

and religious development, that the traditional pronunciation of Latin was abandoned, and Latin words were treated as if they were English.

As a result of this, in our English speech Roman names and many familiar expressions and phrases borrowed from the Latin have long been pronounced according to the English method, e.g. *Caesar, Julius, Augustus, Horatius, sine diē, et cetera, primā faciē, vivā voce, excelsior, ē pluribus unum, vox populi*. In such cases even those who do not follow the English method of pronunciation in reading Latin, yet retain the English pronunciation when these names or phrases are used in English.*

19. (a) In the English method of pronouncing Latin, the vowels are given the common long or short English sounds:

<i>ā</i>	as in	<i>cane</i> ,	<i>a</i>	as in	<i>can</i> .
<i>ē</i>	"	<i>me</i> ,	<i>e</i>	"	<i>met</i> .
<i>ī</i>	"	<i>pine</i> ,	<i>i</i>	"	<i>pin</i> .
<i>ō</i>	"	<i>no</i> ,	<i>o</i>	"	<i>not</i> .
<i>ū</i>	"	<i>use</i> ,	<i>u</i>	"	<i>us</i> .

But very often vowels really long are sounded as short, and vowels really short as long, either through the influence of similar English words or for ease of utterance. No absolutely fixed rules can be given for these exceptions, but some of the more regular variations are as follows:

* Exactly the same thing occurs in the case of such modern foreign names as Paris, Napoleon, Pyrenees; Luther, Berlin, Munchausen; Madrid, Manila, Don Quixote. We give each of these words one pronunciation when we are reading or speaking English, and quite another when we are reading or speaking the foreign language to which it belongs.