



LATIN PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLISH



4 systems

letter	1. Reconstructed	2. Erasmian	3. Ecclesiastical	4. Anglo-Latin
vowels				
<i>a</i>		[a:] [a]		as in English
<i>e</i>		[e:] [ε]		as in English
<i>i</i>		[i:] [i]		as in English
<i>o</i>		[o:] [ɔ]		as in English
<i>u</i>		[u:] [u]		as in English

consonants				
<i>b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, q, t, v, z</i>	as in English			
<i>h</i>	[h]		not pronounced	as in English
<i>c</i>		[k]		as in English
<i>c</i> before <i>i, e, y, ae, oe</i>	[k]	[ts]	[ʃ]	as in English
<i>g</i>		[g]		as in English
<i>g</i> before <i>i, e, y, ae, oe</i>	[g]		[dʒ]	as in English
<i>r</i>		[r]		as in English
<i>s</i>	[s]		[s] between vowels [dz]	as in English
<i>x</i>		[ks]		as in English or [z]
<i>y</i>	[y]	[i] [y]	[i]	[aɪ] [i]+ [ɜ:] [ə]

diphthongs				
<i>æ</i>	[ɔi]	[ø] (sometimes [e:])	[e:]	[i:] [e]
<i>æ</i>	[ai]		[e:]	[i:] [e]
<i>au</i>		[au]		[ɔ:]
<i>eu</i>		[eu]		[ju:]
<i>ei</i>		[ei]		[i:]
<i>ui</i>			[ui]	

aspirated consonants				
<i>ch</i>	[k ^h]		[k]	
<i>ph</i>			[f]	
<i>rh</i>			[r]	
<i>th</i>	[t ^h]		[t]	[θ]

Nota Bene!				
<i>ti</i> before vowel	[ti]	[tsi] if preceded by [s],[t] or [x]: [ti]		[ʃ(i)] [ti]
<i>gn</i> after a vowel	[gn]		[ɲ]	[gn]
<i>sc</i> before <i>i, e, y, ae, oe</i>	[sk]	[sts]	[ʃ]	[s] [sk]
<i>consonantal i</i> (between consonants, word beginning if followed by a vowel)			[j]	
<i>consonantal u</i> (in 'gu', 'qu', 'su' group always if it is a) followed by a stem vowel; b) in 'ngu'; originally 'u' indicated both [u(:)] and [v]/[w])			[v] [w]	
<i>cc</i>	[kk]	[k]+second 'c' acts as a single one		[ks]

Nota Bene! in latin double letters are pronounced as double

1. Reconstructed/Classical

- academic study of ancient texts

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eJiZgDVrDxa9JVBSxXp4T52L-SJskgYO>

2. Erasmian

- in the past: scientific contexts
- by very accurate academic studies if the text was written by an Erasmian speaker

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BddFe1PRgWHEKMN0obkoY-HpbthFMcG4>

3. Ecclesiastical (Italo-Latin)

- modern Italian pronunciation

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1U1oSdr-UL2XM8sW2LvqMa_Ux9TPWpj0Z

4. Anglo-Latin

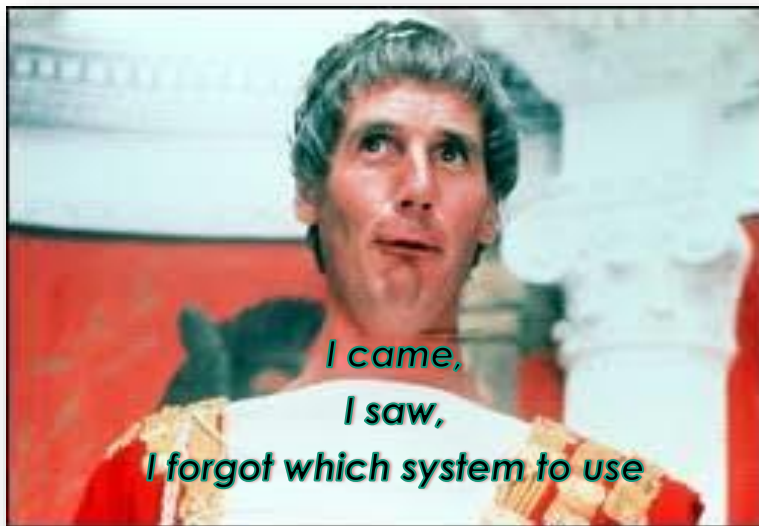
- colloquial, as some mottos or directly adopted phrases
- almost everyone uses it unconsciously
- scientific terminology

