

Translation helps for the hymn Gloria, laus, et honor : - A Hymn for Palm Sunday

Words not given here can be found in the vocabulary at the back of Wheelock.

"sit" = 3rd person Singular Present Subjunctive of esse, best translated as "should be" or "let (the subject) be"

"redemptor" = redeemer, one who buys back (re + emptor, from emō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum - to buy

"cui" = Dative singular of the Relative Pronoun - "to whom"

"puerile" - Medieval Latin - "childishly"

"prompsi" = perfect of prōmō -ere , -psi, -ptum = to produce

"decus" (3rd declension, neuter - Nominative & Accusative have the same endings) = beauty, glory, honor

"pius, -a,-um" = godly, holy, dutiful, good

"Israel tu rex" = "You (are) king of Israel"

"Davidis" = Genitive of "David" - showing where later English gets the "apostrophe s"

"inclutus" - Later Latin form of "inclitus" or "inclutus" - glorious

"prōlēs, -is" = child, offspring - prōlēs is a Feminine word, but can be applied to a child of either sex

"quī" = Relative Pronoun, Masculine Singular Nominative = "who"

"benedicte" = Masculine Vocative Singular of "benedictus", from "benedīcō, -īcere, -īxī, -ictum" - to bless, speak well of (bene +dīcō)

"coetus, coitus, -ūs" (masc. Third Declension noun) = joining, meeting, crowd

"excelsum" = height

"caelicus" - Later Latin = heaven

"cūnctus -a, um" = the whole of, all together

"creāta" = Neuter Plural from "creō, -āre, āvī, -ātum" to create

"simul" = "at the same time, together"

"obvia" - from "obvire" = to go to meet

"vōtum = prayer, offering