

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

FRENCH LYRIC DICTION WORKBOOK

A graded method of phonetic transcription that employs frequently occurring words from French art song literature

Fourth Edition

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S.T.M. Publishers
Nashville, TN

PREFACE

The *French Lyric Diction Workbook* was created from the lyrics of more than 1,200 art songs. Lyric words were organized in order of frequency of occurrence. The most frequently occurring words are short in length and appear in the enunciation exercises. Other commonly occurring lyric words are introduced in graded order and categorized according to French speech sounds as defined by the International Phonetic Alphabet. A study of articulatory phonetics is provided. It includes consonant and vowel charts for student application and definition of terms.

Consecutive units highlight specified sets of symbols by providing transcribed art songs, enunciation instructions, enunciation exercises, rules for transcription, group assignments, individually assigned word lists, and transcription and singing quizzes. Units progress in cumulative order culminating with exercises that allow students to transcribe and enunciate short phrases from French art song literature.

The fourth edition provides clarified enunciation instructions, newly edited English translations, and transcribed art songs and phrases that contain a frequent occurrence of the highlighted sounds. These enhancements allow the instructor to emphasize the sung application of accurate transcription.

Proficiency of memorized rules is assessed through in-class enunciation of assigned word lists. This course challenges students to become familiar with the many spellings of the French language and the corresponding IPA transcriptions. Additional space is provided for the entire class to fill in IPA symbols during individual evaluation.

This text would not be possible without the generous help of many individuals. I am grateful to be a part of the voice faculty at Vanderbilt's Blair School of Music. This gift has given me the opportunity to work with a number of fine young singers. Our diction students' input and their willingness to be the test group prior to publication is a vital part of the developmental process. Cecile Moreau is the French language and translation editor for this edition. Her hours of work in finalizing the text are much appreciated.

The *Lyric Diction Workbook Series* was created to make the lyric languages accessible to singers. Familiarity is gained as numerous words are encountered. The format makes grading easier for instructors. Accurate transcription and proficiency of memorized rules is assessed through in-class enunciation. The *French Lyric Diction Workbook* organizes the many rules of the French language and offers an incremental study using a basic lyric vocabulary.

Cheri Montgomery

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Introduction to Frequently Occurring Words from Art Song Lyrics	Terms	2
		Pronunciation guide	3
		Classification of symbols	6
		Application of rules	7
		Individual exercises	8
		Singing quiz	14
		Answer key	272
2	Closed front vowel [i] and the [j] glide	Listening assignment	16
		Enunciation exercises	17
		Rules for transcription	18
		Application of rules	19
		Individual exercises	20
		Singing quiz	26
		Answer key	273
3	Closed front vowel [e]	Listening assignment	28
		Enunciation exercises	29
		Rules for transcription	30
		Application of rules	31
		Individual exercises	32
		Singing quiz	38
		Answer key	275
4	Open front vowel [ɛ]	Listening assignment	40
		Enunciation exercises	41
		Rules for transcription	42
		Application of rules	43
		Individual exercises	44
		Singing quiz	50
		Answer key	277
5	Bright vowel [a]	Listening assignment	52
		Enunciation exercises	53
		Rules for transcription	54
		Application of rules	55
		Individual exercises	56
		Quiz: Units 1 – 5	62
		Answer key	280
6	Dark vowel [ɑ]	Listening assignment	64
		Enunciation exercises	65
		Rules for transcription	66
		Application of rules	67
		Individual exercises	68
		Singing quiz	74
		Answer key	283

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
7	Open back vowel [ɔ], consonants	Listening assignment	76
		Enunciation exercises	77
		Rules for transcription	78
		Application of rules	80
		Individual exercises	81
		Answer key	285
8	Closed back vowel [o]	Listening assignment	88
		Enunciation exercises	89
		Rules for transcription	90
		Application of rules	91
		Individual exercises	92
		Singing quiz	98
		Answer key	288
9	Closed back vowel [u]	Listening assignment	100
		Enunciation exercises	101
		Rules for transcription	102
		Application of rules	102
		Individual exercises	103
		Singing quiz	109
		Review: Units 2 – 9	110
		Quiz: Units 2 – 9	116
Answer key	290		
10	Closed mixed vowel [y]	Listening assignment	118
		Enunciation exercises	119
		Rules for transcription	120
		Application of rules	120
		Individual exercises	121
		Answer key	298
11	Closed mixed vowel [ø]	Listening assignment	128
		Enunciation exercises	129
		Rules for transcription	130
		Application of rules	131
		Individual exercises	132
		Singing quiz	138
		Answer key	301
12	Open mixed vowel [œ]	Listening assignment	140
		Enunciation exercises	141
		Rules for transcription	142
		Application of rules	143
		Individual exercises	144
		Quiz: Units 2 – 12	150
		Answer key	303

