or rééducation. L'accent aigu is extremely prominent in French participles, since regular -er verbs form their participles are créée, agréé, réélu, or rééducation. L'accent aigu is extremely prominent in French participles are créée, agréé, réélu, or rééducation. cérémonie. L'accent grave: à, è, ù This diacritic is known as the grave accent in English, or l'accent grave in French. It is particularly common on the letter e, especially in a syllable that precedes another syllable that precedes another syllable with a silent e. The pronunciation difference between è vs e is more perceptible than between è vs e is more perceptible than between é vs e. We say that the è results in an open sound. The pronunciation is somewhere between the "e" in the English word "bet" and the "ai" in "air." A few common words that include l'accent grave are mère, père, parrallèle, espèce, derrière, and thème. L'accent grave can also appear on a and u, though only in a few very specific French words. The à is found in the words à, çà, deçà, déjà, delà, holà, là, and voilà. The only French word that contains ù is the word où. The à results in a much more open sound than a, whereas où sounds more closed than ou. L'accent circonflexe: â, ê, î, ô, û This accent circonflexe. Its appearance in French words is fairly arbitrary; words that contain it are often misspelled. The pronunciation of syllables that contain â, ê, and ô tends to be a lot more drawn out than with the same unaccented letters, though many people make very little distinction between û vs u. The appearance of an accent circonflexe in a word is often due to its etymological origins, particularly where archaic spellings included an s after the vowel. This results in certain closely-related words having two different spellings in modern French, such as forêt vs forestier or côte vs accoster. L'accent circonflexe is very present in a few verb tenses, particularly le passé simple and l'imparfait subjonctif. Some common French words that contain l'accent circonflexe is very present in a few verb tenses, particularly le passé simple and l'imparfait subjonctif. hôpital, hôte, crû, and croûte. Other French diacritics So far we've seen the three diacritics that most people think of as French accent marks: l'accent aigu, l'accent aigu, l'accent aigu, l'accent aigu, l'accent marks: l'accent aigu, l'accent aigu, l'accent aigu, l'accent marks in French accent marks: diacritic consists of two dots placed horizontally over vowels. It's commonly known in English as an umlaut, which is borrowed from its German name of Umlaut. Another English name for this diacritic is a diaeresis, which is related to its Spanish name of units common on e, i, and u. It exists over the letter y in certain proper nouns, and over the letters a and o in some foreign loanwords. In other words, it's possible to see le tréma on all the vowels in French, including y. When le tréma appears in the middle of a word on the letter in question and the preceding vowel. In other words, it signals a distinct pronunciation of both the letter in question and the preceding vowel combinations that would otherwise be pronounced as dipthongs to be pronounced as dipthongs to be separately. Examples are Noël, Citroën, Raphaël, maïs, héroïne, capharnaüm, l'Haÿ-les-Roses. Likewise, in words that end in ë, this final vowel is pronounced distinctly from the vowel preceding it. This is quite uncommon, but examples include canoë and Zoë. This rule of pronunciation does not apply to the letter combination of -gue-. The language reform of 1990 modified such words whose spellings traditionally included a tréma over the final e, placing it instead over the u. This resulted in preferred spellings of aiguë, ambiguë, and contigue, for example, rather than the older spellings of aiguë, ambiguë, and contigue, for example, rather than the older spellings of aigue, ambigue, and contigue, for example, rather than the older spellings of aigue, ambigue, and contigue. known in English as the cedilla. It appears only on the letter c, and looks like a small comma or inverted-c attached to the bottom of the letter. C can appear at the beginning or in the middle of a word, but never as the last letter. The pronunciation of c is always an s sound. We place the c before the vowels a, o, and u, in spellings where a normal c would otherwise be pronounced with a k sound. Some common French words that include the ç are ça, français, façon, garçon, aperçu, and déçu. You even keep the French ç in a few English words such as façade and salade niçoise. Some closely-related French ç in a few English words such as façade and salade niçoise. example. In many cases, la cedille appears in several conjugations of verbs whose