1. Which system do they use and why?

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1d0sKGWLBiCTUWdHGoCCqUpAICB62nMTh>

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1VFYcVhEXotMfNDI5Xxn3ulh9GHshqh5z>

2. And he?



<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sRED7UN3CYkGWr6lpbA5dHlg3uQTpF5i>

3. And the other governor?

'One master if a boy said 'scīlicet' [sɪlɪset], had a stock joke, 'Well you are a silly set'.'



'Princeps esse velim' (I want to be leader)
his witty interpretation: *'volo David Cameron esse principem'* (I want David Cameron to be leader)

Which system does he use according to the Youtube subtitle?

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vjwBOEcSWHe4rrEhfjYFu7DoZ8HCy87H>

2. Plurals



Geniuses or genii?

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1tTg_zDSeDKXQCuZm7v607RLRGxUW548o

Genuses or genera?

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TgFFT6XG7lFriBi8Ruaf1VZL0opyei90>

Lemurs or lemures?

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_9PeZ5m2GPyn-agMdX8oN_cjEb9KC63E

Platipuses or platipi?

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Kvp4F0fPepygOixY-x14wTsJ3C752tQh>

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1k1UrwUskbeDyXFgn4P1MgF-MDUcZD_IZ

Referendums or referenda?

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FUqcg7RUI6Bq5ag8VQ2PIO2bq6smjxNW>

