

Practice pronouncing the following words or phrases and note their English meanings.

Rōma	ēiectus	lūnō
Latium	novem	foedus
Rōmānus	vēnī, vīdī, vīcī	nauta
Rōmānī	Senātus Populusque Rōmānus (SPQR)	puellae
Salvē	Rēs Publica	moenia
Salvēte	Septem rēgēs	Eurōpa
Valē	rēgīna	eurus
Valēte	rex	sub poenā
Sum pulcher.	saxum	poēta
Sum pulchra.	sex	hulc
Quid prō quō	Sīc Semper Tyrannīs	cul
Sine quā nōn	hortus	Rōmae
Caesar	Āfrica	In mediās rēs
Cicero	Eurōpa	vīlla
gemma	mūrus	littera
Germania	terra firma	currō
suī generis	Amā mē.	currere
ursa malor	pīnus	docēre
lam	pīnūs	dūcere
Iuvenis	manus	amīcus
Gāius Iūlius Caesar	manūs	animus
maior		theātrum

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Phoenician</i>
A a	A a	A α alpha	āleph א
B b	B b	B β beta	bêth ב
C c	C c [K k]		
D d	D d	Δ δ delta	dāleth ד
E e	E e	E ε epsilon (short e)	hē ה
		H η ēta (long e)	chêth ח
F f	F f		
G g	G g	Γ γ gamma	gîmel ג
H h	H h		
I i	I i	I ι iota	yôd ד
J j	I i (<i>consonant</i>)		
K k	K k	Κ κ kappa	kaph כ
L l	L l	Λ λ lambda	lāmed ל
M m	M m	Μ μ mū	mēm מ
N n	N n	Ν ν nū	nûn נ
O o	O o	O ο omicron (short o)	ayin ע
		Ω ω ōmega (long o)	
P p	P p	Π π pī	pē פ
Q q	Qu qu		qôph ק
R r	R r	Ρ ρ rho	rêsh, rôsh ר
S s	S s	Σ σ sigma	shîn ש
T t	T t	Τ τ tau	tāw ז
U u	U u	Υ υ upsilon ¹³	
V v	V v [W w]		
W w		(F digamma)	wāw ו
X x	X x	Ξ ξ xī	sāmekh ח
Y y	Y y	Υ υ upsilon	
Z z	Z z	Ζ ζ zēta	zayin צ

Other Greek and Phoenician Letters

th		Θ θ thēta	têth ט
			tsade ט
ph		Φ φ phī	
ch		Χ χ chī	
ps		Ψ ψ psī	

¹³The actual sign for *upsilon* seems to be derived from the Phoenician *waw*. See Jeffrev.

1) A Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels (long or short) or diphthongs: (a, e, i, o, u, y) or (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū) or (ae, au, ei, eu, oe, ui). How many syllables do the following words have?

*Res Publica**poenae**In mediās rēs**deinde**nauta**Eurōpa**quae**iaciō**tyrannīs**cui**civitās**deus**poena**amīcus**iam**poēta**ēiectus**philosophia*

2) A consonant is pronounced with the vowel or diphthong that follows it.

*amāmus**a mā mus*

3) When two vowels or diphthongs occur together, pronounce them separately.

*fīliae >>> fīliae**eōs >>> e ōs**poēta >>> po ē ta**moenia >>> moe ni a*

4) When two consonants occur together, pronounce them separately.

portō por tō puella pu el la

currere cur re re

But watch out for mute consonants (*b, c, d, g, k, p, t, ch, th, ph*) when followed by a liquid (*l or r*). These form a single consonant group or cluster and are pronounced with the vowel that follows.

matris ma tris patrem pa trem

agricola a gri co la neglectus ne glec tus

5) When more than two consonants occur together the first is generally pronounced with the preceding syllable and the others with the following syllable.

mōnstrum castra exemplum
mōn strum cas tra exem plum

6) Separate compound words into their natural parts. Watch for words that have prefixes: sub, dē, trans, ab, in, ex....

trānsportō abrogō subīre
trāns por tō ab rogō sub īre

Instructions: **Divide the following Latin words into syllables and say aloud.**

1) iam

11) primere

2) anima

12) gladius

3) amīcus

13) moenia

4) puellārum

14) patrēs

5) tempestātēs

15) omnipotēns

6) libertās

16) architectus

7) populus

17) ēiectus

8) pecūnia

18) prōgredior

9) nātiō

19) poēta

10) necesse

20) lūnō



A. List Latin's six diphthongs.

B. When should the penult of a Latin word be accented? When should the antepenult of a Latin word be accented?

C. Instructions: Divide the following words by writing each syllable under Antepenult, Penult and Ultima. Put an / on the accented syllable.

- | | Antepenult | Penult | Ultima |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) patrum | | | |
| 2) ducere | | | |
| 3) neglectus | | | |
| 4) dīcēre | | | |
| 5) faciunt | | | |
| 6) genua | | | |
| 7) equus | | | |
| 8) poēta | | | |
| 9) moenia | | | |
| 10) processit | | | |