

BEGINNER'S LATIN BOOK.



CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is suggested to teachers who are not experienced in teaching Latin that this chapter may, perhaps, be most profitably used for reference. Pupils will catch pronunciation quickly from the lips of the teacher; and as they make mistakes, they will be interested in being referred to the rules of pronunciation. It is therefore advised that the teacher begin with the *Colloquium*, page 5, pronouncing slowly each sentence, the pupils following successively, and then together. In the same way the teacher might then construe literally.

1. ALPHABET.—The Latin alphabet has no *w*. Otherwise it is the same as the English.

2. VOWELS.—Vowels may be long (marked thus $\bar{}$), short (marked thus $\acute{}$), or common¹ (marked thus ˘). The long vowel occupies double the time of the short in pronouncing.

3. CONSONANTS.—Of the consonants

The mutes are: P-mutes . . . p, b, f

T-mutes . . . t, d

K-mutes . . . k, c, g, q (u)

The liquids are . . . l, m, n, r

The sibilant is . . . s

The double consonants are . . . x = cs,² z = ds.

¹ That is, sometimes long and sometimes short.

² Also represents the combinations *hs*, *qs*, *gs*, *vs*.