infinitives just have c. This is the case, for example, with verbs like recevoir, commencer, remplacer, or prononcer. Les ligatures were more common in archaic forms of modern languages, but their use has gradually disappeared through the ages. E is nonetheless still relatively common in many everyday French words. Although handwritten French words with strong Latin roots. Although handwritten French words with strong Latin roots. appear in printed French. Indeed, words that contain these ligatures require them to be spelled correctly. The French autocorrect feature of word processing software, including the French keyboards on mobile phones, should automatically replace any instances of oe or ae in words that require the ligature with œ and æ. The pronunciation of œ calls for a slightly drawn-out vowel sound, partway between an o and an e sound. For German speakers, it's fairly close to the German ö sound. Some common French words that contain the ligature æ is extremely obscure in French, and has essentially died out. It may still appear in some Latin words, but even those will probably be spelled with either the modern é since the pronunciation is the same, or written separately as ae. Æ is arguably more common in English, where the letter is referred to as ash. Archaic spellings of certain words still sometimes appear in English, where the letter is referred to as ash. Grimes even included it in their child's name: X Æ A-12. Conclusion: French accent marks in French, noting that we introduced are considered diacritics, only three of them are recognized as accents in French. The last two are simply known as ligatures. Then we looked at them all in greater detail. We learned the names of French accent, and the circumflex accent, and th cedilla. The combined letters æ and œ are known in both French and English as ligatures. We saw that l'accent grave is most common with e as è but also appears in a few words as à and ù, while l'accent grave is most common with e as è but also appears in a few words as a and ù. We described the subtle pronunciation differences each of these French accent marks calls for, admitting that it's often difficult to really perceive much difference between accented and unaccented versions of the other two diacritics, which are a bit easier to master. Le tréma can be found on all the vowels including y, though it's most common just as ë and ï. Its presence results in a distinct pronunciation of adjacent vowels, rather than combining them into a diphthong. The last French diacritic we saw is la cedille, only found on the letter c as ç, which signals an obligatory s sound. Finally, we saw that œ is an important and relatively common ligature in French, indicating a long vowel pronunciation partway between o and e sounds. The ligature æ has essentially disappeared from contemporary French. We placed a lot of emphasis on the pronunciation of our different accent marks in French, but we'll conclude by really underlining their importance in spelling as well. The diacritics we've seen here are all integral parts of the French words in which they can influence the meaning and the pronunciation of a word. For example: 'ou' means 'or' 'où' means 'where'. The acute accent (l'accent aigu) 'é' It is only used on 'e' and changes its pronunciation to a more high-pitched sound. Examples un éléphant an elephant une médaille a medal J'ai regardé la télévision. I watched TV. un mélange a mix le café the coffee The grave accent (l'accent aigu) 'é' It is only used on 'e' and changes its pronunciation to a more high-pitched sound. Examples un éléphant an elephant une médaille a medal J'ai regardé la télévision. I watched TV. un mélange a mix le café the coffee The grave accent (l'accent aigu) 'é' It is only used on 'e' and changes its pronunciation to a more high-pitched sound. When it's used on 'e', it changes its pronunciation to a deeper sound. When the grave accent is used on 'a' or 'u', it doesn't change its pronunciation, however, it sometimes changes the meaning of the word if you forget the accent. Examples J'achète du pain. I buy some bread. Il préfère ta voiture. He prefers your car. a: has à: to ou: or où: where The circumflex accent (l'accent circonflexe) â, ê, î, ô, û It is an indication that in old French, an 's' was used instead of an accent. For example, 'a hospital', the 's' has been removed and an accent added on the 'o'; nowadays, you spell it 'un hôpital'. Examples un gâteau a cake une fête a party une île an island l'hôtel the hotel Tu es sûr? Are you sure? The cedilla (la cédille) 'ç' It changes the sound of the letter 'c' from 'k' to 's'. 