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16th letter of the Latin alphabet This article is about the letter of the Latin alphabet. For other uses, see P (disambiguation). For technical reasons, ":P" redirects here. For the keyboard symbol, see List of emoticons. Pp pUsageWriting systemLatin scriptTypeAlphabetic and logographicLanguage of originLatin languageSound values[p][ph][(p)f][p'][(p)f][p'][(p)f][p'][(p)f][p'][(p)f][p'][(p)f][p'][(p)f][p'][(p)f][p'][(p)f][p'][(p)f][p'][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f][(p)f]
an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. For the distinction between [], // and (), see IPA § Brackets and transcription delimiters. ISO basicLatin alphabet, used in the modern English alphabet, the alphabets of other
 western European languages and others worldwide. Its name in English is pee (pronounced /ˈpiː/), plural pees.[1] The Semitic Pê (mouth), as well as the Greek Π or π (Pi), and the Etruscan and Latin letters that developed from the former alphabet all symbolized /p/, a voiceless bilabial plosive. Egyptian Proto-Sinaitic Proto-Canaanitep'it Phoenician Pe
 Western GreekPi Etruscan P LatinP Pronunciation of (p) by language Orthography Phonemes Standard Chinese (Pinyin) /ph/ English /p/, silent French 
English is (ph), which represents the sound /f/, and can be used to transliterate (φ) phi in loanwords from Greek. In German, the digraph (pf) is common, representing a labial affricate /pf/. Most English words beginning with (p) are of foreign origin, primarily French, Latin and Greek; these languages preserve the Proto-Indo-European initial *p. Native
English cognates of such words often start with (f), since English is a Germanic language and thus has undergone Grimm's law; a native English word with an initial /p/ would reflect Proto-Indo-European initial *b, which is so rare that its existence as a phoneme is disputed. However, native English words with non-initial (p) are quite common; such
 words can come from either Kluge's law or the consonant cluster /sp/ (PIE: *p has been preserved after s). P is the eighth least frequently used letter in the English languages. In most European languages, (p) represents the sound /p/. In the International Phonetic Alphabet, (p) is used to represent the voiceless bilabial plosive. Main article: P
 (disambiguation) A bold italic letter p is used in musical notation as a dynamic indicator for "quiet". It stands for the Italian word piano.[2][3] The Latin letter P represents the same sound as the Greek letter Pi, but it looks like the Greek letter Pi, but it looks like the Greek letter Pi, but it looks like the Greek letter Pi p represents the same sound as the Greek letter Pi, but it looks like the 
and Old Latin P, which derives from Greek Pi, and is the ancestor of modern Latin P. The Roman P had this form (P) on coins and inscriptions until the reign of Claudius, c. 50 AD. : Gothic letter Pe, which derives from Greek Pi : Coptic letter Pi 1 up: Armenian letter Pe P with diacritics: Pe P with diacritics: Pe P with diacritics in the ancestor of modern Latin P. The Roman P had this form (P) on coins and inscriptions until the reign of Claudius, c. 50 AD. : Gothic letter Pe, which derives from Greek Pi : Coptic letter Pi 1 up: Armenian letter Pe P with diacritics: Pi 2 up: Armenian letter Pe P with diacritics in the ancestor of modern Latin P. The Roman P had this form (P) on coins and inscriptions until the reign of Claudius, c. 50 AD. : Gothic letter Pe P with diacritics: Pi 2 up: Armenian letter Pe P with diacritics in the ancestor of modern Latin P. The Roman P had this form (P) on coins and inscriptions until the reign of Claudius, c. 50 AD. : Gothic letter Pe P with diacritics: Pi 3 up: Armenian letter Pe P with diacritics in the ancestor of modern Latin P. The Roman P had this form (P) on coins and inscriptions until the reign of Claudius, c. 50 AD. : Gothic letter Pe P with diacritics in the ancestor of modern Latin P. The Roman P had this form (P) on coins and inscriptions until the reign of Claudius, c. 50 AD. : Gothic letter Pi 4 up: Armenian letter Pe P with diacritics in the ancestor of modern Latin P. The Roman P had this form (P) on coins and inscriptions until the reign of Claudius, c. 50 AD. : Gothic letter Pi 4 up: Armenian letter Pe P with diacritics in the ancestor of modern Latin P. The Roman P had this form (P) on coins and inscriptions until the reign of Claudius, c. 50 AD. : Gothic letter Pi 4 up: Armenian letter P i 4 up: Armen
p p p p p p p p p [4] p[5] Turned P Uralic Phonetic Alphabet-specific symbols related to P:[6] U+1D18 P LATIN LETTER SMALL P u+1D3E P MODIFIER LETTER SMALL P u+1D3E 
sign , : script letter P (uppercase and lowercase, respectively), used in mathematics. (In other contexts, a script typeface (or computer font) should be used.) P Weierstrass p : sound recording copyright symbol : Reversed P
was used in ancient Roman texts to stand for puella (girl)[8] P p, P ρ, Ψ, φ: Various forms of P were used for medieval scribal abbreviations[9] Character information Preview P p P p Unicode name LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P FULLWIDTH LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P FULLWIDTH LATIN SMALL LETTER P FULLWIDTH LATIN SMALL LETTER P Encodings decimal
Macintosh families of encodings. NATO phonetic Morse code Papa Signal flag Flag semaphore American manual alphabet (ASL fingerspelling) Unified English Braille Mind your Ps and Qs Pence or "penny", the English slang for which is p (e.g. "20p" = 20 pence) ^ "P", Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd edition (1989); Merriam-Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged (1993); "pee," op. cit. ^ Randel, Don Michael (2003). The Harvard University Press Reference Library. ^ "Piano". Virginia Tech Multimedia Music Dictionary. Archived
from the original on 22 October 2014. Retrieved 19 March 2012. ^ Constable, Peter (2003-09-30). "L2/03-174R2: Proposal to Encode Phonetic Symbols with Middle Tilde in the UCS" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 2017-10-11. Retrieved 2018-03-24. ^ Constable, Peter (2004-04-19). "L2/04-132 Proposal to add additional phonetic
characters to the UCS" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 2017-10-11. Retrieved 2018-03-24. ^ Everson, Michael; et al. (2002-03-20). "L2/02-141: Uralic Phonetic Alphabet characters for the UCS" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 2018-03-24. ^ Ruppel, Klaas; Aalto, Tero; Everson, Michael (2009-01-27).
 "L2/09-028: Proposal to encode additional characters for the Uralic Phonetic Alphabet" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 2019-06-14. Retrieved 2018-03-24.
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Commons The dictionary definition of P at Wiktionary The dictionary definition of p at Wiktionary Retrieved from "How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The
CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' 
CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites wort Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The
CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editor
Wikipedia has an article on: Voiceless bilabial plosiveWikipedia p Letter styles Uppercase and lowercase P in Fraktur Other representations of P: p (lower case, upper case P, plural ps or p's) (Latin-script letters) letter; A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o,
P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z p (lower case, upper case P) Abbreviation of purl. 1855, Godey's Magazine, volume 51, page 71:Knit 3, p 1, k 2, purl 1, k 2, m 1, k 2 together, k 1. p (not comparable) (Internet) Abbreviation of purl. 1855, Godey's Magazine, volume 51, page 71:Knit 3, p 1, k 2, purl 1, k 2, m 1, k 2 together, k 1. p (not comparable) (Internet) Abbreviation of purl. 1855, Godey's Magazine, volume 51, page 71:Knit 3, p 1, k 2, purl 1, k 2, m 1, k 2 together, k 1. p (not comparable) (Internet) Abbreviation of purl. 1855, Godey's Magazine, volume 51, page 71:Knit 3, p 1, k 2, purl 1, k 2, m 1, k 2 together, k 1. p (not comparable) (Internet) Abbreviation of purl. 1855, Godey's Magazine, volume 51, page 71:Knit 3, p 1, k 2, purl 1, k 2, m 1, k 2 together, k 1. p (not comparable) (Internet) Abbreviation of purl. 1855, Godey's Magazine, volume 51, page 71:Knit 3, p 1, k 2, purl 1, k 2, m 1, k 2 together, k 1. p (not comparable) (Internet) Abbreviation of purl. 1855, Godey's Magazine, volume 51, page 71:Knit 3, p 1, k 2, purl 
 November 8, Scott Morgan, "Re: F-18 Sim", message-ID, comp.sys.ibm.pc.games.flight-sim, Usenet [1]: There is no campaign, just a bunch of canned missions that have no relation to each other (and peole[sic] think SU27 is p bad!). (chiefly US, Stenoscript) Alternative spelling of p.m. ("post meridiem") or pm p lower case (upper case P) (Latin-script)
letters) hərf; A a, B b, C c, Ç ç, D d, E e, \Theta ə, F f, G g, \check{G} \check{g}, \check{H} h, \check{X} \check{x}, I 1, \check{I} \check{i}, \check{J} \check{j}, \check{K} \check{k}, \check{V} 
Cj cj, Cu cu, C'u c'u, Cju cju, Ch ch, Ch' ch', Chj chj, D d, Dy dy, E e, E e, G g, Gu gu, Hu hu, 'Hu hu, I i, I i, J j, J' j', Jm jm, Jn jn, Jñ jñ, Ju ju, Jy jy, L l, M m, M' m', N n, N' n', N
Previous letter: o Next letter: o Next letter: o (modern Egyptological) IPA(key): /pe/ Conventional anglicization: pe m Declension of p (masculine) singular p dual pwj plural pw m./f. topo. Pe, a city in Lower Egypt, where the Pharaohs were crowned. m sg proximal demonstrative determiner (Old
 Egyptian) Alternative form of pj ("this") 1 Unmarked for number and gender, but treated syntactically as masculine plurals when referred to by resumptive pronouns. 1 Joined by n(j) to nouns they modify. Late Egyptian demonstratives and articles masculine feminine plural
adverb pronoun psw dj determiners and pronouns psj tsj nsj possessive determiners1 psy tsy nsy relational pronouns ('possessive determiners2 psy tsy nsy relational pronouns ('possessive prefixes') p-n, ps t-nt, ts nsyw, ns definite articles ps ts ns2 indefinite articles ps ts
Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp (Qq), Rr, Ss, Šš, Zz, Žž, Tt, Uu, Vv (Ww), Õõ, Ää, Öö, Üü (Xx, Yy) p (upper case P) The nineteenth letter of the Faroese alphabet, written in the Latin script. (Latin-script letters) bókstavur; Aa, Áá, Bb, Dd, Đð, Ēe, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Íí, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Óó, Pp, Rr, Ss, Tt,
U u, Ú ú, V v, Y y, Ý ý, Æ æ, Ø ø The Finnish orthography using the Latin script is known. See the Wikipedia article on Finnish for more information, and p for information on the development of the glyph itself. Audio; "pee, pappi, ripaus,
pee": p (lower case, upper case P) (Latin-script letters) kirjain; A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s (Š š), T t, U u, V v (W w), X x, Y y, Z z (Ž ž), Å å, Ä ä, Ö ö p Abbreviation of penni. (Finnish penny, no longer used) (letter name) IPA(key): /pe/ p (lower case, upper case P) The fifteenth letter of the French
alphabet, written in the Latin script. p (lower case, upper case P) A letter of the Fula alphabet, written in the Latin script. Common to all varieties of Fula (Fulfulde / Pulaar / Pular). (Latin-script letters) karfeeje; ', A a, B b, Mb mb, B b, C c, D d, Nd nd, D d, E e, F f, G g, Ng ng, G g, H h, I i, J j, Nj nj, K k, L l, M m, N n, Ŋ n, Ŋ n, Ŋ n, O o, P p, R r, S s,
Tt, Uu, Ww, Yy, Yyp (letter name) IPA(key): /'pi:/ (phoneme) /p/p The eleventh letter of the Hawaiian alphabet, written in the Latin script. (Latin-script letters) Aa (Āā), Ee (Ēē), Ii (Īī), Oo (Ōō), Uu (Ūū), Hh, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Pp, Ww, 'p (upper case P) A letter of the Heiltsuk alphabet, written in the Latin script. (Latin-script letters) Aa, Áá,
\dot{A} a, \dot{B} b, \dot{C} c, \dot{C} c, \dot{C} d, \dot{C} D d, \dot{C} \dot{C} C, \dot{C} c, \dot{C} d, \dot{C} \dot{C} \dot{C} D d, \dot{C} \dot
case, upper case P) (Latin-script letters) betű; A a, Á á, B b, C c, Cs cs, D d, Dz dz, Dzs dzs, E e, É é, F f, G g, Gy gy, H h, I i, Í í, J j, K k, L l, Ly ly, M m, N n, Ny ny, O o, Ó ó, Ö ö, Ö ö, P p, R r, S s, Sz sz, T t, Ty ty, U u, Ú ú, Ü ü, V v, Z z, Zs zs. Only in the extended alphabet: Q q W w X x Y y. Commonly used: ch. Also defined: à ë. In surnames
 (selection): ä aa cz ds eé eö ew oe oó th ts ÿ. p (plural p-ek) Abbreviation of perc ("minute[s]"). Coordinate terms: ó, mp p in Géza Bárczi, László Országh, et al., editors, A magyar nyelv értelmező szótára [The Explanatory Dictionary of the Hungarian Language] (ErtSz.), Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1959-1962. Fifth ed., 1992: —ISBN. (letter name)
IPA(key): /phjs:/p (upper case P) (Latin-script letters) bókstafur; A a, Á á, B b, D d, Đ ð, E e, É é, F f, G g, H h, I i, Í í, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, Ó ó, P p, R r, S s, T t, U u, Ú ú, V v, X x, Y y, Ý ý, Þ þ, Æ æ, Ö ö (context pronunciation) IPA(key): /p/ (letter name) IPA(key): /pe/ p (upper case P) The sixteenth letter of the Ido alphabet, written in the Latin
script. (Latin-script letters) litero; A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z p (lower case, upper case P) The fourteenth letter of the Irish alphabet, written in the Latin script. (Latin-script letters) liter; A a (Á á), B b (Bh bh, bhF bhf, bP bp), C c (Ch ch), D d (Dh dh, dT dt), E e (É é), F f (Fh fh), G g (gC gc, Gh gh), H h, I i (Í í), L l, M m (mB mb, Mh mh), N n (nD nd, nG ng), O o (Ó ó), P p (Ph ph), R r, S s (Sh sh), T t (Th th, tS ts), U u (Ú ú), V v (diacritics) ( c) d, F f, G g, M m, P p, S f s, T t p f or m (invariable, lower case, upper case P) Borrowed from Tagalog p. Letter
pronunciation is influenced by English p. (letter name) IPA(key): /pi/ [pi] (phoneme) IPA(key): /p/ [pi] p (lower case, upper case P) (Latin-script letters) letra; A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, Ñ ñ, Ng ng, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino (2016) Ortograpiya di Kankanaëy
 [Kankanaey Orthography][2] (in Kankanaey and Tagalog), \rightarrowISBN, pages 10-11 The Kashubian orthography is based on the Latin alphabet. No earlier script is known. See the Kashubian alphabet article on Wikipedia for more, and p for development of the glyph itself. p (lower case, upper case P) (Latin-script letters) A a, A, A, A, B, b, C c, D d, E e, É é,
 letter of the Latin alphabet, written in the Latin script. "p", in Charles du Fresne du Cange's Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis (augmented by Léopold Favre, 1883-1887) "p", in Harry Thurston Peck, editor (1898), Harper's Dictionary of Classical Antiquities, New York:
Harper & Brothers Latvian Wikipedia lv Proposed in 1908 as part of the new Latvian spelling by the scientific commission headed by K. Mīlenbahs, which was accepted and began to be taught in schools in 1908. Prior to that, Latvian had been written in German Fraktur, and sporadically in Cyrillic. P p (lower case, upper
Š š, T t, Ţ ţ, U u, Ū ū, V v, Z z, Ž ž p (lower case, upper case P) The sixteenth letter of the Malay alphabet, written in the Latin script. (Latin-script letters) A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z IPA(key): /p/ IPA(key): /p/ IPA(key): /b/ (by assimilation to a following voiced obstruent) With
 very few exceptions, this letter occurs only in borrowings. p (lower case, upper case, up
 upper case P) The nineteenth letter of the Nupe alphabet, written in the Latin script. (Latin-script letters) banki; A a (A á, A à), B b, C c, D d, Dz dz, E e (E é, E è), F f, G g, Gb gb, H h, I i (I í, I ì), J j, K k, Kp kp, L l, M m (M m, M m), N n (N n, N n), O o (O ó, O ò), P p, R r, S s, Sh sh, T t, Ts ts, U u (U u, U u), V v, W w, Y y, Z z, Zh zh zh The Polish
X x, I i, J j, K k, K h kh, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, P h ph, R r, S s, T t, T th, U u, V v, Z z International Standard: (\dot{A} à, \ddot{A} ä, \dot{A} ă), \dot{C} ć, \dot{C} h ćh, \dot{C} b, \dot{C} th, \dot{C} in \dot{C}
 (Ù ù) (diacritics) 🔆 (obsolete vowels) Á á É é Ó ó p (Cyrillic spelling π) The 22nd letter of the Serbo-Croatian Latin alphabet. No earlier script is known. See the Silesian language article on Wikipedia for more, and p for development of the glyph itself. p
 (lower case, upper case P) (Latin-script letters) A a, \tilde{A} \tilde{a}, B b, C c, \tilde{C} \tilde{c}, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, Ł l, M m, N n, \tilde{N} \tilde{n}, O o, \tilde{O} \tilde{o}, \tilde{O} \tilde{
upper case P) The sixteenth letter of the Swedish alphabet, written in the Latin script. (Latin-script letters) bokstav; A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z, Å å, Ä ä, Ö ö Borrowed from Spanish p. Each pronunciation has a different source: Filipino alphabet pronunciation is
 influenced by English p. Abakada alphabet pronunciation is influenced by Baybayin character [] (pa). Abecedario pronunciation is from Spanish p. (Standard Tagalog) IPA(key): /'pe/ ['pɛ] (letter name, Abecedario) IPA(key): /'pe/ ['pɪ] (letter name, Filipino alphabet) IPA(key): /'pa/ ['pa] (letter name, Abecedario) IPA(key): /'pi/ ['pɪ] (letter name, Filipino alphabet) IPA(key): /'pa/ ['pa] (letter name, Abecedario) IPA(key): /'pa/ ['pa] (letter name, Abecedar
case, upper case P) (Latin-script letters) titik; A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, \tilde{N} \tilde{n}, Ng ng, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z From the Abakada alphabet letter p being pronounced as pa. (Standard Tagalog) IPA(key): /pa/ [pe] Rhymes: -a p (Baybayin spelling []) (Internet slang, text messaging)
 Abbreviation of pa: yet; still d2 s daan pStill here at the road. "p", in Pambansang Diksiyonaryo | Diksiyonaryo, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Ğğ, Hh, Iı, İi (Îî), Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Öö, Pp, Rr, Ss, Şş, Tt, Uu (Ûû), Üü, Vv, Yy, Zzp (upper case P) (Latin-script letters) harf; Aa (Ââ), Bb, Cc, Çç, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Ğğ, Hh, Iı, İi (Îî), Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Öö, Pp, Rr, Ss, Şş, Tt, Uu (Ûû), Üü, Vv, Yy, Zzp (upper case P) (Latin-script letters)
 script letters) harp; A a, B b, Ç ç, D d, E e, Ä ä, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, Ž ž, K k, L l, M m, N n, Ň ň, O o, Ö ö, P p, R r, S s, Ş ş, T t, U u, Ü ü, W w, Y y, Ý ý, Z z p (uppercase P) The letter of the Võro alphabet, written in the Latin script. (standard) IPA(key): /pi:/ (informal) IPA(key): /pi/ p (lower case, upper case P) (Latin-script letters) llythyren; A a (Á á, À à,
 A â, A ä), B b, C c, Ch ch, D d, Dd dd, E e (E é, É è, É è, É è, É è, É è, É è, E ë), F f, Ff ff, G g, Ng ng, H h, I i (I í, I ì, I î, I î), J j, L l, Ll ll, M m, N n, O o (Ó ó, Ó ò, Ö ö), P p, Ph ph, R r, Rh rh, S s, T t, Th th, U u (Ú ú, Ù ù, Û û, Û w), W w, W w, W w), Y y (Ý ý, Ŷ ỳ, Ŷ ÿ) R. J. Thomas, G. A. Bevan, P. J. Donovan, A. Hawke et al., editors (1950-present), "p", ir
Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru Online (in Welsh), University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh & Celtic Studies p (upper case P) A letter of the Yele alphabet. There are digraphs for palatalized (pw), labialized (p
 \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U} \dot{\mathbb{U}} \dot{\mathbb{U
Oo, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Vv, Ww, Xx, Yy, Zz Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution —
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given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. A p-value, or probability value, is a number describing the likelihood of obtaining the observed data under the null hypothesis of a statistical test. The p-
