

Fr Albert M. Grech O.P. (1883-1942): A Latin-to-Maltese literary and religious translator

Ivan Said*

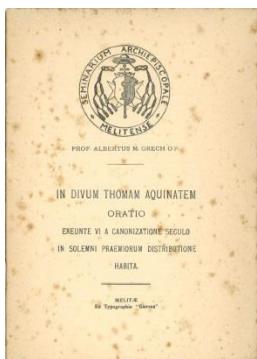
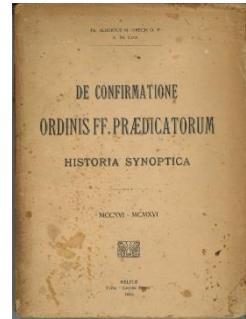
The 1930s are considered to be a crucial era for modern Maltese: In 1934, the British Colonial Government recognised Maltese as an official language, together with English, ending once and for all the great Language Question which had dragged on since the previous century. Thus, Maltese became one of the official languages of the colony's administration, used throughout the Law Courts and the Civil Service at the expense of the long-established Italian language. From the literary point of view, this decade gave us some of the best Maltese classics, both in prose and in poetry, particularly in 1938, the year our national poet Dun Karm completed his *magnum opus Il-Jien u Lilhinn Minnu*, Karmenu Vassallo published his book of poems *Nirien* and the year when Ĝino Muscat Azzopardi, Ĝużè Aquilina, Ĝużè Ellul Mercer and Ivo Muscat Azzopardi published their novels in Maltese. It was during this same year that Fr Albert M. Grech O.P., a Dominican Latinist, finished the translation from Latin to Maltese of the first two books of *L-Enejija*, Vergil's *Aeneid*. Two years earlier, this fervent lover of Maltese published *L-Għanjet dwar l-Ewkaristija*, a translation from Latin of St Thomas Aquinas' five Eucharistic hymns.



Fr Albert M. Grech O.P.

Who was Fr Albert M. Grech O.P.

Carlo Grech was born in Sliema on 7th October 1883 to Mikiel and Karmena Xuereb. On 22nd November 1898 he joined the Dominican Order and took the name of Albert. He studied philosophy and theology at St Thomas College in Rabat and was ordained priest in December 1906. Soon after, he attended the Dominican *studium* of Santa Maria sopra Minerva in Rome where he obtained a Lectorate in Theology. Back in Malta, he was first posted at the Jesus of Nazareth convent in Sliema. He was later transferred to the Porto Salvo parish in Valletta where he dedicated most of his life to pastoral care, writing and translation.



In 1916 he published *De Confirmatione Ordinis Fratrum Praedicatorum Historia Synoptica MCCXVI-MCMXVI*, an important book, written in Latin for all Dominicans, celebrating the 7th centenary of their Order's proclamation. Some time during his stay in Valletta between 1920 and 1932, Grech briefly taught theology at the Archbishop's seminary. It was probably during this short teaching stint that he delivered the undated speech *In Divum Thomam Aquinatem – Oratio exeunte vi a canonizatione seculo in solemni praemiorum distributione habit*. During his stay in Valletta, he also gave private lessons in Latin, philosophy and theology particularly to prospective priests. His teaching of Latin coupled with the 1916 Latin publication and the delivery of the oration on St Thomas Aquinas in Latin undoubtedly showed that Grech had a strong enough command of the classical language to be able to later translate the first six books of Vergil's *Aeneid* and St Thomas Aquinas' Eucharistic hymns directly from Latin to Maltese. Grech

died of diabetic complications on 17th March 1942 at the war emergency hospital set up at the Bugeja Institute in Hamrun.¹

The milieu in which *L-Enejjija* was born

Between 1938 and 1941 Grech translated from Latin to Maltese the first six books of *L-Enejjija*, Vergil's *Aeneid*, to date still unpublished. This translation is of particular importance considering that it saw the light of the day in what is considered to be a golden era for the Maltese language. Grech himself refers to the developments then greatly benefiting the national language, which later proved crucial for modern Maltese, by stating: 'Nowadays everyone can see that Maltese is progressing rapidly thanks to the hard work of many courageous people and lovers of the language and that it is fully penetrating its roots and assuming the stature of a language thoroughly written.'²

In this context, the most important development was that in 1934 Maltese was recognised by the British Colonial government as an official language, put at par to English and to Italian (whose status as a co-official language was abolished two years later).³ The native language's accelerated growth and widespread written use in the country following the 1934 decision is succinctly explained by Prof. Joseph M. Brincat who writes:

'The status of Italian as a co-official language (which had already become fictitious by then) was formally abolished [in 1936] and the traditional sections in Italian in the *Government Gazette* were gradually reduced until they disappeared in 1937.

....

The ground lost by Italian was not only gained by English but also by Maltese. In 1934 the new orthographic rules proposed by the association of writers (*Għaqda tal-Kittieba tal-Malti*, founded in 1924), were given official recognition. They had been explained by Ninu Cremona in *Tagħrif fuq l-Kitba Maltija* in 1924, and the same author followed it up with a scientific grammar, *Tagħlim fuq il-Kitba Maltija* in two volumes published in 1934 and 1938. Evening courses teaching the Maltese language (spelling and grammar) were set up for civil servants and were linked to career promotions, and in 1935 Maltese became compulsory for employment in government offices. In the same year it became compulsory in the matriculation examinations for entry into university and in 1937 the chair of Maltese was re-established after a gap of 108 years. A young lawyer [Għażżeġ Aquilina] was appointed and was sent to London to read for a doctorate in Semitic languages, obtain up-to-date specialization and carry out original scientific research in the Maltese language.'⁴

¹ Fsadni (2003) 165f. All biographical details in this part come from Fsadni's 2003 book except the mention of Grech's oration on St Thomas Aquinas which I found, together with the *Historia Synoptica*, in the archives of St Dominic's convent in Valletta thanks to Fr Paul Gatt O.P.

² Grech (1938a) iii. In the original: 'Kemm l-ilsien Malti hu għaddej ġmielu 'l quddiem bit-ħabrik ta' bosta qalbien u ħabbeja [sic] tiegħi, kemm qiegħed jitfa' għeruqu u jieħu l-qagħda ta' lsien miktub bir-reqqa, hi haġa li llum jaraha kulħadd.'

³ Brincat (2011) 358.

⁴ Brincat (2011) 358f.

From the literary aspect, the 1930s started with the publication one of the best satirical novels ever written in Maltese, Juan Mamo's *Ulied in-Nanna Venut fl-Amerika*. In 1937, Ĝużè Galea's novel *Żmien l-Ispanjoli* was published. 1938, the year when Grech finished translating the first two books of *L-Enejjija*, was a particularly important year for Maltese literature: it was during this year that we saw the publication of Karmenu Vassallo's book of poems *Nirien*, Gino Muscat Azzopardi's novel *Angli tan-Niket*, Ĝużè Aquilina's *Taħt Tliet Salniet*, Ĝużè Ellul Mercer's *Leli ta' Haż-Żgħir* and Ivo Muscat Azzopardi's *Triq id-Dejqa Nru 13*. During the same year, Dun Karm completed his *magnum opus* *Il-Jien u Lilhinn Minnu* in response to Ugo Foscolo's *I Sepolcri* which the national poet had translated into Maltese two years earlier as *L-Oqbra*. In 1939 Fr Wistin Born published his novel *Is-Salib tal-Fidda*,⁵ which together with *Taħt Tliet Salniet* and *Leli ta' Haż-Żgħir*, was recently judged to be one of the best Maltese novels of the first half of the 20th century.⁶

It is against this historical, linguistic and literary milieu that we can truly understand the importance of the translation of *L-Enejjija*. Grech himself admits, ‘It is with these ideas in mind, and encouraged by the behaviour of Maltese like me, who, undiscouraged by the obstacles they faced, worked to foster the use of our written language, and above all, by those who translated beautiful works by foreign authors, I’ve decided to give my share by translating into Maltese the Latin Poem.’⁷

L-Enejjija, Grech’s major work,

Grech completed the translation in verse from Latin of the first six books of *L-Enejjija* in Valletta between the 15th August 1938 and 10th February 1941, a year before his death. Though Fsadni considered this translation as lost,⁸ I found a hard-bound typescript copy of it in the Department of Archives and Rare Books of the University of Malta Library.⁹ To date, Grech’s work remains unpublished.