'ç' cannot be used in front of 'e' or 'i'. Un garçon. A boy Nous sommes français. We are French. Ça va? How are you doing? The diaeresis (le tréma) ë, ï, rarely on ü Vowels with a diaeresis (le tréma) ë, ï, rarely on ü Vowels with a diaeresis are to be pronounced separately from the vowel preceding them. Joyeux Noël ! Merry Christmas ! un aïeul an ancestor Israël Israel Updated: 8 March, 2024 by Mylene in Guides and Tips English Français A diacritic is a glyph added to or combined with a letter, often used to change the sound value of the letter to which the sign is added. Some diacritics are frequently called accents in French: accent aigu accent grave accent gra accent s. We will call them thus: a accent grave, e accent aigu, i accent circonflexe, l apostrophe et c cédille. To begin with, in this YouTube video, you will be able to listen to the correct pronunciation: we make the liaison: [ak.sɑ.te.gy] We can find the accent aigu only on the vowel e. é "e accent aigu" gives the sound [e] as in the word "éternel" (eternal) [e.tɛʁ.nɛl] Pronunciation: [ak.sɑ̃.gʁav] An accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: à, è and ù. à "a accent grave" gives the sound [ɛ] as in the word "père" (father) [pɛrʁ] ù "u accent grave" as in the word "où" [u]. There is no difference in pronunciation between "la" and "là". è "e accent grave" gives the sound [ɛ] as in the word là [la]. There is no difference in pronunciation between "la" and "là". è "e accent grave" gives the sound [ɛ] as in the word "père" (father) [pɛrʁ] ù "u accent grave" as in the word "la" and "là". È "e accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: à, e and ù. à "a accent grave" gives the sound [ɛ] as in the word "père" (father) [pɛrʁ] ù "u accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: à, e and ù. à "a accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: à, e and u. à "a accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: a modifierence in pronunciation between "la" accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: à "a accent grave is generally found on 4 vowels: a modifierence in pronunciation between "la" accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: a modifierence in pronunciation between "la" accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: a modifierence in pronunciation between "la" accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: a modifierence in pronunciation between "la" accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: a modifierence in pronunciation between "la" accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: a modifierence in pronunciation between "la" accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: a modifierence is generally found on 3 vowels: a modifierence in pronunciation between "la" accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: a modifierence in pronunciation between "la" accent grave is generally found on 3 vowels: a modifierence is generally found pronunciation between "ou" and "où". Pronunciation: [ak.sa.sik.k5.fleks] The accent circonflexe" gives the sound [a] as in the word "pâte" [pat]. We tend to pronounce the sound [a] as in the word "pâte" [pat]. We tend to pronounce the sound [a] as in the word "pâte" [pat]. We tend to pronounce the sound [a] as in the word "pâte" [pat]. We tend to pronounce the sound [a] as in the word "pâte" [pat]. in the word "tête" (head) [tet]. î "i accent circonflexe" gives the sound [i] as in the word "île" (island) [il]. The accent tends to disappear and we find more and in the imperfect subjunctive (example: nous fimes, vous vîtes, bien qu'elle prétendît ..)ô "o accent circonflexe" gives the sound [o] as in the word "côte" (coast) [kot]. û "u accent circonflexe" gives the sound [i] as in the word "mais" (maize) [mys]. Pronunciation: [tse.ma]. Tréma concerns mainly 3 vowels: ï, ü and ë. ï "i tréma" gives the sound [i] as in the word "mais" (maize) [mys]. [ma.is] and "mais" [mɛ]. In the word "mais", you have to linked 2 vowels and make what is called a hiatus. ü "u tréma" gives the sound [ɛ] as in the word "noël" (christmas) [no.ɛl]. This sign indicates that the e must be pronounced. 