 value serves as an alternative to rejection points to provide the smallest level of significance at which the null hypothesis would be rejected. A smaller p-value means stronger evidence in favor of the alternative hypothesis would be rejected. A smaller p-value means stronger evidence in favor of the alternative hypothesis. A p-value means stronger evidence in favor of the alternative hypothesis would be rejected. A smaller p-value means stronger evidence in favor of the alternative hypothesis would be rejected. A smaller p-value means stronger evidence in favor of the alternative hypothesis would be rejected. A smaller p-value means stronger evidence in favor of the alternative hypothesis would be rejected. A smaller p-value means stronger evidence in favor of the alternative hypothesis would be rejected. A smaller p-value means stronger evidence in favor of the alternative hypothesis.
obtaining the observed results, assuming that the null hypothesis is true. The lower the p-value of 0.05 or lower is generally considered statistically significant. P-value can serve as an alternative to—or in addition to—preselected confidence levels for hypothesis testing. Jessically significants are not alternative to—or in addition to—preselected confidence levels for hypothesis testing.
Olah / Investopedia P-value is often used to promote credibility for studies by scientists and medical researchers as well as reports by government agencies. For example, the U.S. Census Bureau stipulates that any analysis with a p-value greater than 0.10 must be accompanied by a statement that the difference is not statistically different from zero.
The Census Bureau also has standards in place stipulating which p-values are acceptable for various publications. P-values are usually calculated using statistic tested. While the sample size influences the reliability of the observed data, the p
 value approach to hypothesis testing specifically involves calculating the p-value based on the deviation between the observed value and a chosen reference value, given the probability distribution of the statistic. A greater difference between the two values corresponds to a lower p-value. Mathematically, the p-value is calculated using integral
calculus from the area under the probability distribution curve for all values of statistics that are at least as far from the reference value as the observed value is, relative to the total area under the probability distribution curve. Standard deviations, which quantify the dispersion of data points from the mean, are instrumental in this calculation. The
 nutshell, the greater the difference between two observed values, the less likely it is that the difference is due to simple random chance, and this is reflected by a lower p-value. The p-value approach to hypothesis. This determination relies
heavily on the test statistic, which summarizes the information from the sample relevant to the hypothesis being tested. The null hypothesis states whether the population parameter differs from the value of the population
parameter stated in the conjecture. In practice, the significance level is stated in advance to determine how small the p-value must be to reject the null hypothesis. Because different levels of significance when examining a question, a reader may sometimes have different tests. P-value must be to reject the null hypothesis. Because different levels of significance when examining a question, a reader may sometimes have different tests. P-value must be to reject the null hypothesis.
provide a solution to this problem. How to interpret p-value: Even a low p-value is not necessarily proof of statistical significance, since there is still a possibility that the observed data are the result of chance. Only repeated experiments or studies can confirm if a relationship is statistically significant. For example, suppose a study comparing returns
 report the p-value of the hypothesis test and allow readers to interpret the statistical significance themselves. This is called a p-value approach to hypothesis test and allow readers to interpret the statistical significance themselves. This is called a p-value approach to hypothesis test and allow readers to interpret the statistical significance themselves whether that represents a statistically significant difference or not. An investor claims that their investment
 returns are not equivalent—if the investor conducted a one-tailed test, the alternative hypothesis would state that the portfolio's returns are either less than or greater than the S&P 500's returns. The p-value hypothesis that the
returns are equivalent. Instead, it provides a measure of how much evidence against the null hypothesis. Thus, if the investor finds that the p-value is 0.001, there is strong evidence against the null hypothesis, and the investor can confidently conclude that the
portfolio's returns and the S&P 500's returns are not equivalent. Although this does not provide an exact threshold as to when the investor should accept or reject the null hypothesis, it does have another very practical advantage. P-value hypothesis testing offers a direct way to compare the relative confidence that the investor can have when
 choosing among multiple different types of investments or portfolios relative to a benchmark such as the S&P 500. For example, for two portfolios, A and B, whose performance differs from the S&P 500 with p-values of 0.10 and 0.01, respectively, the investor can be much more confident that portfolio B, with a lower p-value, will actually show
 consistently different results. A p-value less than 0.05 is typically considered to be statistically significant, in which case the null hypothesis is not statistically significant, and the null hypothesis is not rejected. A p-value of 0.001 indicates that if the null
 hypothesis tested were indeed true, then there would be a one-in-1,000 chance of observing results at least as extreme. This leads the observer to reject the null hypothesis because either a highly rare data result has been observed or the null hypothesis is incorrect. If you have two different results, one with a p-value of 0.04 and one with a p-value of
0.06, the result with a p-value of 0.04 will be considered more statistically significant than the p-value of 0.06. Beyond this simplified example, you could compare a 0.04 p-value to a 0.001 p-value of 0.04. The p-value is used to
measure the significance of observational data. When researchers identify an apparent relationship between two variables, there is always a possibility that this correlation might be a coincidence. A p-value calculation helps determine if the observed relationship could arise as a result of chance. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any
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may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally
restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitsions necessary for your intended use. For example, other
 rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Indo-European language of the Italic branch For other uses, see Latin (disambiguation). Not to be confused with Ladin. Latinlingua Latina, Latinum[I]Latin inscription on a stone inside the Colosseum in Rome, ItalyPronunciationLatin pronunciation: [[ła
 'ti:no]]Native toLatiumAncient RomeEthnicityLatinsRomansEraAs a native language, c. 7th century BC - c. 8th century ADLanguage familyIndo-European ItalicLatino-FaliscanLatinEarly formOld Latin Writing systemLatin alphabet (Latin script)Official statusRegulated byPontifical Academy for LatinLanguage codesISO 639-11aISO 639-21atISO 639
 marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. Latin (lingua Latina or Latinum[I]) is a classical language belonging to the Italic branch of the Indo-European languages. Latin was originally spoken by the Latins in Latium (now known as Lazio), the lower Tiber area around Rome,
Italy.[1] Through the expansion of the Roman Republic, it became the dominant languages, including English, having contributed many words to the English lexicon, particularly after the Christianization of the Anglo-Saxons and the
of the comic playwrights Plautus and Terence[2] and the author Petronius. While often called a "dead language",[3] Latin did not undergo language death. Between the 6th and 9th centuries, natural language change in the vernacular Latin of different regions evolved into distinct Romance languages. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, Latin
remained the common language of international communication, science, scholarship and academia in Europe into the early 19th century, by which time modern languages had supplanted it in common academic and political usage. Late Latin is the literary form of the language from the 3rd century AD onward. No longer spoken as a native language
Medieval Latin was used across Western and Catholic Europe during the Middle Ages as a working and literary language from the 9th century to the Renaissance, which then developed a classicizing form, called Renaissance Latin. This was the basis for Neo-Latin, which evolved during the early modern period. Latin was taught to be written and
 spoken at least until the late seventeenth century, when spoken skills began to erode; Contemporary Latin is generally studied to be read rather than spoken. Ecclesiastical Latin remains the official language of the Holy See and the Roman Rite of the Catholic Church. Latin grammar is highly fusional, with classes of inflections for case, number,
 person, gender, tense, mood, voice, and aspect. The Latin alphabet is directly derived from the Etruscan and Greek alphabets. Main article: History of Latin The linguistic landscape of central Italy at the beginning of Roman expansion A number of phases of the language have been recognized, each distinguished by subtle differences in vocabulary
 usage, spelling, and syntax. There are no hard and fast rules of classification; different scholars emphasize different features. As a result, the list has variants, as well as alternative names. In addition to the historical phases, Ecclesiastical Latin refers to the styles used by the writers of the Roman Catholic Church from late antiquity onward, as well as
by Protestant scholars. Main article: Old Latin The Lapis Niger, probably the oldest extant Latin inscription, from Rome, c. 600 BC during the semi-legendary Roman Kingdom The earliest known form of Latin is Old Latin, also called Archaic or Early Latin, which was spoken from the Roman Kingdom, traditionally founded in 753 BC, through the later
