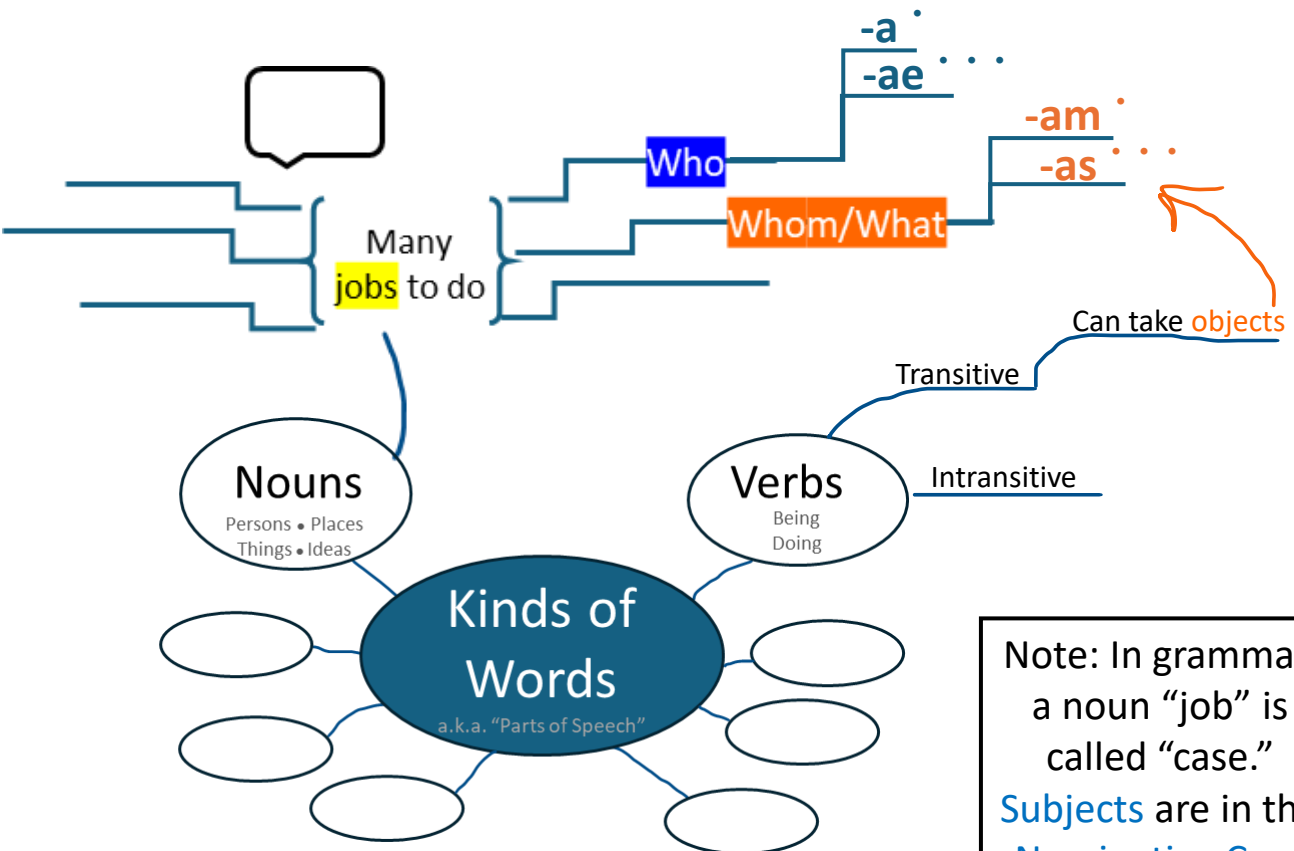


MindMap in Progress



2024 Class Dates		
June	July	August
2	7	4
9	14	11
16	21	18
Rachel R		

Note: In grammar, a noun "job" is called "case." Subjects are in the **Nominative Case** and the **objects** are in the **Accusative Case** (which I will sometimes call the Objective Case as well).

