

ā	is	sounded	like	a	in	<i>father</i>	or	<i>amen</i>	(pronounced as	
									in	singing),
									when	these
									words	are
									uttered	slowly,
									or	like
									the	second
									a	in
									<i>aha</i> .	
a	"	"	"	a	in	<i>father</i>	or	<i>amen</i>	when	uttered
									briskly,	or
									like	the
									first	a
									in	<i>aha</i> .
ē	"	"	"	e	in	<i>they</i> ,	<i>veil</i> ,	or	a	in
									<i>fate</i> .	
e	"	"	"	e	in	<i>met</i> ,	<i>end</i> .			
ī	"	"	"	i	in	<i>machine</i> ,	<i>police</i> .			
i	"	"	"	i	in	<i>sit</i> ,	<i>is</i> .			
ō	"	"	"	the	second	o	in	<i>oho</i>	or	<i>propose</i> ,
									or	like
									<i>o</i>	in
									<i>melodious</i> ,	<i>heroic</i> .
o	"	"	"	the	first	o	in	<i>oho</i>	or	<i>propose</i> ,
									or	like
									<i>o</i>	in
									<i>melody</i> ,	<i>heroine</i> .
ū	"	"	"	u	in	<i>rule</i> ,	or	oo	in	<i>cuckoo</i> ,
									<i>boot</i> ,	<i>poor</i> .
u	"	"	"	u	in	<i>pull</i> ,	<i>cuckoo</i> ,	or	oo	in
									<i>foot</i> ,	<i>good</i> .

N.B.—It is especially important to avoid the English short sounds of *a*, *o* and *u* as in *hat*, *hot*, *hut*, or the *you* sound of *ū* as in *pure*, *use*.

7. It should also be observed that in Latin a long vowel often precedes a combination of consonants before which, in English, a single vowel is regularly short; as, **infēnsus**, **adēptum**, **crēscō**.

Many foreign geographical or biographical names illustrate the values of the Roman vowels; as, *Tokio*, *Rio*, *Pisa*, *Upsala*, *Tripoli*, *Yenisei*, *Yokohama*, *Amur*, *Mikado*, *Iago*, *Galileo*, *Rossini*, *Hegel*, *Buddha*, *Hindu*; so also many musical terms borrowed from the Italian; as *trio*, *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*.