

Kindly Dr. Hatwell's guide to Austro-German Latin

I. Vowels

A is pronounced as a relaxed "ah" as in the word "father"
[never as "ae" in "cat" or "aw" in "law"]

I is pronounced as an "ee" sound, as in "feet"
[never as "i" in "fit"]

O is pronounced as the European closed "o" (no American analog)
[never with a diphthong "oh-oo" in "low"]

U is pronounced as an "oo" as in "school"
[never as open "U" in "foot"]

OE is pronounced as "ö" (shape lips in open "O" but place tongue as for "ee")

AE is pronounced as "ä" as in word "dead"

Y is pronounced as "ü" (shape lips in "oo" but place tongue as for "ee")

E is pronounced as either a European closed "e" (the first part of the diphthong "day") or as an "eh" (as in "dead") depending on the following:

[e] in accented syllables and most single-syllable words:
Dei, Jesu, unigenitum, est, te, Rex

["eh"] in unaccented syllables and a couple of one-syllable words:
Benedictus, peccata, Et, pacem, kyrie

II. Consonants

C is pronounced as [ts] before the vowels E, I, AE, OE: *pacem, benedicimus*
(as a "k" sound at all other times)

G is always a hard "g" as in "get"

H is pronounced (it is silent in Roman Latin)

J is always a "y" as in "you"

QU is pronounced as "kv": *Qui* ("kvee"), *Quoniam* ("kvoh-nee-am")

S is pronounced as "z" before vowels, but as "s" before consonants and at the end of words: *Santus dominus*
("Zangk-tus do-mee-noos")
In Spiritum sanctum ("een spee-ree-toom zangk-toom")

T is always a hard "t": *deprecationem* ("deh-preh-ca-tee-o-nehm")

X is pronounced as "kz" before vowels, but as "ks" before consonants and at the end of words:
Dixit ("dee-kzeet") *Exultatate* ("eh-kzool-ta-teh") *judex* ("yoo-dehks")

XC is "ksk" before O, A, or U, but "ktz" before E:
excelsis (ehk-tzel-zees)