 part of the Roman Republic, up to 75 BC, i.e. before the age of Classical Latin.[4] It is attested both in inscriptions and in some of the earliest extant Latin literary works, such as the comedies of Plautus and Terence. The Latin alphabet was devised from the Etruscan alphabet. The writing later changed from what was initially either a right-to-left or a
 literature, which were taught in grammar and rhetoric schools. Today's instructional grammars trace their roots to such schools, which served as a sort of informal language academy dedicated to maintaining and perpetuating educated speech. [8][9] Main article: Vulgar Latin Philological analysis of Archaic Latin works, such as those of Plautus, which
 contain fragments of everyday speech, gives evidence of an informal register of the language, Vulgar Latin (termed sermo vulgi 'the speech of the masses', by Cicero). Some linguists, particularly in the nineteenth century, believed this to be a separate language, existing more or less in parallel with the literary or educated Latin, but this is now widely
dismissed.[10] The term 'Vulgar Latin' remains difficult to define, referring both to informal speech at any time within the history of Latin, and the kind of informal period, that led ultimately to the Romance languages. During the Classical period, informal
language was rarely written, so philologists have been left with only individual words and phrases cited by classical authors, inscriptions such as Curse tablets and those found in greater quantities in texts.[11] As it was free to develop on its
own, there is no reason to suppose that the speech was uniform either diachronically or geographically. On the contrary, Romanised European populations developed their own dialects of the language, which eventually led to the differentiation of Romance languages. [12] Main article: Late Latin Late Latin is a kind of written Latin used in the 3rd to
6th centuries. This began to diverge from Classical forms at a faster pace. It is characterised by greater use of prepositions, and word order that is closer to modern Romance languages, for example, while grammatically retaining more or less the same formal rules as Classical Latin. Ultimately, Latin diverged into a distinct written form, where the
commonly spoken form was perceived as a separate language, for instance early French or Italian dialects, that could be transcribed differently. It took some time for these to be viewed as wholly different from Latin however. After the Western Roman Empire fell in 476 and Germanic kingdoms took its place, the Germanic people adopted Latin as a
 language more suitable for legal and other, more formal uses.[13] Main article: Romance languages See also: Lexical changes from Classical Latin to Proto-Romance While the written form of Latin was increasingly standardized into a fixed form, the spoken forms began to diverge more greatly. Currently, the five most widely spoken Romance
 languages by number of native speakers are Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, and Romanian. Despite dialectal variation, which is found in any widespread language, the languages of Spain, France, Portugal, and Italy have retained a remarkable unity in phonological forms and developments, bolstered by the stabilising influence of their commor have retained a remarkable unity in phonological forms and developments, bolstered by the stabilising influence of their commor have retained a remarkable unity in phonological forms and developments, bolstered by the stabilising influence of their commor have retained a remarkable unity in phonological forms and developments, bolstered by the stabilising influence of their commor have retained a remarkable unity in phonological forms and developments, bolstered by the stabilising influence of their commor have retained a remarkable unity in phonological forms and developments.
 Christian (Roman Catholic) culture. It was not until the Muslim conquest of the Iberian Peninsula in 711, cutting off communications between the major Romanian diverged somewhat more from the other varieties, as it was largely
using Latin, though, there was no complete separation between Italian and Latin, even into the beginning of the Renaissance. Petrarch for example saw Latin as a literary version of the spoken language. [17] Main article: Medieval Latin The Latin Malmesbury Bible from 1407 Medieval Latin is the written Latin in use during that portion of the post-
 classical period when no corresponding Latin vernacular existed, that is from around 700 to 1500 AD. The spoken languages; however, in the educated and official world, Latin continued without its natural spoken base. Moreover, this Latin spread into lands that had never spoken Latin, such as the
 auxiliary verbs in the perfect and pluperfect passive, which are compound tenses. Medieval Latin might use fui and fueram instead.[18] Furthermore, the meanings of many words were introduced, often under influence from the vernacular. Identifiable individual styles of classically incorrect Latin prevail.[18] Main
articles: Renaissance Latin and Neo-Latin Most 15th-century printed books (incunabula) were in Latin, with the vernacular languages playing only a secondary role. [19] Renaissance Latin and Neo-Latin Most 15th-century printed books (incunabula) were in Latin, which have
in recent decades become a focus of renewed study, given their importance for the development of European culture, religion and science. [20] [21] The Renaissance reinforced the position of Latin as a spoken and written language by the scholarship by the
 Renaissance humanists. Petrarch and others began to change their usage of Latin as they explored the texts of the Classical Latin world. Skills of textual criticism evolved to create much more accurate versions of extant texts through the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and some important texts were rediscovered. Comprehensive versions of
 authors' works were published by Isaac Casaubon, Joseph Scaliger and others, first the demand for manuscripts, and then the curculation of inaccurate copies for several centuries following. [24] Neo-Latin literature was extensive and then the curculation of inaccurate copies for several centuries following.
 prolific, but less well known or understood today. Works covered poetry, prose stories and early novels, occasional pieces and collections of letters, to name a few. Famous and Well regarded writers included Petrarch, Erasmus, Salutati, Celtis, George Buchanan and Thomas More.[25] Non fiction works were long produced in many su
the sciences, law, philosophy, historiography and theology. Famous examples include Isaac Newton's Principia. Latin was also used as a convenient medium for translations of important works first written and spoken Latin. Schooling
remained largely Latin medium until approximately 1700. Until the end of the 17th century, the majority of books and almost all diplomatic documents were written in French (a Romance language) and later native or other languages. [27] Education methods gradually shifted towards
written Latin, and eventually concentrating solely on reading skills. The decline of Latin education took several centuries and proceeded much more slowly than the decline in written Latin output. Main articles: Contemporary Latin and Ecclesiastical Latin Despite having no native speakers, Latin is still used for a variety of purposes in the
contemporary world. The signs at Wallsend Metro station are in English and Latin, as a tribute to Wallsend's role as one of the catholic Church. The Catholic Church. The Catholic Church are in English and University of the Roman Empire, as the eastern end of Hadrian's Wall (hence the name) at Segedunum. The largest organisation that retains Latin in official and quasi-official contexts is the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church are in English and Latin, as a tribute to Wallsend Segedunum.
Church required that Mass be carried out in Latin until the Second Vatican Council of 1962-1965, which permitted the use of the Roman Rite. The Tridentine Mass (also known as the Extraordinary Form or Traditional Latin Mass) is celebrated in Latin. Although the Mass of Paul VI (also known as the
Ordinary Form or the Novus Ordo) is usually celebrated in the local vernacular language of the Holy See, the primary language of the Holy See, the primary language of the Acta Apostolicae Sedis, and the working language of the Roman Rota. Vatican
City is also home to the world's only automatic teller machine that gives instructions in Latin, [28] In the pontifical universities postgraduate courses of Canon law are taught in Latin, and papers are written in the same language. There are a small number of Latin services held in the Anglican church. These include an annual service in Oxford,
delivered with a Latin sermon; a relic from the period when Latin was the normal spoken language of the university. [29] The polyglot European Union has adopted Latin names in the logos of some of its institutions for the continent's
heritage (such as the EU Council: Consilium). In the Western world, many organizations, governments and schools use Latin for their mottos due to its association with formality, tradition, and the roots of Western culture.[30] Canada's motto A mari usque ad mare ("from sea to sea") and most provincial mottos are also in Latin. The Canadian Victoria
Cross is modelled after the British Victoria Cross which has the inscription "For Valour". Because Canada is officially bilingual, the Canadian medal has replaced the English inscription with the Latin Pro Valour". Because Canada is officially bilingual, the Canadian medal has replaced the English inscription with the Latin Pro Valour". Because Canada is officially bilingual, the Canadian medal has replaced the English inscription with the Latin Pro Valour".
Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain (as Charles I), and is a reversal of the original phrase was inscribed as a warning on the Pillars of Hercules, the rocks on both sides of the Strait of Gibraltar and the western end of the known, Mediterranean world
Charles adopted the motto following the discovery of the New World by Columbus, and it also has metaphorical suggestions of taking risks and striving for excellence. In the United States the unofficial national motto until 1956 was E pluribus unum meaning "Out of many, one". The motto continues to be featured on the Great Seal. It also appears on
the flags and seals of both houses of congress and the flags of the states of Michigan, North Dakota, New York, and Wisconsin. The motto's 13 letters symbolically represent the original Thirteen Colonies which revolted from the British Crown. The motto is featured on all presently minted coinage and has been featured in most coinage throughout the
nation's history. Several states of the United States have Latin mottos, such as: Arizona's Ditat deus ("God enriches"); Connecticut's Qui transtulit sustinet ("He who transplanted sustains"); Kansas's Ad astra per aspera ("Through hardships, to the stars"); Colorado's Nil sine numine ("Nothing without providence"); Idaho's Esto perpetua ("Let it be
perpetual"); Michigan's Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice ("If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you"), is based on that of Sir Christopher Wren, in St. Paul's Cathedral; Missouri's Salus populi suprema lex esto ("The health of the people should be the highest law"); New York's Excelsior ("Ever upward"); North Carolina's Esse Quam
Videri ("To be rather than to seem"); South Carolina's Dum spiro spero ("While I breathe, I hope"); Virginia's Montani Semper tyrannis ("In always free"). Many military organizations today have Latin mottos, such as: Semper Paratus ("always ready"), the motto of the
United States Coast Guard; Semper Fidelis ("always faithful"), the motto of the United States Marine Corps; Semper Supra ("Through adversity/struggle to the stars"), the motto of the Royal Air Force (RAF); and Vigilamus pro te ("We stand on guard for thee"), the motto
of the Canadian Armed Forces. Some law governing bodies in the Philippines have Latin mottos, such as: Justitiae Pax Opus ("The work of Justice (Philippines); Some colleges and universities have adopted Latin mottos, for example Harvard University's motto is Veritas ("truth"). Veritas was the
goddess of truth, a daughter of Saturn, and the mother of Virtue. Switzerland has adopted the country's Latin short name Helvetia on coins and stamps, since there is no room to use all of the nation's four official languages. For a similar reason, it adopted the international vehicle and internet code CH, which stands for Confoederatio Helvetica, the
country's full Latin name. Some film and television in ancient settings, such as Sebastiane, The Passion of the Christ and Barbarians (2020 TV series), have been made with dialogue in Latin. Occasionally, Latin dialogue is used because of its association with religion or philosophy, in such film/television series as The Exorcist and Lost ("Jughead").
Subtitles are usually shown for the benefit of those who do not understand Latin. There are also songs written with Latin lyrics. The libretto for the opera-oratorio Oedipus rex by Igor Stravinsky is in Latin. Parts of Carl Orff's Carmina Burana are written in Latin. The continued instruction of Latin is seen by some as a highly valuable component of a
liberal arts education. Latin is taught at many high schools, especially in Europe and the Americas. It is most common in British public schools and grammar schools, the Italian liceo classico and liceo scientifico, the German Humanistisches Gymnasium and the Dutch gymnasium. ODP Ep 84 - De Ludo "Mysterium": A Latin-language podcast
Occasionally, some media outlets, targeting enthusiasts, broadcast in Latin. Notable examples include Radio & Television, all of which broadcast news segments and other material in Latin. [33][34][35] A variety
of organisations, as well as informal Latin circuli 'circles', have been founded in more recent times to support the use of spoken Latin. [36] Moreover, a number of university of Kentucky, the University of Oxford and also
Princeton University.[37][38] There are many websites and forums maintained in Latin by enthusiasts. The Latin Wikipedia has more than 140,000 articles. Italian, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Romanian, Catalan, Romansh, Sardinian and other Romance languages are direct descendants of Latin. There are also many Latin loanwords in English and
Albanian,[39] as well as a few in German, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish and Swedish.[40] Latin is still spoken in Vatican City, a city-state situated in Rome that is the seat of the Golden Age of Latin. The unvarnished, journalistic style of this
patrician general has long been taught as a model of the urbane Latin officially spoken and written in the floruit of the Roman Republic. The works or in fragments to be analyzed in philology. They are in part the subject matter of the field of
classics. Their works were published in manuscript form before the invention of printing and are now published by Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford University Press, or the Oxford Unive
such as: The Hobbit, Treasure Island, Robinson Crusoe, Paddington Bear, Winnie the Pooh, The Adventures of Tintin, Asterix, Harry Potter, Le Petit Prince, Max and Moritz, How the Grinch Stole Christmas!, The Cat in the Hat, and a book of fairy tales, fabulae mirabiles, are intended to garner popular interest in the language. Additional resources
include phrasebooks and resources for rendering everyday phrases and concepts into Latin, such as Meissner's Latin Phrasebook. [citation needed] Some inscriptionum Latinarum (CIL). Authors and publishers vary, but the format is about the
same: volumes detailing inscriptions with a critical apparatus stating the provenance and relevant information. The reading and interpretation of these inscriptions are known. The Latin influence in English has been significant at all stages of its insular development. In the
Middle Ages, borrowing from Latin occurred from ecclesiastical usage established by Saint Augustine of Canterbury in the 6th century or indirectly after the Norman Conguest, through the Anglo-Norman language. From the 16th to the 18th century or indirectly after the Norman Conguest, through the Anglo-Norman language.
"inkhorn terms", as if they had spilled from a pot of ink. Many of these words were used once by the author and then forgotten, but some useful ones survived, such as imbibe and extrapolate. Many of the most common polysyllabic English words are of Latin origin through the medium of Old French. Romance words make respectively 59%, 20% and
14% of English, German and Dutch vocabularies.[41][42][43] Those figures can rise dramatically when only non-compound and non-derived words are included. Range of the Roman governance and Roman technology on the less-developed nations under Roman
dominion led to the adoption of Latin phraseology in some specialized areas, such as science, technology, medicine, and law. For example, the Linnaean system of plant and animal classification was heavily influenced by Historia Naturalis, an encyclopedia of people, places, plants, animals, and things published by Pliny the Elder. Roman medicine
recorded in the works of such physicians as Galen, established that today's medical terminology would be primarily derived from Latin and Greek words, the Greek being filtered through the Latin. Roman engineering had the same effect on scientific terminology as a whole. Latin law principles have survived partly in a long list of Latin legal terms.
The Logudorese dialect of the Sardinian language and Standard Italian are the two closest contemporary languages to Latin. [44] A multivolume Latin dictionary in the University of Graz Library in Austria Throughout European history, an education in the classics was considered crucial for those who wished to join literate circles. This also was true in
the United States where many of the nation's founders obtained a classically based education in grammar schools or from tutors. [45] Admission to Harvard in the Colonial era required that the applicant "Can readily make and speak or write true Latin prose and has skill in making verse" [46] Latin Study and the classics were emphasized in American
secondary schools and colleges well into the Antebellum era. [47] Instruction in Latin is an essential aspect. In today's world, a large number of Latin students in the United States learn from Wheelock's Latin: The Classic Introductory Latin Course, Based on Ancient Authors. This book, first published in 1956, [48] was written by Frederic M. Wheelock
Wheelock's Latin has become the standard text for many American introductory Latin courses. The numbers of people studying Latin varies significantly by country. In the United Kingdom, Latin is available in around 2.3% of state primary schools, representing a significant increase in available in around 2.3% of state primary schools, representing a significantly by country. In the United Kingdom, Latin varies significantly by country.
each year, representing a decrease from over 800,000 in 2008. Latin is still required for some University courses, but this has become less frequent. [50] The Living Latin movement attempts to teach Latin in the same way that living languages are taught, as a means of both spoken and written communication. It is available in Vatican City and at some
institutions in the US, such as the University of Kentucky and Iowa State University. The British Cambridge University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the Cambridge University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the Cambridge University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels, such as the University Press is a major supplier of Latin textbooks for all levels
Minimus. In the United Kingdom, the Classical Association encourages the study of antiquity through various means, such as publications and grants. The University of Cambridge, [51] the Open University, [52] a number of independent schools, for example Eton, Harrow, Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School, Merchant Taylors' School, and Rugby, and
The Latin Programme/Via Facilis, [53] a London-based charity, run Latin courses. In the United States and in Canada, the American Classical League (with more than 50,000 members), which encourages high school students to pursue the
study of Latin, and the National Senior Classical League, which encourages students to continue their study of the classics into college. The league also sponsors the National Latin Exam. Classicist Mary Beard wrote in The Times Literary Supplement in 2006 that the reason for learning Latin is because of what was written in it.[54] Latin was or is the
official language of several European states. It had official status in the Kingdom of Hungary from the 11th to mid-19th centuries, when Hungarian origin was Janus Pannonius. Croatia - Latin was the official language of Croatian Parliament from the
13th to the 19th century (1847).[56] The oldest preserved records of the parliamentary sessions (Congregatio Regni totius Sclavonie generalis) - held in Zagreb (Zagabria), Croatia - date from 19 April 1273. An extensive Croatian Latin literature exists. Latin was used on Croatian coins on even years until 1 January 2023, when Croatia adopted the
Euro as its official currency.[57] In the Kingdom of Poland Latin was officially recognised and widely used [58][59][60][61] between the 10th and 18th centuries, commonly used in foreign relations and popular as a second language among some of the nobility.[61] Main article: Latin phonology and orthography Audio of a person with a German accent
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reading in Latin Ave Maria read in Ecclesiastical Latin The ancient pronunciation by ancient authors, misspellings, puns, ancient etymologies, the spelling of Latin loanwords in other languages, and the historical development of Romance languages. [62] The consonant phonemes of Classical Latin are as follows: [63] Labial Dental Palatal Velar Glottal plain labial Plosive voiced by dispersion of Classical Latin. It appeared in Greek loanwords starting c. the 1st century BC, when it was probably pronounced (at least by educated speakers) [z] initially and doubled [zz] between vowels, in accordance with its pronunciation in Koine Greek. In Classical Latin, the Latin alphabet had no distinction between uppercase and lowercase, and the letters (J U W) did not exist. In place of (J U), (I V) were used, respectively; (I V) represented both vowels

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and consonants. Most of the letter forms were similar to modern uppercase, as can be seen in the inscription from the Colosseum shown at the top of the article. The spelling systems used in Latin dictionaries and modern editions of Latin texts, however, normally use (j u) in place of Classical-era (i v). Some systems used in Latin dictionaries and modern editions of Latin texts, however, normally use (j u) in place of Classical-era (i v). Some systems used in Latin dictionaries and modern editions of Latin texts, however, normally use (j u) in place of Classical-era (i v).
