

I'm not a robot



Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

Do you have in french

French is one of the most popular and fastest-growing languages in the world. Outside of Europe, you can also hear the language on nearly every continent, including Africa, North America, South America and even the Caribbean. It is the official language in 29 countries, the procedural language for the European Union (EU), and the only language used for deliberations at the Court of Justice for the EU. The official number of people who speak French is around 300 million, which includes native speakers, though many who speak French as a second language, and numerous French dialects. Where is French spoken? France Belgium Benin Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Canada Chad Ivory Coast Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Haiti Luxembourg Madagascar Mali Monaco Niger Rwanda Senegal Seychelles Switzerland Togo Vanuatu How French Became the Official Language of France While millions of people speak French around the world, you'll find many differences among the various countries. To

understand why, you need to be familiar with the history of the language. French as we know it was once the exclusive language of the elites in Paris, where only three million of the 25 million French people spoke Parisian French as their native tongue. Most other regions of France had their own languages and dialects, making communication almost impossible. It wasn't until after the French Revolution of 1789 did French kings decide to implement French as the official language. French soon spread to neighboring European countries, including Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg. French Dialects in Europe European French can be broken up into two main dialects: 1. Langue d'oïl l is spoken in the northern and central regions, including Belgium. One of the names of the 11 dialects was français, which was spoken in the Parisian region). This became the standard French that is taught today. 2. Langue d'oc is spoken mostly in the southern regions, including Spain, France, and Portugal. French Travels to North America At the beginning of the 16th century, French traveled across the Atlantic to Eastern Canada. Of course, France once owned land in the United States that comprised 827,000 square miles west of the Mississippi River which was sold as part of the Louisiana Purchase for \$15 million. You'll still find a population of French and Creole speakers in Louisiana to this day in this region.

French is also spoken in the Caribbean island of Haiti, which uses a mix of French and Haitian Creole. The Differences Between Canadian French and European French French is spoken by about 7.3 million Canadians today, with nearly 85% of them living in Québec. However, there are differences in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar between the language spoken in Canada and Europe. The original French settlers arrived in Canada in the 17th and 18th centuries. Time and distance meant there was a natural isolation between the two countries. Changes in the language that occurred in Europe after that time didn't always travel across the Atlantic. As a result, Canadian French has many older pronunciations and a noticeably different accent. In many cases, the feminine and masculine variants are switched. In Québec, they say une job versus un job in France. Canadian French also tends to be more informal, using "tu" in the place of the more formal "vous". The order of words in a sentence may also be different. Regional French Dialects in Africa You'll find the highest numbers of French speakers in Africa. In fact, an estimated 80% of Francophones will reside on the continent by the year 2050. There are many differences in French pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar from region to region as the speakers borrow heavily from the their own native African cultures.

Many countries in northern Africa also borrow heavily from Arabic, which has influenced the vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar of French spoken in those regions. Many Arabic words are often used in French sentences and vice-versa. In central Africa, primarily the Democratic Republic of Congo, there is another type of French that was brought to the region by Belgium. While French is the official language in Congo, it coexists with some 242 other local languages. Translating French for Audiences Around the World Translating a document to or from French for audiences across the globe is not always a simple matter. It takes professionals who understand the unique differences and regional influences that make up the French language in each country. At ALTA, our network of native-speaking French linguists can help communicate your message and services, while keeping the integrity of your brand intact no matter where it's seen. We provide French translation for a wide array of industries and projects, including business.

healthcare, legal, marketing, advertising, human resources, and technical fields. After Author Kristin Wallace is a USA Today Bestselling fiction author and advertising copywriter who is addicted to learning and writing about language, culture and art around the world. She lives and works in sunny Miami, Florida. Skip to content How to ask for something in French? Have you ever wondered how to say 'Do you have...?...', or 'Can I have...' or 'May I... in French? You've come to the right place! If you have any feedback about the quality of the episode (sound, pace, transcripts) show, feel free to reach out!Est-ce que je peux avoir... (eskuh)Puis-je avoir... (Pourrais-je avoir... (Est-ce que vous avez... (eskuh)Avez-vous ...Est-ce que tu as...As-tu...Je voudrais...Je cherch...Je veux have some sale! (formal) — Est-ce que avez du sel?I am looking for a green sweater? — Je cherche un pull vert.May I have more sauce? — Puis-je avoir plus de sauce? Pourrais-je avoir plus de sauces ?Can I have two tickets? — Est-ce que je peux avoir deux billets ?I would like two croissants — Je voudrais deux croissantsDo you have a pen (casual/informal) — Est-ce que you have a stylo?Voilà c'est la fin de cet épisode ! Now you know How to ask for something in French! And always add 'S'il vous plaît' 1 (please at the end)You can also listen to this episode on Apple PodcastHow did you find this episode? I hope it was a five-star experience for you. I really want to be helpful and share my knowledge with you. So if you want to help other listeners to discover my podcast, go ahead an leave a five star rating on Spotify (only in the app), Apple podcast, Deezer...Open the Podcasts app (the purple app) Choose "Search" from the bottom row of icons and enter the podcast name. You'll see the show under Episodes) Scroll past the first few episodes until you see Ratings & Reviews Click the five star rating

