

Psalmorum

PSALMUS 22

1 psalmus David

Dominus reget me, et nihil mihi deerit.

2 In loco pascuae ibi me conlocavit, super aquam
refectionis educavit me.

3 Animam meam convertit. Deduxit me super semitas
iustitiae propter nomen suum.

4 Nam et si ambulavero in medio umbrae mortis non
timebo mala, quoniam tu mecum es virga tua et baculus
tuus ipsa me consolata sunt.

5 Parasti in conspectu meo mensam adversus eos qui
tribulant me, inpinguasti in oleo caput meum et calix
meus inebrians quam praeclarus est.

6 Et misericordia tua subsequitur me omnibus diebus
vitae meae et ut inhabitem in domo Domini in
longitudinem dierum.

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. Why are the psalm numbers different between the Vulgate and your Bible at home?
2. This translation is notably different from what any Bible in English says, and indeed Jerome made three translations of the Psalms. What is the cause of the difference from what you are familiar with? (Check google.com with words like *psalter* and *septuagint*.)

ambulō (1) – walk
anima, -ae, -f – soul
baculus, -ī -m – walking stick
calix, -icis -m – cup, chalice
caput, -pitis -n – head
conlocō (1) – put in place
cōnsōlor (1) – console, give solace
conspēctus, -ūs -m – sight, presence
convertō, -ere, -vēr̄tī, -versum – turn around, convert
dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum – lead down, bring away
dēsūm, -esse, fuī – lack, be wanting
ēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum – lead out
inēbrīō (1) – make drunk, saturate
inhabitō (1) – inhabit, live in
inpinguō (1) – annoint, fatten
iūstītia, -ae -f – justice
longitūdō, -dinis -f – length
malus, -a, -um -adj – bad, evil
medius, -a, -um -adj – middle
mēnsa, -ae -f – table

miserīcordia, -ae -f – pity
mors, -rtis -f – death
nam -conj – for, because
oleum, -ī -n – oil
parō (1) – prepare, get ready
pascua, -ae -f – pasture
praeclarus, -a, -um -adj – brightly shining, glorious
psalmus, -ī -m – psalm
quoniam -adv – since
refectio, -ōnis -f – refreshment, restoration
regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctum – rule, guide
sēmīta, -ae -f – path, lane
subsequor, -ī, -secūtus sum – follow, follow closely
timeō, -ēre, -uī – fear
trībulō (1) – oppress, afflict
umbra, -ae -f – shadow
virga, -ae -f – rod, stick
vīta, -ae -f – life

1. David – treat as genitive
nihil mihi deerit – *dēsūm* takes its compliment in dative, and never accusative (thus *nihil* is the subject)
 4. et – treat this as the adverb and not the conjunction
ambulāverō...timēbō... – future more vivid condition
ipsa – agrees with *virga tua* and *baculus tuus* despite its apparent neuter gender
 5. *parāstī* – syncopated form of *parāvīstī*

inpinguāstī – syncopated form of *inpinguāvīstī*
in oleō – ablative of means shown as *oleō* in classical Latin
 6. Et...et... – the first et is the conjunction, the second is the adverb
in domō – preposition used, and not locative case (*domī*), to make it parallel with *inhabitē* and *in longitudīne dierum* so to suggest anaphora