	<i>word</i>	<i>Latinate</i>		<i>English</i>		<i>uncorrect Latinate</i>	
1.	alumnus II.	(alumni)	100%	(alumnuses)	0%		0%
2.	desideratum II. (n)	(desiderata)	100%	(desideratums)	0%		0%
3.	viscus III. (n)	(viscera)	100%	(viscuses)	0%		0%
4.	species V.	(species)	100%	(speciesses)	0%		0%
5.	series V.	(series)	100%	(serieses)	0%		0%
6.	alga I.	(algae)	100%	(algas)	0%		0%
7.	larva I.	(larvae)	99%	(larvas)	1%		0%
8.	vertebra I.	(vertebrae)	99%	(vertebras)	1%		0%
9.	stratum II. (n)	(strata)	99%	(stratums)	1%		0%
10.	axis III.	(axes)	99%	(axeses)	1%		0%
11.	crisis III.	(crises)	99%	(crisises)	1%		0%
12.	nucleus II.	(nuclei)	98%	(nucleuses)	2%		0%
13.	fungus II.	(fungi)	98%	(funguses)	2%		0%
14.	thesis III.	(theses)	98%	(thesises)	2%		0%
15.	ovum II. (n)	(ova)	97%	(ovums)	3%		0%
16.	millenium II. (n)	(millenia)	95%	(milleniums)	5%		0%
17.	appendix III.	(appendices)	95%	(appendixes)	5%		0%
18.	matrix III.	(matrices)	94%	(matrixes)	6%		0%
19.	genus III. (n)	(genera)	93%	(genuses)	7%		0%
20.	vertex III.	(vertices)	93%	(vertexes)	7%		0%
21.	corpus III. (n)	(corpora)	88%	(corpuses)	11%	(corpi)	1%
22.	syllabus II.	(syllabi)	87%	(syllabuses)	13%		0%
23.	radius II.	(radii)	84%	(radiuses)	16%		0%
24.	terminus II.	(termini)	81%	(terminuses)	19%		0%
25.	spectrum II. (n)	(spectra)	78%	(spectrums)	22%		0%
26.	codex III.	(codices)	78%	(codexes)	22%		0%
27.	cactus II.	(cacti)	78%	(cactuses)	22%		0%
28.	index III.	(indices)	49%	(indexes)	51%		0%
29.	referendum II. (n)	(referenda)	37%	(referendums)	63%		0%
30.	octopus II.	(octopi)	22%	(octopuses)	78%		0%
31.	hippopotamus II.	(hippopotami)	21%	(hippopotamuses)	79%		0%
32.	moratorium II. (n)	(moratoria)	20%	(moratoriums)	80%		0%
33.	aquarium II. (n)	(aquaria)	16%	(aquariums)	84%		0%
34.	platypus II.	(platypi)	15%	(platypuses)	85%		0%
35.	uterus II.	(uteri)	15%	(uteruses)	85%		0%
36.	ignoramus II.	(*ignorami)	9%	(ignoramuses)	91%		0%
37.	forum II. (n)	(fora)	7%	(forums)	93%		0%
38.	formula I.	(formulae)	5%	(formulas)	95%		0%
39.	lemur III.	(lemures)	5%	(lemurs)	95%		0%
40.	vacuum II. (n)	(vacua)	4%	(vacuums)	96%		0%
41.	focus II.	(foci)	2%	(focuses)	98%		0%
42.	genius II.	(genii)	1%	(geniuses)	99%		0%
43.	apparatus IV.	(apparatus)	0%	(apparatuses)	97%	(apparati)	3%
44.	foetus IV.	(foetus)	0%	(foetuses)	100%		0%
45.	status IV.	(status)	0%	(statuses)	100%		0%
46.	sinus IV.	(sinus)	0%	(sinuses)	100%		0%
47.	prospectus IV.	(prospectus)	0%	(prospectuses)	100%		0%
48.	virus II. (n)	(vira)	0%	(viruses)	100%		0%
49.	campus II.	(campi)	0%	(campuses)	100%		0%
50.	encyclopedia I.	(encyclopediae)	0%	(encyclopedias)	100%		0%

Data resource: Youglish

An important factor: 5 declensions

I. declension

/larva -ae (f)/

<i>sing. nom.</i>	larva
<i>plur. nom.</i>	larvae

II. declension

/genius -i (m)/

/referendum -i (n)/

<i>sing. nom.</i>	genius	referendum
<i>plur. nom.</i>	genii	referenda

III. declension

/thesis -is (f)/

/genus -eris (n)/

<i>sing. nom.</i> (various endings, very common: -is)	thesis	genus
<i>plur. nom.</i>	theses	genera

IV. declension

/foetus -us (m)/

<i>sing. nom.</i>	foetus
<i>plur. nom.</i>	foetus

V. declension

/species -ei (f)/

<i>sing. nom.</i>	species
<i>plur. nom.</i>	species

Nota Bene!

- ❖ 3 genders: masculinum (**m**), femininum (**f**), neutrum (**n**)
- ❖ The plur. nom. ending is **-a** in every declension

factors which determine the plural form we use:

- **frequency of plural** cf. *alumnus* (1.), *viscus* (3.)
- **formality** cf. *axis* (10.) vs. *forum* (37.)
- **meaning** cf. *vacuum* (40.), *appendix* (17.): plur. depends on meaning
- **abstractness** cf. *campus* (49.) vs. *desideratum* (2.)
- **declension** cf. *foetus* (44.), *status* (45.)
- **Latin knowledge...**
- **analogy** cf. *apparatus* (43.), *corpus* (21.)
- **conservatism...**
- **tradition** cf. *alumnus* (1.), *alga* (6.)
- **pronunciation** cf. *codex* (26.), *species* (4.), *thesis* (14.)



https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-UZ9GzEsJ7KDby0nMW5Rr_N7JK4IHKWp