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
13	Schwa [ə]	Listening assignment	152
		Enunciation exercises	153
		Rules for transcription	154
		Application of rules	155
		Individual exercises	156
		Singing quiz	162
		Answer key	308
14	Dark nasal vowel [ã]	Listening assignment	164
		Enunciation exercises	165
		Rules for transcription	166
		Application of rules	167
		Individual exercises	168
		Singing quiz	174
		Answer key	310
15	Closed back nasal vowel [õ]	Listening assignment	176
		Enunciation exercises	177
		Rules for transcription	178
		Application of rules	178
		Individual exercises	179
		Answer key	314
16	Open front nasal vowel [ẽ]	Listening assignment	186
		Enunciation exercises	187
		Rules for transcription	188
		Application of rules	189
		Individual exercises	190
		Singing quiz	196
		Answer key	317
17	Open mixed nasal vowel [œ̃]	Listening assignment	198
		Enunciation exercises	199
		Rules for transcription	200
		Application of rules	201
		Individual exercises	202
		Quiz: Units 13 – 17	208
		Answer key	321
18	Semiconsonants [j], [w] and [ɥ]	Listening assignment	210
		Enunciation exercises	211
		Rules for transcription	212
		Application of rules	213
		Individual exercises	214
		Singing quiz	220
		Answer key	325
19	Consonants	Listening assignment	222
		Enunciation exercises	223
		Rules for transcription	225
		Application of rules	226
		Individual exercises	227
		Answer key	328

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
20	Liaison and Elision	Listening assignment	234
		Rules for transcription	235
		Application of rules	236
		Individual exercises	237
		Answer key	332
21	Forbidden and Compulsory Liaison	Listening assignment	250
		Rules for transcription	251
		Application of rules	252
		Individual exercises	253
		Quiz: Units 2 – 21	265
		Answer key	335
	French Vowel Chart		268
	Summary of Rules		270
	Bibliography		346

UNIT 2:

Closed front [i] and the [j] glide

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Listening assignment	16
Enunciation exercises	17
Rules for transcription	18
Application of rules	19
Individual exercises	20
Singing quiz	26
Answer key	273

Art songs with a frequent occurrence of closed front [i] and the [j] glide

Provide English translations diagonally above the French text. See pages 384 and 444 of *Exploring Art Song Lyrics* by Jonathan Retzlaff and Cheri Montgomery (Oxford University Press, New York 2012).

Gabriel Fauré (1845-1924)

Arpège, op. 76 no. 2

Albert Victor Samain (1858–1900)

L'âme d'une flûte soupire
[lamə dynə flytə supirə]

Au fond du parc mélodieux;
[o fɔ̃ dy park melodiø]

Limpide est l'ombre où l'on respire
[lɛ̃pid ε lɔ̃br u lɔ̃ respirə]

Ton poème silencieux.
[tɔ̃ pœmə silãsio]

Nuit de langueur, nuit de mensonge,
[nuɪ də lɑ̃gœr nuɪ də mɑ̃sɔ̃ʒə]

Qui poses, d'un geste ondoyant,
[ki pozə dœ̃ zɛst ɔ̃dwajɑ̃]

Dans ta chevelure de songe
[dɑ̃ ta ʃœvɛlyrə də sɔ̃ʒə]

La lune, bijou d'Orient.
[la lynə biʒu dɔ̃riɑ̃]

Sylva, Sylvie et Sylvanire,
[silva silvi e silvanirə]

Belles au regard bleu changeant,
[belə o rəgar blø ʃɑ̃ʒɑ̃]

L'étoile aux fontaines se mire,
[letwal o fɔ̃tenə sə mirə]

Allez par les sentiers d'argent,
[ale par le sɑ̃tje darʒɑ̃]

Allez vite, l'heure est si brève,
[ale vitə lær ε si brɛvə]

Cueillir au jardin des aveux,
[kœ̃ʒir o zardɛ̃ dəz avø]

Les cœurs qui se meurent du rêve
[le kœr ki sə mœrə dy rɛvə]

De mourir parmi vos cheveux!
[də murir parmi vo ʃœvø]

Ernest Chausson (1855-1899)

Le colibri, op. 2 no. 7

Leconte de Lisle (1818–1894)

Le vert colibri, le roi des collines,
[lə vɛr kɔlibri lə rwa də kɔlinə]

Voyant la rosée et le soleil clair
[vwajɑ̃ la roze e lə sɔləj klɛr]

Luire dans son nid tissé d'herbes fines,
[lujrə dɑ̃ sɔ̃ ni tise dɛrbə finə]

