**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 !