New English and Italian Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary

Millhouse John
NUOVO
DIZIONARIO
ITALIANO ED INGLESE
CON LA PRONUNCIA FIGURATA
IN
DUE VOLUMI.
NUOVO
DIZIONARIO
ITALIANO ED INGLESE
CON LA PRONUNCIA FIGURATA
DI
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CON MOLTE AGGIUNTE

OTTAVA EDIZIONE

VOLUME II

MILANO
EDITORE F. BRACCIFORTI
MDCCLXXI.
OF THE PRONUNCIATION

THE ITALIAN ALPHABET.

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<td>A,</td>
<td>ah,</td>
<td>fama, casa</td>
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<tr>
<td>B,</td>
<td>bee,</td>
<td>becco</td>
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<tr>
<td>C,</td>
<td>chee (before e, i)</td>
<td>c uncio, c effo</td>
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<tr>
<td>C,</td>
<td>kay (before a, o, u),</td>
<td>camera, conto, curvo</td>
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<td>D,</td>
<td>dee,</td>
<td>dito</td>
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<tr>
<td>E,</td>
<td>e (open, as in met),</td>
<td>erba, erto</td>
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<td>E,</td>
<td>e (close, as in great),</td>
<td>ccena, seno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F,</td>
<td>ef'-fay,</td>
<td>fino, filo</td>
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<td>G,</td>
<td>jee (before e, i),</td>
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<td>G,</td>
<td>gay (before a, o, u),</td>
<td>g ara, goffo, gufo</td>
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<td>I,</td>
<td>ácca,</td>
<td>macchia</td>
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<tr>
<td>I,</td>
<td>ee,</td>
<td>pira, pino</td>
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<tr>
<td>J,</td>
<td>yay (yi, in yield),</td>
<td>noja, studj</td>
</tr>
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<td>L,</td>
<td>el'-lay,</td>
<td>lato</td>
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<td>M,</td>
<td>em'-may,</td>
<td>mano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,</td>
<td>en'-nay,</td>
<td>nano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O,</td>
<td>o (open, as in pot),</td>
<td>notte, morte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O,</td>
<td>o (close, as in bone),</td>
<td>sono</td>
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<tr>
<td>P,</td>
<td>pee,</td>
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<td>Q,</td>
<td>coo,</td>
<td>quanto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R,</td>
<td>er'-ray,</td>
<td>riso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S,</td>
<td>es'-say (s sharp),</td>
<td>serva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S,</td>
<td>es-say (s soft),</td>
<td>rosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T,</td>
<td>tee,</td>
<td>tetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U,</td>
<td>oo (u in rude)</td>
<td>puro</td>
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<tr>
<td>V,</td>
<td>vee,</td>
<td>vena</td>
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<tr>
<td>Z,</td>
<td>zeta, ds (in bids),</td>
<td>zelo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z,</td>
<td>ts (z in chints),</td>
<td>zitto</td>
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*Dis. Ita. Ing. - Ediz. VIII, Vol. II.
VOWELS.

A has but one sound in Italian, that of the English a in far; as, fáto, fate, cáro, dear.

E as two sounds, the open and the close; the open is that of the English e in met; as, fèbre, fever, and the close that of the English a in fame; as, séno, womb.

I is always pronounced like e in be; as, vino, wine.

O like e has two sounds, one open, the other close. The first is that heard in the English word, not, nor; as, nòtte, night, fòrte, strong; and the second is that of English o in the words, note, pore; as, amòre, love, pòmo, apple. — E and O, in these volumes, with the circumflex accent, are to be pronounced open; unaccented or with the acute accent, they are pronounced close; as, etèrno, eternal, mòrte, death, péña, pain, sóno, am.

U has invariably the sound of oo in the English word coo; as, cúbo, a cube.

J is considered as a vowel in Italian. At the end of a word it sounds like ee in the English word, bee, each vowel pronounced separately be-e; as, tèmpj, temples, spàzj, spaces. In the beginning or middle of a word it is pronounced like y in the words yield, year, young; as jèna, hyena, nòja, annoyance.