The front and back covers of the first edition of Ĝużè Ellul Mercer's *Leli ta' Haż-Żgħir*

GRECH’S SIGNATURE DATES OF L-ENEJJJA

BOOK I	15 th August 1938
BOOK II	20 th October 1938
BOOK III	7 th March 1939
BOOK IV	4 th August 1939
BOOK V	1 st January 1940
BOOK VI	10 th February 1941

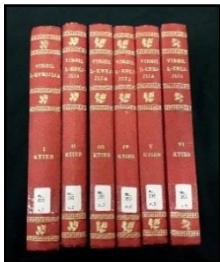
⁵ Cassar, <https://akkademjatalmalti.org/ilsien-malti/l-istorja-tieghu/>

⁶ Aloisio (2017) 41-43.

⁷ Grech (1938a) iii. In the original: ‘B’dal-ħjiel f’mohħi, u mħajjar ukoll mill-imġiba ta’ Maltin bħali, li bla ma qatgħu qalbhom fl-ebda tfixxil li għaddew minnu, taw daqqa t’id lit-taħriġ miktub ta’ Isienna, fuq kolloks ta’ dawka li qalbu fih ix-xogħol sabiħ ta’ nies barranin, jiena ħsibt ha nagħti wkoll id-daqqa ckejkna t’idi u naqleb fil-Malti tagħna l-Għanja Latja.’

⁸ Fsadni (2003) 166.

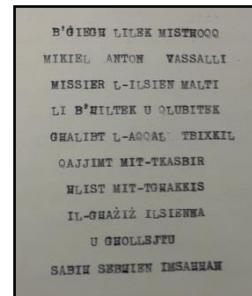
⁹ Thanks to Dr Carmel Serracino. Also grateful to Ms Mary Samut-Tagliaferro, Library Manager, Archives and Special Collections of the Department of Archives and Rare Books of the University of Malta Library.



The six Books of
L-Enejjija
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As for the translation itself, besides the Latin source text which Grech used to translate Vergil's *Aeneid*, he also consulted various other Latin versions as well French and Italian translations of the poem. The bibliography shows he consulted many publications in Maltese, Latin, Italian, French and English, including Alexander Pope's translation of Homer's *Odyssey* of 1725 and *The Iliad* of 1743. This, coupled with the extensive informative footnotes he included in the translation, denotes that Grech possessed a thorough knowledge of the Vergil work and related subjects and that besides having a good command of Maltese and Latin, he also had a command of Italian, English and French. Grech gave us, to use the terms coined by the Russian-American linguist Roman Jakobson, an 'interlingual translation' or 'translation proper'. This is very significant considering that most of the translations we saw up to then were 'sense-for-sense' or 'free' translations – with very few outstanding exceptions such as Dun Karm's *L-Oqbra*.

In these footnotes Grech gives the reader information to further understand Vergil's *opus* in Maltese. At times he draws links between the epic poem and Malta's language and culture. In each introduction, Grech gives a synopsis of the book except for Book I where he speaks of what led him to translate the poem and how he did it. At the end of each book Grech gives a '*Damma ta' ismijiet in-nies, il-hwejjeg u l-imkejjen*', a list of names, objects and places in Maltese appearing in *L-Enejjija* with their equivalent in Latin. Four of the six dedications in the books of *L-Enejjija* clearly expose Grech's fervent love of his mother tongue. While he dedicates Book II to his home country, 'small in appearance but very rich in its language',¹⁰ he dedicates Book III to the Maltese language, 'Our beloved language, resourceful enough to be translated from Latin',¹¹ Book V to his mother who together with the first milk she gave him the sweet Maltese language¹² and finally he dedicates Book VI to Mikiel Anton Vassalli, father of the Maltese language. An image of this dedication is included on the right.



In *L-Enejjija* Grech used – generally correctly – the orthography of the *Għaqda Kittieba tal-Malti*, officially recognised in 1934 by the British Colonial Government.¹³ This contrasts sharply with the Italianised Maltese orthography he used in *Ir-Rusariu Imkaddes (Il Uard Mistiku ta' Maria fil Gnien Dumnican)*, a monthly religious pamphlet he edited for some four years as from January 1912.¹⁴

In *L-Enejjija*, there is a preponderance of words deriving from the Semitic element of the language both in the poetic text and in the introductory and explanatory prose. The end result shows that Grech made a consistent effort to use words of Arabic origin even though he could easily use Romance words like in the case of *ġemħet ix-xjuħ* (for *senatus* in Latin) instead of writing *senat*, *ħakem waħdani* (for *imperator*) instead of *imperatur*, *ħakmet il-ġens* (for *respublia*) instead of *repubblika*, *ħakmet wieħed* (for *monarchia*) instead of *monarkija*.

He was very productive with the Semitic verb to produce nouns and adjectives even though the chosen form is occasionally suspect, as in the term *ħabbejja* (which he meant, *those who love or lovers of* (the Maltese

¹⁰ In the original: 'ċkejkna fid-dehra u wisq għanja f'il-sienha'.

¹¹ In the original: 'il-sienna l-għażiż ħili fi qlib l-ilsien Lati'.

¹² The entire dedication of Book V in Maltese: 'Inti wlidtni f'Malta u mal-ewwel ħalib tajtni bikri l-ħelu lsien Malti jien issa rroddulek mirqm f'dana l-ktieb'.

¹³ Brincat (2011) 358.

¹⁴ Fsadni (2003) 166.

language)). Here Grech thought that from the stem verb *habb* (to love) one can produce the plural noun of *habbejja* like from *bena* (to build) one derives *bennejja* (builders) or from *gera* (to run) *gerrejja* (runners) when in fact *habbejja* means *concealers* from the verb *ħeba* (to conceal).¹⁵ The plural noun from the stem verb of *habb* is *ħieb* which in Maltese means *friends* but in some Arabic dialects it means *lovers*.

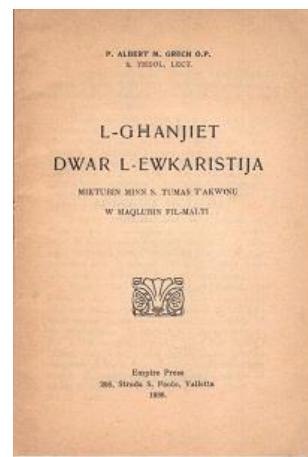
During this new hayday of the Maltese language, Grech was not alone in over-emphasising the Semitic element of the language: there were many who erroneously thought that in this way Maltese would remain linguistically ‘pure’ – *Malti safi*. Most probably Grech was one of those ‘writers and scholars from the movement for the cause of the Maltese language who, in the effort of countering the larger politically-backed movements for Italian and English, felt it necessary to lay extra stress on the Semitic structure of the language to the detriment, if not the total exclusion, of the Romance element.’¹⁶

In 2004, Fr Victor Xuereb S.J. (4th October 1930 – 26th August 2017) translated in verse Vergil’s *Aeneid* as *L-Enejde*. Five years earlier he had also translated in verse from classical Greek Homer’s *Odyssey* (*L-Odissea*, 1989), which in 1991 won him the National Book Prize. Also from classical Greek, he translated Homer’s *Iliad* (*L-Ilijade*, 1999) and Plato’s *Republic* (*Ir-Repubblika*, 2008).¹⁷ Unlike Grech, in *L-Enejde* Xuereb used a good mix of the Semitic and Romance elements. He used what, in the introduction to *L-Odissea* he describes as ‘rich, flowing and, possibly, spoken Maltese...I did not use Maltese from the dictionary’¹⁸ At the end, he gave us a modern translation, amiable to the 21st century Maltese reader. Hereunder, one can compare Grech’s and Xuereb’s translations of the first 12 verses of Book VI.

Grech’s only published Latin-to-Maltese translation

In 1936 Grech published a bilingual booklet called, *L-Għanjet dwar l-Ewkaristija*,¹⁹ a Latin-to-Maltese translation of St Thomas Aquinas’s five Eucharistic hymns, *Pange Lingua*, *Sacris Solemnis*, *Verbum Supernum*, *Adoro Te Devote* and *Lauda Sion*, the Sequence before the Gospel read in the Feast of Corpus Christi Holy Mass. Even in these works Grech used the orthography of the *Għaqda Kittieba tal-Malti* and both the lexicon and syntax he employed are mostly Semitic.

