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The role of these spelling symbols is not similar to the Bosnian language, i.e. the role of the Bosnian language. they do not note the accent of the word. Akut (accent aigu) can be found only on the letter e: repte, parla, this. This e has a closed e. - Gravis (accent grave) is also found on e letter: m're, l're, r'gle. Only in a few cases this accent is used to distinguish words that are equally expressed, and their meaning is the same: a - a - a la - la - la y - oh this accent is written above the letter and some words, such as deja, dea, del, vual. Circonflexe placed above all vowels, except y: p'le, t'te, dene, diploma, s'r. The role of this accent is not simple: it has the meaning of the so-called black market. The last one was. It has an open meaning, has a closed value o. Above the other two letters are written when tradition requires it. Only in some listeners is used to distinguish words: cru (believed, thought) - cru (grew up) APOSTROF (APOSTROPHE) - (f) Apostrophe marked with a omitted letter at the end of the word. Usually the letter e is lowered, and very rarely a, and: l'ami (not: le ami) l'homme (a not: le homme) l'ecole (not: la 'cole) l'herbe (and not: la herbe) This lack of final letters (i.e. voices) is done before words beginning with a vowel or so-called flour. The lack of final letters (from voting) is called elnzija (Olycia), a word that is so abbreviated, we say it is elidovana (Elide). More often than not these short words are elitarian: ce, de, je, me, no, que, se, te. Letter (odn. voice) and elinud only in the compound si (if) before the pronoun il, ils: s'il vient (if it comes) s'ils viennent (if they come) SEDIJA (C'DILLE) Sedium (la c'dille) sign in the form of a small twisted c. It is placed only under the letter C and shows that the letter reads seed letter C in this position (i.e. before a, o, u) will have a voice value K. SPONA (TRAIT D'UNION) This spelling symbol (-) is very often used in French spelling. This shows that two or more words form a unique whole, i.e. one term: le grand-p're (grandfather) l'arc-en-ciel (rainbow) Sponom is often bound by other words, which should not mean just one word. Most often the verb is associated with a personal prod by: Parlez-vous? A-t-il? TREMA (TREMA) Trema () demonstrates the independence of the letter over which it stands i.e. to separate it from the previous letter or indicate that the previous letter should be considered separately. So in the examples: mai, naif, khair letters - must be uttered as well. Otherwise, if it were not for this sign, the set would be pronounced as an open e. Here are examples from which you will see that the fright (the sign of separation) refers to the independence of the letter: aigua, the sig in the above examples the letter e is not pronounced, but the fright shows that the letter should be pronounced separately, i.e. as (u), and not as a gu, which is usually read as a spelling. AI read: VRAI, MAI, LAIT, MAISON 2. Oi read ua: SOIR, VOIL, TROIS, MOI 3. (E) I'm not an example, au read: BEAU, CADEAU, FAUX, AUSSI 4. Ou READ: NOUS, JOURNAL, COURS, POUR 5. U points to the interloper between you and me - as if we want to pronounce , so let's say: SALUT, PUBLIC, EXCUSE, MUR. (Difference: rue/roue; tu/tout; vue/vous; s'r/sourd; pur/pour) 6. Read with an accent, before the double consonant, in front of two or more consonants: FETE, MER, STE; LEADS, MODESTY. E without an accent at the end of the word and between the two consonants is not pronounced: PETIT, MAINTENANT, FORTE 7. Ch read: CHAT, CHIEN, CHER, DIMANCHE 8. Gn read: MONTAGNE, CAMPAGNE, MIGNON 9. Ph read: PHOTO, PHRASE, FRANCOPHONE 10. Kwei read: KWI, KUATRE, KEL, MUSIC 11. Read: JANVIER, JOLI, DEA, JOUJOU 12. H don't read - this is a letter that does not indicate one vote: H'PITAL, H'TTEL, HOMME 13. From between vowels read: ROSA, CHOSE, PAUSE. Double beads with reading: AUSSI, CLASSE, POSSIBLE. (Difference: dessert/dessert; poison/poison; cousin/coussin.) 14. En, em before consonants read with nasal N: ENFANT, ENSEMBLE, TEMPS En read from nasal N in the following words: CHIEN, RIEN, BIEN; (IL) VIENT; Hey, Tiens! The real extension in the 3rd plural of the person (-ENT) is not pronounced! 15. B, I'm at the end of the word and before consonants read with nasal N: MATIN, PRINCE; IT'S JUST, IT'S IMPOSSIBLE. Read in front of the vowel: IMITER, IMMOBILE, INUTILE. 16. (O) EU is a voice between O and E: lips rounded, as for O, and E pronounced: W. Say long in words: S'UR, SEOUL, JEUNE, JEUDI. Say it briefly in words: DEUX, JEU, PEU, MIEUX. 17. IL read yo: FAMILLE, FILLE, PAPILLON. Exception: It's bad to read il in MILLE, VILLE, 18. Ail (l) read: TRAVAIL, D'TAIL, M'D. AILLE. 19. Ei read: NEIGE, TREIZE, SEIZE, PEINE. See also French Downloaded from FRENCH GRAMMAR Price: 4.70 euros Discount: 4.23 euros This grammar i idling for those who want to learn to use French in modern French properly. The explanations were given in French with a parallel translation into Serbian. The way it is written makes it easy to nag both beginners and those who want to improve their knowledge. Readers' Comments - Leave a comment from the same genre: Readers who have read this book read: An additional 10% discount on 3 or more items in the basket More information is a brand new author of French grammar, which includes all the general phenomenon of grammar in pre-graphics. Do you want to express yourself correctly, it is not enough that you mestood different grammar teachings, you should use them when building specific sentences? So we minimized the general interpretations, but we sought to illustrate the grammatical rules with many examples that we carefully selected from newspapers or reliable sources on the Internet to truly reflect the current look of the French language. Working on this grammar, we used not only modern manuals, but also our own experience of teaching French. The rules are accompanied by practical information that can be useful for better understanding of grammatical phenomena and their correct use. We pay special attention to phenomena that are very different from the Serbian language and which present such the greatest problems for Serbian students. So, for example, if you want to use we are only talking about an in-use pass just in short lines, but we have paid a lot of attention to the rules of use of members, the difference in the use of imparfait and pass' compos' and time styling, etc. We believe that our grammar will be appreciated by both beginners and more advanced students, as well as teachers who want to always have all the important information about French grammar at hand. Customer care is at the heart of our business. No matter what questions you have, we will always help you. We are trying to create this free page flawlessly in 18 languages. If you find an error, just click on the symbol and correct the text... And we'll give you something. For more than 15 years, we have been helping people learn languages. You will wonder how soon you will learn French with Uncle Linguashop. 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