Comme un frais rayon s'échappe dans l'air.
[kɔm œ̃ frɛ rɛjɔ̃ sɛʃapə dɑ̃ lɛr]

Il se hâte et vole aux sources voisines,
[il sə at e vɔl o sursə vwazinə]

Où les bambous font le bruit de la mer,
[u lə bɑ̃bu fɔ̃ lə bruj də la mɛr]

Où l'açoka rouge aux odeurs divines
[u lasɔka ruʒ oz ɔdœr divinə]

S'ouvre et porte au cœur un humide éclair.
[suvr e pɔrt o kœr œ̃n ymid eklɛr]

Vers la fleur dorée, il descend, se pose,
[vɛr la flœr dɔrɛ il desɑ̃ sə pozə]

Et boit tant d'amour dans la coupe rose,
[e bwa tɑ̃ damur dɑ̃ la kupə rozə]

Qu'il meurt, ne sachant s'il l'a pu tarir!
[kil mœr nə saʃɑ̃ sil la py tarir]

Sur ta lèvre pure, ô ma bien-aimée,
[syr ta lɛvrə pyrə o ma bjɛ̃n (e)mœə]

Telle aussi mon âme eut voulu mourir,
[tel osi mɔ̃n am y vuly murir]

Du premier baiser qui l'a parfumée.
[dy prɛmjɛ b(e)ze ki la parfymœə]

UNIT 2: Closed front [i] and the [j] glide

Guidelines for Enunciation

Front vowels

The term *front vowel* refers to tongue arch. Closed front [i] maintains the most forward arch of the tongue (the degree of fronting is almost as forward as an Italian *gli* formation). The tongue arch for [i] and [e] is virtually the same. Open front [ɛ] maintains a progressively taller space between the articulators. In speech, front vowels are enunciated with the lips spread. There is less resonance in the speaker's formation. The singer must learn to release the jaw and form front vowels with the tongue arch. Front vowels are also called tongue vowels.

Closed front [i]

Enunciation: Find the space of *ah*. The tongue tip touches the lower front teeth, the front of the tongue arches *far* forward, and the sides of the tongue contact the length of the upper molars (to the eye teeth). Raise the soft palate and direct vocalized tone toward the upper front teeth.

Warning: Form [i] with the arch of the tongue (*not* by spreading the lips). Do not replace [i] with [ɪ]. Avoid the medial placement of English [i]. Do not mask the brilliance of [i] by making it dark or covered. Avoid a nasalized tone. Maintain an unaltered vowel formation throughout vocalization. Do not weaken the clarity of [i] in unstressed syllables. Do not articulate a glottal stop before initial [i].

The [j] glide and the [ɥ] glide See enunciation instructions for semiconsonants on page 211.

Enunciate the following frequently occurring lyric words that contain [i]:

1. qui [ki]	(who, which)	bruit [brɥi]	(noise)	ville [vilə]	(city)
2. il [il]	(he, it)	voici [vwasi]	(here)	ami [ami]	(friend)
3. si [si]	(if)	y [i]	(there)	pris [pri]	(taken)
4. nuit [nɥi]	(night)	parmi [parmi]	(among)	ici [isi]	(here)
5. lui [lɥi]	(him)	dire [dirə]	(to say)	pitié [pitje]	(pity)
6. qu'il [kil]	(that he/it)	pays [pei]	(country)	mille [milə]	(thousand)
7. vie [vi]	(life)	brise [brizə]	(breeze)	filles [fijə]	(girls)
8. suis [sqi]	(am)	fil [fis]	(son)	lys [lis]	(lily)
9. dit [di]	(say)	vivre [vivrə]	(to live)	brille [brijə]	(shines)
10. ni [ni]	(nor)	depuis [dəpɥi]	(since)	soupir [supir]	(sigh)
11. puis [pɥi]	(then)	oui [wi]	(yes)	musique [myzikə]	(music)
12. triste [tristə]	(sad)	vite [vitə]	(fast)	ruisseau [rɥiso]	(brook)

RULES FOR TRANSCRIPTION

CLOSED FRONT VOWEL

[i̥]

*Single *i*, *y*, *î*: *triste* [tristə] *lys* [lis] *île* [ilə]
(except when nasalized)

In hiatus

Vowel + *ï*: *naïf* [naif]

Final *-ie*: *amie* [ami] *vie* [vi]

SEMICONSONANTS

[j]

Spelling *i*, *y*, *ï* + vowel: *ciel* [sjɛl] *yeux* [jø] *glaiëuls* [glajœl]
(Syllabified [j]: a *j* glide is pronounced as an [i] when set on a separate note)

[ɥi]

Spelling *u* + *i*: *nuit* [nɥi]

* A single vowel is one vowel that stands between consonants, an initial vowel followed by a consonant, or a final vowel preceded by a consonant: *dit*, *il*, *si*

