

Y long as in *gýrās*, as I long.  
*Hýdra.*  
 short as in *cýmbā*, as *y* in beauty, lady.  
*lýrā.*

## DIPHTHONGS.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs is best learnt by first sounding each vowel separately and then running them together. *ae* as ah-eh, *au* as ah-oo, *oe* as o-eh, *ei* as eh-ee, *eu* as eh-oo and *ui* as oo-ee.

AE in <i>taedæ</i>	nearly Eng. <i>a</i> in fare.
AU in <i>laudo</i>	Eng. <i>ou</i> in house.
OE in <i>foedus</i>	N.B. Avoid the pronunciation "feed us."
EI in <i>hei</i>	Eng. <i>ey</i> in grey, <i>ei</i> in skein.
EU in <i>seu, neuter</i>	} The general rule, as given above, a sufficient guide.
UI in <i>cui, huic</i>	

## CONSONANTS.

C in <i>cāno, cecini, circā, condicio.</i>	always as Eng. <i>k</i> , never as <i>s</i> or as <i>c</i> before <i>e, i</i> .
Qu in <i>inquit.</i>	as Eng. <i>qu</i> in quick.
G in <i>gaudeo, genus, gýgās, agē.</i>	always as Eng. <i>g</i> in got, get, begin, never as <i>j</i> or <i>g</i> soft.
N before c ( <i>k, qu</i> ), <i>g</i> , as <i>incipit, inquam, congēro.</i>	as <i>ng</i> in sing, thus ingkipit, ingquam, conggero.
R in <i>rīngi, rārus, datōr.</i>	trilled <i>r</i> as in French or Scotch.
S as in <i>sūs, accūso, tristes.</i>	always voiceless, as in hiss, hist; never voiced as in has (haz).
J or I consonant as in <i>iūgum, iūcio.</i>	as Eng. <i>y</i> : <i>yugum, yakio.</i>
V or U consonant as in <i>uānus, uīs, seruo.</i>	as Eng. <i>w</i> : <i>wānus, wees, seruo.</i>
N.B. There is no ancient authority for spelling <i>i</i> consonant as <i>j</i> or <i>u</i> consonant as <i>v</i> . The Romans used one symbol for both vowel and consonant.	
B, D, F, H, L, M, N, P, T	as in Eng. N.B. <i>t</i> is always the same: Editio is not to be pronounced edishio.
X as in <i>saxum, exulto.</i>	as Eng. <i>ks</i> ( <i>x</i> ); <i>eksulto</i> , not <i>eggsulto</i> .