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Your Expression Number is 7: You are a seeker of knowledge and wisdom. Your path is one of introspection and spiritual exploration. Highly analytical and intellectual, you are drawn to the deeper aspects of life. Solitude is often your ally, as it allows you to delve into your inner world and emerge with insightful truths. The name Francesca has a rich history and carries a blend of cultural, linguistic, and historical significance. This article delves into the origins, meaning, history, and popularity of the name Francesca, further exploring notable personalities who have carried this name with distinction. Through a comprehensive analysis, we aim to provide a well-rounded understanding of Francesca and its journey through time.Origins and meaningThe name Francesca is of Latin origin, derived from the name Francesco which means French or free one. The masculine form Francesco is the Italian variant of the name Francis, which was Latinized as Franciscus. Francesca, thus, is the feminine form. The name conveys a sense of freedom and independence, capturing the essence of a free-spirited individual.Historically, the name Francesca has been closely associated with nobility and high social status in Italian and other European cultures. It reflects the qualities of grace, elegance, and resilience, often signifying a person who is both charismatic and strong-willed.History and evolutionThe history of the name Francesca can be traced back to the Middle Ages. It saw increased popularity due to the influence of Saint Francis of Assisi, whose life and teachings had a profound impact across Europe. As the feminine form of Francesco, Francesca began to be used in various Italian regions, symbolizing both religious devotion and cultural heritage.Over the centuries, Francesca evolved in different parts of Europe. In Italy, it remained a popular choice among the aristocracy and the common people alike. In the Renaissance period, the name gained further prominence through literature and art, as many notable figures and characters bearing the name emerged.The name Francesca also spread to other countries, including Spain, Portugal, and France, often with slight variations in spelling and pronunciation. In English-speaking countries, the name retained its Italian charm and continued to be embraced for its melodic and sophisticated sound.Popularity and distributionIn recent decades, the name Francesca has seen fluctuating levels of popularity. In Italy, it remains a consistently favored choice for newborn girls, often ranking among the top names in baby name charts. In other countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, Francesca has become more mainstream, appreciated for its elegant and timeless appeal.The names popularity is also bolstered by its versatility and ability to blend seamlessly with various middle names and surnames. It has found a place not only in traditional circles but also among modern, trend-conscious parents seeking a name that stands out while retaining classic undertones.Notable personalitiesSeveral famous individuals named Francesca have made significant contributions in various fields, further elevating the names status. One such personality is Francesca Caccini, an Italian composer, singer, and poet, who was one of the most influential female musicians of the early Baroque period. Her work and talent have left an indelible mark on the world of classical music.Another notable Francesca is Francesca Schiavone, an accomplished Italian professional tennis player. Schiavone has won numerous titles and accolades, including the French Open in 2010, making her a prominent figure in the sports world.Francesca Simon, a British-American author, is yet another distinguished personality. She is best known for her immensely popular childrens book series Horrid Henry, which has captured the imagination of young readers around the globe.ConclusionsThe name Francesca carries with it a confluence of history, elegance, and resilience. From its Latin origins to its widespread popularity in different cultures, Francesca has evolved while retaining its charm and appeal. The name continues to be celebrated for its cultural significance and the remarkable personalities who bear it, ensuring that Francesca remains a cherished and enduring choice for generations to come.This article is about the name "Francesca". For other uses, see Francesca (disambiguation).This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. (January 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message)FrancescaPronunciation/frntsk/ US also /frn-/;[1][2] Italian: [franteska]GenderFemaleOriginWord/nameLatin franciscus, -a, -um, meaning "from France"MeaningFrench, FreeRegion of originItalyOther namesNickname(s)Fran, Frankie, CescaRelated namesFrancesc, Francesco, and Francis, and FrancesFrancesca is an Italian female given name, derived from the Latin male name Franciscus meaning 'the Frenchman'[3] It is widely used in most Romance languages, including Italian, French and Catalan,[4] and place of origin is Italy.