CLASSWORK #2: Closed front [i] and the [j] glide

Indicate [i] or [j] within the IPA:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. aile (wing)
[ɛ_lə] | 10. luire (to shine)
[lɥ_rə] |
| 2. naïves (naive)
[na_və] | 11. violette (violet)
[v_ɔlɛtə] |
| 3. sentiers (paths)
[sɑ̃t_e] | 12. zéphyrs (zephyrs)
[zef_r] |
| 4. Lydie (Lydie)
[l_d_] | 13. paraît (appears)
[parɛ_] |
| 5. rois (kings)
[rwa_] | 14. mystérieuses (mysterious)
[m_stɛrjɔzə] |
| 6. chevalier (knight)
[ʃəval_e] | 15. choisie (chosen)
[ʃwaz_] |
| 7. hivers (winters)
[_vɛr] | 16. dormir (to sleep)
[dɔrm_r] |
| 8. fleuri (flowering)
[flœr_] | 17. vraiment (truly)
[vrɛ_mɑ̃] |
| 9. île (island)
[_lə] | |

WORKSHEET #2: Closed front [i] and the [j] glide

Indicate [i] or [j] within the IPA:

#1		#2	
ciel	(sky)	viens	(come)
[s_ɛl]		[v_ẽ]	
j'ai	(I have)	†haïr	(to hate)
[ʒe_]		['a_r]	
île	(island)	baiser	(to kiss)
[_lə]		[be_ze]	
puis	(then)	gîtes	(lodgings)
[pɥ_]		[ʒ_tə]	
pourquoi	(why)	voir	(to see)
[purkwa_]		[vwa_r]	
lyre	(lyre)	mis	(put)
[l_rə]		[m_]	
maître	(master)	tristesse	(sadness)
[mɛ_trə]		[tr_stɛsə]	
fidèle	(faithful)	naître	(to be born)
[f_dɛlə]		[nɛ_trə]	
amie	(friend)	mystère	(mystery)
[am_]		[m_stɛrə]	
immense	(immense)	maison	(house)
[_mmãsə]		[me_zõ]	
seize	(sixteen)	dieux	(gods)
[sɛ_zə]		[d_ø]	
l'espoir	(the hope)	tandis	(while)
[lɛspwa_r]		[tãd_]	
c'était	(it was)	folie	(madness)
[setɛ_]		[fɔl_]	
puissance	(power)	suivant	(following)
[pɥ_sãsə]		[sɥ_vã]	
syrix	(syrinx)	supplie	(begs)
[s_rɛks]		[sypl_]	
poésie	(poetry)	myrte	(myrtle)
[pœz_]		[m_rtə]	
naïf	(naive)	doit	(must)
[na_f]		[dwa_]	

WORKSHEET #2: Closed front [i] and the [j] glide

Indicate [i] or [j] within the IPA:

#11

pieds	(feet)
[p_e]	
haleine	(breath)
[alɛ_nə]	
gît	(lies)
[ʒ_]	
oiseau	(bird)
[wa_zo]	
neige	(snow)
[nɛ_ʒə]	
Thaïs	(Thaïs)
[ta_s]	
l'hiver	(the winter)
[l_vɛr]	
voiles	(veils)
[vwa_lə]	
adieux	(farewells)
[ad_ø]	
fruit	(flees)
[fɥ_]	
soupire	(sigh)
[sup_rə]	
puissant	(powerful)
[pɥ_sɑ̃]	
connaîtra	(will know)
[kɔnɛ_tra]	
cygne	(swan)
[s_ɲə]	
fleurie	(flowered)
[flœr_]	
génie	(genius)
[ʒɛn_]	
cyprès	(cypress)
[s_prɛ]	


#12

baisers	(kisses)
[be_ze]	
naïves	(naive)
[na_və]	
air	(air, appearances)
[ɛ_r]	
pied	(foot)
[p_e]	
sourit	(smiles)
[sur_]	
voile	(veil)
[vwa_lə]	
assîmes	(sat)
[as_mə]	
gloire	(glory)
[glwa_rə]	
coursier	(messenger)
[kurs_e]	
visage	(face)
[v_zazə]	
aujourd'hui	(today)
[ɔʒurdɥ_]	
chaînes	(chains)
[ʃɛ_nə]	
fui	(fled)
[fɥ_]	
hymne	(anthem)
[_mnə]	
affaiblie	(weakened)
[afebl_]	
myrtilles	(blueberries)
[m_rtijə]	
infinie	(infinite)
[ɛf_n_]	

Intone the following phrases that contain a frequent occurrence of [i]:


1. *Nuit d'étoiles* Banville/Debussy

sad lyre that sighs,
Triste lyre qui soupire,

 (suggested rhythm for exercise)
[tri - stə li - rə ki su - pi - rə]