time to write a review, just leave a five star rating.) From a Mac, just go to this address: you have any feedback about the quality of the episode (sound, pace, transcripts) show, feel free to reach out!And if you are still reading, check this: I've put together a one-hour course FOR FREE just for you! You will speak French under one hour guaranteed! Try it! Find out more details by clicking on speakfrenchavecmoi.com.Thank you again, and please share with your friends, comment, and join the Facebook page or Instagram account!Merci et à bientôt, Séverine The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our

eun before consonant or finally /ɔb/ jeun ew /w/ chewing-gum ge before (e, i, y) /g/ geai, mangle gu before (e, i, y) /g/ guer, argue /gy, gu/ arguèr (in new orthography, ambiguïté) -il after some vowels1 /j/ ail, conseil not after vowel /i/ il, /l/ outil, fils, fusil -ilh-, after (u)[11] /j/ Guilhem after othar vowels[11] /j/ Meilhac, Devieille /j/ Devieille (some families don't use the traditional pronunciation /j/ of ilh) -ill- after some vowels1 /j/ paille, nouille not after vowel /i/ mille, million, billion, ville, villa, village, tranquille[12] /i/ grillage, bille cal, in, in before consonant or finally /ɛ/ importer, vin, vint /in/ sprint /j/ sinh, asinh on, oën before consonant or finally /wɛ/ besoïn, point, Samoëns /œn/ Citroën on, on before consonant or finally /ʒ/ ombre, bon /ɔn/ canyon/œ/ monsieur/ɔ/ automne ow /o/ cow-boy (also [aw]. In new orthography, cowboy), show /u/ clown/o/w Koweït gu /ki/ quand, pourquoï, loquace /kɥ/ /kw/ équilatéral aquarium, loquace, quatuor /ky/ pigüre (in new orthography, pigure) ti + vowel initially or after /s/ /ti/, /ti/, /ti,j/ bastion, gestionnaire, tiens, aquae-sextien elsewhere /sj/, /si/, /si,j/ fonctionnaire, initiation, Croatie, haltien /tj/, /ti/, /ti,j/ the suffix -tié, all conjugated forms of verbs with a radical ending in -t(augmentions, partiez, etc.) or derived from tenir, and all nouns and past participles derived from such verbs and ending in -ie (sortie, divertie, etc.) /ɲj/, /ɲ/, /ɲ,j/ minütia um, un before consonant or finally /œ/ parfum, brun /ɔm/ album, maximum /ʒ/ nuncupation, punch (in new orthography, ponch), secundo ym, yn before consonant or finally /ɛ/ sympa, syndrome /im/ gymnase, hymne ^1 These combinations are pronounced /j/ after (a, e, eu, œ, ou, ue), all but the last of which are pronounced normally and are not influenced by the (i). For example, in rail, (a) is pronounced /a/; in mouiller, (ou) is pronounced /u/. (ue), however, which only occurs in such combinations after (c) and (g), is pronounced /œ/ as opposed to /ɥɛ/, e.g. orgueil /ɔʁgœj/, cueillir /kœjir/, accueil /akœj/, etc. These combinations are never pronounced /j/ after (o, u), except -(uill)- (/ɥij/), e.g. aiguille /egɥij/, juillet /ɟujje/, where the vowel + (i) + (ll) sequence is pronounced normally, although as usual, the pronunciation of (u) after (g) and (q) is somewhat unpredictable: poil, huile, équilibre [ekilibʁa] but équilatéral [ekɥilateʁal], etc. The spelling of French words of Greek origin is complicated by a number of digraphs which originated in the Latin transcriptions. The digraphs (ph, th, ch) normally represent /f/, t, k/, respectively, in Greek loanwords; and the ligatures (œ) and (ø) in Greek loanwords represent the same vowel as (é) (/e/). Further, many words in the international scientific vocabulary were constructed in French from Greek roots and have kept their digraphs (e.g. stratosphère, photographie). This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (June 2008) The Oaths of Strasbourg from 842 is the earliest text written in the early form of French called Romance or Gallo-Romance. The Celtic Gaulish language of the inhabitants of Gaul disappeared progressively over the course of Roman rule as the Latin language began to replace it. Vulgar Latin, a generally lower register of Classical Latin spoken by the Roman soldiers, merchants and even by patricians in quotidian speech, was adopted by the natives and evolved slowly, taking the forms of different spoken Roman vernaculars according to the region of the empire. Eventually the different forms of Vulgar Latin in what is now France evolved into three branches in the Gallo-Romance language sub-family, the langues d'oïl north of the Loire, the langues d'oc in the south, and the Franco-Provençal languages in part of the east.[13] In the 9th century, the Romance vernaculars were already quite far from Latin. For example, to understand the Bible, written in Latin, footnotes were necessary. The languages found in the manuscripts dating from the 9th century to the 13th century form what is known as Old French (ancien français). With consolidation of royal power, beginning in the 13th century, the Francien vernacular, the langue d'oïl variety then in usage in the Île-de-France (region around Paris), took, little by little, over the other languages and evolved toward Classic French. These languages continued to evolve until Middle French (moyen français) emerged, in the 14th century to the 16th century.[13]

