

Pronunciation

Because this text is secular, it should be sung in Classical Latin and not with ecclesiastical pronunciation.

Vowels may be either short or long. Most often, a short vowel is followed by two consonants and a long vowel is followed by a single consonant.

	<u>Long</u>	<u>Short</u>
A	pot	pat
E	pain	pen
I	peach	pitch
O	pone	pawn
U	pool	pull

In diphthongs (AE, AU, EI, EU, OE), both vowels are pronounced.

I before another vowel is pronounced like the consonant "y" in English.

U before another vowel is pronounced like the consonant "w" in English.

Consonant are mainly pronounced as in English or Italian, with a few important exceptions:

V is always pronounced like "w" and never like "v."

C and **G** are always hard, and are never pronounced like "ch" or "j."

GN is pronounced as it looks, not as "ny."

H is pronounced, not silent.

CH, **PH**, and **TH** are just heavily aspirated versions of K, P, and T.

Y is is pronounced like the U in the French "tu."