5. Apostrophe Pronunciation: [a.pos.twof] It is used before a vowel and after certain words. For example, after the following words: le, de, se, ce, que. t L' "l apostrophe" as in "s'est" [se]. Pronunciation [se.dij] We only use the "cédille" with the letter C. ç "c cedille" always gives the sound [s] as in the word "reçu" (received) [xe.sy] This blog has provided a foundation for understanding and pronouncing French accents. However, mastering French pronunciation extends beyond theoretical knowledge; it requires practice and expert input. Our course and private lessons are tailored to bridge this gap. They offer comprehensive tutorials and exercises that your learning is targeted and effective. To further develop your proficiency in French accent, consider subscribing to our course or booking a private live call. Mylene RaadLanguage Coach, Expert in French accent marks are stylish and distinctive pieces of punctuation, and they serve a functional purpose. For example, the accent aigu tells you to pronounce the last letter of the word, while the accent grave signals that you shouldn't. In this quick guide, I'll also give a few examples to help you understand when and how to use them, elevating your French from passable to parfait. Whether you're planning a trip to Paris or are brushing up on your French, this quick guide will get you where you need to be c - la cédille (the cercumflex)à/ê/î/ô/û - l'accent aigu (the acute accent)ë/i/ô/û - l'accent grave (the grave accent)ë/i/ô/û - l or "bet." The aigu accent (') points to the right and upward, only appearing on top of the letter e. The French pronunciation is not part of the standard pronunciations for the letter "e". È denotes the pronunciation /ɛ/ like "blessed" or "bet." This pronunciation . The French alphabet also uses twenty-six letters. But the language requires diacritical marks to change the sound of the letter. You'll see these used often with French greetings and salutations, too. French people also believe that a missing accent is a past participle form, and the latter is a second-person imperative form of parler. It's also the third-person singular active indicative form. Some also believe that you should not put accent marks on capital letters because they're unnecessary. But it's all up to you. French mobile devices and computers use a different keyboard layout, which is the AZERTY. It has many differences from the OWERTY keyboard shortcuts for French Accents, depending on your computer type. Some people download a French keyboard and enable the device on their keyboard setting. But it's easier to use the international keyboard if you're switching between French and English. Add the United States keyboard, and you're done. Here are the keyboard combinations for each French accent. Cédilla shortcut: Shift + 6 + vowelL'accent Grave Shortcut: Shift + 6 codes. Press the "alt" key, then add the character code. Character Code LowercaseCode UppercaseCode UppercaseCode + 0199Alt + 0236Alt + + 0239Alt + 0207üAlt + 0252Alt + 0252Alt + 0252Alt + 0220You can also find a list of accent sin the symbols section. However, this alternative method isn't convenient for frequent use. Here's how to type different kinds of accent marks on your Mac:Cédilla shortcut: Option + I then vowelL'accent Grave Shortcut: Option + CL'accent Grave Shortcut: Option + CL'accent Aigu Shortcut: Option + I then vowelL'accent Grave Shortcut: Option + CL'accent Aigu Shortcut: Option + CL'accent Grave Shortcut: Option + C (next to Shift) + vowel.Le Trema Shortcut: Option + U + vowel.You can also type special characters by holding down the letter key. For example, if you hold the regular letter key. For example, if you hold the regular letter key. For example, if you hold the regular letter key. For example, if you hold the regular letter key. For example, if you hold the regular letter key. keyboard menu to change the settings anymore. Just press and hold the letter you want to type, and the characters will show up. French uses several accent marks to guide pronunciation. These are the most common ones. In French uses several accent marks to guide pronunciation. meaning boy)français (frahn-say, meaning the French language) Garçon is the most common word with a cedilla. And while français is another example, France does not need a cedilla. That's because the letter c comes before e. English cognates like façade are also an example of a cedilla. You'll find it in Portuguese and other languages too. La cédille's role is to produce the soft's before the vowels e, i, u, o, and a. It can also be used before the consonant y. It also makes the hard k sound in front of u, o, and a. The French language employs the cedilla in verb tenses to make the sound in infinitive forms. For instance, infinitives ending in -cer use the accent mark in the first-person plural (nous) forms-for example:nous pronounce) nous menacons (we threaten) They will continue to make this sound in their conjugations and participles. And their original spelling will change accordingly. Recu is the past participles of the cedilla. The aigu accent symbol points to the right and upward like an apostrophe or quotation marks. Only appearing above the letter e, it changes the letter's pronunciation to ay-for example, médecin (may-deh-sehn, meaning doctor), étouffer, (ay-too-fay, meaning to stifle), marché (mar-shay, meaning market). The aigua