

## NEW SAINT THOMAS INSTITUTE GUIDE TO LATIN ROSARY

In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

- PATER NOSTER, qui es in caelis,
- sanctificetur nomen tuum.
- Adveniat regnum tuum.
- Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo et in terra.
- Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie,
- et dimitte nobis debita nostra sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.
- Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo. Amen.
  
- AVE MARIA, gratia plena, Dominus tecum.
- Benedicta tu in mulieribus, et benedictus fructus ventris tui, IESUS.
- Sancta Maria, Mater Dei,
- ora pro nobis peccatoribus, nunc, et in hora mortis nostrae. Amen.
  
- GLORIA PATRI, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto.
- Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.
  
- O MI IESU, dimitte nobis debita nostra,
- libera nos ab igne inferni,
- conduc in caelum omnes animas,
- praesertim illas quae maxime indigent misericordia tua.

BONUS:

Table Blessing (Bless us O Lord...)

- Benedic, Domine,
- nos et haec tua dona
- quae de tua largitate sumus sumpturi.
- Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

## PRONUNCIATION OF ECCLESIASTICAL LATIN

### Dr Marshall's Latin 10 Commandments

1. Thou shalt pronounce everything. This is not like English or French where we ignore letters altogether. Everything is pronounced.
2. Thou shalt pronounce all syllables and not blur them. Every vowel or diphthong (double vowel) is its own syllable and must be pronounced. For example: in the word "tuum," each vowel is pronounced so it sounds like "too-um."
3. Thou shalt remember the long and short vowels. Long in Latin is NOT the same as long in English:

Long	Short
A as in father	A as in pat
E as in they	E as in pet
I as in machine	I as in pit
O as in note	O as in pot
U as in rude	U as in put

4. Thou shalt memorize the 3 diphthongs or "double vowels" and pronounce them as one vowel sound:
  - a. Ae sounds like "ay" as in "say"
  - b. Au sounds like "ou" as in "spouse"
  - c. Oe sounds like "oy" as in "say"Sometimes you'll see these as "collapsed" such as æ or œ. So you could see "Regina Caeli" also written with Cæli or Cœli
5. Thou shalt place accent on second-to-last-syllable (unless that syllable is short!). Usually the accent goes on second-to-last syllable: Páter. Peccáta. Exception! If the word has three or more syllables, the accent still goes on second-to-last-syllable UNLESS the second to last syllable is short, then the accent goes on the third-to-last-syllable. For example "nomine" is pronounced with accent on first syllable as "NOH-mi-neh" because the second-to-last-syllable is short.
6. Thou shalt remember that Gs and Cs "soften" in Church Latin when followed by ae, e, oe, or i. This follows the pattern of English. For example. G is hard in "going" but soft in "genus" based on the vowel that follows it. C is hard in "card" but soft "cent." In Latin this also happens in these cases when followed by ae, e, oe, or i:
  - a. C = ch as in channel. (You may sometimes here is softened all the way to "s". So "receptus" could be "recheptus" or "reseptus".)
  - b. CC = ch as in channel.
  - c. SC = sh as in ship (this is why the Latin word epiSCopus (piscop) became biSHop in English.
  - d. G = j sound as in genus
7. In Church Latin, "ti" softens into "tsi" or even "si" or "shi". It like the word "transubstantiatio." Even in English, we tend to pronounce it as: "transubstan-see-ation." Likewise, we pronounce "motion" as "moshion". The same things happen in Latin.
8. In Church Latin, "gn" turns into a Spanish sounding ñ or "ny". So the word "regnum" would be "Reg-noom" in classical Latin. But in Church Latin it becomes "Reg-nyoom" or even "Reh-nyum"

9. Thou may honor “j” in Church Latin. Yes, yes, in Indiana Jones you learned “there is no J in Latin.” That’s technically correct. In Latin the letter i does double duty. It can be a vowel or it can be a consonant and pronounced as a “y” sound. In the 1200s, the letter i was sometimes modified by adding a tail to it “j” in order to tell the reader that the “i” was being used as a consonant and not a vowel. So in medieval scripts “i” is a vowel and “j” is a consonant sound like “y.” The most obvious example is the name of our Lord in Latin: JESUS. Originally it would have been IESUS but by writing it as JESUS you are telling the reader that it should be pronounced as “Yesus.”
10. Thou shalt not be troubled by word order. Word order doesn’t matter that much in Latin except for emphasis. Even more troubling to English speakers is that the Latin verb is often positioned at the end of sentence—so we don’t know the verbal action until we get to the end! Latin looks like this to the English mind: “The teacher the boy to give the ball to the girl **told.**”

Signum          Crucis  
SIN-yum      CREW-chis

Latin	In	nomine	Patris,	et	Filii,	et	Spiritus	Sancti.	Amen.
Pro:	In	NOH- mi-neh	PAH- tris	et	FEE- li-ee	et	SPEE-ri-toos	SANC-tee	AH-men
Trans:	In	the name	of the Father	and	of the Son	and	of the Spirit	Holy.	Amen.