2. *Dans un bois solitaire* Motte/Mozart

Says he, at Sylvie's feet,
dit-il, aux pieds de Sylvie,

 (suggested rhythm for exercise)
[dit il o pje də si - lvi - ə]

3. *Le spectre de la rose* (Les nuits d'été) Gautier/Berlioz

wrote: "Here lies a rose"
Écrivit: "Ci-gît une rose

 (suggested rhythm for exercise)
[e - kri - vi si ʒi(t) y-nə ro - zə]

4. *Quel galant!* (Cinq mélodies populaires Grecques) Calvocoressi/Ravel

Say, Lady Vassiliki?
Dis, dame Vassiliki?

 [di da - mə va - si - li - ki]

5. *Asie* (Shéhérazade) Tristan Klingsor/Ravel

Asia, Asia, Asia,
Asie, Asie, Asie,

 [a - zi a - zi a - zi]

6. *Arpège* Samain/Fauré

Sylva, Sylvie and Sylvanire,
Sylva, Sylvie et Sylvanire,

 [si - lva si - lvi e si - lva - ni - rə]

UNIT 13:

Schwa [ə]

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Listening assignment	152
Enunciation exercises	153
Rules for transcription	154
Application of rules	155
Individual exercises	156
Singing quiz	162
Answer key	308

Art songs with a frequent occurrence of schwa

Provide English translations diagonally above the French text. See pages 390 and 409 of *Exploring Art Song Lyrics* by Jonathan Retzlaff and Cheri Montgomery (Oxford University Press, New York 2012).

Claude Achille Debussy (1862–1918)

Ariettes Oubliées, Song Cycle

Paul Verlaine (1844–1896)

3. L'ombre des arbres

L'ombre des arbres dans la rivière embrumée

[lɔbrə dəz arbrə dɑ la rivjɛr œbrɥmɛə]

Meurt comme de la fumée,

[mœr kɔmɛ də la fyɛmɛə]

Tandis qu'en l'air, parmi les ramures réelles,

[tɑ̃di kɑ̃ lɛr pɑrmi lɛ ramyrɛ rɛɛlə]

Se plaignent les tourterelles.

[sɛ plɛ̃nɛ lɛ turtərələ]

Combien ô voyageur, ce paysage blême

[kɔ̃bjɛ̃ œ vwajɑʒœr sɛ peizɑʒɛ blɛmɛ]

Te mira blême toi-même,

[tɛ mira blɛmɛ twa mɛmɛ]

Et que tristes pleuraient dans les hautes feuillées,

[e kɑ̃ tristɛ plœrɛ̃ dɑ̃ lɛ otɑ̃ fœjɛlə]

Tes espérances noyées.

[tɛz ɛspɛrɑ̃sɛ̃ nɔwajɛ]

Claude Achille Debussy (1862–1918)

Proses lyriques, Song Cycle

2. De grève [də grɛv]

Sur la mer les crépuscules tombent,

[syr la mɛr lɛ krepyskylɛ tɔ̃bɑ̃]

Soie blanche effilée.

[swɑ blɑ̃ʃ ɛfɛlə]

Les vagues comme de petites folles

[lɛ vagɛ̃ kɔmɛ̃ də pətɪtɛ̃ fɔlə]

Jasent, petites filles sortant de l'école,

[ʒɑzɛ̃ pətɪtɛ̃ fijɛ̃ sɔrtɑ̃ dɛ lɛkɔlə]

Parmi les froufrous de leur robe,

[pɑrmi lɛ frufru dɛ lœr rɔbɛ]

Soie verte irisée!

[swɑ vɛrt ɪrizɛ]

Les nuages, graves voyageurs,

[lɛ nyɑʒɛ̃ gravɛ̃ vwajɑʒœr]

Se concertent sur le prochain orage,

[sɛ kɔ̃sɛrtɛ̃ syr lɛ prɔʃɛ̃n ɔrɑʒɛ̃]

Et c'est un fond vraiment trop grave

[e sɛt œ̃ fɔ̃ vrɛ̃mɑ̃ tro gravɛ̃]

À cette anglaise aquarelle.

[a sɛt œ̃glɛz akwɛrɛlə]

Les vagues, les petites vagues,

[lɛ vagɛ̃ lɛ pətɪtɛ̃ vagɛ̃]

Ne savent plus où se mettre,

[nɛ savɛ̃ plyz u sɛ mɛtrɛ̃]

Car voici la méchante averse,

[kar vwasi la mɛʃɑ̃t ɛvɛrsɛ̃]

Froufrous de jupes envolées,

[frufru dɛ ʒypɛz œ̃vɔlə]

Soie verte affolée.

