

*LATIN ACCORDING TO ROMAN USAGE -

VOWELS

<u>Latin</u>	<u>English</u>
a	father
e	wed (no diphthong)
i	me (never "i" as in "it")
o	warm or "aw" as in "for"
u	moon (even rounder than in English)
ae	wed (as one sound)
oe	wed (as one sound)

As a general rule when two vowels come together each keeps its own sound and constitutes a separate syllable. This applies to OU and AI, but not to AE and OE.

CONSONANTS

<u>Latin</u>	
b	b
<u>c</u>	tch, as in <u>church</u> , before e, i, ae, oe; otherwise c=k
<u>d</u>	d, a shade farther forward (more dentalized) than in English, and is lighter.
f	f
<u>g</u>	dg, as in <u>just</u> , before e, i, ae, oe; otherwise, g-hard g, as in go.
<u>h</u>	k in mihi, nihil and nihi only; otherwise, always silent.
<u>j</u>	y
<u>k</u>	k (appears only in Greek words, such as Kyrie)
<u>l</u>	l (always forward as possible)
m	m
n	n
gn	ny, as in canyon; (agnus, magnam)
p	p
ph	f
q	k
r	r, rolled slightly as beginning of words, less in the middle, flipped at the end.
s	ss always--never z; eleison, miserere.
<u>sc</u>	<u>sh</u> before e, i, ae, oe; otherwise, sk.
<u>sch</u>	sk always
t	t, shade farther forward (more dentalized) than in English, and lighter.
ti	tee, as in nati, except when followed by a second vowel, and it then becomes tsi, as in gratia and nationali.
<u>v</u>	v
<u>w</u>	Does not exist in Latin.
<u>x</u>	ks at end of word; pax.
<u>y</u>	i, as in me. Appears only in Greek words; Kyrie
<u>z</u>	dz

*The above is taken from both an American Choral Foundation Publication (1969) by Margaret Hillis and the Liber Usualis.