w/ except in the combinations (gu su qu) for which (v) is never used. Some notes concerning the mapping of Latin phonemes to English graphemes are given below: Notes Latingrapheme Latinphoneme English examples (c), (k) [k] Always as k in sky (/skai/) (t) [t] As t in stay (/stei/) (s) [s] As s in say (/sei/) (g) [g] Always as g in good (/gvd/) [ŋ] Before
\langle n \rangle, as ng in sing (sing) \langle n \rangle [1] Hefore \langle c \rangle, \langle x \rangle, and \langle g \rangle, as ng in sing (sing) \langle l \rangle [2] When doubled \langle l \rangle as "light L", [1] in bowl ([bool]) (l pinguis) \langle qu \rangle [2] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] In all other positions, as "dark L", [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[67][68] [1] in link ([link]) (l exilis)[6
and (s), as /w/ in wine (/waɪn/) (i) [i] Sometimes at the beginning of a syllable, as y (/j/) in yard (/jaɪd/) [ii] "y" (/j/), in between vowels, becomes "i-y", being pronounced as parts of two separate syllables, as in capiō (/kapi'jo:/) (x) [ks] A letter representing (c) + (s): as x in English axe (/æks/) In Classical Latin, as in modern Italian, double consonant letters
were pronounced as long consonant sounds distinct from short versions of the same consonants. Thus the nn in Classical Latin annus 'year' (and in Italian anno) is pronounced as a doubled /nn/ as in English unnamed. (In English, distinctive consonant length or doubling occurs only at the boundary between two words or morphemes, as in that
example.) Simple vowels[69][70] Front Central Back Close i i: u u: Mid ε ε: ɔ ɔ: Open a a: In Classical Latin, (U) did not exist as a letter distinct from (V); the written form (V) was used to represent upsilon in loanwords from Greek, but it was pronounced like (u) and (i) by some speakers. It
was also used in native Latin words by confusion with Greek words of similar meaning, such as sylva and ὕλη hūlē. Classical Latin distinguished between long and short vowels. Then, long vowels, except for (i), were frequently marked using the apex, which was sometimes similar to an acute accent (Å É Ó Ý Ý). Long /i:/ was written using a taller
version of (Ι), called i longa 'long I': (Ι). In modern texts, long vowels are often indicated by a macron (ā ē ī ō ū), and short vowels are usually unmarked except when it is necessary to distinguish between words, when they are marked with a breve (ă ĕ ĭ ŏ ŭ). However, they would also signify a long vowel by writing the vowel larger than other letters in
a word or by repeating the vowel twice in a row.[66] The acute accent, when it is used in modern Latin texts, indicates stress, as in Spanish, rather than length. Although called long vowels, their exact quality in Classical Latin is different from short vowels. The difference is described in the table below: Pronunciation of Latin vowels Grapheme Phone
Modern examples (a) [a] Similar to the a in part (/paxt/) [a:] Similar to the a in father (/fa:ðəɪ/) (e) [s] As e in port (/paxt/) [a:] Similar to ue in true (/txu:/) (y) [y] Does not exist in English, closest approximation is the u in
mule [Y:] Y but longer. This difference in quality is posited by W. Sidney Allen in his book Vox Latina. However, Andrea Calabrese has disputed this assertion, based in part upon the observation that in Sardinian and some Lucanian dialects, each long and short vowel pair merged, as opposed to in Italo-Western languages in which short /i/ and /u/
merged with long /e:/ and /o:/ (cf. Latin siccus, Italian secco, and Sardinian siccu).[71] A vowel letter followed by (n) before (s) or (f), represented a short nasal vowel, as in monstrum [mostrum [mo
like the i in mine, and the latter like the ow in power. (oe) was fairly rare, and (ui eu ei) were very rare, at least in native Latin words (e.g. hui ce to huic, quoi to cui)
not matching or being similar to the pronunciation of classical words if (ui) were to be considered a diphthong. (ae) and (oe) also represented a sequence of two vowels in different syllables in aēnus [a'e:.nus] 'bronze' and coēpit [kɔ'e:.pɪt] 'began', and (au ui eu ei ou) represented sequences of
two vowels or of a vowel and one of the semivowels /j w/, in cave ['ka.we:] 'I released', delevi [de:'le:.wi:] 'I released', delevi [de:'le:.wi:] 'I released', delevi [de:'le:.wi:] 'I released', delevi [de:'le:.wi:] 'I warned', solvi ['sol.wi:] 'I 
diphthong (ai) and the sequence (āī) became Classical (ae). Old Latin (oi) and (ou) changed to Classical (ū), except in a few words whose (oi) became Classical poena "punishment" and pūnīre "to punish".[72] Early Old Latin (ei) usually
monophthongized to a later Old Latin (ē), to Classical (ī).[74] By the late Roman Empire, (ae oe) had merged with (e ē). During the Classical period this sound change was present in some rural dialects, but deliberately avoided by well-educated speakers.[72] Diphthongs classified by beginning sound Front Back Close ui /ui/ Mid ei /ei/eu /eu/ oe /oe/ou
/ou/ Open ae /ae/au /au/ Syllables in Latin are signified by the presence of diphthongs and vowels, it will go into the syllable of the second vowel. When there are two consonants between vowels, the last consonant will go with the
second vowel. An exception occurs when a phonetic stop and liquid come together. In this situation, they are thought to be a single consonant, and as such, they will go into the syllable of the second vowel. [66] Syllables in Latin are considered either long or short (less often called "heavy" and "light" respectively). Within a word, a syllable may either
be long by nature or long by position.[66] A syllable is long by position if the vowel is followed by more than one consonant.[66] In a word with only two syllables, the emphasis will be on
the first syllable. In a word with more than two syllable is not long, the syllable is long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the syllable is not long, the
Latin texts. It was found on the Quirinal Hill in Rome. Latin was written in the Latin alphabet (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X), derived from the Etruscan alphabet has continued to be used over the centuries as the
script for the Romance, Celtic, Germanic, Baltic, Finnic and many Slavic languages (Polish, Slovak, Slovene, Croatian, Bosnian, Serbian and Czech); and it has been adopted by many languages in sub-Saharan Africa, the Americas and
Oceania, making it by far the world's single most widely used writing system. The number of letters in the Latin alphabet, it contained only 21 letters. [76] Later, G was added to represent /g/, which had previously been spelled C, and Z ceased to be included in the alphabet, as the
language then had no voiced alveolar fricative.[77] The letters K, Y, and Z were later added to represent Greek letters kappa, upsilon, and zeta respectively, in Germanic languages, not Latin, which still uses V for the purpose. J was
distinguished from the original I only during the late Middle Ages, as was the letter U from V.[77] Although some Latin did not contain sentence punctuation, letter case, [78] or interword spacing, but apices were
sometimes used to distinguish length in vowels and the interpunct was used at times to separate words. The first line of Catullus 3 ("Mourn, O Venuses and Cupids") was originally written as: simply lýgéteóveneréscupidinésqve with long I lýgéteóveneréscupidinésqve with interpunct lýgéteóveneréscupidinésqve It would be rendered in a modern
edition as: simply Lugete, o Veneres Cupidinesque with macrons Lügete, o Veneres Cupidinesque with apices Lúgete, o Veneres Cupidinesque with apices Lúgete, o Veneres Cupidinesque with macrons Lügete, o Veneres Cupidinesque with apices Lúgete, o Veneres Cupidinesque with macrons Lügete, o Veneres Cupidinesque with apices Lúgete, o Veneres Cupidinesque with apices Lúg
script is commonly found on the many wax tablets excavated at sites such as forts, an especially extensive set having been discovered at Vindolanda tablets show spaces between words, spaces were avoided in monumental inscriptions from that era. Occasionally,
Latin has been written in other scripts: The Praeneste fibula is a 7th-century BC pin with an Old Latin inscription that switches from Old English in Anglo-Saxon runes to Latin in Latin script and to Latin in runes. Main articles: Latin grammar
and Latin syntax Syntactical structure of the Latin sentence Iohannes vidit illam puellam, meaning 'John sees the girl' Latin is a synthetic, fusional language in the terminology of linguistic typology. Words involve an objective semantic element and markers (usually suffixes) specifying the grammatical use of the word, expressing gender, number, and
case in adjectives, nouns, and pronouns (declension) and verbs to denote person, number, tense, voice, mood, and aspect (conjugation). Some words are uninflected and undergo neither process, such as adverbs, prepositions, and interjections. Latin inflection can result in words with much ambiguity: For example, amābit 'he/she/it will love', is formed
from amā-, a future tense morpheme -bi- and a third person singular morpheme, -t, the last of which -t does not express masculine, feminine, or neuter gender. A major task in understanding Latin phrases and clauses is to clarify such ambiguities by an analysis of context. Latin word order is relatively free because inflections disambiguate semantic
connections, but different word orders can indicate different nuances of meaning. Main article: Latin declensions are identified by the genitive singular form of the noun. The first declension, with a predominant ending letter of a
is signified by the genitive singular ending of -i. The third declension, with a predominant ending letter of u, is signified by the genitive singular ending of -is. The fourth declension, with a predominant ending letter of u, is signified by the
genitive singular ending of -ūs. The fifth declension, with a predominant ending letter of e, is signified by the genitive singular ending of -eī. There are seven Latin noun cases, which also apply to adjectives and pronouns and mark a noun's syntactic role in the sentence by means of inflections. Thus, word order in Latin is not as important as it is in
English, which is less inflected. The general structure and word order of a Latin sentence can therefore vary. The cases are as follows: Nominative - used when the noun is the possessor of or connected
with an object: "the horse of the man", or "the man's horse"; in both instances, the word man would be in the genitive case when it is translated into Latin. It also indicates the partitive, in which the material is quantified: "a group of people"; "a number of gifts": people and gifts would be in the genitive case. Some nouns are genitive with special verbs
and adjectives: The cup is full of wine. (Poculum plenum vini est.) The master of the slave had beaten him. (Dominus servi eum verberaverat.) Dative - used when the noun is the indirect object of the sentence, with special verbs, with certain prepositions, and if it is used as agent, reference, or even possessor: The merchant hands the stola to the
woman. (Mercator feminae stolam tradit.) Accusative - used when the noun is the direct object of the subject, as the object of a preposition demonstrating place to which, and sometimes to indicate a duration of time: The man killed the boy. (Vir puerum necavit.) Ablative - used when the noun demonstrates separation or movement from a source,
cause, agent or instrument or when the noun is used as the object of certain prepositions, and to indicate a specific place in time.; adverbial: You walked with the boy. (Cum puero ambulavisti.) Vocative - used when the noun is used in a direct address. The vocative form of a noun is often the same as the nominative, with the exception of second-
declension nouns ending in -us. The -us becomes an -e in the vocative singular. If it ends in -ius (such as filius), the ending is just -ī (filī), as distinct from the nominative plural (filiī) in the vocative singular. If it ends in -ius (such as filius), the ending is just -ī (filī), as distinct from the nominative plural (filiī) in the vocative singular.
