

Biblia Sacra Vulgata – Genesis 1:26

Original text

²⁶ Et ait: faciamus hominem ad imaginem, et similitudinem nostram: et praesit piscibus maris, et volatilibus caeli, et bestiis, universaeque terrae, omnique reptile, quod movetur in terra.

English translation

And he said: “Let **us** make Man to **our** image and likeness. And let him rule over the fish of the sea, and **the flying creatures** of the air, and the wild beasts, and the entire earth, and **every animal that moves** on the earth.”

	Et	Conjunction (and)
III	ait	3 rd person singular present active indicative (<i>aito</i> : say)
III	faciamus	1 st person plural present active subjunctive (<i>facio</i> : do/make)
3	hominem	accusative singular (<i>homo</i> : man)
	ad	preposition (to, towards)
3	imaginem	accusative singular (<i>imago</i> : image)
3	similitudinem	accusative singular (<i>similitudo</i> : likeness/similarity)
1,2	nostram	accusative singular (<i>noster</i> : we/us)
irr	praesit	3 rd person singular present active subjunctive (<i>praesum</i> : preside/rule over) *takes a dative object
3	piscibus	dative plural (<i>piscis</i> : fish)
3	maris	genitive singular (<i>mare</i> : sea)
3	volatilibus	adjective→noun, dative plural (<i>volatile</i> : the flying [creatures])
2	caeli	genitive singular (<i>caelum</i> : sky/heaven)
1,2	bestiis	dative plural (<i>bestia</i> : beast)
1,2	universae	adjective, dative singular (<i>universus</i> : whole/entire)
	+que	suffix (and/also)
1,2	terrae	dative singular (<i>terra</i> : land/earth)
3	omni	adjective, dative singular (<i>omnis</i> : all/whole)
3	reptili	adjective→noun, dative singular (<i>reptilis</i> : the crawling [creatures])
	quod	conjunction
II	movetur	3 rd person singular present passive indicative (<i>moveo</i> : move)
	in	preposition (in/on)
1,2	terra	ablative singular (<i>terra</i> : land/earth)

Presenter 1 + 2:

- Talk about the parts of speech of each word
- Highlight some noteworthy points (e.g. why piscibus is dative, not ablative?)

Presenter 3:

- What is the significance of this verse?
- Why is it important to the text?
- Why is this chapter important?
- Why are “faciamus” and “nostram” in plural form? What do they tell you?
- What are the possibilities of taking a plural pronoun for God?
- Holy Trinity? Polytheism?