LATIN PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

VOWELS:

<u>Note</u>: generally, when two vowels are adjacent, pronounce both letters (eu is "eh $-\infty$ "). Exceptions: ae [α], oe [α] (both "eh" almost like "ay")

- A "ah" as in father
- AE "eh" almost like "ay"
- E "eh" as in elf
- I "ee" as in meet
- I between two vowels like "y" as in yes or Latin alleluia
- O open "oh" as in bought (round lips for "oh" and say "awe")
- OE "eh" almost like "ay"
- U "oo" as in root
- U before a vowel and after gn or q like "W" as in quilt or Latin word qui

CONSONANTS:

The pronunciation of Latin consonants is the same as English, with the following exceptions.

- C before a, o, or u like "k" as in cat
- C before e, i, y, ae, or oe like "ch" as in church
- C after X and before e, i, y, ae, or oe like "sh" in shirt or excelsis
- CH "k" as in cat
- G before a, o, or u like "g" as in golf
- G before e, i, y, ae, or oe like "g" as in gem
- GN "nyuh", as in the middle of onion
- H sometimes silent as in honour
- J "y" as in yes
- N before a consonant like "ng" as in finger
- S between two vowels or preceded by a consonant like "z"
- SC (or SCH) like "sk" in skunk before a, o, u, or consonant
- SC like "sh" in shirt before e, i, y, ae, or oe
- TI before a vowel, like "tsee"
- TH "t" as in top
- Y "ee" as in candy
- Z "dz" as in maids