[5] It is derived from the same source as the female name Frances,[6][5] and the male names Francesc, Francesco and Francis.[7]Daniel Francesca, Danish esports playerFrancesca Alderisi, Italian television presenter and politicianFrancesca Allen (born 2002), British adaptive rowerFrancesca Allinson, English author and musicianFrancesca Annis, British actressJulia Francesca Barretto, Filipino actressFrancesca Battistelli, American Christian musicianFrancesca Beard, Malaysian performance poetFrancesca Caccini, Italian composer and singer of the early BaroqueFrancesca Anna Canfield, American poet and translatorFrancesca Capaldi, American child actressFrankie Corio, Scottish child actressFrancesca Cumani, English racing presenter for ITVFrancesca Cuzzoni, Italian operatic sopranoFrancesca da Rimini, 13th-century Italian adultererFrancesca Dani, Italian cosplay modelFrancesca Gagnon, Canadian singer and performer for Cirque du SoleilFrancesca Galli, Italian road racing cyclistFrancesca Gino, Italian-American behavioral scientistFrancesca Hayward, English ballerinaFrancesca Henry, English actressFrancesca Iossi (born 1977), Italian bobsledderFrancesca Lancellotti, Italian layperson declared venerableFrancesca Le, American pornographic actressFrancesca Lia Block, American author of the Weetzie Bat seriesFrancesca Lubiani, Italian tennis playerFrancesca Martiradonna, Italian basketball playerFrancesca Martinez, British comedianFrancesca Petitjean, French former bodybuilder and pornographic actressFrancesca Piccinini, Italian volleyball playerFrancesca Salvalajo, Italian backstroke swimmerFrancesa Sarah of Safed, 16th-century Jewish mysticFrancesca Scorsese, American actress and filmmakerFrancesca Schiavone, Italian tennis playerFrancesca Semoso, Papuan politician and broadcaster from BougainvilleFrancesca Simon, American author of the Horrid Henry seriesFrancesca Stavrakopoulou, British theologian and broadcasterFrancesca Velicu, Romanian ballet dancerFrancesca Woodman, American photographerPiero della Francesca, Italian painterFrancheska Yarbusova, Russian artistFrancesca, a character from the Rankin/Bass classic Mad Monster PartyFrancesca ("Frankie"), the eponymous main character from Melina Marchetta's Saving FrancescaFrancesca Lucchini, a character from the anime/manga series Strike WitchesFrancesca, a character from the series by Lauren Kate: FallenFrancesca or Franky, a character from Freaky Green EyesFrancesca da Rimini or da Polenta, a character from Dante's InfernoFrancesca Russo, a character from The Wizards Return: Alex vs. AlexFrancesca Caviglia, a character from ViolettaFrancesca Hollingsworth (Frankie), a character from the Degrassi franchiseFrancesca Danelli, a character from Bride of Re-AnimatorFrancesca "Cesca" Montoya, a character from Waterloo RoadFrancesca Moretti, a character from Argentina, tierra de amor y venganzaFrancesca Johnson, a character from The Bridges of Madison CountyFrancesca Hathaway, a character from The Haunted HathawaysFrancesca 'Frankie' Dart, a character in the TV show CommunityFrancesca Bridgerton, a character in BridgertonFrancesca Terwilliger, a character from The SimpsonsAlbanian: FraneskaBasque: FrantziskaBreton: FransezaChinese: (Flngxsk), (Flngxs) or (Flngqisk)Croatian: FraneskaCzech: FrantikaFrench: FranoiseGerman: FranziskaGreek: (Frangsk) or less originally Greek versions (Frantzska) and (Frantsska)Hungarian: FranciskaIcelandic: FransiskaIndonesian: Fransisca, Fransiska, Francesca, FranciscaItalian: FrancescaJapanese: (Furanchesuka)Korean: (Peulancheseuka)Nahuatl languages: Francisca (shortened Pancha)Polish: FranciszkaPortuguese: FranciscaRussian: (Franeska)Slovene: FranikaSpanish: Francisca (shortened Paca or Pancha)Maltese: Frangiska (shortened Cikka)List of articles starting with "Francesca"Hurricane Francesca (disambiguation)Francisca (given name)Anna Anderson (b. 1896 - d. 1984) a famous impostor whose real name was Franziska Schanzkowska who claimed to be Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1901 - d. 1918).Name listThis page or section lists people that share the same given name. If an internal link led you here, you may wish to change that link to point directly to the intended article.^ Wells, John C. (2008). Longman Pronunciation Dictionary (3rded.). Longman. ISBN978-1-4058-8118-0.^ Jones, Daniel (2011). Roach, Peter; Setter, Jane; Esling, John (eds.). Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary (18thed.