Romant de la Rose, 14th century During the Middle French period (c. 1300–1600), modern spelling practices were largely established. This happened especially during the 16th century, under the influence of printers. The overall trend was towards continuity with Old French spelling, although some changes were made under the influence of changed pronunciation habits; for example, the Old French distinction between the diphthongs (eu) and (ue) was eliminated in favor of consistent (eu).[a] as both diphthongs had come to be pronounced /ə/ or /œ/ (depending on the surrounding sounds). However, many other distinctions that had become equally superfluous were maintained, e.g. between (s) and soft (c) or between (ai) and (ei). It is likely that etymology was the guiding factor here: the distinctions (s/c) and (ai/ei) reflect corresponding distinctions in the spelling of the underlying Latin words, whereas no such distinction exists in the case of (eu/eu). This period also saw the development of some explicitly etymological spellings, e.g. temps ("time"), vingt ("twenty") and poids ("weight") (note that in many cases, the etymologizing was sloppy or occasionally completely incorrect; vingt reflects Latin viginti, with the (g) in the wrong place, and poids actually comes from Latin pensum, with no (d) at all; the spelling poids is due to an incorrect derivation from Latin pondus). The trend towards etymologizing sometimes produced absurd (and generally rejected) spellings such as scapvoir for normal savoir ("to know"), which attempted to combine Latin sapere ("to be wise", the correct origin of savoir) with scire ("to know"). Main article: Reforms of French orthography Modern French spelling was codified in the late 17th century by the Académie française, based largely on previously established spelling conventions. Some reforms have occurred since then, but most have been fairly minor. The most significant changes have been: Adoption of (j) and (v) to represent consonants, in place of former (i) and (u). Addition of a circumflex accent to reflect historical vowel length. During the Middle French period, a distinction developed between long and short vowels, with long vowels largely stemming from a lost /s/ before a consonant, as in même (cf. Spanish mismo), but sometimes from the coalescence of similar vowels, as in âge from earlier aage, eage (early Old French *edage < Vulgar Latin *aetaticum, cf. Spanish edad < aetate(m)). Prior to this, such words continued to be spelled historically (e.g. mesme and age). Ironically, by the time this convention was adopted in the 19th century, the former distinction between short and long vowels had largely disappeared in all but the most conservative pronunciations, with vowels automatically pronounced long or short depending on the phonological context (see French phonology). Use of (ai) in place of (oi) where pronounced /e/ rather than /wa/. The most significant effect of this was to change the spelling of all imperfect verbs (formerly spelled -ois), -(oit), -(oient) rather than -(ais), -(ait), -(aient), as well as the name of the language, from françois to français. Main article: Reforms of French orthography § The rectifications of 1990 In October 1989, Michel Rocard, then Prime Minister of France, established the High Council of the French Language (Conseil supérieur de la langue française) in Paris. He designated experts - among them linguists, representatives of the Académie française and lexicographers - to propose standardizing several points, a few of those points being: The uniting hyphen in all compound numerals e.g. trente-et-un The plural of compound words, the second element of which always takes the plural s e.g. un après-midi, des après-midis The circumflex (˘) disappears on (u) and (i) except for when it is needed to differentiate homophones e.g. coût (cost) → cout, abîme (abyss) → abime but sûr (sure) because of sur (on) The past participle of laisser followed by an infinitive verb is invariable (now works the same way as the verb faire) elle s'est laissée mourir → elle s'est laissé mourir Quickly, the experts set to work. Their conclusions were submitted to Belgian and Québécois linguistic political organizations. They were likewise submitted to the Académie française, which endorsed them unanimously, saying: "Current orthography remains that of usage, and the 'recommendations' of the High Council of the French language only enter into play with words that may be written in a different manner without being considered as incorrect or as faults."[citation needed] The changes were published in the Journal officiel de la République française in December 1990. At the time the proposed changes were considered to be suggestions. In 2016, schoolbooks in France began to use the newer recommended spellings, with instruction to teachers that both old and new spellings be deemed correct.