CONSONANTS. — The Italian consonants are pronounced like the English, except c, g, h, s, z.

Q before e or i is pronounced like ch in the words chess, chief; as, céna (pronounced chay'-na) supper, cibo (cheé-bo) food.

— In Italian as in English c followed by a, o, u is pronounced like k; as, cártá, paper, côno, cone, cúpo, sombre.

CC preceding e or i, sounds like ch in the word achieve, that is, the former c pronounced like t, and the latter retains its ordinary sound; as, accénto (pronounce atchèn-to) accent, ìrcia (fát-che-a), face.
CII before e or i is pronounced like k, or like ch in the English words "chemist, chyle"; as, chéto, chino, pronounce kay'-to, kée-no.

G before e or i has the sound of j in jest or g in gin; as, gélo (pron. jay-lo) frost; gíro, (jee'-ro) turn; giorno, (jee-or'-no) day; gèmma, gem.

G followed by a, o, u, is pronounced as in English; thus, gátto, cat, gólfio, gulf, güsto, taste. — If gg comes before the vowel e, or i, the former g sounds like d and the latter like j in jest; as, ôggi, to-day.

GIII is pronounced like g in give or gh in ghost; as, ghétto, Jewry, ghirlánda, garlánd.

GL before a, e, o, u, is pronounced hard as in English; as, gládio, sword, glèba, glebe, glòbo, globe, glútine, glue.

GL has a liquid sound like that of l in pavilion or ll in brilliant, whenever it is followed by the vowel i; as, égli, gli, (pronounce ay-li'-yee, l'yece') he, to him. It has always the same sound when gli precedes another vowel; as, bigliárdo, billiard, vóglia, will, wish, móglie, wife, ciglio, eye-brow, cigliáto, heavy browed.

GL is pronounced hard as in English when it precedes the vowel i followed by a consonant; as, negligénte, Anglicaño, negligent, Anglican.

GN in the syllables gna, gne, gni, gno, gnu has a liquid sound similar to that of ni in the words companion, pinion, onion; as, compámego, companion, bángo, bath, sógna, dream, agnéllo, lamb, ignudo, naked, incógnito, inco-gnito.

GUA, GUE, GUI, are pronounced like gua, guay, gee in English; as guància, check, guàrra, war, guìda, guide

H in Italian is never sounded.

S in Italian as in English has two sounds, the hard an the soft, or the sharp and the flat. Between two vowels it has generally the flat or soft sound as heard in the English word case; thus, viso, visage, rósa, rose, arnés, harness. Accompanied by a consonant or at the beginning of a word,
it is always pronounced sharp as in pulse, search, class; examples, sarto, tailor, fresco, fresh, ass, plank.

SC before e or i sounds like sh in the English words, shake, shell, sheer; as, scelta, choice, scena, scene, scirro, scirrhous.

SC followed by a, o, u is pronounced sk, as in English; thus scandalo, scandal.

SCII is always pronounced like sk, or like sch in the English words school, scholar; as, schelletro, skeleton, scherma, fencing, schiavo, slave, schifo, skiff, schiena, back, schioppo, gun.

Z in the beginning or body of a word, has generally its soft sound, that of ds; as, Lázaro, Lazarus, Zodiac, the Zodiac. — Exception; Z is pronounced sharp like s in the English word chints or like ts in benefits, when it precedes i followed by another vowel; as, zio, uncle, grazia, grace, specie, species.

ZZ is generally pronounced hard like ts; as, fabulétto, handkerchief, bellézza, beauty.

Observations. — In orthography and pronunciation, as in many other respects, the Italian language approaches nearer to perfection than any other idiom in Europe. In it there are no silent letters and no diphthongs; every letter is pronounced, end each letter, however it may be combined with others, is always articulated distinctly with the sound that is peculiarly its own. Thus the two letters that form a double consonant are each pronounced separately; and two or more vowels coming in succession are articulated one after the other as they come under the eye. Examples: Bórea (pronounce bó-ray-ah) Borca, fioré (fee-ó-ray) flower, vói (vó-ee) you, üói (oo-ó-ee) thy, torróre (tarró-ray) terror, imménsso (im-mén-so) immense.

