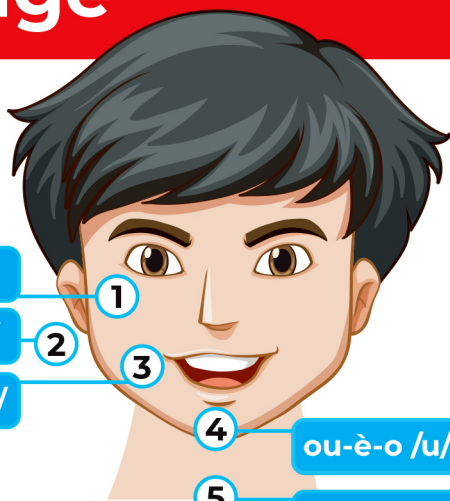


CSE Charter for Belgium's French language



eu-in /ø/-/Û/

au-e-a /o/-/ə/-/a/

an-i-on /ã/-/i/-/õ/

ou-è-o /u/-/É/-/ɔ/

un-é-u /œ/-/e/-/y/



n°1

f /f/
t /t/
m /m/



n°5

d /d/
p /p/
j /ʒ/



n°2

s /s/
r /ʀ/



n°6

k /k/
v /v/
z /z/



n°3

g /g/



n°7

b /b/
n /n/
+ui /ʷ/
(France/Suisse)¹



n°4

w /w/
l /l/
ch /ʃ/
gn /ɲ/

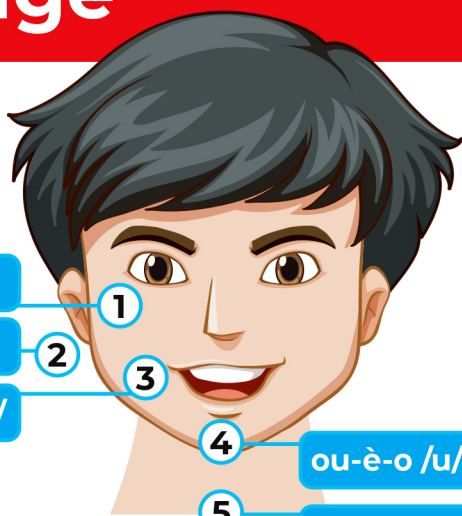


n°8

y /j/
ng /ŋ/

¹In Belgium, no distinction is made between the “w” /w/ and the “ui” /ʷ/ sounds. (“ui” /ʷ/ is not used.) So, Belgians pronounce the word “joint” “w” /w/ in the same way as they do “juin” “w” /w/. They cue “huit” and “juin” with the “w” /w/ handshape, whereas the French and the Swiss cue “huit” and “juin” with the “ui” /ʷ/ handshape in keeping with how they pronounce it.

CSE Charter for Belgium's French language



eu-in /ø/-/ĕ/
1

au-e-a /o/-/ə/-/a/
2

an-i-on /ă/-/i/-/ɔ/
3

ou-è-o /u/-/ɔ/-/ɔ/
4

un-é-u /œ/-/e/-/y/
5



n°1

f /f/
t /t/
m /m/



n°5

d /d/
p /p/
j /ʒ/



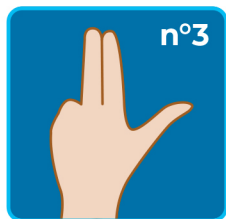
n°2

s /s/
r /ʀ/



n°6

k /k/
v /v/
z /z/



n°3

g /g/



n°7

b /b/
n /n/



n°4

w /w/
l /l/
ch /ʃ/
gn /ɲ/



n°8

y /j/
ng /ŋ/

Location 2 (side), next to the face: also used to indicate a "consonant" not followed by a "vowel".

Handshape n°1: also used to indicate a "vowel" not preceded by a "consonant".

Italian Cued Speech



Throat position
a, i, u



Chin position
o, e



Side position
For a consonant not immediately followed by a vowel.



d, p, sc (i)



l, v, s (dolce)



s, r



n, b, z



m, f, t

Also used in the absence of a consonant, that mean, when a vowel is not preceded by a consonant.



c, gn, ci



g (a), gl (i)
g (i)

We speak with Polish Cued Speech



- i u
- e o
- ę ą
- a y

A consonant, that is not followed by a vowel



0

A vowel, without a consonant before it



1A

1B

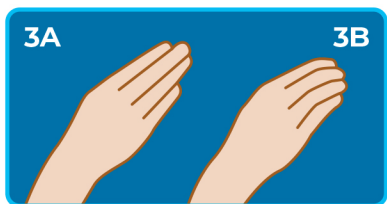
m t ź (rz)

m' t'



2

ł d ch (h)



3A

3B

b c sz

b' ć

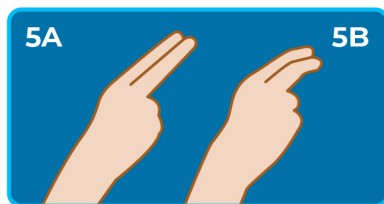


4A

4B

p d z l

p' dź



5A

5B

r s g

ś g'

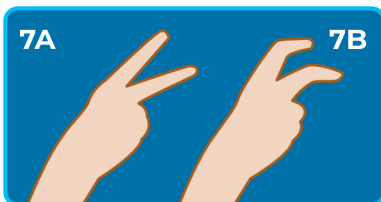


6A

6B

k z

k' ź



7A

7B

w cz

w' j



8A

8B

f n dź

f' ń