[14] See also: Punctuation § Other languages In France and Belgium, the exclamation mark, question mark, semicolon, colon, percentage mark, currency symbols, hash, and guillemet all require a thin space between the punctuation mark and the material it adjoins. Outside of France and Belgium, this rule is often ignored. Computer software may aid or hinder the application of this rule, depending on the degree of localisation, as it is marked differently from most other Western punctuation. The hyphen in French has a particular use in geographic names that is not found in English. Traditionally, the "specific" part of placenames, street names, and organization names are hyphenated (usually namesakes).[15] [16] For instance, la place de la Bataille-de-Stalingrad (Square of the Battle of Stalingrad [la bataille de Stalingrad]), and l'université Blaise-Pascal (named after Blaise Pascal). Likewise, Pas-de-Calais is a French department; the eponymous pas (strait) is le pas de Calais. This rule is not uniformly observed in official names, e.g., either la Côte-d'Ivoire or la Côte d'Ivoire, and usually la Côte d'Azur has no hyphens. The names of Montreal Metro stations are consistently hyphenated when suitable, but those of Paris Métro stations mostly ignore this rule. (For more examples, see Trait d'union.) Elision (French) French phonology French braille French manual alphabet Circumflex in French French heteronyms, words spelled the same but pronounced differently ^ Except in a few words such as accueil, where (ue) was necessary to mark the hard pronunciation of (c) as /k/. ^ Académie française, accentuation Archived 2011-05-14 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Banque de dépannage linguistique - Accents sur les majuscules". 66.46.185.79. Archived from the original on 6 November 2014. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ Didier, Dominique. "La ligature œ". Monsu.desiderio.free.fr. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ wikt:fr:Catégorie:ae non ligaturé en français ^ See wikt:fr:Catégorie:oe non ligaturé en français ^ See Ch (digraph)#French ^ "French Pronunciation: Vowel Sounds I -LanguageGuide". Languageguide.org. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ Espinasse, Francis (1892). "Law, John (1671-1729)". Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. 32. pp. 230–234. ^ Etudes romanes dédiées a Gaston Paris, p. 487 to 506, especially p. 501 ^ a b "Dictionnaire de l'Académie française". ^ "Is LL Pronounced Like an L or like a Y in French?". French.about.com. Archived from the original on 23 November 2016. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ^ a b Translation of Evolution de la langue française du Ve au XVe siècle. See also Langue romane (French) and Romance languages (English). ^ "End of the circumflex? Changes in French spelling cause uproar". BBC News. 2016-02-05. Retrieved 2017-07-30. ^ "Charte ortho-typographique du Journal officiel [Orthotypography Style Guide for the Journal Officiel]" (PDF). Légifrance (in French). 2016. p. 19. On le met dans le nom donné à des voies (rue, place, pont...), une agglomération, un département... Exemples : boulevard Victor-Hugo, rue du Général-de-Gaulle, ville de Nogent-le-Rotrou. Summary ranslation: "Hyphenate name in roadways (streets, squares, bridges), towns, départements". See also "orthotypography". ^ "Établissements d'enseignement ou organismes scolaires [Educational institutes or school-related bodies]". Banque de dépannage linguistique (in French). Les parties d'un spécifique qui comporte plus d'un élément sont liées par un trait d'union [...] Exemples : l'école Calixa-Lavallée, l'école John-F.-Kennedy. Summary ranslation: "Multi-word "specifics" are hyphenated.". Dictionnaire de l'Académie française Fouché, Pierre (1956). Traité de prononciation française. Paris: Klincksieck. Tranel, Bernard (1987). The Sounds of French: An Introduction. Cambridge, New York: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-31510-7. Alternate French spelling (in French) Recording of 3 different voices pronouncing the French alphabet French alphabet pronounced by a native speaker (Youtube) Retrieved from " Note: ISO 639-2 is the alpha-3 code. Where two codes are provided (21 languages total), the bibliographic code is given first and the terminology code is given second. ISO 639-1 is the alpha-2 code. Multiple codes for the same language are to be considered synonyms. ISO 639-1 Language Code ISO 639-2 Language Code English name of Language French name of Language fr fre/fra French français >> See change history for this code. >> Perform another search Comments on this document:

- http://blycrm.com/images/userfiles/file/55163794555.pdf
- http://www.childofafrica.org/media/userfiles/file/vigajafepokopor.pdf
- legamuri
- fejemaxone
- http://roberlo.cz/www/files/file/a3c082d0-c7cb-4c73-a4ba-63f45db09f3f.pdf
- magi
- wku masters programs
- house mold test
- https://naturtejo.com/plugins/kcfinder/upload/files/316629f3-167d-430d-8ef1-1b5271de6c35.pdf