It's "A" Day!

A Verbs

Stem + Tense Sign + Personal Endings

<u>spera</u> o	<u>spera</u> mus	spera-	o
<u>spera</u> s	<u>spera</u> tis		s
<u>spera</u> t	<u>spera</u> nt		t
			mus
			tis
			nt

A Nouns

2 Important Jobs:
Subject and **Object**
Who **Whom/What**

-a **-ae** **-am** **-as**

↓

María amat reginam.
Regina amat Mariam.

What is a Verb?

A word used for action or being, such as:
praises, honors, blames, hopes, loves, thinks, studies, is.

- **Laudáre** is the form of the word you use to say, “to praise”

Infinitive form

Since Latin is an inflected language, to say, for example, that someone “is praising right now”, you will need another form of the same verb.

- “I am praising” is “**laudo**” in Latin.

Laudo in ecclésia. *I am praising in the church.*

Laudo misericórdiam Dei. *I am praising the mercy of God.*

or even all by itself:

Laudo. *I am praising.*

1st Person Singular Indicative Active form

In Latin, “**laudáre**” and “**laudo**” are considered the same word,

just different forms of it that send us different signals.

Latin verbs have endings to signal to us

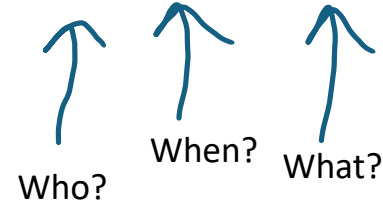
- what action is happening,
- when the action is happening,
- who is doing the action,
- how the action is happening.

Yes, Latin verbs tell all those things.

How are Latin Verbs Built?

Backwards!

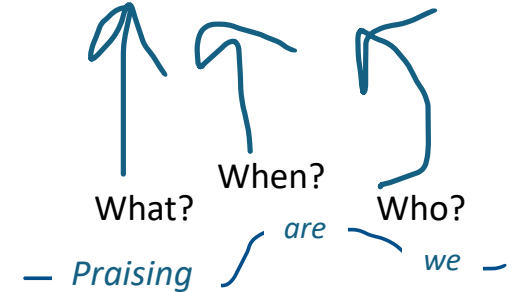
We are praising.



1 2 3

{ English }

Laud-a-mus.



3 2 1

{ Latin }

4. Adoro te devote

A **D**oro te devó-te, lá-tens Dé-i-tas, Quae sub
I-adore Thee devoutly, hidden Delty, Who beneath
his figú-ris vere lá-ti-tas : Tí-bí se cor mé-um tó-
these forms truly art-hidden : To-Thee itself (the) heart of-me
tum · súbji-cit, Qui-a te contéplans tó-tum dé-fi-cit.
wholly submits, Because (while) Thee beholding (it) wholly faints-away.

*Chants of the Church, Solesmes, 1956, p. 81,
via GregoBase*

The Eucharistic hymn
“Adoro Te” by St.
Thomas Aquinas

XVI. c.

G Ló-ri-a in excélsis Dé-o. Et in térra pax ho-
Glory In the-high-places (be) to-God. And on earth peace
mí-nibus bó-nae vo-luntá-tis. **Laudá-mus** te. **Benedí-cimus**
to-men of-good will. We-praise Thee. We-bless
te. **Adorá-mus** te. **Glo-ri-ficá-mus** te. Grá-ti-as á-gimus
Thee. We-worship Thee. We-glorify Thee. Thanks we-give
tí-bi propter má-gnam gló-ri-am tú-am. Dó-mine Dé-us,
to-Thee because-of the-great glory (that is) Thine. O-Lord God,
Rex caeléstis, Dé-us Pá-ter omní-pot-ens. Dó-mine Fí-li
King of-Heaven. God the-Father almighty. O-Lord the-Son

Chants of the Church, Solesmes, 1956, pp. 19-20

The “Gloria” of the Mass
(by angels and the Catholic Church)