accent gives the same sound as the English word hay. The familiar accent mark only appears above the letter e to produce effects on pronunciation. Without an accent, you can pronounce e in many ways. But é is always pronounced with the same sound. There's a problem with following the sound in the word hay. French language speakers will automatically know your native language is English. It's a common issue among private students taking French language courses. Say the words hay, way, and say slowly. As you voice out the last parts of the word, your tongue moves because of double vowels. É is the first consecutive vowel sound producing the ay diphthong. That means it's not the a sound per se, but the eh sound. One common English word that uses the aigu is cafe. But English speakers usually don't use the accent mark in modern spelling anymore. The grave accent points to the left and upward or points down from the left. It provides accents for vowels, but it only alters pronunciation when over the letter e. While, depending on the context, unaccented e's may be pronounced in several different ways. E's with grave accents are always pronounced in several different ways. E's with grave accents are always pronounced end of an adjective to mark the feminine. For instance, while complet is the masculine, complète is the feminine form. L'accent grave also appears on top of the French vowels a and u. Its primary use is to distinguish between two words with different meanings but exact spelling, such as ou and où. Use it in adverbs and other words ending in es. Remember that the plural indefinite article des should not include a l'accent grave, along with demonstrative and possessive adjectives. Dès and des are used with a to differentiate between the third-person active indicative form of avoir and à. You can also use it to distinguish between the third-person active indicative form of avoir and a second character should be pointing down. The circonflexe looks like a little pointed hat over vowels. It doesn't change pronunciation, but it must be included in written French.forêt (for-ay, meaning forest)hôtel (owe-tel, meaning forest)hôtel (owe-tel, meaning forest)hôtel (owe-tel, meaning forest)hôtel (for-ay, meaning pronunciation. what is its purpose?First. there are cases where the beloved circonflexe shows the pronunciation of the vowel it's over. Â becomes ah, and ê turns into eh. Another reason behind circumflex's importance is in the word forêt or forest. Both French and English words have the same root. But the French word eventually had a silent s, which led to spelling changes. The circumflex is like a "tribute" to the missing letter in question, s.It's like the use of contractions in the English letter. We type don't instead of do not to remove the extra letters. You can also be an adjective that refers to sour. Sûr is defined as certain. Le circonflexe is also present in inflected form like sûre. The tréma looks like two dots above a letter. It's usually placed above the second of two consecutive vowels are to be pronounced separately. Jamaïque (jam-eh-eek, meaning Jamaica) coïncidence) The trema accent he same thing. The accent mark simply teaches you to pronounce the consecutive vowel sounds, like in noël. The feminine form of adjectives ending in gu is gue. The trema accent reminds you to pronounce the last u sound. BicycletteCommencer, commnceConcevoirEffacerFianceBesacanconFaconHamecon Glacon Merci ProvencalattacheAlle CanapéclicheEntréeFianceIde Kafé KomitéPassé Touché Città PremièreScène Gérer Lever Mosè RépéterDonnerMarcher Virtù AncêtreAoûtDégoûtantforêtGâteauRôtirL'hôpital Vêtementl'hôteprêtre AmbiguïtéCapharnaümCaraïbesCoïncidence JamaïgueMichaëlNaïveNoëlmosaïgueEvervone was surprised when the French education minister announced a change in French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the French language reform by the Académie française in the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the fall of 2016. The reform has the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of simplifying some aspects of the fall of 2016. The reform has the goal of sinterval aspects of t are also changes regarding the French accent marks. Événement (event) is now spelled as évènement since that is the proper pronunciation. Another accent rule is the suppressing of the circumflex accent on the i and u. Many were against this reform, especially textbook publishers. That's why nothing might change will never be compulsory anyway. The French use the same alphabet as English, but one difference is the use of French accent marks. These symbols are an essential component in spelling which French language learners should know. Note that accent marks are a matter