## L'alphabet français

<b>a</b>	b	<b>C</b>	d	e	<b>f</b>	g
ah	beh	seh	deh	uh	eff	zheh
h	<b>i</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>l</b>	m	n
ahsh	ee	zhee	kah	ell	em	en
O	<b>p</b>	q	<b>Г</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>t</b>	U
oh	peh	koo	air	ess	teh	ooh
	<b>V</b> veh	W doo- blah- veh	<b>X</b> eeks	<b>y</b> ee-grek	<b>Z</b> zed	

Diacritics (accent marks)			Les signes diacritiques	The tilde is used in French words		
	acute accent	é	l'accent aigu	<ul> <li>of Spanish origin, such as piñata,</li> <li>much like it is in English.</li> </ul>		
	grave accent	è	l'accent grave	The cedilla is used exclusively with the letter $c$ , like in the city name $Besançon$ . Although this letter is treated simply as a $c$ with a cedilla accent mark, it actually evolved from the ancient Visigothic letter for $c$ .		
	circumflex accent	ê	l'accent circonflexe			
	umlaut	ë	le tréma			
	cedilla	ç	la cédille			
	tilde	ñ	le tilde			
				$\mathcal{O}$		

## Ligatures (Les ligatures)

æ | e dans l'a æ | e dans l'o A ligature has its own unique sound, and should not be seen as a shorthand way of writing the two letters it contains (although this is how words containing ligatures are alphabetized). Look to each word containing a ligature to determine how the ligature is pronounced in the word (such as sœur).