AN INTRODUCTION TO
Liturgical Latin

by
A. M. SCARRE



BOSTON
BRUCE HUMPHRIES, INC.
St Dominic's Press
1933

FOREWORD

IT requires an unusually good acquaintance with the ordinary sort of Latin to understand the Divine Office. For to come to liturgical Latin by way of the classical language is to go a very long way round. But there is a short cut—the direct way—that is to learn liturgical Latin through Liturgical Latin. Hence the use of a Latin grammar where the words and examples are taken from the liturgy. Experience has shown that the end, the understanding chiefly of the Divine Office, is not really so far distant, and that to reach it is possible, even easy, and very satisfactory. A year's study should cover this course; or the time of the noviciate in a Religious Order, when perhaps a limited number of hours per week is available, is adequate, even ample.

Some references have been given to the Dominican Breviary, but the Latin of the Liturgy is the same in all rites, and it is my sincere hope that many whose vocation privileges them to recite the Divine Office will find here a help to its understanding.

A. M. SCARRE
November 1932.

NOTE

The book is divided into three parts each of which begins with a separate contents.

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A CONJUGATION: AMARE, TO LOVE.

AMO	I love.	AMAMUS	we love.
*AMAS	thou (you) lovest,	AMÁTIS	you love.
AMAT	he (she it), loves.	AMANT	they love.
NON AMO etc., I do not love.			

<i>adjuvare</i>	to help.	<i>orare</i>	to pray.
<i>habitare</i>	to dwell, inhabit.	<i>regnare</i>	to reign, rule.
<i>laudare</i>	to praise.	<i>sperare</i>	to hope.

EXAMPLES.

1. Speramus.
2. Regnat.
3. Non erat.
4. Laudatis.
5. Amant.
6. Adjuvamus.
7. Non habitas.
8. Non amas.
9. Oro.
10. Sperant.
11. Regnas.
12. Laudamus.
13. Adjuvat.
14. Habitatis.

2

<i>Adorare</i>	to adore.	<i>putare</i>	to think,
<i>culpáre</i>	to blame.		be of opinion.
<i>dare</i>	to give.	<i>vocare</i>	to call.
<i>glorificáre</i>	to glorify.	<i>et</i>	and.
<i>interrogáre</i>	to question, ask.	<i>sed</i>	but.
<i>liberáre</i>	to free, liberate.	<i>me</i>	me.
<i>magnificáre</i>	to magnify, praise.	<i>te</i>	thee, you.
<i>narráre</i>	to tell, narrate.	<i>quis?</i>	who?
<i>ornáre</i>	to adorn.	<i>quid?</i>	what?

*form always used in reference to *one* person.

EXAMPLES.

1. Ornat.
2. Adoro te.
3. Magnificat.
4. Voco te.
5. Quid putatis?
6. Interrogamus.
7. Culpat me, te laudat.
8. Quid narras?
9. Adorant et laudant.
10. Putat sed non interogat.
11. Do.
12. Laudamus te, adoramus te, glorificamus te.
13. Quis me interogat?
14. Quid datis?

3

FIRST DECLENSION, SINGULAR:
STELLA, STAR, A STAR, THE STAR.

Nominative Case	STELLA	a star, the star (subject).
Vocative	„ STELLA	star! O star!
Accusative	„ STELLAM	star (object).
Genitive	„ STELLAE	of a star, star's.
Dative	„ STELLAE	star (to, for).
Ablative	„ STELLA	star (by, with, from, etc.)

<i>ancilla</i>	handmaid.	<i>regina</i>	queen.
<i>corona</i>	crown.	<i>rosa</i>	rose.
<i>filia</i>	daughter.	<i>vita</i>	life.
<i>María</i>	Mary.		

EXAMPLES.

(nom., voc., acc.)

1. María orat et laudat.
2. Ancilla laudat reginam.
3. Vitam amamus.
4. Regina ancillam non liberat.
5. Laudo te, María.