common than the other six cases of Latin nouns and usually applies to cities and small towns and islands along with a few common nouns, such as the words domus 'house', humus 'ground', and rus 'country'. In the singular of the first and second declensions, its form coincides with the genitive (Roma becomes Romae 'in Rome'. In the plural of all
declensions and the singular of the other declensions, it coincides with the ablative (Athēnae becomes Athēnīs, 'at Athens'. In the fourth-declension word domus, the locative form, domī 'at home' differs from the standard form of all other cases. Latin lacks both definite and indefinite articles so puer currit can mean either 'the boy is running' or 'a boy
is running'. Main article: Latin declension § Adjectives There are two types of regular Latin adjectives: first- and second-declension and third-declension nouns, respectively. Latin adjectives also have comparative and superlative forms.
There are also a number of Latin participles. Latin numbers are sometimes declined as adjectives; see § Numbers. First- and second-declension nouns for the masculine and neuter forms. For example, for mortuus, mortuum 'dead', mortua is
declined like a regular first-declension noun (such as puella 'girl', mortuus is declined like a regular second-declension noun (such as auxilium 'help'. Third-declension adjectives are mostly declined like a regular second-declension noun (such as dominus 'lord, master', and mortuum is declined like a regular second-declension noun (such as auxilium 'help'. Third-declension adjectives are mostly declined like a regular second-declension noun (such as auxilium 'help'. Third-declension noun (such as auxilium 'help'.)
a few exceptions. In the plural nominative neuter, for example, the ending is -ia (omnia 'all, everything', and for third-declension nouns, the plural nominative neuter ending is -a or -ia (capita 'heads', animalia 'animals'. They can have one, two or three forms for the masculine, feminine, and neuter nominative singular. Latin participles, like English
participles, are formed from a verb. There are a few main types of participles. Perfect Passive Participles, Future Active Participles, Future Passive Pas
or ablative case: apud puerum 'with the boy', with puerum being the accusative form of puer 'boy', and sine puero being the ablative form. A few adpositions, however, govern a noun in the genitive, such as gratia and tenus. Main articles: Latin grammar and Latin conjugation A regular verb in Latin belongs to one of four main
conjugations. A conjugation is "a class of verbs with similar inflected forms".[79] The conjugation ends in -ā-re or -ā-ri (active and passive
respectively): amāre 'to love', hortārī 'to exhort'; of the second conjugation by -ē-re or -ē-rī: monēre 'to hear', experīrī 'to attempt'.[80] The stem categories descend from Indo-European and can therefore be compared to similar
conjugations in other Indo-European languages. Irregular verbs are verbs that do not follow the regular conjugations in the formation of the inflected form. Irregular verbs in Latin are esse 'to be'; velle 'to want'; dere 'to give 'ire 'to give 'ire 'to go'; posse 'to be able'; fieri 'to happen'; and their compounds.[80] There are six simple
tenses in Latin (present, imperfect, future, perfect, future, perfect, pluperfect and future perfect), three moods (indicative, imperative and subjunctive, in addition to the infinitive, participle, gerund, imperfective). Verbs are described by four principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the present active infinitive. The third principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal part is the first principal pa
person singular, perfect active indicative form. Like the first principal part will be in the third-person singular. The fourth principal part is the supine form, or alternatively, the nominative singular of the perfect passive participle form of the verb. The fourth principal part can show one gender of the
participle or all three genders (-us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter) in the nominative singular. The fourth principal part will be the future participle if the verb cannot be made passive. Most modern Latin dictionaries instead show the neuter, as it
coincides with the supine. The fourth principal part is sometimes omitted for intransitive verbs, but strictly in Latin, they can be made passive if they are used impersonally, and the supine exists for such verbs. The six simple tenses of Latin are divided into two systems: the present system, which is made up of the present, imperfect and future forms,
and the perfect system, which is made up of the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect forms. Each simple tense has a set of endings corresponding to the person, number, and voice of the subject (nominative) pronouns are generally omitted for the first (I, we) and second (you) persons except for emphasis. The table below displays the
common inflected endings for the indicative mood in the active voice in all six tenses. For the future tense, the first listed endings are for the first and second conjugations, and the second listed endings are for the first and second conjugations, and the second listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the first listed endings are for the firs
 -mus -tis -nt Future -bō, -am -bis, -ēs -bit, -et -bimus, -ēmus -bitis, -ētis -bunt, -ent Imperfect -bam -bās -bat -bāmus -bātis -bant Perfect -ram -erās -erat -erāmus -erātis -erant Some Latin verbs are deponent, causing their forms to be in the
passive voice but retain an active meaning: hortor, hortari, horta
borrowed some Etruscan words into their language, including persona 'mask' and histrio 'actor'.[81] Latin also included vocabulary borrowed from Oscan, another Italic language. After the Fall of Tarentum in 272 BC, the Romans began Hellenising, or adopting features of Greek culture, including the borrowing of Greek words, such as camera
 'vaulted roof', sumbolum 'symbol', and balineum 'bath'.[81] This Hellenisation led to the addition of Y and Z to the alphabet to represent Greek sounds.[82] Subsequently, the Romans transplanted Greek art, medicine, science and philosophy to Italy, paying almost any price to entice Greek skilled and educated persons to Rome and sending their youth
to be educated in Greece. Thus, many Latin scientific and philosophical words were Greek loanwords or had their meanings expanded by association with Greek words, as ars 'craft' and tekhne 'art'.[83] Because of the Roman Empire's expansion and subsequent trade with outlying European tribes, the Romans borrowed some northern and central
European words, such as beber 'beaver', of Germanic origin, and bracae 'breeches', of Celtic origin. [83] The specific to the regions. The dialects of Latin evolved into different Roman Empire after its fall were influenced by languages specific to the regions. The dialects of Latin evolved into different Roman Empire after its fall were influenced by languages specific to the regions. The dialects of Latin evolved into different Roman Empire after its fall were influenced by languages.
adoption of Christianity into Roman society, Christian vocabulary became a part of the language, either from Greek or Hebrew borrowings or as Latin neologisms.[84] Into the Middle Ages, Latin incorporated many more words from surrounding languages, including Old English and other Germanic languages. Over the ages, Latin-speaking
populations produced new adjectives, nouns, and verbs by affixing or compounding meaningful segments.[85] For example, the compound adjectives omnis 'all', and potens 'powerful', by dropping the final s of omnis and concatenating. Often, the concatenation changed the part of speech
and nouns were produced from verb segments or verbs from nouns and adjectives. [86] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this message) Further information: Latin numerals
(linguistics) In ancient times, numbers in Latin were written only with letters. Today, the numbers can be written with the Arabic numbers as well as nouns and adjectives, with some differences. unus, unus, unus, unus (masculine, feminine, neuter) I
one duo, duae, duo (m., f., n.) II two tres, tria (m./f., n.) II two tres, tria (m./f., n.) II three quattuor IIII or IX nine decem X ten quinquaginta L fifty centum C one hundred quingenta, quingenta, quingenta (m., f., n.) D five hundred mille M one thousand The numbers from 4 to 100 do not
change their endings. As in modern descendants such as Spanish, the gender for naming a number in isolation is masculine, so that "1, 2, 3" is counted as ūnus, duo, trēs. Commentarii de Bello Gallico, also called De Bello Gallico (The Gallico War), written by Gaius Julius Caesar, begins with the following passage: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres,
quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt.