[swɑ vɛrt ɛfɔlə]

Mais la lune, compatissante à tous!

[mɛ la lynɛ̃ kɔ̃patisɑ̃t a tus]

Vient apaiser ce gris conflit,

[vjɛ̃t ɛpeze sɛ gri kɔ̃fli]

Et caresse lentement ses petites amies

[e karesɛ̃ lɑ̃tɛ̃mɑ̃ sɛ pətɪtɛ̃z ɑmi]

Qui s'offrent comme lèvres aimantes

[ki sɔfrɛ̃ kɔmɛ̃ lɛvrɛz ɛmɑ̃tɛ̃]

À ce tiède et blanc baiser.

[a sɛ tjɛd e blɑ̃ bezɛ]

Puis, plus rien. . .

[pɥi ply ʀjɛ̃]

Plus que les cloches attardées des flottantes églises,

[ply kɑ̃ lɛ klɔʃɛz ɑtardɛ̃ dɛ flɔtɑ̃tɛ̃z ɛglizɛ̃]

Angélus des vagues,

[œ̃ʒɛlyz dɛ vagɛ̃]

Soie blanche apaisée!

[swɑ blɑ̃ʃ ɛpeze]

UNIT 13: The schwa [ə]

The syllabified schwa

The schwa symbol represents an undefined vowel sound in an unstressed syllable. It is extended for singing and always pronounced as an [œ] vowel for French art song repertoire.

The shadow vowel

The schwa is pronounced as a shadow vowel in specified cases. Refer to pages 48 – 52 of *Singing in French* by Thomas Grubb for a thorough discussion of the rules governing the musical setting of the shadow vowel.

Warnings

1. **Do not assume that the schwa represents a universal sound.** Each language possesses a unique pronunciation of schwa. German and English maintain various pronunciations of schwa. The assigned pronunciation of the French schwa is [œ]. See pp 42 – 46 of *Singing in French* by Thomas Grubb.
2. **Do not replicate the schwa of conversational French.** The schwa of conversational French is abbreviated or dropped. When enunciated, the schwa varies in its pronunciation. The schwa needed for lyric diction is extended. Borrowing pronunciation from conversational speech patterns does not enhance the lyricism or legato of the text. Recordings by Pierre Bernac with Poulenc and Ravel provide the authoritative source for authentic pronunciation of schwa for French lyric diction.
3. **Do not weaken the syllabified schwa.** Some sources contend that the syllabified schwa is weaker or less weighted than the surrounding vowel sounds. In German and English, stress is established by a weighted accentuation. In French, however, stress is established by vowel length (not by weight nor lack thereof). The composer's setting provides a clear indication of the equality of weight required for unstressed syllables in French.

Enunciate the following frequently occurring lyric words that contain schwa:

(Note: form the rounding for the schwa early, even before articulation of the preceding consonant)

1. de [də]	(of, from)	retour [rətur]	(return)	souvenirs [suvənir]	(memories)
2. le [lə]	(the)	sera [səra]	(will be)	chevalier [ʃəvalje]	(knight)
3. je [ʒə]	(I)	celui [səlɥi]	(the one)	revenir [rəvənir]	(to return)
4. que [kə]	(that, what)	revoir [rəvwar]	(to see again)	monsieur [məsjo]	(gentleman)
5. ne [nə]	(not)	secret [səkrɛ]	(secret)	regrets [rəgrɛ]	(regrets)
6. ce [sə]	(this)	repose [rəpozə]	(rest, put back)	lever [ləve]	(to raise)
7. se [sə]	(self)	fenêtre [fənɛtrə]	(window)	demi [dəmi]	(half)
8. me [mə]	(to me)	venir [vənir]	(to come)	debout [dəbu]	(standing)
9. te [tə]	(to you)	sereine [sərənə]	(serene)	reflet [rɛflɛ]	(reflection)
10. regard [rəgar]	(look)	première [prəmjerə]	(first)	dehors [dəɔr]	(outdoors)
11. petit [pəti]	(small)	cela [səla]	(that)	l'avenir [lavənir]	(the future)
12. genoux [ʒənu]	(lap)	cheval [ʃəval]	(horse)	demande [dəmãdə]	(request)

RULES FOR TRANSCRIPTION

Schwa [ə]

Review: final *-e* and *-es*

In the following sequence:

consonant + *e* + consonant + vowel: *chevelure* [ʃəvəlyʁə]
(*re-* may be a prefix as in *regrets* [rəgrɛ])

Verb ending *-ent*: *chantent* [ʃɑ̃tə] (sing)

Spelling *fais* + vowel: *faisait* [fəzɛ]

Exceptions: *monsieur* [mɔ̃sjø] *secret* [sɛkrɛ] *dessous* [dəsu] *dessus* [dəsy]

