

ECCLESIASTICAL PRONUNCIATION OF THE LATIN

Vowels

- a** is sounded like *a* in “father”
- ē** is sounded like *a* in “fame”
- ě** is sounded like *e* in “met”
- i** and **y** are sounded like *ee* in “meet”
- o** is sounded like *o* in “no”
- u** is sounded like *oo* in “boot”

Diphthongs

ae, oe, are sounded like *ay* in “day,” except when two dots are placed above the **ě**, in which case each vowel is given a distinct sound.

au is sounded like *ou* in “house.”

eu though forming one syllable is sounded *ā'oo*.

As a general rule each vowel is sounded separately, even though the vowel is doubled as in *fili*, which is pronounced fee-lee-ee.

Consonants

Those consonants which differ in sound from their usage in the English language are **c, cc, sc, ch, g, gn, and ti**.

c before **e, ae, oe, i, y** receives the sound of *ch* as in “chair.”
Example: *dul'-ce* (dul'-chā), *cae'-lum* (chā'-lōom).

c before **a, o, u, au** receives the sound of *k* as in “kite.”

cc before **e, ae, oe, i, y** receives the sound *tch*. Example:
ecce (et'-chāy).

sc before **e, ae, oe, i, y** receives the sound of *sh*. Example:
de-scen-dit (dā-shen'-deet).

ch before any vowel receives the sound of *k*, as in *brachium* (brah'-kē-oom).

g before **e**, **ae**, **oe**, **i**, **y** receives the soft sound as in the words *An'-ge-lus*, *re-gi'-na*. In every other case **g** is hard, as in *gladius*, unless followed by **n**.

gn receives the sound of *ni* in *union*. Example: *agnus* (ah'-nyoos).

h receives the sound of *k* in *mihi* (mē-ke) and *nihil* (nee'-keel). In all other cases it is not sounded.

j is sounded like the English *y* in *yes*. Example: *je'-su* (yā'-soo). The **i** in *alleluia* is sounded the same (al-le-loo'-ya).

s is always sounded like *s* in *yes*.

ti when followed by a vowel and preceded by any letter except *s*, *t*, *x*, is sounded like *tsee*. Example: *gratias* (gra'-tsee-as).

x before **c** is sounded like *gg* and the **c** like *sh*. Example: *excelsis* (egg-shěł'-sees).

A consonant between two vowels belongs to the vowel following it. Example: *bo'-nae*, *ti'-bi*, etc.