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN978-0-521-15255-6.^ Chesterton, Gilbert Keith (1924). "St. Francis of Assisi". St. Francis of Assisi (14ed.). Garden City, New York: Image Books: 158.^ "Francesca". Behind The Name. Archived from the original on March 7, 2024. Retrieved October 31, 2024.^ a b Kolatch, Alfred J.; Kolatch, Alfred J. (1990). Dictionary of first names. Internet Archive. New York, NY: Perigee Books. p.366. ISBN978-0-399-51633-7.^ Hanks, Patrick (2006). A dictionary of first names. Internet Archive. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press. p.102. ISBN978-0-19-861060-1.^ "Francesca - Babynames". Babynames.com. Archived from the original on May 18, 2024. Retrieved September 25, 2024.Retrieved from " variation of Frances, Latin"from France or free man" The name Francesca is a girl's name of Italian origin meaning "from France or free man".Francesca is a lighter and much more feminine choice than the classic Frances, and one that is increasingly popular with upscale parents. Francesca made an appearance in Dante's Inferno and then, centuries later, in the best-selling novel The Bridges of Madison County, played on screen by Meryl Streep and co-starring Clint Eastwood, who went on to name his daughter Francesca. Other dads of Francescas include Martin Scorsese, Erik Estrada, Jason Bateman and (stepdad) Ringo Starr. Francesca is also having a big renaissance in Italy, its country of origin.# 314 in the USFrancesca Rank in US Top 1000# 154 on NameberryFrancesca Rank in Nameberry Top 1000Famous People Named FrancescaFrancesca "Frankie" SandfordEnglish singer of group The SaturdaysFrancesca Ruth FisherEastwood, American actress and socialite; daughter of actors Clint Eastwood and Frances Fisher(Constance) Francesca Gabor HiltonAmerican actress; daughter of hotelier Conrad Hilton and actress Zsa Zsa GaborFrancesca JamesAmerican actressFrancesca AnnisEnglish actressFrancesca CollettAmerican actressFrancesca BattistelliAmerican musicianFrancesca WoodmanAmerican photographerFrancesca CapaldiAmerican actressFrancesca Isabella SimonBritish,American children's authorFrancesca GregoriniItalian/American writer/directorFrancesca SchiavoneItalian tennis playerFrancesca BarracciuItalian MEPFrancesca NeriItalian actressFrancesca DallapItalian diverFrancesca GuillnMexican actress; daughter of actor Alejandro CamachoFrancesca "Fran" KirbyEnglish football playerFrancesca Abornniece of actress Isabella RosselliniFrancesca Halabi (b. 1984)daughter of reality TV personality Faye Resnick and Fadi HalabiFrancesca McKnight Donatella Romana Gregorini (di Savignano di Romagna)Italian,American film director, daughter of actress Barbara Bach and stepdaughter of musician Ringo StarrFrancesca Halldaughter of TV presenter Stuart HallFrancesca Mainwaringdaughter of TV presenter Ed StewartFrancesca Gunn (b. 1990)late daughter of footballer Bryan GunnFrancesca Gnreux (b. 1999)daughter of dancer and TV personality Jean,Marc GnreuxFrancesca Abbruzzesedaughter of drummer Dave Abbruzzese of band Pearl JamFrancesca Scorsese (b. 1999)daughter of director Martin ScorseseFrancesca Natalia Estrada (b. 2000)daughter of actor Erik EstradaFrancesca Pace (b. 2004)daughter of tennis player Irina Spirlea and Massimiliano PaceFrancesca Fospero (b. 2004)daughter of TV presenter Helen FosperoFrancesca Nora Bateman (b. 2006)daughter of actor Jason Bateman & Amanda AnkaFrancesca Christine Giner (b. 2008)daughter of actress Amy Jo Johnson and Olivier GinerFrancesca Alice Adams (b. 2009)daughter of ice hockey player Craig AdamsFrancesca Marlowe Jacobs (b. 2013)daughter of TV weather forecasters Rose and Steven JacobsThe name Francesca in Pop CultureFrancesca "Frankie" Alanmain character from the television series "Lip Service"Francesca Altifiorladragon in "Kept in the Dark" (Anthony Trollope)Francesca "Fancy" Monroefrom "The Jamie Foxx Show"Francesca "Frankie" Suttonfrom the movie "Set It Off"Francesca Villantefrom Australian TV soap "Neighbours"Francesca "Frankie" Adams Fosterstillborn daughter of Stef and Lena on American TV show "The Fosters"Francescaa character from the novel 'Torment' (Lauren Kate)Francesca Wolffgirlfriend of Marina Ferrer in TV series "The L Word".Francesca Spinellimain character in Melina Marchetta's "Saving Francesca"Francescafrom the Hozier songIndo-European language of the Italic branchFor 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: [[atin]]NativetoLatiumAncient RomeEthnicityLatinsRomansEraAs a native language, c.7th centuryBC c.8th centuryADLanguage familyIndo-EuropeanItalicLatino-FaliscanLatinEarly formOld LatinWriting systemLatin alphabet (Latin script)Official statusRegulatedbyPontifical Academy for LatinLanguage codesISO 639-1laISO 639-2latISO 