St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) wrote these hymns at specific request of Pope Urban IV (1261-1264) when he first established the Feast of Corpus Christi in 1264.²⁰ All of them except for *Lauda Sion* are included in the Liturgy of the Hours (The Roman Breviary).



The Maltese Roman Breviary currently in use contains a Maltese translation of *Pange Lingua*, *Sacris Solemnis*, *Verbum Supernum* and *Adoro Te Devote*. The first hymn was translated by Dr Ġorġ Zammit while the rest of them were translated by Valent V. Barbara. Maltese Catholic congregations are familiar

¹⁵ See Maltese dictionaries by Aquilina, Vassalli and Erin Serracino Inglott.

¹⁶ Mifsud (1995) 2.

¹⁷ Schiavone (2009) 1653

¹⁸ Xuereb (1989) iv. In the original: ‘*Malti għani, mexxej u kemm jista’ jkun, mitkellem...ma użajtx il-Malti tad-dizzjunarju*’

¹⁹ I am grateful to Fr Paul Gatt O.P. for giving me an electronic copy of this booklet.

²⁰ *Thesaurus Precum Latinarum* (est. April, MCMXCVIII),

<http://www.preces-latinae.org/thesaurus/Hymni/SacrisSol.html>

with Zammit's *Pange Lingua/Tantum ergo sacramentum* ('Agħti, ilsien, l-ogħla fohrija'/'Dal-misteru ġħarkobbejna') as it is sung throughout the Liturgical year in the Maltese churches. None of Grech's translations is known to have ever been officially used. The translator of *Lauda Sion*, included in the Maltese version of the Corpus Christi Holy Mass, is unknown.

Vergil's Aeneid, Book VI, 1-12	
AENEID J. B. GREENOUGH. BOSTON. GINN & CO. 1900	AENEID POETRY IN TRANSLATION – TRANSLATED BY A. S. KLINE, 2002
Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas et tandem Euboicis Cumarum adlabitur oris. obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci ancora fundabat navis et litora curvae praetexunt puppes. iuvenum manus emicat ardens litus in Hesperium; quaerit pars semina flammæ abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum tecta rapit silvas inventaque flumina monstrat. at pius Aeneas arces quibus altus Apollo præsidet horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllæ, antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura. iam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.	So Aeneas spoke, weeping, gave his fleet full rein, and glided at last to the shores of Euboean Cumae. They turned their prows to the sea, secured the ships' anchors, by the grip of their flukes, and the curved boats lined the beach. The youthful band leapt eagerly to the Hesperian shore: some sought the means of fire contained in veins of flint, some raided the woods the dense coverts of game, pointing out streams they found. But pious Aeneas sought the summits, where Apollo rules on high, and the vast cavern nearby, the secret place of the terrifying Sibyl, in whom the Delian prophet inspires greatness of mind and spirit, and reveals the future.
L-ENEJJJA BY FR ALBERT M. GRECH O.P., 1941	L-ENEJDE BY FR VICTOR XUEREB S.J., 2004
Hekka jitniehed, id-dmugħ nieżel, jitlaq Bla lgħiem il-miġfna, u sa fl-ahhar jasal Fin-naħat Ewbejjin ta' Kuma. Hawna Jdawru l-imnaqar lej il-bahar, mbagħad Il-qars bid-difer żammiem jagħfas l-iġfna Mal-qiegh, u d-dnieb l-imqawsin jiksu x-xtajta. Il-qabda żgħażagh imheġġin tixtered Max-xatt l-Esperi: hemm uħud jisiltu X-xrar mohbi f'qanet iż-żnied, hemm oħrajin Jinxteħtu fuq l-imħatab, kemm imħaqqaqad Tad-dbieb, u juru misjud l-ilma. Izda F'edana l-waqt Enejja t-twajjeb jitlaq Lej il-qolliet, fejn hemm isaltan fuqhom Apollu l-ghali, u lej l-ghar daqshieq Mohba fil-bghid tas-Sibilla l-wahxija, Li n-Nabi d-Deli lilha jilhem b'qawwa Fil-mohh u l-qalb, jberrah il-gejjien. U issa jaślu fl-imħatab imqaddsa U sa taħt l-isqfa mdeħba tal-Imtellta.	Hekk qal Enea jħadma'. Fl-ahhar, amar il-flotta ssalpa u mingħajr ebda saram, waslu fix-xatt ta' Kume tal-Ewbej. Dawru malajr il-pruwa 'l barra thares u l-poppa mdawra ġibdu fuq ir-ramel. Ģgajta Trojjani żgħażagh kienu pronti jaqbżu bil-herqa 'l xatt Hesperja jmissu. Xi whud, malajr, żerġhet in-nar bdew ifittxu mohbja gewwa l-vini ta' xi żnieda; oħrajin, dahlu fl-imsahar b'reqqa jfittxu il-ghar jew bejta mħabbla ta' xi bhima u sinjal jagħmlu fejn xi ghajnej isibu. Enea t-twajjeb tela', tarġa tarġa, fuq il-quċċata t'għolja fejn kien mibni tempju t'Apollu, iġib lil kolloks taħtu u fejn, fil-qrib, kien hemm għar is-Sibilla, għar kbir maqtugħ għalih, li l-wahx iġiblek. Go dak il-ghar, alla l-bassar ta' Delos ikebbes mohħ u riedet is-Sibilla biex tbassar x'għandu jiġi fil-gejjieni.

Valent V. Barbara (29th March 1920 – 6th May 2005), an ex-Dominican priest, worked for the Catholic Church in Malta as the official translator of the new liturgical books from Latin to Maltese, a task which earned him a decoration from Pope Paul VI. He was involved in Biblical translations from the original Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek versions. He also translated into Maltese three books by St Augustine: from Latin *The Confessions* ('L-Istqarrijiet ta' Santu Wistin', 1989) and *The City of God* ('Il-Belt ta' Alla', 1996) and from Italian, *Our Lord's Sermon on the Mount* ('Id-Diskors tal-Mulej fuq il-Muntanja', 1999).²¹

Dr Ġorġ Zammit (17th March 1908 – 21st July 1990) was a well-known poet, short story writer, playwright, novelist, translator and a lawyer.²² In 1940 he published the book *From Tiber to Thames*, a collection of his own translations of Italian verses into English²³. It includes *The Tombs*, his translation from Italian to English of Ugo Foscolo's *I Sepolcri*.²⁴ In 1964 he also published *Ir-Rubajjet ta' Omar Khajjam*, a translation from English to Maltese of Khajjam's *Rubáiyát*, using the English version of Edward FitzGerald as his source text.²⁵

Not just time, but also purpose of these translations separates Grech from Barbara and Zammit: the former translated the five hymns 'for those who would want to understand what they are reading or saying'²⁶, in other words it had a didactic purpose, while the latter two translated them to be included in the Liturgy of the Hours and be used in the day-to-day Catholic Church liturgy. Moreover, there was an important historical event which divided Grech from the other two translators: the Vatican Council II (1962–1965) which decreed that all popular liturgy had to be celebrated in the vernacular. The translations of Barbara and Zammit were meant to be used by Maltese congregations in post-Conciliar times. Indeed, Barbara said that, while translating them, he kept in mind that 'one day these hymns, or some of them, were to be set to music to be sung in liturgical celebrations. For this reason, I paid much attention to the rhythmic accents.'²⁷

In Appendix A, one can compare Grech's translations with that of Zammit and those of Barbara, along side with the Latin original and the English translation.

²¹ Schiavone (2009a) 177.

²² Schiavone (2009b) 1672. Cf. Josephine Farrugia's BA (Hons) (Maltese) Dissertation 'Ġorġ Zammit: Hajtu u Kitbietu' (1971).

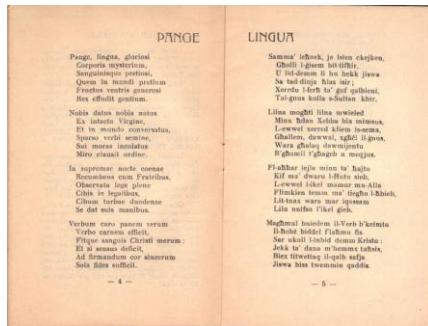
²³ Farrugia (1971) 133.