More about open [ɛ]

Review: *e* + two or more consonants

Spelling: *e* + final *c, f, l, t*

avec [avɛk] *chef* [ʃɛf] *nouvel* [nuvɛl] *bouquet* [bukɛ]

mer/ver words

Final *-mer(s)* [mɛʀ] and *-ver(s)* [vɛʀ] = [ɛʀ]:

mer(s) [mɛʀ] *amer(s)* [amɛʀ] *vers* [vɛʀ] *divers* [divɛʀ]
envers [ɑ̃vɛʀ] *hiver(s)* [ivɛʀ] *travers* [travɛʀ] *univers* [ynivɛʀ]

Other [ɛʀ] words

cher(s) [ʃɛʀ] *enfer* [ɑ̃fɛʀ] *éther* [etɛʀ] *fer(s)* [fɛʀ] *fier* [fjɛʀ] *hier* [jɛʀ] *sers* [sɛʀ]

CLASSWORK #13: Schwa [ə]

Provide IPA:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. jeter | (to throw) | 10. gouttelettes | (droplets) |
| 2. destinée | (destiny) | 11. souvenir | (memory) |
| 3. premier | (first) | 12. avenir | (future) |
| 4. nouvel | (new) | 13. divers | (various) |
| 5. cercle | (circle) | 14. lierre | (ivy) |
| 6. routes | (roads) | 15. duvet | (down cover) |
| 7. colliers | (necklaces) | 16. refouler | (to hold back) |
| 8. dames | (ladies) | 17. chef | (chief) |
| 9. rebec | (medieval stringed instrument) | | |

WORKSHEET #13: Schwa [ə]

Provide IPA:

#1

secours	(help)
fermés	(closed)
devenir	(to become)
qu'avec	(that with)
coursiers	(messengers)
donnerais	(would give)
perfide	(treacherous)
détresse	(distress)
réel	(real)
repartie	(quick response)
pastel	(pastel)
frêles	(frail)
serpolet	(wild thyme)
cher	(dear)
refuser	(to refuse)
fierté	(pride)
douces	(soft)

#2

sel	(salt)
redit	(repeated)
bergère	(shepherdess)
ciel	(sky)
amer	(bitter)
espérer	(to hope)
venus	(came)
muguet	(lily of the valley)
désespoir	(despair)
rester	(to remain)
petite	(small)
chênes	(oaks)
souvenez-vous	(do you remember)
chevet	(bedside)
vastes	(vast)
semaine	(week)
guerriers	(warriors)

Intone the following phrases that contain a frequent occurrence of [œ] and schwa:

Note: the assigned pronunciation for the French schwa is [œ]

1. *Forêt* (Le vieux coffret) Gourmont/Caplet

Color of leaves, color of bark, color of dreams.

Couleur de feuilles, couleur d'écorces, couleur de rêves.

Musical notation for the first phrase. It consists of three measures. The first measure is in 2/4 time and contains four eighth notes: a quarter rest, a quarter note, an eighth note, and an eighth note. The second measure is also in 2/4 time and contains four eighth notes: a quarter note, an eighth note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. The third measure is in 3/4 time and contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note, followed by a dotted quarter note and an eighth note. The lyrics are: [ku - lœr də fœj ku - lœr de - kœrs ku - lœr də rœ - vœ]

2. *De rêve* (Proses lyriques) Debussy

weep their beautiful leaves of gold!

pleurent leurs belles feuilles d'or!

Musical notation for the second phrase. It consists of two measures. The first measure is in 4/4 time and contains a quarter rest, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The second measure is in 4/4 time and contains a quarter note, an eighth note, an eighth note, a quarter note, and a quarter note, followed by a dotted half note. The lyrics are: [plœ-rœ lœr bœ - lœ fœ - jœ dœr]

3. *Je me suis embarqué* (L'horizon chimérique) Mirmont/Fauré

I want only the sea, I want only the wind

Je ne veux que la mer, je ne veux que le vent

Musical notation for the third phrase. It consists of two measures. The first measure is in 3/4 time and contains a quarter rest, a quarter note, an eighth note, and an eighth note. The second measure is in 3/4 time and contains a quarter note, an eighth note, an eighth note, a quarter note, and a quarter note, followed by a dotted half note. The lyrics are: [zœ nœ vœ kœ la mœr zœ nœ vœ kœ lœ vœ]

4. *De grève* (Proses lyriques) Debussy

The waves like silly little girls

Les vagues comme de petites folles

Musical notation for the fourth phrase. It consists of two measures. The first measure is in 3/4 time and contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and an eighth note. The second measure is in 3/4 time and contains a quarter note, an eighth note, an eighth note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The lyrics are: [œ va - gœ kœ - mœ dœ pœ - ti - tœ fœ - lœ]

5. *Testament* Silvestre/Duparc

Leaf that the abyss claims,

Feuille que le gouffre réclame,

Musical notation for the fifth phrase. It consists of two measures. The first measure is in 3/4 time and contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and an eighth note. The second measure is in 3/4 time and contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and an eighth note. The lyrics are: [fœ - jœ kœ lœ gu - frœ rœ - kla-mœ]

6. *J'ai presque peur, en vérité* (La bonne chanson) Verlaine/Fauré

How I love you, How I love you!