639-3latGlottologimpe1234lati1261Linguasphere-ab, -ac 51-AAB-aa, -ab, -acGreatest extent of the Roman Empire under Emperor Trajan (c.117AD) and the area governed by Latin speakers. Many languages other than Latin were spoken within the empire.This article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support, you may see question 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 language in the Italian Peninsula and subsequently throughout the Roman Empire. It has greatly influenced many languages, including English, having contributed many words to the English lexicon, particularly after the Christianization of the Anglo-Saxons and the Norman Conquest. Latin roots appear frequently in the technical vocabulary used by fields such as theology, the sciences, medicine, and law.By the late Roman Republic, Old Latin had evolved into standardized Classical Latin. Vulgar Latin refers to the less prestigious colloquial registers, attested in inscriptions and some literary works such as those 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 LatinThe linguistic landscape of central Italy at the beginning of Roman expansionA 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 LatinThe Lapis Niger, probably the oldest extant Latin inscription, from Rome, c.600 BC during the semi-legendary Roman KingdomThe 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 boustrophedon[5][6] script to what ultimately became a strictly left-to-right script.[7]Main article: Classical LatinDuring the late republic and into the first years of the empire, from about 75 BC to AD 200, a new Classical Latin arose, a conscious creation of the orators, poets, historians and other literate men, who wrote the great works of classical 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 LatinPhilological 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 Latin that had begun to move away from the written language significantly in the post-Imperial 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 as graffiti. In the Late Latin period, language changes reflecting spoken (non-classical) norms tend to be 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 LatinLate 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 languagesSee also: Lexical changes from Classical Latin to Proto-RomanceWhile the written form of Latin was increasingly standardized into a fixed form, the spoken forms began to diverge more greatly. Currently, the fivemost widely spoken Romance languagesby 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 common Christian (Roman Catholic) culture.It was not until the Muslim conquest of the Iberian Peninsula in 711, cutting off communications between the major Romance regions, that the languages began to diverge seriously.[14] The spoken Latin that would later become Romanian diverged somewhat more from the other varieties, as it was largely separated from the unifying influences in the western part of the Empire.Spoken Latin began to diverge into distinct languages by the 9th century at the latest, when the earliest extant Romance writings begin to appear. They were, throughout the period, confined to everyday speech, as Medieval Latin was used for writing.[15][16]For many Italians 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 LatinThe Latin Malmesbury Bible from 1407Medieval 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 language had developed into the various Romance 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 Germanic and Slavic nations. It became useful for international communication between the member states of the Holy Roman Empire and its allies.Without the institutions of the Roman Empire that had supported its uniformity, Medieval Latin was much more liberal in its linguistic cohesion: for example, in classical Latin sum and eram are used as 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 changed and new words were introduced, often under influence from the vernacular. Identifiable individual styles of classically incorrect Latin prevail.[18]Main articles: Renaissance Latin and Neo-LatinMost 15th-century printed books (incunabula) were in Latin, with the vernacular languages playing only a secondary role.[19]Renaissance Latin, in use from around 1300 to 1500, and the classicised Latin that followed through to the present are often grouped together as Neo-Latin, or New 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 vast majority of written Latin belongs to this period, but its full extent is unknown.[22]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.[23] Nevertheless, despite the careful work of Petrarch, Politian and others, first the demand for manuscripts, and then the rush to bring works into print, led to the circulation of inaccurate copies for several centuries following.