ACCENTS.

There are two accents in Italian, the grave (') and the acute ('). The GRAVE ACCENT is placed:
1. On nouns ending in tà and tù which have the singular and plural alike; as, libertà, virtù (contracted from libertàde, virtùde), liberty, virtue.

2. On the first and third person singular of the future of all verbs; as, amerò, I will love, amerà, he will love.

3. On the third person singular of the perfect-definite of all those verbs in which the first person of the same tense ends with two vowels; as, cantái, I sang; cantò, he sang; credèi, I believed; credè, he believed; finí, I finished; finì, he finished.

4. To distinguish between words alike in orthography, but different in signification; as, òl, day, ò, of; sí, yes, so, si, one's self; è, is, e, and; là, there, la, her, the; lí, there, li, the, them; dà, gives, da, from; però, therefore, pèrò, a pear-tree; pié, foot, píe, pious; nè, nè, neither nor, ne, of it, of them; tèste, heads, testè, just now; Còla, abbrev. of Nicòlò, Nicholas, colà, there; còsta, coast, còstà, there.

5. To signify that the vowels thus marked are shortened and pronounced in one syllable with the preceding vowel; as, ciò, this, that, già, already, giù, below, più, more, può, may, can, quà, qui, here.

The following words are always written with the grave accent; caffè, coffee, costì, so, thus, orsù, come, come on, oibò, fie.

Observations. — A final vowel bearing the grave accent has always a much quicker and sharper sound than when it is not thus designated.

Acute Accent. — This accent is used only on the letter ì in the terminations ia, io, to indicate that the two vowels are pronounced in two distinct syllables, as: magìa, magic, desìo, desire.

These few cases are the only ones in which the accent is used in Italian. In this volume however the emphatic syllable of every Italian word of two or more syllables will be found accented. When the stress of the voice falls upon the vowels a, ì, ù, it is marked, except in the above cases, with the acute accent. E and O close are marked in the same manner; but
when these letters are open, the circumflex accent is employed (è, ò) to indicate at once the pause of the voice and the open sound of the vowel.

NOUNS. — GENDER. — NUMBER.

There are but two genders in Italian; all nouns, whether they relate to persons, things or abstract qualities, are either masculine or feminine.

Nouns ending in o are of the masculine gender, and form their plural in i: as, libro, libri, book, books, fanciúllo, fanciúlli, boy, boys.

Nouns ending in a are feminine, and form their plural in e; thus, dôna, woman, dôrne, women, cása, house, cáse, houses.

Nouns in e are some masculine others feminine, and all have their plural in i; as, pâdre, pâdri, father, fathers, mãdre, mother, mothers.

Nouns ending in à or ù with the accent, as also those ending in ie, are feminine, and are the same in the singular as in the plural; as, città, city, città, cities; virtù, virtue, virtà, virtues; effigie, effigy, effigie, effigies.

Nouns ending in i are part masculine part feminine, and have no distinction of number, as, eclissi, eclipse, eclissi, eclipses.

Words ending in ca, ga have che, ghe in the plural; as, mónaca, mônache, nun, nuns, vérga, vérghe, rod, rods.

Dissyllables in co and go (except, pórco, hog, Grêco, Greek), take chi, ghi in the plural; as, fuóco, fire, fuôchi, fires, luógo, place, luôghi, places (pórci, hogs).

Nouns in co, go of more than two syllables, if preceded by a consonant take h in the plural; as, seniscálco, seneschal, senescálchi, seneschals, albêrgo, hotel, albêrghi, hotels. — Preceded by a vowel they are mostly written without the h; as, amíco, friend, amíci, friends, teólogo, a divine, teólogoi, divines.

Nouns ending in ciò, gio, pronounced in one syllable form their plural by suppressing the o, or by changing io into j; as, báció, kiss, báci, kisses, stúdio, study, studij (or studi), studies. — When io is accented and forms two distinct syllables, tho o is in the plural changed into i: as, desío, desire, desíi, desires.