Que je vous aime, que je t'aime!

Musical notation for the sixth phrase. It consists of two measures. The first measure is in 4/4 time and contains a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note, followed by a dotted half note. The second measure is in 4/4 time and contains a quarter rest, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note, followed by a dotted half note. The lyrics are: [kœ zœ vuz œ - mœ kœ zœ tœ - mœ] (suggested rhythm for exercise)

CLASSWORK #13: [ə] Provide IPA:

1.	jeter	[ʒəte]	(to throw)
2.	destinée	[dəstineə]	(destiny)
3.	premier	[prəmje]	(first)
4.	nouvel	[nuvəl]	(new)
5.	cercle	[sɛrklə]	(circle)
6.	routes	[rutə]	(roads)
7.	colliers	[kɔlje]	(necklaces)
8.	dames	[damə]	(ladies)
9.	rebec	[rəbɛk]	(medieval stringed instrument)
10.	gouttelettes	[ɡutələtə]	(droplets)
11.	souvenir	[suvənir]	(memory)
12.	avenir	[avənir]	(future)
13.	divers	[divɛr]	(various)
14.	lierre	[ljɛrə]	(ivy)
15.	duvet	[dyvɛ]	(down cover)
16.	refouler	[rəfule]	(to hold back)
17.	chef	[ʃɛf]	(chief)

WORKSHEET #13: [ə] Provide IPA:

#1			#2		
	secours	[səkur]	sel	[sɛl]	(salt)
	fermés	[fɛrme]	redit	[rədi]	(repeated)
	devenir	[dəvənir]	bergère	[bɛrʒɛrə]	(shepherdess)
	qu'avec	[kavɛk]	ciel	[sjɛl]	(sky)
	coursiers	[kursje]	amer	[amɛr]	(bitter)
	donnerais	[dɔnərə]	espérer	[ɛspɛrɛ]	(to hope)
	perfide	[pɛrfidə]	venus	[vəny]	(came)
	détresse	[dɛtrɛsə]	muguet	[mygɛ]	(lily of the valley)
	réel	[rɛɛl]	désespoir	[dezɛspwar]	(despair)
	repartie	[rəparti]	rester	[rɛstɛ]	(to remain)
	pastel	[pastɛl]	petite	[pətitə]	(small)
	frêles	[frɛlə]	chênes	[ʃɛnə]	(oaks)
	serpolet	[sɛrpələ]	souvenez-vous	[suvənevʊ]	(do you remember)
	cher	[ʃɛr]	chevet	[ʃɔvɛ]	(bedside)
	refuser	[rɛfyzɛ]	vastes	[vastə]	(vast)
	fierté	[fjɛrtɛ]	semaine	[səmənə]	(week)
	douces	[dusə]	guerriers	[gɛrje]	(warriors)
#3			#4		
	herbe	[ɛrbə]	bonnet	[bɔnɛ]	(bonnet)
	reposer	[rəpozɛ]	promenade	[prɔmənədə]	(walk)
	joues	[ʒuə]	extrême (x is [ks])	[ɛkstrəmə]	(extreme)
	cerf (silent f)	[sɛr]	sachet	[səʃɛ]	(sachet)
	légers	[ləʒɛ]	palmiers	[palmje]	(palm trees)
	castel	[kastɛl]	fera	[fɛra]	(will make)
	grenade	[grənədə]	souveraine	[suvərənə]	(sovereign)
	esprits	[ɛspri]	brises	[brizə]	(breezes)
	émeraude	[emərodə]	devenu	[dəvəny]	(became)
	nef	[nɛf]	grec	[grɛk]	(Greek)
	élevé	[eləvɛ]	j'espère	[ʒɛspɛrə]	(I hope)
	secoue	[səkʊə]	pierre	[pjɛrə]	(stone)
	promet	[prɔmɛ]	rivages	[rivazə]	(shores)
	muses	[myzə]	serait	[səɛ]	(would be)
	tels	[tɛl]	hiver	[ivɛr]	(winter)
	squelettes	[skələtə]	appel	[apɛl]	(call)
	chers	[ʃɛr]	déserte	[dezɛrtə]	(deserted)

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