[24]Neo-Latin literature was extensive and 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 subjects, including 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 in a vernacular, such as those of Descartes.Latin education underwent a process of reform to classicise 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 Latin.[26] Afterwards, most 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 LatinDespite 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 outposts 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 required that Mass be carried out in Latin until the Second Vatican Council of 19621965, which permitted the use of the vernacular. Latin remains the language 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, it can be and often is said in Latin, in part or in whole, especially at multilingual gatherings. It is the official language of the Holy See, the primary language of its public journal, 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 sake of linguistic compromise, an "ecumenical nationalism" common to most of the continent and as a sign of 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 Valore.Spain's motto Plus ultra 'even further', or figuratively "Further!", is also Latin in origin.[31] It is taken from the personal motto of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain (as Charles I), and is a reversal of the original phrase Non terrae plus ultra ("No land further beyond", "No further!"). According to legend, this 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 Sic semper tyrannis ("Thus always to tyrants"); andWest Virginia's Montani Semper Liberi ("Mountaineers [are] 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 ("always above"), the motto of the United States Space Force;Per ardua ad astra ("Through adversity/struggle to the stars"), the motto of the Royal Air Force (RAF); andVigilamus 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 is Peace"), the motto of the Department 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.QDP Ep 84 De Ludo "Mysterium": A Latin-language podcastOccasionally, some media outlets, targeting enthusiasts, broadcast in Latin. Notable examples include Radio Bremen in Germany, YLE radio in Finland (the Nuntii Latini broadcast from 1989 until it was shut down in June 2019),[32] and Vatican 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 classics departments have begun incorporating communicative pedagogies in their Latin courses. These include the 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 Catholic Church.Julius Caesar's Commentarii de Bello Gallico is one of the most famous classical Latin texts 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 of several hundred ancient authors who wrote in Latin have survived in whole or in part, in substantial 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 in carefully annotated printed editions, such as the Loeb Classical Library, published by Harvard University Press, or the Oxford Classical Texts, published by Oxford University Press.[citation needed]Latin translations of modern literature 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 inscriptions have been published in an internationally agreed, monumental, multivolume series, the Corpus 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 is the subject matter of the field of epigraphy. About 270,000 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 Conquest, through the Anglo-Norman language. From the 16th to the 18th centuries, English writers cobbled together huge numbers of new words from Latin and Greek words, dubbed "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 Romance languages, the modern descendants of Latin, in EuropeThe influence of 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 AustriaThroughout 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 availability.[49] In Germany, over 500,000 students study Latin 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 Latin Course series. It has also published a subseries of children's texts in Latin by Bell & Forte, which recounts the adventures of a mouse called 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 supports every effort to further the study of classics. Its subsidiaries include the National Junior 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 became the exclusive official language in 1844.