²⁴ See Godwin Degabriele's BA (Hons) (Maltese) Dissertation 'Il-Qlib ta' 'L-Oqbra' ta' Dun Karm u 'The Tombs' ta' Ġorġ Zammit – Studju Komparattiv' (1971). The Royal University of Malta, Msida.

²⁵ Farrugia (1971) 137.

²⁶ Grech (1936), 3. In the original: 'għal min jixtieq li jiġhem dak li jaqra jew jgħid'.

²⁷ Barbara. (Year unknown), viii. In the original: 'xi darba dawn l-innijiet, jew għallinqas uħud minnhom, għad 'il quddiem jiġu mmużikati biex jitkantaw fiċ-ċelebrazzjonijiet liturgiċi. Minħabba f'hekk qgħadxt attent ħafna għall-aċċenti ritimiċi.'



Grech's *Pange lingua* in Maltese; *Tatum ergo Sacramentum*, the second part of *Pange lingua*, follows on pages 6 and 7.

In Appendix B, one can find three hymns translated in 1853 by Canon Ludovico Mifsud Tommasi (18th November 1796-23rd October 1879). Mifsud Tommasi was an eminent scholar from Cospicua.²⁸ He published *L'inni Imkaddsa – l'antifoni tat-tmiem tal-Breviariu Ruman u is-sekwenzi tal-Missal*. This bilingual book (Latin-Maltese) includes four of the five hymns of St Thomas Aquinas: *Pange Lingua*, *Sacris solemniis*, *Verbum supernum prodiens* and *Lauda Sion Salvatorem*. The aim of Mifsud Tommasi was very similar to that of Grech: ‘I have translated these hymns into Maltese that those who cannot read Latin may understand, taste, learn and teach those who cannot but sing.’²⁹

Conclusion

This paper throws light on Fr Albert M Grech O.P., an unknown translator, who earnestly and selflessly contributed to the development of the local literary corpus and to the translation profession in Malta at a time which was crucial for the Maltese language and its literature. It is a minute detail in the long history of Maltese translation which goes back at least to the Franciscu Wzzinu’s *Tagħlim Nisrani*, the first known Maltese book published in 1752³⁰ and whose history has yet to be written. Grech’s two translation works, especially *L-Enejjija*, yearn for the study and evaluation of an expert Latinist who would analyse the Maltese text and compare it thoroughly to the Latin original. This could be a project idea to be taken up by a Classics student or a Translation Studies student with a strong command of Latin and Maltese.

Finally, even an unostentatious work such as Grech’s translations shows that translation is ever necessary as it enriches the local literary corpus, communicates foreign language content in a local language and, most importantly, gratifies the reader.

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²⁸ Schiavone (2009), Vol. II, 1181.

²⁹ Mifsud Tommasi (1853), 7. In the original: ‘Jiena ġibt dawn l-inni bil-Malti biex min ma jifhimx il-Latin jista’ *jifhem, itiegħem, jitgħallem, u jgħallem fuq kollox lil dawk li ma jadux ħlief jgħannu.’*

³⁰ Said (2018), 57.

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**Appendix A – Comparison of the translations
of the five hymns St. Thomas Aquinas**

Pange Lingua

LATIN ORIGINAL BY ST THOMAS AQUINAS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY EDWARD CASWALL, CO, (15 JULY 1814 – 2 JANUARY 1878)**
Pange, lingua, gloriósi Cóporis misterium, Sanguinísque pretiósi, Quem in mundi prétium Fructus ventris generósi Rex effúdit géntium.	Sing, my tongue, the Saviour's glory, Of His Flesh, the mystery sing; Of the Blood, all price exceeding, Shed by our Immortal King, Destined, for the world's redemption, From a noble Womb to spring.
Nobis datus, nobis natus Ex intácta Vírgine, Et in mundo conversátus, Sparso verbi sémine, Sui moras incolátus Miro clausit órdine.	Of a pure and spotless Virgin Born for us on earth below, He, as Man, with man conversing, Stayed, the seeds of truth to sow; Then He closed in solemn order Wondrously His Life of woe.
In supréma nocte coenæ Recúmbens cum frátribus Observáta lege plene Cibis in legálibus, Cibum turbæ duodénæ Se dat suis mánibus.	On the night of that Last Supper, Seated with His chosen band, He, the Paschal Victim eating, First fulfils the Law's command; Then as Food to all his brethren Gives Himself with His own Hand.
Verbum caro, panem verum Verbo carnem éfficit: Fitque sanguis Christi merum, Et si sensus déficit, Ad firmándum cor sincérum Sola fides súfficit.	Word-made-Flesh, the bread of nature By His Word to Flesh He turns; Wine into His Blood He changes: What though sense no change discerns. Only be the heart in earnest, Faith her lesson quickly learns.
Tantum ergo sacramentum Venerémur cérnui: Et antíquum documéntum Novo cedat rítui: Præstet fides suppléméntum Sénsuum deféctui.	Down in adoration falling, Lo! the sacred Host we hail, Lo! o'er ancient forms departing Newer rites of grace prevail: Faith for all defects supplying, When the feeble senses fail.
Genitóri, Genitóque	To the Everlasting Father

<p>Laus et jubilatio, Salus, honor, virtus quoque Sit et benedictio: Procedenti ab utroque Compar sit laudatio. Amen. Alleluia.</p>	<p>And the Son who comes on high With the Holy Ghost proceeding Forth from each eternally, Be salvation, honor, blessing, Might and endless majesty. Amen. Alleluia.</p>
<p>MALTESE TRANSLATION BY ALBERT M. GRECH**</p>	<p>MALTESE TRANSLATION BY ČORĠ ZAMMIT (1908-1990)***</p>
<p>Samma' lehnek, ja lsien ċekejken, Għollu l-ġisem bit-tifhir, U lid-demm li hu hekk jiswa Sa tad-dinja ħlas isir; Xerrdu 1-ferħ ta' ġufl qalbieni, Tal-gnus kollha s-Sultan kbir.</p>	<p>Aġħti, ilsien, l-ogħla fohrija għax jidina b'ġismu ried u għalina jixerred demmu dak li jsaltan ffs-smewwiet: demm imnissel ġewwa l-maqdes ta' ġufl l-omm tal-ommijiet.</p>
<p>Lilna mogħti lilna mwieled Minn ħdan Xebba bla mimsus, L-ewwel xerred kliem is-sema, Għallem, dawwal, xgħel il-ġnus, Wara ghalaq dawmijentu B'għamil t'għażeb u meqjus.</p>	<p>Lilna mogħti, lilna mwieled minn omm xebba bla mittiefsa; hu bħal bniedem għoġbu jgħammar, jiżra' s-sewwa fina ried; sakemm, fl-ahhar, hajtu fostna temm fost l-ogħla eghġubijiet.</p>
<p>Fl-ahħar lejla minn ta' ħajtu Kif ma' dwaru 'l-ħutu sieb, L-ewwel l-ikel mamur mn-Alla Flimkien temm ma' tiegħu l-ħbieb, Lit-tanax wara mar iqassam Lilu nnifsu 'l-ikel ġieb.</p>	<p>Tul il-lejl tal-ahħar ċena qagħad flimkien mal-magħżulin; magħhom kiel biex radd l-egħnej skont il-liġi mitlubin; lilu nnifsu mbagħad tahom jieklu lit-tanax miegħu miġburin.</p>
<p>Magħmul bniedem il-Verb b'kelmtu Il-hobż biddel f'laħmu fis. Sar ukoll l-inbid demm Kristu: Jekk ta' dana m'hemmx taħsis, Biex titwettaq il-qalb safja Jiswa biss twemmin qaddis.</p>	<p>Hekk bil-kliem tal-Kelma-Bniedem il-hobż veru ġismu sar u l-inbid inbidel f'demmu: dawl imghotti wara star, li, biex jifħmu, moħħ il-bniedem mit-twemmin ma jsibx aħjar.</p>
<p>Sagament hekk kbir immela B'wiċċena nqimu sa ġo t-trab, Il-qadima xbiha twarrab Lid-din ġdid li lilna nstab, Nuqqas ġassna emna tegħleb, Moħħna tgħolli lej is-shab.</p>	<p>Dal-misteru għarkobbtejna ejjew mela naduraw; u quddiem ir-riti l-ġodda suriet qodma ji spiċċaw: bit-twemmin ġo qalbna nħossu dak li s-sensi le jaraw.</p>
<p>Lill-Missier, ukoll lill-Iben Jagħtu l-ħlejjaq misfdijin Tifħir, qima, ferħ u qawwa, Iqimuhom imberkin; Nifs-il-Qodos mit-tnejn hiereg Jiġi mfahħar 'ndaqs koll hin. Hekk ikun.</p>	<p>Lill-Missier inroddu u 'l Iben b'qalbna kollha kull tifħir: lejhom, mat-tberik ta' qalbna, imħabbitna 'l fuq ittir: lill-Ispirtu, li ġej minnhom, hajr ukoll xejn inqas kbir. Amen.</p>

