

Les accents (ले ज़ाकसों)

1. Aigu accent - é

- Rules - comes only e
- When there is an Alternate vowel to e
- Changes sound from e(अ) to é(ए)

Ex- éléphant (ऐलेफ़ौ)

écoutez (एकुते)

Élève (एलैव)

2. Grave accent

- Rules - comes on a ,e and u like à,è,ù
- For 'e' only the sound is changed to (ऐ), there is no change in the meaning .

For ex - père (पैर)

Mère (मैर)

Frère (फरैर)

E(अ) É(ए) È(ऐ)

For a , u

Only the meaning is changed but there is no change in the sound .

For ex - la (ला) - the là(ला) - there

Ou (ऊ) - or où(ऊ) - where

A(आ) - has/have à(आ)- to ,at ,in

3. Cédille accent ç

Rule -In the entire french language the sound of c is taken as (क) but only in 2 cases it is (स) when c is followed by E or I or when there is an accent under it ..

For ex - Garçon (गासों)

Ça va (सा वा)

Commencer (कौमौस)

Comment (कोमो)

Ce (स)

Cette (सैत)

Ces (से)

4. Circonflexe accent â,ê,î,ô,û .

Rule - it is when placed on a vowel , it shows that the retro word from where it has been taken ,has a " s " alphabet preceding that vowel.

For ex - être - estre

Hôtel- hostel

Hôpital- hospital

Fôret- forest

5. Tréma- ë,ï,ü

Rule - we put this accent only to give a sign that when two vowels are together and we need to speak both of them differently.

Ex - Noël (नोएल)

Aïeul (आईल)

Mais (मेइस)

6. Hyphen -

Used simply to connect the words .

Ex - quatre - vingt

7. Apostrophe- * ' *

Used to show the omission of a voyelle.

Ex - je - j'

Ne - n'

Qui- qu'

Se - s'