**PATER NOSTER**

**Lesson One**

Shall we parse the Our Father so we can better talk to God in his own language ? :-)

*Pater noster, qui es in caelis, sanctificetur nomen tuum. Adveniat regnum tuum....*

Pater noster pater, patris (M) = father ~ vocative case, as we are addressing God

noster = our agrees in case with Pater

qui es "who art" qui is the masculine personal pronoun (quae is feminine,

quod is neuter) Why "art", and "es" not "est" ????

in caelis caelum, caeli (N) = heaven caelis: what number and case ???

sanctificetur "hallowed be" sanctifico, sanctificare, sanctificavi, sanctificatus (1)

what form is "sanctificetur"? Parse: sanctific / e / tur

the stem = "make holy"; the "e", in first conjugation, signifies the subjunctive;

The “tur” signifies third person passive ~ hence, "may it be hallowed"

nomen tuum nomen, nominis (N) = name nomen is the subject of

"sanctificetur", i.e., what we are asking be made holy, so what case?

tuum = your (thy) agrees in case with nomen

adveniat "come" advenio, advenire, adventi, adventum (4)

cf. "Advent", our prep for the "coming" of the Lord at Christmas

"advenit" would be "it comes"; the "a", in fourth conjugation, signifies

the subjunctive, hence "may it come" You will see a lot of the

subjunctive in Church Latin because we are always asking God for

things we want....

regnum tuum regnum, regni (N) = kingdom the subject of "adveniat", so what case?

again, "tuum" agrees in case with regnum

**Lesson Two**

*....fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo et in terra. Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie...*

fiat third person singular subjunctive of "is" cf. "fiat lux"

voluntas voluntas, voluntatis (F) = "will" "tua" agrees what case?

sicut "as"

in caelo caelum, caeli (N) you already know this word what case?

in terra terra, terrae (F) you know this word too what case?

panem panis, panis (M) = bread "nostrum" agrees what case?

quotidianum "daily" also agrees with "panem"

da do, dare, dedi, datum "give" "da" is imperative form

nobis the personal pronoun is declined thus: Nom ego (I) nos (we)

Gen mei nostrum or nostri

Dat mihi nobis

Acc me nos

Abl me nobis

hodie "today", a contraction of "ho die", "on this day"

Re declensions of nouns, shall we learn the third declension?

Here is the declension, singular and plural, of civis, civis (M) = citizen

Nom civis cives

Gen civis civium

Dat civi civibus

Acc civem cives

Abl cive civibus

**Lesson Three**

*...et dimitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris...*

(quite a tongue twister, this line!)

dimitte, dimittimus dimitto, dimittere, dimisi, dimissum (3) = send away, dismiss, forgive

dimitte is an imperative; present indicative conjugation is:

dimitto dimittimus what person and number?

dimittis dimittitis

dimittit dimittunt

nobis, nostra, nos, nostris for each, what case?

debita debitum, debiti (N) = debt what case and number?

sicut we know this word: "sicut in caelo et in terra"

et "et" usually means "and" but can mean "also"

debitoribus debitor, debitoris (M) cf. debita what declension?

what case and number?

**Lesson Four**

*...et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo.*

ne not

nos, nos what case ?

inducas induco, inducere, induxi, inductum (3) = lead in, introduce

present indicative singular and plural:

induco inducimus

inducis inducitis

inducit inducunt

present subjunctive (change the "i" to "a":), singular and plural:

inducam inducamus

inducas inducatis

inducat inducant

so, "inducas", what mood and person? hence, what meaning?

tentationem tentatio, tenationis(F) = trial, test

third declension, "em" ending signifies what case?

sed but

libera libero, liberare, liberavi, liberatum (1) English cognate

"libera" is an imperative

a from

malo malum, mali (N) = evil malus, mala, malum would be the adjective

"malo", what case?

Congratulations ! Now you know the Pater noster in Latin !