*Thesaurus Precum Latinarum (1997) <http://www.preces-latinæ.org/thesaurus/Hymni/Pange.html>

** Grech (1936) 5.

*** Barbara (Year unknown) 120.

Sacris solemnii	
LATIN ORIGINAL BY ST THOMAS AQUINAS*	ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY JOHN DAVID CHAMBERS (1805–1893)*
Sacris solemnii iuncta sint gaudia, et ex praecordiis sonent paeconia; recedant vetera, nova sint omnia, corda, voces, et opera.	At this our solemn feast let holy joys abound, and from the inmost breast let songs of praise resound; let ancient rites depart, and all be new around, in every act, and voice, and heart.
Noctis recolitur cena novissima, qua Christus creditur agnum et azyma dedit fratribus, iuxta legitima priscis indulta patribus.	Remember we that eve, when, the Last Supper spread, Christ, as we all believe, the Lamb, with leavenless bread, among His brethren shared, and thus the Law obeyed, of all unto their sire declared.
Post agnum typicum, expletis epulis, Corpus Dominicum datum discipulis, sic totum omnibus, quod totum singulis, eius fatemur manibus.	The typic Lamb consumed, the legal Feast complete, the Lord unto the Twelve His Body gave to eat; the whole to all, no less the whole to each did mete with His own hands, as we confess.
Dedit fragilibus corporis ferculum, dedit et tristibus sanguinis poculum, dicens: Accipite quod tradō vasculum; omnes ex eo bibite.	He gave them, weak and frail, His Flesh, their Food to be; on them, downcast and sad, His Blood bestowed He: and thus to them He spake, 'Receive this Cup from Me, and all of you of this partake.'
Sic sacrificium istud instituit, cuius officium committi voluit solis presbyteris, quibus sic congruit, ut sumant, et dent ceteris.	So He this Sacrifice to institute did will, and charged His priests alone that office to fulfill: to them He did confide: to whom it pertains still to take, and the rest divide.
Panis angelicus fit panis hominum; dat panis caelicus figuris terminum; O res mirabilis: manducat Dominum pauper, servus et humilis.	Thus Angels' Bread is made the Bread of man today: the Living Bread from heaven with figures dost away: O miraculous gift indeed! the poor and lowly may upon their Lord and Master feed.
Te, trina Deitas unaque, poscimus: sic nos tu visita, sicut te colimus;	Thee, therefore, we implore, O Godhead, One in Three, so may Thou visit us as we now worship Thee;

per tuas semitas duc nos quo tendimus, ad lucem quam inhabitas	and lead us on Thy way, That we at last may see the light wherein Thou dwellest aye.
MALTESE TRANSLATION BY ALBERT M. GRECH**	MALTESE TRANSLATION BY VALENT VINCE BARBARA***
Ma' jum il-btala ferħ kbir jissieheb, Mill-qiegħ ta' qalbna jfexx it-thellil, L-imghoddi nhallu, għid isir kollox, Flimkien ma' qlubna, l-għamil u kliem.	Poplu t'Alla, f'dal-jum hekk solenni, ħoll ilsienek f'għanjet ta' tifħir, b'ferħ mill-qalb, b'rūħ nadifa u moħħ safi sebbah 'l Alla li fdiek minn ilsir.
Tal-ahħar lejla din hi tifkira, Meta lill-ahwa Kristu l-ħaruf Nemmnu li tahom u l-hobż bla ħmira, Fuq tal-qadima għaqda mal-Lhud.	Għax illum b'radd il-ħajr qed infakkru l-ahħar ikla tal-Għid wisq magħruf, meta Kristu, skont ligi qadima, ta lil ħutu l-hobż ażżmu u l-haruf.
Il-ħaruf xbiha kif għab sew bl-ghaxxa, Għismu ġie mqassarn lill-imixerkin; Kemm ilkoll ħadu mn-idejh, koll wieħed Xirek, nistqarru dana bis-shiħ.	Lid-dghajfin offra ġismu b'għajnuna, ried li demmu jkun xorb l-imsejkni; u qalilhom: 'Ixorbu: dal-kalċi huwa demmi f'patt ġdid mal-bnedmin.'
Lid-dlelin newwel b'ikel il-ġisini, Lil shabu mnikkta sawweb id-demmu, Fil-waqt li qallhom: Dal kus li ntikom Huduh, w ixorbu dlonk minnu l-koll.	B'hobż is-sema tassew tgħib ix-xbieha, u hobż l-angli jsir hobż il-bnedmin; b'għaġeb kbir jieħu u jiekol lil Sidu l-ilsir fqajjar, bla saħħa u miskin.
B'hekk mar iwaqqaf id-debħa l-ġidida, Jagħtiha ried lill-Qassisin biss, Għaliex hekk lilhom tabilhaqq jixraq, Li jieħdu, jagħtu 'mbagħad lill-oħrajn.	Nitolbuk, Alla wieħed fi tlieta, int li żżurna skont m'aħna nqimuk, fit-triq tiegħek mexxina, u wassalna biex f'għamartek tad-dawl inberkuk. Amen.
Hobż l-irwieħ għolja sar hobż il-bniedem, Temm hobż is-sema kollha x-xbiha, Haġa tal-ghaġeb! Alla jsir ikel Tal-fqir, taċ-ċejjken u tal-qaddej.	
Iddew, kbir Alla, Wieħed fi Tlieta, Int ejja żurna, bħalma nqimuk; Sew minn triqatek inti mexxina Lej id-dawl għoli fejn int tinsab. Hekk ikun.	

*Martin (ed.) (1997) <http://www.preces-latinae.org/thesaurus/Hymni/SacrisSol.html>

** Grech (1936) 8.

*** Barbara (Year unknown) p. 118.

Verbum supernum prodiens	
LATIN ORIGINAL BY ST THOMAS AQUINAS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY EDWARD CASWALL**
Verbum supernum prodiens, Nec Patris linquens dexteram, Ad opus suum exiens, Venit ad vitæ vesperam.	The Word, descending from above, Though with the Father still on high, Went forth upon his work of love, And soon to life's last eve drew nigh.
In mortem a discipulo Suis tradendus æmulis, Prius in vitæ ferculo Se tradidit disciplulis.	He shortly to a death accursed By a disciple shall be given; But, to his twelve disciples, first He gives Himself, the Bread from Heaven.
Quibus sub bina specie Carnem dedit et sanguinem; Ut duplicitis substantiæ Totum cibaret hominem.	Himself in either kind He gave ; He gave his Flesh, He gave his Blood; Of flesh and blood all men are made; And He of man would be the Food.
Se nascens dedit socium, Convescens in edulium, Se moriens in pretium, Se regnans dat in præmium.	At birth our brother He became; At meat Himself as food He gives; To ransom us He died in shame; As our reward, in bliss He lives.
O salutaris hostia, Quæ cæli pandis ostium, Bella premunt hostilia; Da robur, fer auxilium.	O saving Victim ! opening wide The gate of Heav'n to man below ! Sore press our foes from every side; Thine aid supply, thy strength bestow.
Uni trinoque Domino Sit sempiterna gloria: Qui vitam sine termino Nobis donet in patria.	To thy great Name be endless praise, Immortal Godhead, One in Three ! Oh, grant us endless length of days, lit our true native land, with Thee !
MALTESE TRANSLATION BY ALBERT M. GRECH***	MALTESE TRANSLATION BY VALENT VINCE BARBARA****
Il-Verb għoli għal ħdīm hareġ, Bla ma tbieghed mil-lemmin Tal-Missier, fl-ghabex tal-hajja Gie biex jifdi lill-bnedmin.	Il-Verb t'Alla niżel fostna u sar bniedem, għammar magħna bla ma ġalla lil Missieru, ha sseħħ bih il-fidwa tagħna.
Waqt li wieħed sew minn shabu Lill-ghedewwa fittex sab, Qabel xejn b'ikel ta' hajja Lilu 'nnifsu ta lis-shab.	F'dik il-lejla li d-dixxiplu kien se jtih f'iddejn l-egħdewwa, huwa ngħata lid-dixxipli fil-hobż haj li fih kull ħlewwa.
Lilhom jagħti taħt żewġ sura Laħmu b'ikel, b'xor id-demm, Żewġt ikwien biex kif hu l-bniedem Kollu, tiegħu t-tmighi itemm.	F'żewġ xbihat eghżejż hallielna għismu u demmu, l-Ikla tiegħu, biex go fina jiżra' l-hajja li għad ngħixu flimkien miegħu.
Mela twieled sar seħebna, Fuq il-mejda jkilna lkoll, Waqt il-mewt sewa bi ħlasna, Sar fis-saltna għidna ukoll.	Twieled, u sar wieħed minna; għex, u fl-ikla baqa' magħna; miet, u hallas prezz il-fidwa; issa jsaltan, jiġi premjana.

