

Re: Latin descended through creolization

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- *From:* Joachim Pense <snob@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Sun, 23 Dec 2007 19:37:19 +0100
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Am Sun, 23 Dec 2007 10:24:59 -0800 (PST) schrieb Peter T. Daniels:

On Dec 23, 11:22 am, Joachim Pense <s...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

Am Sun, 23 Dec 2007 05:14:08 -0800 (PST) schrieb Peter T. Daniels:

On Dec 23, 8:20 am, Joachim Pense
<s...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

Peter T. Daniels wrote:

The convention is to use
<u> in lowercase, <V> in
capitals, thus uidua
or VIDVA depending
whether you're transcribing
a manuscript or an
inscription respectively..

I have been wondering if this convention is
something peculiar to
English-speaking countries. In Latin those
texts by German publishers
(mostly for school usage, though) I know,
the convention is to use V
whenever it is supposed to be a semivowel,
and u when it's a full vowel;
for both upper and lower case.

So I memorized the perfect forms "monui",
but "delevi".

Re: Latin descended through creolization

Don't you remember the fight about the phonemic status of the vowel vs. the glide? And that there's no warrant whatsoever for dividing the single letter used by the Romans into two different symbols according to its allophonic appearance in any particular item?

I do remember that fight, but I don't care about it now. Be it appropriate or not, is it right or wrong that in some academic traditions outside the English-speaking world Latin classic texts are published as I described it, or is that a thing of the past?

Sorry, but high school (~ Gymnasium) textbooks are not "academic tradition." My high school Latin book (actually we started Latin in 7th grade, two years before high school) also uses u and v as if it were spelling English.

I just posted in the German classics group asking about the academic standards in the German language area.

Joachim

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