Latin alphabet (alphabētum Latīnum) –

There are 24 letters (vīgintī quattuor litterae). The missing ones are J (ī cōnsonāns) and W (ū duplex).

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\begin{array}{l} A~(\bar{a}),~B~(b\bar{e}),~C~(c\bar{e}),~D~(d\bar{e}),~E~(\bar{e}),~F~(ef),~G~(g\bar{e}),~H~(h\bar{a}),~I~(\bar{\imath}),~K~(c\bar{a}),~L~(el),~M~(em),\\ N~(en),~O~(\bar{o}),~P~(p\bar{e}),~Q~(c\bar{u}),~R~(er),~S~(es),~T~(t\bar{e}),~U~(\bar{u}),~V~(\bar{u}~c\bar{o}nson\bar{a}ns),~X~(ex),\\ Y~(\bar{\imath}~Graeca),~Z~(z\bar{e}ta). \end{array}
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Vowels (vocālēs) -

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

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\begin{array}{lll} A \text{ is like the "a" in "ago".} & \bar{A} \text{ is like the "a" in "father".} \\ E \text{ is like the "e" in "bed".} & \bar{E} \text{ is like the "e" in "hey".} \\ I \text{ is like the "i" in "fit".} & \bar{I} \text{ is like the "i" in "machine".} \\ O \text{ is like the "o" in "for".} & \bar{O} \text{ is like the "o" in "hope".} \\ U \text{ is like the "u" in "put".} & \bar{U} \text{ is like the "u" in "rude".} \end{array}
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Y and Ÿ are like German Ü or French U (or like Ī but with rounded lips).

Diphthongs (diphthongī) –

Diphthongs are two vowels that are spoken together quickly in one syllable.

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AE is like the "i" in "hi".

EI is like the "ey" in "hey".

OE is like the "oy" in "ahoy".

AU is like the "ou" in "out".

EU is like the "ew" in "ew".

UI is like the "ooey" in "gooey".
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Consonants (consonantes) –

The consonants are basically the English consonants with the following major rules:

C and G are always hard.

CH, 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) –

0 - nihil	$1 - XI - \bar{u}ndecim$
$1 - I - \bar{u}nus$ 1	2 – XII – duodecim
2 - II - duo	3 – XIII – trēdecim
3 - III - tres	4 – XIV – quattuordecim
4 - IV - quattuor 1	5 – XV – quīndecim
$5 - V - qu\bar{i}nque$ 1	6 – XVI – sēdecim

6 - VI - sex 17 - XVII - septendecim 7 - VII - septem 18 - XVIII - duodēvīgintī 8 - VIII - octō $19 - XIX - \bar{u}nd\bar{e}v\bar{t}gint\bar{t}$ 9 - IX - novem $20 - XX - v\bar{t}gint\bar{t}$ 10 - X - decem $21 - XXI - v\bar{t}gint\bar{t}$ $\bar{u}nus$

Basic Phrases -

Hello! Salvē!
How are you? Quid agis?
Good. Bene.
So-so. Variē.
Bad. Male.

What is your name? Quid nomen tibi est? My name is ... Nomen mihi ... est.

Pleased to meet you. Tē convenīre pergrātum mihi est.

Yes. Sīc.
No. Nōn.
Please. Tē amābō.
Thanks! Grātiās!
I'm sorry. Mē paenitet.
God bless you. Deī tē ament.

Goodbye! Valē!

Essential Phrases -

Do you understand Latin? Latīnēne intellegis? Do you understand English? Anglicēne intellegis?

I understand (a little) Latin. Latīnē (paululum) intellegō. I understand (a little) English. Anglicē (paululum) intellegō.

I don't understand. Non intellego.

Are you Roman? Rōmānusne (m) / Rōmānane (f) es?
Are you American? Americānusne (m) / Americānane (f) es?

Where is the bathroom? Ubi latrīna est?

May I go to the bathroom? Adne latrīnam īre mihi licet?

I want food and water. Cibum et aquam volō.

I'm hurt! Doleō! Help me! Mē iuvā!

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Conversational Latin Resources –

Conversational Latin for Oral Proficiency by John C. Traupman.

 $\underline{\underline{\text{http://latinum.mypodcast.com}}} - \underline{LATINUM} - \underline{\text{The Online Latin Language Audio Course}}$

from London