Latin alphabet (alphabētum Latīnum) -
There are 24 letters (vīgintī quattuor litterae). The missing ones are J ( $\overline{1}$ cōnsonāns) and W (ū duplex).

A ( $\overline{\mathrm{a}}), \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{be}), \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{c} \mathrm{\bar{e})} ,\mathrm{D} \mathrm{(d} \mathrm{\bar{e})} ,\mathrm{E} \mathrm{( } \mathrm{\bar{e})} ,\mathrm{~F} \mathrm{(ef)} ,\mathrm{G} \mathrm{(gē)} ,\mathrm{H} \mathrm{(hā)} ,\mathrm{I} \mathrm{( } \mathrm{\overline{1})} ,\mathrm{~K} \mathrm{(cā)} ,\mathrm{~L} \mathrm{(el)} ,\mathrm{M} \mathrm{(em)}$, N (en), O ( $\overline{\mathrm{o}}$ ), $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{pe}), \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{cu}), \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{er}), \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{es}), \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{te}), \mathrm{U}(\overline{\mathrm{u}}), \mathrm{V}(\overline{\mathrm{u}}$ cōnsonāns), X (ex), Y (ī Graeca), Z (zēta).

Vowels (vocālēs) -
Long vowels (vocālēs longae) are written like short vowels (vocālēs brevēs) but with a long mark, called a macron, on top.

A is like the "a" in "ago". $\bar{A}$ is like the "a" in "father".
E is like the "e" in "bed". $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ is like the "e" in "hey".
I is like the " i " in "fit". $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$ is like the " i " in "machine".
O is like the " $o$ " in "for". $\bar{O}$ is like the " $o$ " in "hope".
$U$ is like the " $u$ " in "put". $\bar{U}$ is like the " $u$ " in "rude".
$Y$ and $\ddot{Y}$ are like German $U \ddot{ }$ or French $U$ (or like $\bar{I}$ but with rounded lips).
Diphthongs (diphthongī) -
Diphthongs are two vowels that are spoken together quickly in one syllable.
AE is like the " $i$ " in "hi". AU is like the "ou" in "out".
EI is like the "ey" in "hey".
EU is like the "ew" in "ew".
OE is like the "oy" in "ahoy". UI is like the "ooey" in "gooey".
Consonants (cōnsonantēs) -
The consonants are basically the English consonants with the following major rules:
C and G are always hard.
$\mathrm{CH}, \mathrm{PH}$, and TH are like C, P, and T.
Short I is like the English consonant Y at the beginning of words, before another vowel, or between vowels.
R is rolled like the Spanish RR .
S is never like Z .
V is like the English W.
X is always like CS.
Numbers (numerī) -

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
0-\text { nihil } & 11-\text { XI - ūndecim } \\
1-\text { I - ūnus } & 12-\text { XII - duodecim } \\
2-\text { II - duo } & 13-\text { XIII - trēdecim } \\
3-\text { III - trēs } & 14-\text { XIV - quattuordecim } \\
4-\text { IV - quattuor } & 15-\text { XV - qū̄ndecim } \\
5-\text { V - quīnque } & 16-\text { XVI - sēdecim }
\end{array}
$$

| $6-$ VI - sex | $17-$ XVII - septendecim |
| :--- | :--- |
| 7 - VII - septem | $18-$ XVIII - duodē̄$\overline{1} g i n t \overline{1}$ |
| $8-$ VIII - octō | $19-$ XIX - ūndēvīgintī |
| $9-$ IX - novem | $20-$ XX - vīgintī |
| $10-$ X - decem | $21-$ XXI - vīgintī ūnus |

Basic Phrases -
Hello!
How are you?
Good.
So-so.
Bad.
What is your name?
My name is ...
Pleased to meet you.
Yes.
No.
Please.
Thanks!
I'm sorry.
God bless you.
Goodbye!

## Essential Phrases -

Do you understand Latin?
Do you understand English?
I understand (a little) Latin.
I understand (a little) English.
I don't understand.
Are you Roman?
Are you American?
Where is the bathroom?
May I go to the bathroom?
I want food and water.
I'm hurt!
Help me!

Salvē!
Quid agis?
Bene.
Variè.
Male.
Quid nōmen tibi est?
Nōmen mihi ... est.
Tē convenīre pergrātum mihi est.
Sīc.
Nōn.
Tē amābō.
Grātiās!
Mē paenitet.
Deī tē ament.
Valē!

Latīnēne intellegis?
Anglicēne intellegis?
Latīnē (paululum) intellegō.
Anglicē (paululum) intellegō.
Nōn intellegō.
Rōmānusne (m) / Rōmānane (f) es?
Americānusne (m) / Americānane (f) es?
Ubi latrīna est?
Adne latrīnam īre mihi licet?
Cibum et aquam volō.
Doleō!
Mē iuvā!

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Conversational Latin Resources -
Conversational Latin for Oral Proficiency by John C. Traupman.
http://latinum.mypodcast.com - LATINUM - The Online Latin Language Audio Course from London