[55] The best known Latin language poet of 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 orthographyAudio of a person with a German accent reading in LatinAve Maria read in Ecclesiastical LatinThe ancient pronunciation of Latin has been reconstructed; among the data used for reconstruction are explicit statements about 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]LabialDentalPalatalVelarGlottalplainlabialPlosivevoicedbdvoicelessptkkFricativevoiced(z)voicelessfshNasalmn()RhoticrApproximantljw/z/ was not native to Classical Latin. It appeared in Greek loanwords starting c.the 1st centuryBC, 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 poetry, the letter z between vowels always counts as two consonants for metrical purposes.[64][65] The consonant b usually sounds as [b]; however, when t or s follows b then it is pronounced as in [pt] or [ps]. In Latin, q is always followed by the vowel u. Together they make a [k] sound.[66]In Old and 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 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 use j v for the consonant sounds /j 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:NotesLatingraphemeLatinphonemeEnglish examplesc, k[k]Always as k in sky (/ska/)t[t]As t in stay (/ste/)s[s]As s in say (/se/)g[]Always as g in good (/d/)[]Before n, as ng in sing (/s/)n[n]As n in man (/mn/)[]Before c, x, and g, as ng in sing (/s/)l[l]When doubled ll and before i, as "light L", [l] in link ([lnk]) (l exilis)[67][68][]In all other positions, as "dark L", [] in bowl ([bo]) (l pinguis)qu[k]Similar to qu in squint (/skwnt/)u[w]Sometimes at the beginning of a syllable, or after g and s, as /w/ in wine (/wan/)i[j]Sometimes at the beginning of a syllable, as y (/j/) in yard (/jd/)[ij]"y" (/j/), in between vowels, becomes "i-y", being pronounced as parts of two separate syllables, as in capi (/kapijo:/)x[ks]A letter representing c + s: as x in English axe

Galliae fnibus oriuntur; pertinent ad nferirem partem flminis Rhn; spectant in septentrinem et orientem slem. Aqutnia Garumn flmine ad Prnaes monts et eam partem cean quae est ad Hispniam pertinet; spectat inter occsum slis et septentrins.An example of Late Latin 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 via peccatorum non stetit, et in cathedra pestilentiae non sedit; 2 sed in lege Domini voluntas ejus, et in lege ejus meditabitur die ac nocte. 3 Et erit tamquam lignum quod plantatum est secus decursus aquarum, 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: [[la atina]], [[atin]]Portals: Ancient Rome Language CatholicismAccademia Vivarium NovumBotanical LatinClassical compoundHybrid wordInternational Roman Law Moot CourtLatin mnemonicsLatin obscenityLatin schoolList of Latin abbreviationsList of Latin and Greek words commonly used in systematic namesList of Latin phrasesList of Latin translations of modern literatureList of Latinised namesRomanization (cultural)^ Sandys, John Edwin (1910). 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as a girls' name is pronounced fran-CHESS-kah. It is of Italian and Latin origin, and the meaning of Francesca is "French". Italian form of Frances. It was given from the 13th century in honor of Saint Francis of Assisi. The most famous bearer was the beautiful Francesca di Rimini (13th century), daughter of Giovanni da Polenta, Count of Ravenna. Her love story has been retold in Dante's "Inferno", as well as in other literary works and in a symphonic fantasy by Tchaikovsky.STARTS WITH Fran-ASSOCIATED WITH saint, beautifulVARIANTS Franca, Franceska, Franchesa, Franchesca, Francisca, Franciska SEE ALSO FrankieALTERNATIVE FORMS VIA FRANCES France, Francee, Francene, Francess, Francetta, Francette, Francey, Francia, Franzetta, FranziskaCREATIVE FORMS(female) (male) MIDDLE NAME PAIRINGSFrancesca Kataleya (F.K.), .. Francesca is a very prominent first name for females (#966 out of 4276, Top 23%) but an uncommon surname for both adults and children. (2000 U.S. DEMOGRAPHICS)Francesca entered the list in 1900-1909 and reached its peak rank of #353 in the U.S. in the year 1996, and is presently at #467. (2018 U.S. SSA RECORDS) Frances (#445 FROM CURRENT RECORDS), Frankie (#808), France, Francene, Franchesca and Francisca are the prominent related forms of Francesca (#467) listed in the Top 2000. Other forms, like Francee, are uncommon. Usage of these forms of Francesca was at its apex in the 1920s (USAGE OF 1.23%) and is now much less (USAGE 0.1%, 92%). Frances is more universally found than the rest, although Francesca seems to be becoming a favorite too, while versions like Francisca have become less contemporary. Recommended sound-alike names are Branca, Fanceen (see Fanny), Fancey, Franceen, Franceline, Francena, Franci, Francie, Francille, Francina, Francine, Francoise, Francyne, Frania, Franie, Franka, Frannee (see Fran), Princesa and Princessa. These names tend to be less frequently used than Francesca.See names in meaning and etymology.[Top]

What is the meaning of the name francesca. Is francesca an italian name. Francesca italian. How to spell francesca in italian. How to say francesca in italian.