Ja tas-sahha debha mqaddsa, Li l-bieb tiftah tas-smewwiet, Harb il-ghadu gej warajna, Int sehhihna bl-ghajnuniet !	Vittma mqaddsa, li salvajtna, li ftahtilna l-bieb tal-ġenna, biegħed minna l-ħbit tal-ġhadu, qawwi l-qalb li bik tithenna.
Lill-Mulej Wieħed u Tlieta, Inroddulu dejem sebh, Bixx fil-ġenna hu jaġħtina Ta' bla tmiem il-ħajja w-r-rebħ. Hekk ikun.	'L Alla wieħed, tliet Persuni, nagħtu ġieħ u nfaħħru u nbierku; hu jaġħtina li fil-glorja ta' bla tmiem flimkien nixxierku. Amen.

**Caswall (1873) 65.

*** Grech (1936) 11

**** Barbara (Year unknown) 119.

Adoro te devote	
LATIN ORIGINAL BY ST THOMAS AQUINAS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY EDWARD CASWALL (15 JULY 1814 – 2 JANUARY 1878)*
Adoro te devote, latens deitas, Quæ sub his figuris vere latitas; Tibi se cor meum totum subjicit, Quia te contemplans totum deficit.	O Godhead hid, devoutly I adore Thee, Who truly art within the forms before me; To Thee my heart I bow with bended knee, As failing quite in contemplating Thee.
Visus, tactus, gustus in te fallitur, Sed auditu solo tuto creditur. Credo quidquid dixit Dei Filius; Nil hoc verbo Veritatis verius.	Sight, touch, and taste in Thee are each deceived; The ear alone most safely is believed: I believe all the Son of God has spoken, Than Truth's own word there is no truer token.
In Cruce latebat sola Deitas, At hic latet simul et Humanitas, Ambo tamen credens atque confitens, Peto quod petivit latro pœnitens.	God only on the Cross lay hid from view; But here lies hid at once the Manhood too: And I, in both professing my belief, Make the same prayer as the repentant thief.
Plagas, sicut Thomas, non intueor: Deum tamen meum te confiteor. Fac me tibi semper magis credere, In te spem habere, te diligere.	Thy wounds, as Thomas saw, I do not see; Yet Thee confess my Lord and God to be: Make me believe Thee ever more and more; In Thee my hope, in Thee my love to store.
O memoriale mortis Domini, Panis vivus, vitam præstans homini, Præsta meæ menti de te vívere, Et te illi semper dulce sapere.	O thou Memorial of our Lord's own dying! O Bread that living art and vivifying! Make ever Thou my soul on Thee to live; Ever a taste of Heavenly sweetness give.
Pie Pelicane, Jesu Domine, Me immundum munda tuo Sanguine: Cujus una stilla salvum facere Totum mundum quit ab omni scelere.	O loving Pelican! O Jesu, Lord! Unclean I am, but cleanse me in Thy Blood; Of which a single drop, for sinners spilt, Is ransom for a world's entire guilt.
Jesu, quem velatum nunc aspicio, Oro, fiat illud quod tam sitio: Ut te revelata cernens facie, Visu sim beatus tuæ gloriæ. Amen.	Jesu! Whom for the present veil'd I see, What I so thirst for, O vouchsafe to me: That I may see Thy countenance unfolding, And may be blest Thy glory in beholding. Amen.

MALTESE TRANSLATION BY ALBERT M. GRECH**	MALTESE TRANSLATION BY VALENT VINCE BARBARA***
Ilqa' ta' qalbi, ja Alla, t-tislima, Mohbi ġħalina f'dawn l-ixbihat, Kollni kemm jiena nagħtik il-qima, Kif narak neħla f'tieghi 'x-xewqat.	O Alla moħbi, inqimek b'qalb ferħana F'dawn ix-xbihat fejn ridt tassep tkun magħna; qalbi nagħtik, kollha kemm hi, fis-sewwa: Kull meta naħseb fik tinħall bil-ħlewwa.
Hars, mess u toghma le jħossu lilek, It-twemmin iżda jnissel is-smiġħ, Nemmen, Mulejja, koll ma qal Ibnek, M'hemm x minn dak aqwa li smajna bih.	Ftit hobż u nbid jien nara, inħoss u ntiegħem; B'dak li smajt biss lil moħbi nista' nfiehem: għax qal lil ħutu, huma u jieklu miegħu, u xejn mhu veru daqs il-kelma tiegħu.
Bħal Alla nħeba fis-salib tiegħu, Hawna bħal bniedem inħeba wkoll; Waqt li t-tnejn nemmen, nistqarrhom miegħu Mal-ħalliel nitlob li l-htija jħoll.	Fuq l-ġħuda l-glorja t'Alla biss moħbija, Iż-hawn hu moħbi wkoll Iben Marija; jien nemmen li hawnhekk hawn Alla u l-bniedem, u nitlob maħfra bħall-ħalliel in-niedem.
M'inhix le d-dbabar, bħal Tumas, nara, Ma tiegħi ngħarfek l'int Alla kbir. Žid twemmin fija sali, bla ħsara, Kun tama tiegħi, w imħabbi sir.	Ma nistax nara bħal Tumas il-ġrieħi, 'ma nemmen fik, int Alla Sidi u ġieħi: kattarli l-fidi u t-tama, isma' talbi, aqħmel li nhobbok dejjem minn qiegħi qalbi.
Ja tal-mewt kiefra ħelwa tifkira, Hobż ħaj li tagħti ħajja 'l-bniedmin, Bik għajnejx ruhi, l'hi msejkna w fqira, Kun int għaliha ħlewwa f'koll ħin.	Tifkira ħelwa ta' mewt Kristu Sidna, ħobż ħaj li tagħti l-ħajja, li fik ġidna, aqħmel li ruhi tgħix bik biss mimlija, u nhoss il-ġħażqa ta' ħlewwietek fija.
Int il-Qwaq twajjeb, Ġesù Mulejja. F'demmek saffini 'ddew mid-dnubiet, Għax qatra minnu, jekk tasal ħdejja, Taħfer, kif ħafret, kollha l-htijiet.	O Pelikan hanin, lejk nerfa' talbi, minn kull tingis tad-dnub saffili qalbi b'demmek l-ġħażiż, li seta' d-dinja kollha minn kull irbit tal-ħtija b'qatra jħollha.
Ġesù, li moħbi qed bik nithenna, Temm xewqt, nghidlek, li hekk hi fik; Aqħmel li wiċċek nara fil-ġenna, U hieni dejjem inkun jien bik. Hekk ikun	Ġesù, li fuq din l-art narak bħal xbieha, aqħmel li tasal fuqi dik is-siegha li wiċċi imb'wiċċi narak u nibqa' miegħek fil-hena ta' bla tmiem fil-glorja tiegħek.

