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## Latin alphabet

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- Old English alphabet
- Modern Latin alphabet
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## Ancient Latin alphabet

The earliest known inscriptions in the Latin alphabet date from the 6th century BC. It was adapted from the Etruscan alphabet during the 7th century $B C$. The letters $Y$ and $Z$ were taken from the Greek alphabet to write Greek loan words. Other letters were added from time to time as the Latin alphabet was adapted for other languages and many letters had several different shapes.

| A $\wedge$ | BB | () | D 0 | Eヨ | F7 | [GI] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | b |  | d | $\stackrel{\bullet}{8}$ | V |  |
| H日 | 1 | K X | LJ | MM M | NN | 0 |
| 1r | Q | R | S | T | V | $\bigcirc$ |
| P15 | QQ? | RRR 9 | 5S | T | V | ¢ |

Other versions of the Latin alphabet
Ancient Latin, Irish Uncial, Old English

## Roman alphabet for Latin

The Romans used just 23 letters to write Latin:
ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTVXYZ
There were no lower case letters, and $\mathbf{K}, \mathbf{Y}$ and $\mathbf{Z}$ used only for writing words of Greek origin. The letters $\mathbf{J}, \mathbf{U}$ and $\mathbf{W}$ were added to the alphabet at a later stage to write languages other than Latin. $\mathbf{J}$ is a variant of $\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{U}$ is a variant of $\mathbf{V}$, and $\mathbf{W}$ was introduced as a 'double-v' to make a distinction between the sounds we know as 'v' and 'w' which was unnecessary in Latin.

## Modern Latin alphabet

The modern Latin alphabet consists of 52 letters, including both upper and lower case, plus 10 numerals, punctuation marks and a variety of other symbols such
as \&, \% and @. Many languages add a variety of accents to the basic letters, and a few also use extra letters and ligatures.

The lowercase letters developed from cursive versions of the uppercase letters.

## Uppercase

## A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

## Lowercase

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

## Accented letters \& special characters

## Accented letters

Many languages supplement the basic Latin alphabet with a variety of accented letters:

Ą ą ogonek Ěě caron $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$ ì macron O ơo hom Ŭ Ŭ breve Y y nook


These accented letters can have a number of different functions:

- Modifying the pronunciation of a letter
- Indicating where the stress should fall in a word
- Indicating emphasis in a sentence
- Indicating pitch or intonation of a word or syllable
- Indicating vowel length
- Visually distinguishing homophones

How to type accented letters in Windows, Mac and HTML

## Some extra letters

 eth thorn yogh wynn schwa dotlessi eng

Eth, Thorn, Yogh and Wynn were used in Old English; Eth and Thorn are also used in Icelandic; the dotless $i$ is used in Turkish, and the schwa is used in Azeri. The other letters are used in a number of West African languages, particularly in Ghana.

## Ligatures (two or three letters joined together)

These are used in a number of languages including French, German, Icelandic, Croatian and Dutch:

| Ææ a-e | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Dz} \mathrm{dz} \\ \mathrm{~d}-\mathrm{z} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dž dž } \\ \text { d-ž } \end{gathered}$ | IJ ij | $\mathrm{Lj} \mathrm{lj}$ | $\mathrm{Nj} \mathrm{nj}$ $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{j}$ | $\underset{\text { o-e }}{\mathrm{E} \propto}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { OOT } \\ 0-1 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { f-s }}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ff | fi | $f 1$ | ffi | ffl | ft | st |  |  |
| f.f | $f-1$ | $f-1$ | f.f-i | f.f- | f.t | s.t |  |  |

Click here to find out how to type ligatures in Windows, Mac and HTML
Further information about diacritics and their usage
http://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/wells/dia/diacritics-revised.htm,
Some of the languages written with the Latin alphabet
Afaan Oromo, Afrikaans, Albanian, Aromanian, Aymara, Azeri, Basque, Belarusian, Breton, Catalan, Cebuano, Chechen, Cheyenne, Cimbrian, Choctaw, Comanche, Cornish, Corsican, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Ewe, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, French, Frisian, Galician, German, Guarani, Hausa, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Indonesian, Interlingua, Irish, Italian, Jèrriais, Kashubian, Kiribati, Kurdish, Latin, Latvian, Lingua Franca Nova, Lithuanian, Lojban, Lombard, Luxembourgish, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Māori, Mi'kmaq, Nahuatl, Navajo, Naxi, Norwegian, Occitan, Old Norse, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Quechua, Romanian, Saami/Sami, Samoan, Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian, Sioux, Slovak, Slovene, Slovio, Sorbian, Southern Sotho, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tatar, Taiwanese, Tlingit, Tongan, Turkish, Turkmen, Uyghur, Vietnamese, Volapük, Walloon, Welsh, Wolof, Yoruba, Zulu

## Other alphabets

Armenian, Avestan, Bassa (Vah), Beitha Kukju, Coptic, Cyrillic, Elbsan, Etruscan, Fraser, Georgian (Asomtavruli \& Nuskha-khucuri), Georgian (Mkhedruli), Glagolitic, Gothic, Greek, Hungarian Runes, International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), Irish, Korean, Latin, Manchu, Mongolian, N'Ko, Old Church Slavonic, Ogham, Old Italic, Old Permic, Orkhon, Pollard Miao, Runic, Santali, Somali, Sutton SignWriting, Tai Lue, Thaana

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