

## Lesson 2

**Gloria Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto, sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.**

Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, and is now, and shall be in ages of ages. Amen.

Gloria Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto. You can think of this as saying, “May glory go to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost.” Latin words have specific forms to show when something is going to someone or is for someone.

Here are the new forms for each of these words put into the chart (in violet):

Father	Son	Holy Ghost	Lord
Pater (The Father)	Filius (The Son)	Spiritus Sanctus (The Holy Ghost)	Dominus
Patris (of the Father)	Fili (of the Son)	Spiritus Sancti (of the Holy Ghost)	Domini
→ Patri (to the Father)	Filio (to the Son)	Spiritus Sancto (to the Holy Ghost)	Domino
Patre (O Father)	Fili (O Son)	Spiritus Sancte (O Holy Ghost)	Domine

We can get yet another layer for our chart by examining the first part of the last psalm for Sunday Compline, Ps. 133.

**Ecce nunc benedicite Dominum, omnes servi Domini.**

Behold now you all (must) bless the Lord, all servants of the Lord.

<b>Ecce</b> = behold!	<b>benedicite</b> = you all (must) bless
<b>nunc</b> = now	<b>omnes</b> = all
<b>servi</b> = servants	

Father	Son	Holy Ghost	Lord
Pater (The Father)	Filius (The Son)	Spiritus Sanctus (The Holy Ghost)	Dominus (The Lord)
Patris (of the Father)	Fili (of the Son)	Spiritūs Sancti (of the Holy Ghost)	Domini (of the Lord)
Patri (to the Father)	Filio (to the Son)	Spiritui Sancto (to the Holy Ghost)	Domino (to the Lord)
→ Patrem ( } the Father)	Filium ( } the Son)	Spiritum Sanctum ( } the Holy Ghost)	Dominum ( } the Lord)
Patre (O Father)	Fili (O Son)	Spiritus Sancte (O Holy Ghost)	Domine (O Lord)

This symbol, “ } ”, looks like the profile of a face (with a distinctly pointy nose!) looking towards the words after it. I am using this symbol to express an idea we don’t think about in English when we use it.

We usually use the same form of a word in a sentence both for the person who does something and the someone affected by the first person’s action. For example, in our English language “The **Father** loves the **Son**” uses exactly the same word forms as “The **Son** loves the **Father**” in English—and you understand Which One is loving in each sentence because of the order you read the words in.

Who is loving? Who is the one being loved? In English, it all depends which word comes first and which comes second. (English is a word-order language.) In Latin, it depends on which word form used with each word. (Latin is an ‘inflected’ language.)

The forms colored blue signal the main doer of the sentence’s action. The forms colored orange signal the person, thing, or idea affected by the action. So in these lessons and charts, the one being loved (or being affected by some other verb) will have its form in orange and be paired with the bracket/face symbol. This will help you to remember that this form is “being looked at,” is being affected by another word in the sentence.