*Cawell (1873) 161

** Grech (1936) 18

*** Barbara (Year unknown) 45.

Lauda Sion	
LATIN ORIGINAL BY ST THOMAS AQUINAS*	ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY EDWARD CASWALL**
Lauda Sion Salvatorem, lauda ducem et pastorem, in hymnis et canticis.	Sion, lift thy voice, and sing ; Praise thy Saviour and thy King ; Praise with hymns thy Shepherd true :
Quantum potes, tantum aude: quia maior omni laude, nec laudare sufficis.	Dare thy most to praise Him well; For He doth all praise excel ; None can ever reach His due.
Laudis thema specialis,	Special theme of praise is thine,

panis vivus et vitalis hodie proponitur.	That true living Bread divine, That life-giving Flesh adored,
Quem in sacrae mensa cenae, turbae fratrum duodenae datum non ambigitur.	Which the brethren twelve received, As most faithfully believed, At the Supper of the Lord.
Sit laus plena, sit sonora, sit iucunda, sit decora mentis iubilatio.	Let the chant be loud and high ; Sweet and tranquil be the joy Felt to-day in every breast ;
Dies enim sollemnis agitur, in qua mensae prima recolitur huius institutio.	On this Festival divine Which recounts the origin Of the glorious Eucharist.
In hac mensa novi Regis, novum Pascha, novae legis, phase vetus terminat.	At this Table of the King, Our new Paschal offering Brings to end the olden rite ;
Vetustatem novitas, umbram fugat veritas, noctem lux eliminat.	Here, for empty shadows fled, Is Reality instead; Here, instead of darkness, Light.
Quod in cena Christus gessit, faciendum hoc expressit in sui memoriam.	His own act, at supper seated, Christ ordain'd to be repeated, In His Memory divine;
Docti sacris institutis, panem, vinum in salutis consecramus hostiam.	Wherefore now, with adoration, 'We the Host of our salvation Consecrate from bread and wine.
Dogma datur christianis, quod in carnem transit panis, et vinum in sanguinem.	Hear what holy Church maintaineth, That the bread its substance changeth Into Flesh, the wine to Blood.
Quod non capis, quod non vides, animosa firmat fides, praeter rerum ordinem.	Doth it pass thy comprehending? Faith, the law of sight transcending, Leaps to things not understood.
Sub diversis speciebus, signis tantum et non rebus, latent res eximiae.	Here, in outward signs are hidden Priceless things, to sense forbidden ; Signs, not things, are all we see ;—
Caro cibus, sanguis potus: manet tamen Christus totus sub utraque specie.	Flesh from bread, and Blood from wine ; Yet is Christ, in either sign, All entire, confess'd to be.
A sumente non concitus, non confractus, non divisus: integer accipitur.	They too, who of Him partake, Sever not, nor rend, nor break, But entire, their Lord receive.
Sumit unus, sumunt mille: quantum isti, tantum ille: nec sumptus consumitur.	Whether one or thousands eat, All receive the self-same meat, Nor the less for others leave.
Sumunt boni, sumunt mali:	Both the wicked and the good

<p>sorte tamen inaequali, vitae vel interitus.</p> <p>Mors est malis, vita bonis: vide paris sumptionis quam sit dispar exitus.</p> <p>Fracto demum sacramento, ne vacilles, sed memento tantum esse sub fragmento, quantum toto tegitur.</p> <p>Nulla rei fit scissura: signi tantum fit fractura, qua nec status, nec statura signati minuitur.</p> <p>Ecce panis angelorum, factus cibus viatorum: vere panis filiorum, non mittendus canibus.</p> <p>In figuris praesignatur, cum Isaac immolatur, agnus Paschae deputatur, datur manna patribus.</p> <p>Bone pastor, panis vere, Iesu, nostri miserere: Tu nos pasce, nos tuere, Tu nos bona fac videre in terra viventium.</p> <p>Tu qui cuncta scis et vales, qui nos pascis hic mortales: tuos ibi commensales, coheredes et sodales fac sanctorum civium.</p> <p>Amen. Alleluia.</p>	<p>Eat of this celestial Food ; But with ends how opposite !</p> <p>Here 'tis life ; and there 'tis death ; The same, yet issuing to each In a difference infinite.</p> <p>Nor a single doubt retain, When they break the Host in twain, But that in each part remains</p> <p>What was in the whole before ; Since the simple sign alone Suffers change in state or form, The Signified remaining One And the Same for evermore.</p> <p>Lo ! upon the Altar lies, Hidden deep from human eyes, Angel's Bread from Paradise,</p> <p>Made the food of mortal man : Children's meat to dogs denied ; In old types foreshadowed ; In the manna from the skies, In Isaac, and the Paschal Lamb.</p> <p>Jesu ! Shepherd of the sheep ! Thy true flock in safety keep. Living Bread ! thy life supply ; Strengthen us or else we die ; Fill us with celestial grace :</p> <p>Thou, who feedest us below ! Source of all we have or know ! Grant that with thy Saints above, Sitting at the feast of love, We may see Thee face to face.</p> <p>Amen. Alleluia.</p>
<p>MALTESE TRANSLATION BY ALBERT M. GRECH**</p> <p>Fahhar, Sijon, lil 1-Feddej, Lir-Raghaj u lill-Mexxej Sew bil-ġieħ kemm bl-ġhana.</p> <p>Hekk kemm tiflaħ għandu jsir, Għax hu aqwa mit-tifħir: Qatt m'hu żejjed dana.</p> <p>Ta' tifħir jixraq id-damm Lill-ħobż ħaj li l-ħajja żamm, F'dan il-jum imħolli.</p> <p>Lit-tanax 1-aħwa ġie miksub</p>	<p>MALTESE TRANSLATION BY AN UNKNOWN TRANSLATOR*</p> <p>Fahħar, Sijon, lill-Feddej, ir-ragħaj tiegħek u l-mexxej, bl-innijiet u bl-ġħana.</p> <p>Ibqa' fahħru daqs kemm tista', għax Hu 'l fuq minn kull tifħir, qatt ma tfahħru kemm jistħoqqlu.</p> <p>Għat-tifħir haġa tal-ġħażeb, Il-ħobż ħaj li jaġħti l-ħajja, hawn quddiemna f'dan il-jum.</p> <p>Dak il-ħobż li fuq il-mejda,</p>

Fuq il-mejda mill-mahbub Nemmnū b'mohħna mgħolli.	Illi-appostli fl-ikla mqaddsa, kien ingħata biex jiklu.
Qis li jkun tifhir bis-shiħ, Diewi f'leħnek u sabiħ, Ferħ tassew ghaliensi.	Ikun shiħ it-tifhir tiegħek, b'qalb ferrieħha, b'leħen għoli, ikun jixraq ferħ ir-ruħ.
Għax illum hu l-kbir in-nhar, Li jfakkarna meta sar Ikel hekk ewljeni.	Għax dal-jum ta' festa kbira, ta' dik l-ikla hu t-tifkira, meta saret l-ewwel darba.
F'din mejdet is-Sultan ġdid ġdid hu l-amar ġdid hu l-Ġhid, Pass il-qdum għabilna.	F'dina l-ikla s-Sultan tagħna, l-Ġhid il-ġdid tal-ligi l-ġidida, temm għal kollo l-Ġhid qadim.
Il-qadim mill-ġdid mirkut, Fis bid-dawl id-dell imut, U koll dlam tneħħilna.	Il-qadim twarrab mill-ġdid, dak li hu ġie flok ix-xbieha, id-dawl biegħed dlam il-lejl.
Dak li Kristu b'ikel temm, Li ngeddulu narġġu hemm B'tifkirkit jridna.	Dak li twettaq fl-akħar ċena, Kristu ried jibqa' jiġiġedd, biex ikun tifkira tiegħu.
La b'tagħlim għażiż mgħallmin, Hobż u nbid b'ta' saħħa din Nagħtu debħi lil Sidna.	Imghallmin b'tagħlim imqaddes, nibdlu l-hobż u l-inbid tagħna b'sagħiċċu għas-saħħa tagħna.
Hu tassew twemmin qaddis, Li l-hobż laham isir fis, Kif 1-inbid dlonk demmu.	Twemmin ġdid lilna l-Insara, li dal-ħobż jinbidel f'Gisem, u l-inbid jinbidel f'Demm.
Jekk le fhimt, m'għaraftx fiż-żmien, Emmna sseħħek bla dawmien, U li tgħidlik temmu.	Dak li ma tarax jew tifhem, it-twemmin isahħu u jwettqu, fuq kull ordni tan-natura.
Bosta huma l-ixbihat, Għeliem huma, le ḥliqat, Jaħbu haġa kbira.	Taħt xbihat fejn aħna nilmħu mhux il-ħajja, imma sinjalji, jinħbew hwejjeg hekk għeżeż.
Laham, demm huwa t-twikkil, Ma ta' Kristu koll tikjil Ma jonqosx ħarira.	Ikel Ġismu, xorb hu Demmu; iż-żda Kristu shiħ hemm moħbi taħt kull waħda mix-xbihat.
F'dak li jieħdu m'hux mifrud, U la mnaqqas m'hu meħud, Shiħ kif hu jittieħed.	Shiħ jittiekel Kristu kollu, bla jitkisser, bla jitfarrak, bla jinqasam minn min jieħdu.
Jixrek wieħed u eluf, Daqs dawn kollha dak magħluf, Ma jintemmx f'koll wieħed.	Jieklu elf u jiekol wieħed, Kemm ha dan, hekk jieħdu huma, bla jintem meta jittiekel.
Jieħdu t-tajjeb u min m'hux, Daqs insew le ma jsirux, Hajja w-mewt jagħtihom.	Jieklu t-tajba, jieklu l-ħażiena; imma 'l-dawk iġib il-ħajja, lil dawn jixhet fit-telfien.
B'mewt hu jaħfen lill-ħażin,	Mewt għall-ħażiena, ħajja għat-tajba