minimeque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus eos
prohibent aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine, Oceano, finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine, Oceano, finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine, Oceano, finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine, Oceano, finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine, Oceano, finibus bellum gerunt.
 fluminis Rheni; spectant in septentrionem et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem Oceani quae est ad Hispaniam pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones. The same text may be marked for all long vowels (before any possible elisions at word boundary) with apices over vowel letters, including
customarily before nf and ns where a long vowel is automatically produced: Gallia est omnis dívísa in partés trés, guárum únam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aguítání, tertiam quí ipsórum linguá Celtae, nostrá Gallí appellantur. Hí omnés linguá, ínstitútís, légibus inter sé differunt. Gallós ab Aguítánís Garumna flúmen, á Belgís Mátrona et Séguana dívidit.
Hórum omnium fortissimí sunt Belgae, proptereá quod á cultú atque húmánitáte próvinciae longissimé absunt, miniméque ad eós mercátórés saepe commeant atque ea quae ad efféminandós animós pertinent important, proximíque sunt Germánís, quí tráns Rhénum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quá dé causá Helvétií quoque
reliquós Gallós virtúte praecédunt, quod feré cotídiánís proeliís cum Germánís contendunt, cum aut suís fínibus eós prohibent aut ipsí in eórum fínibus bellum gerunt. Eórum úna pars, quam Gallós obtinére dictum est, initium capit á flúmine Rhodanó, continétur Garumná flúmine, Oceanó, fínibus Belgárum; attingit etiam ab Séquanís et Helvétiís
flúmen Rhénum; vergit ad septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís Galliae fínibus oriuntur; pertinent ad ínferiórem partem flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís de flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés. Belgae ab extrémís de flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés ad flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés ad flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés ad flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés ad flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés ad flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés ad flúminis Rhéní; spectant in septentriónés ad flúminis atin is the Latin Vulgate by Saint Jerome. Below is Psalm One (Psalmum Unum) from the Clementine Vulgate. 1 Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum, et in lege ejus meditabitur die ac nocte. 3 Et erit tamquam lignum quod plantatum est
                              iarum, quod fructum suum dabit in tempore suo : et folium ejus non defluet; et omnia quaecumque faciet prosperabuntur. 4 Non sic impii, non sic; sed tamquam pulvis quem projicit ventus a facie terrae. 5 Ideo non resurgent impii in judicio, neque peccatores in concilio justorum, ^ a b Latin pronunciation: [[ˈlɪŋgʷa ɫaˈtiːna]], [[ɫa
'ti:no]] Portals: Ancient Rome Language Catholicism Accademia Vivarium Novum Botanical Latin classical compound Hybrid word Internations List of Latin abbreviations List of Latin and Greek words commonly used in systematic names List of Latin phrases List of Latin
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Podcasts in Latin and Ancient Greek, Haverford College Grex Latine Loquentium (Flock of those Speaking Latin) Circulus Latinus Interretialis (Internet Latin Circle) Latinitas Foundation, at the Vatican Retrieved from "Definition: The letter P is the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet and a consonant. It represents a voiceless bilabial plosive sound,
produced by bringing both lips together and releasing air without vocal cord vibration. P exists in both uppercase (P) and lowercase (p) forms and is widely used in word formation, grammar, and phonetics in English. Voiceless Bilabial Plosive (/p/):The primary sound associated with the letter P is the voiceless bilabial plosive, where the sound is
produced by pressing the lips together, building up air pressure, and then releasing it without engaging the vocal cords. Example: Words like pen, pat, apple, and cup all feature the /p/ sound. Silent P:In some words, particularly those of Greek or Latin origin, the letter P can be silent, usually at the beginning of a word when followed by a consonant.
Example: The P is silent in words like pneumonia, psychology, and pterodactyl. Consonant Function: As a consonant, P typically appears at the beginning), happy (middle), cup (end). Prefixes and Roots: P frequently appears in prefixes and roots,
particularly those derived from Greek and Latin, often influencing the meaning "for" or "before"): progress, proactive, Post- (meaning "after"): postscript, postpone. Mathematical and Scientific Use: The letter P has various uses in mathematical and scientific contexts: In physics: P represents momentum in
equations (p = mv, where p is momentum, m is mass, and v is velocity). In chemistry: P can represent perimeter in geometric formulas. Roman Numerals: The letter P is not part of the traditional Roman numeral system, but it is sometimes used in modern
abbreviations to represent numbers, particularly in legal and financial contexts (e.g., P for page or para in legal documents). Origins in Phoenician and Greek Alphabets: The letter P originated from the Phoenician letter pe, which represented a voiceless bilabial plosive sound. The
Romans then borrowed pi into the Latin alphabet as P, where it continues to represent the /p/ sound in modern English. Latin Alphabet and played a significant role in forming
the vocabulary of English through Latin influence. Example: The Latin word paternal. Development in English: The letter P entered Old English word paternal. Development in English word paternal. Development in English word paternal.
formation, especially in words of Latin, Greek, and French origin. Example: The word people, from the Old French peuple (derived from Latin populus), features the P sound in both languages. Symbolism in Physics and Chemistry: In physics, P represents momentum, a fundamental concept in mechanics. In chemistry, P symbolizes phosphorus, an
essential element for life, found in DNA, RNA, and ATP (adenosine triphosphate), which is crucial for energy transfer in cells. Example: In the formula p = mv, P represents momentum, while in chemistry, phosphorus (P) is vital for biological processes. Pop Culture and Abbreviation Use: The letter P is often used as an abbreviation in pop culture,
branding, and everyday language. It can represent "parking" in signage, "player" in video games, or "page" in books and legal documents. Example: The letter P in PG stands for "Parental Guidance" in movie ratings. Symbolism in Music: In musical notation, P represents the dynamic marking piano, meaning to play softly. This gives P a special role in
musical expression. Example: In sheet music, a p marking indicates that the musician should play softly. Silent P in English words, particularly those of Greek or Latin origin, reflects historical changes in pronunciation. While the P was pronounced in older forms of these words, it is now silent in modern English. Example: The
word psychology, from the Greek psyche (meaning "mind"), once had a pronounced P, but the P is now silent. Here are some examples of frequently used words that begin with the letter P: People Place Power Program Price Problem Picture Plan Silent P:One of the main challenges with the letter P is its silent form in certain English words,
particularly those borrowed from Greek. The silent P can make spelling and pronunciation difficult for learners. Example: Words like pneumonia, psychic, and pterodactyl all contain silent P, which can confuse non-native speakers. Confusion with B:The sounds /p/ and /b/ are both bilabial plosive sounds, but P is voiceless, while B is voiced. This
similarity can lead to confusion, particularly in fast speech or for non-native speakers. Example: Words like pat and bat differ only in the voicing of the initial consonant. Aspiration in Pronunciation:In some dialects of English, the /p/ sound is aspirated (pronounced with a burst of air), particularly at the beginning of words. This can be difficult for
speakers of languages that do not aspirate the /p/ sound is often aspirated, meaning a puff of air accompanies the pronunciation of the letter P. Linguistic Significance: The letter P is essential for forming many common words in English. Its plosive sound adds clarity to speech and helps distinguish words from
those with similar sounds, like /b/. P is especially important in words related to people are common and significant in everyday communication. Scientific and Mathematical Relevance: P is widely used in scientific and mathematical related to people are common and significant in everyday communication.
fields, representing momentum in physics, phosphorus in chemistry, and perimeter in geometry, Its use in equations and scientific notation makes it an important symbol in various disciplines. Example: In geometry, P represents the perimeter of a shape, such as a rectangle or triangle. Cultural and Educational Significance: P plays a significant role in
culture and education. It is used in grading systems (e.g., pass), music notation, and pop culture abbreviations. The letter P is also a key part of many academic grading systems, P often represents a passing grade. Global Usage: The letter P is part of the
Latin alphabet and is used in many languages worldwide. Its sound and function remain consistent across languages that use the Latin script, making it a familiar and essential letter globally. Example: In French, P is used in words like pomme (apple), and in Spanish, it appears in words like piedra (stone), both with the /p/ sound. The letter P is a
fundamental consonant in the English alphabet, contributing to word formation, pronunciation, and scientific symbolism. Its voiceless bilabial plosive sound adds sharpness and clarity to speech, while its silent form in words like psychology and pneumonia presents a unique challenge. P also plays a critical role in scientific and mathematical contexts
representing momentum in physics and phosphorus in chemistry. Despite occasional difficulties, such as silent Ps and confusion with B, the letter P remains an integral part of communication, culture, and education. Whether representing a key sound in words like power and place, denoting an essential element in chemistry, or symbolizing softness in
music, the letter P is a vital element of language and meaning
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