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Sometimes two adjacent vowels are pronounced together to give one sound. Thus linked, they are called **diphthongs**. Diphthongs are always long, but they do not have a macron over them. If the letter combination for a diphthong does contain a macron, then, obviously it is not a diphthong, such as: *Poeta*, *ser*.

longe	Englisch	Latin	Short	English	Latin	as in per	pex	a	as in idea	patet	as in pat	caput
as in pay	pes	e	as in pet	pedes	as in peel	pilum	i	as in pit	piger	as in pole	pono	o
as in pay	pes	e	as in pet	pedes	as in peel	pilum	i	as in pit	piger	as in door	pono	o
as in pool	populu	u	as in put	caput	as in pool	punitio	u	as in put	caput	as in put	pono	o
as in pool	populu	u	as in put	caput	as in pool	punitio	u	as in put	caput	as in pool	pono	o

:SMOTTO

The same vowels are used in both English and Latin. Vowels may be either long or short. All long vowels have one sustained sound; therefore, it takes more time to pronounce a vowel when it is long than when it is short. In the classical method of pronunciation, the vowels are sounded approximately as follows:

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On the basis of these sources of information, we can see that the Latin grammar of the first century A. D. ). rules governing the pronunciation of Latin in the Classical period ( the first century A. D. ).

Latin words and their present-day representations in other languages.

3. Pronunciation rules and statements from the writings of ancient Latin grammarians (Varro and Quintilian) and authors.

the Later development of spoken Latin.

2. The pronunciation of the Romance languages: Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Romanian.

11. Latin spelling and variations from the norm.

The following types is most apperent:

Romans in the first century B.C. It is possible to determine, with a high degree of accuracy, how Latin was pronounced in ancient times.

The Classical Latin pronunciation to be described was that of educated persons in the first century B.C. It is possible to determine, with a

ssical Latin

SOUNDS OF LATIN

• 1

Doubtless consonants - ( ll, nn, mm, xx, ss, pp, tt, cc, etc. ) should be pronounced louder, longer than single consonants ( as in English soulless, thinness, roomate, rattail, stepparent, bookkeeper ); be pronounced louder, i.e., held longer than single consonants ( as in ella, annus, currunt, esse, oppidum, Littera, etc. ).

u as a consonant; as English v in the combination un sometimes in the combination su before a vowel ( and before a vowel )

th as English t with aspiration ( or as English thebae, theologiaus Delphi, philosophia pulcher )

ch has the sound of k as in chorus as in Langua before a vowel has the sound of gu as in quit

z always has the sound dz as in adz before a vowel has the second of qu as in qui

x always has the sound ks always has the sound of w as in wine

v always has a hissing sound as in sian and hochdeutsch  
always has a hissing sound as in vinum the uvular z in northern French

r is rolled at the tip of the tongue, this is the Latin rr as opposed to rr in some texts ( it is the tip of the tongue, )

i-consonant ( i in yes ) has the sound of y as in yes the uvular z in northern French

ch always has the sound k or kh always has the sound k or kh ( this rule is still in dispute )

g always has the sound g as in goat always has the sound g as in goat ( this rule is still in dispute )

c always has the sound k always has the sound k ( this rule is still in dispute )

b before s or t has the sound of p before s or t has the sound of p notice that the word vinum has also the letter u as a vowel.

injuria ( injuria ) ( pronounced in-yu-ri-a ).

D. Semivowels The letters i and u are both vowels and consonants. As a consonant i is pronounced like the consonant y in English; u as a consonant is pronounced like the w in English. In many texts, the i-consonant is written as a j:

## E. Consonants