Hu għat-tajjeb ħajja w żin, Ar' xi tmiem għalihom !	ara kif jinbidel fihom, għalkemm jieħdu l-istess ikel.
L-Ġħelm imqaddes jekk rnaqsum, La tmilx qatt, ma żomm li jdum Kristu shiħ, koll ħin, koll jum, Bħalma ħu, f'koll farka.	Meta l-Ostja tkun maqsuma, la tibżax, imm'inti ftakar, taħt ix-xbieha ta' kull farka hemm jinsab daqs fl-Ostja shiħa.
Dak l'hu moħbi m'hux mistuq, Biss tal-ġħelm isir il-fruq, Għad li surtu m'hix minn fuq, Tibqa' hawn bla mharrka.	Ebda ksur ma jsir fi Kristu; biss ix-xbieha tkun miksur: u b'dal-ksur xejn ma jitnaqqas f'Dak li hu taħt din ix-xbieha.
Traku 1-ħobż tal-ġħola rwiħ Tal-ġħarajjeb sar ħobż shiħ, Hobż l-ulied dan hu bis-shiħ, M'hux għall-klieb bħal dnewwa.	Dan ħobż l-angli, magħmul ikel għall-bnedmin fit-triq tal-ħajja, ikel bnin għall-ulied kollha, li m'għandux fix-xejn jintrema.
L-ixbihat fil-qdim ḥabbruh: Meta kien Isakk midbuħ, Haruf l-Għid meta kiluh, U tal-Manna l-ħlewwa.	Bi xbihat kien ilu mħabbar, f'dik l-offerta ta' Iżakk, fil-ħaruf li nqatel fl-Ġhid, u fil-manna tad-dezert.
Raghaj twajjeb, li ħobż sfajt, Gesù, hniena, bħalna tajt, Int titmagħna, ħares m'lghajt, Int urina l-ġid fejn tlajt, Tal-ħajjin fis-sema.	Int ragħaj tajjeb, hobż tassew, Gesù taġħna, henn għalina; Int itmagħna u ħarisna: Inti lilna l-ġid urina fl-art imbierka tal-ħajjin.
Int taf kollox, int setgħan, Int sal-mewt żoqqna ferhan, B'ta' mejditek il-ferqan, F'tiegħek int ilqaghna l-ħdan, Tat-Tajbin mal-ġema'.	Int li taf u tista' kollox, li titmagħna hawn f'dil-ħajja, hemm aghmilna lkoll imsieħba, f'għaqda wahda lkoll werrieta mal-qtajjet tal-qaddisin.
Hekk ikun.	Ammen. Hallelujah

* http://laikos.org/SenaB_SolennitajietMulej.pdf

** Caswall (1873) 124.

*** Grech (1936) 12.

Appendix B: Three of five hymns as translated from Latin to Maltese by Canon Ludovico Mifsud Tommasi in 1853

Pange Lingua*	Sacris solemnii*	Verbum supernum prodiens*
<p>Samma lehnec, ilsen tagħna, Fittex ati coll tifħir Lis-Sultan, li baka magħna F' dal misteriu lizied ebir, U mil jasjar ried jerfaghna Mia ta demmu bieċ-ċiarċir.</p> <p>Lilna mogħti mis-smuejjet; Imm' Omra Xebba minn Maria Bnejedem phanna sar, u riet Igħieix hajja tat-tħażżeja Bit-taqħlim, u bl' eghġiubiet Tanha il-ligi Nisrania.</p> <p>Aulil-leil li chellu ibati Ec-chif temm tal-Lhud id-din; Taħbi ix-xbiehi consagrati F' laħħar meida bi tkarbin; Lili in-nifsa b'ideih jati Lil Apostoli migħmugħi.</p> <p>Jehu il-hobs, Jehu l' irbit Gesù Sidna geuna ideih, U bis b' ċelma li hu iġħi Jagħmlu gisma hai u sheih Jec bil-ghain int tibka tgħid Emmen senus, u hares is-ħi.</p> <p>Sacrament collu eghġiubiet Natu kima bl' acbar brara, Lil tal-Lhud lura haffiet Din il-ligi tagħna Isara: Tħocxi il-fidi id-dlamiet, Fejn il-ghain ma tistax tara.</p> <p>Lil Missier, u 'l-İbnu Sidna Chem hem barċen teun mogħtis, Mahhom barċa il-hakk iridna Natu 'l-Ruh minn tal-Kdusja, Lilu ingħożzu dejem għidna Biex jatina coll-thennia.</p>	<p>Mal cbira Festa • ferħ cbir insjehbu, Min kalbna insemmgħu • xierak tifħir, Ninseu l'imghoddi, • u coll mu finha Għid għandu isir.</p> <p>Ta mita Cristu • mat-inax l'AposteLu Chiel il-Haruf, • u l-hobs bla' huwa, Chif jeolu il-Lhud, • f'edid il-meida Nagħmlu it-tifšeħira.</p> <p>Ecċif hu itemm * dac li chien xebħ, Lilom ikarben * dlone imn'ideih: Il-gisem tighu * lilom iferrak, U dejem sheih.</p> <p>B' edaca gismu * lilom iuetta, Lilom iferrah * b' edac id-demm: Hu fu, iġed il-hom, * edan il-cälci, Siffu min hemm.</p> <p>Hecca ta' bidu * lil dina l'Ostia, Għabba biexha * lil Kassisja, Sa biex seu huma, * seuua l'insara Jigu imkarbni.</p>	<p>L' Iben t'Alla, li minn ġie Tal Missier kegħd fil-lemin Uusal biex bil-meut il-fidu, Itemm issa tal-bniedmin.</p> <p>Izda kabel telku Giuda Taħbi ideiñ l' eghdeuwa tighu; Lil Apostoli mahbubin Leuvel dirba karben mighu.</p> <p>Min tal-hobs, u tal-imbit, Sa biex seuua jitma lila; Gismu, u dermuu taħbi ix-xebħ Lilu ghogjob iħallilna.</p> <p>Sar seħibna mita tuteseu, F' edid meida sar ichilna, Biex il-Genna lilna irebbah; Bid-demm tighu giè hallsilna.</p> <p>Ostia imkadsa colloc barex, Bieb il-Genna, iddeu, iſħiex, U biex mirħlu il-chiefer gliedu Il-ghajnejna fis-neulinu.</p> <p>Alla uħbed tiegħi Persuni, Sid ebir dakeċċi lè ma hemm, Int il-Genna għal fejn hla kien, Il-ħaja tati jaġi tistemmx.</p>

* Mifsud Tommasi, L. (1853) 139ff