of spelling which French language learners should know. Note that accent marks are a matter of spelling which French language learners should know. like this, check out our breakdown of French numbers. I spent last winter in France and was astounded by many English speakers' lack of knowledge of the French accents as essential for reading and pronouncing French words correctly. In a nutshell, the names of the French accents are: the l'accent aigu (é), l'accent grave (è), le circonflexe (ê), l'accent tréma (ë) and la cédille (ç). I was chatting with another American on a bus to the French ski mountain of Flégère (part of Chamonix). As we were chatting, it became very clear to me that he was struggling to pronounce the name of the ski area because he didn't know how to read the accents over the -e's. The aim of this post is to demystify the French accents and help you better pronounce the names of places and things on your next trip to France. By the way, future down the page you'll learn the pronunciation of "Flégère"! In short, here are the French accent tréma [ë, ï, ü] Cedilla cédille [c] In this next section we'll look at each accent mark and its effect on reading and pronunciation. The acute accent are a pronunciation. The acute accent are a pronunciation are pronunciation. The acute accent are a pronunciation are pronunciation are pronunciation. école school Past participles of regular -er verbs also end in accent ajque accent appearing over an -e, accent appears over the following letters: -è, -à, -è and -ù. When appearing over an -e, accent appears over the following letters: -è, -à, -è and -ù. accent aigu and accent grave. In these cases, follow the reading rules I just described: é sounds like ay as in play and and è sounds like ay as in play and and è sounds like the -e in get. je préfère I prefer je célèbre I celebrate Flégère The accent grave appearing over the letters -a and -u is used to distinguish homonyms (two words the same spelling and different meanings. The presence of these accents does not change the pronunciation. là there vs. la the (feminine) à to or at vs. a he/she has où where vs. ou or The circonflexe appears over the letter -s in old French and no effect on pronunciation. l'île island la forêt forest les pâtes pasta When circonflexe appears over an -ô, the -o sounds like on as in oh my gosh. The phonetic symbol is [o]. I'hôtel hotel le côté side tôt early Cironflexe is also used to distinguish between homonyms. sûr certain, sure vs. tache stain dû past participle of devoir (must, have to) vs. du some or contraction of de + le mûr ripe vs. mur wall For years there's been talk of eliminating the circumflex from written French. This

BBC article explores this issue. Of all the accent marks, tréma is the least common. It appears over the letters -i and -ë. When two vowels appear next to each other and one of them has a tréma, both two vowels get pronounced: "noh-el". Is this a coïncidence (pronounced: coh-incidence)? I think not. Noël Christmas naïf/naïve naive mais corn Thaïlande Thailand The cedilla (cédille) is the mark under the letter -c. It looks like this: -Ç -ç. The function of the cedilla is to make the letter -c. It looks like this: -Q -q. The function of the cedilla français would sound like sa va. Without the cedilla it would sound like sa va. Without the cedilla it would sound like sa va. Without the cedilla français would sound like frankay. ça va How's it going français French Françoise (woman's name) If you're trying to figure out how to type the French accents but can't seem to do it, one option is simply to copy-paste. Below are all the combinations of letters and accents you'll need. French Liaison French Liaison French Disorder to compare the set of the cedilla is to make the letters and accents you'll need. French Liaison French Liaison French Disorder to pronounce the set of the cedilla is to make the set of the cedilla is to make the set of the cedilla is to make the set of the cedilla français would sound like set of the cedilla français would sound like français would sound like français French Françoise (woman's name) If you're trying to figure out how to type the French accents you'll need. French to do it, one option is simply to copy-paste. Below are all the combinations of letters and accents you'll need. French Liaison French Disorder to do it, one option is simply to copy-paste. Below are all the combinations of letters and accents you'll need. French Liaison French Disorder to do it, one option is simply to copy-paste. Below are all the combinations of letters and accents you'll need. French Liaison French Disorder to do it, one option is simply to copy-paste. Below are all the combinations of letters and ac