

GLOSSARY

- adult** A person who has *completed* the eighteenth year of age has reached majority; below this age, a person is a **minor** (CIC can. 97 §1).
- child** See **adult**, **infant**, and **minor**.
- Church** Christian communities that are separated from the Catholic Church but which have true sacraments and in particular, because of the apostolic succession, the priesthood and the Eucharist, commonly referred to as Orthodox Churches, merit the title of “particular or local Churches,” and are called sister Churches of the particular Eastern Catholic Churches. See also **Church *sui iuris*** and **ecclesial community**.¹⁵⁵⁹
- Church *sui iuris*** A portion of the Christian faithful who are united by a hierarchy according to the norm of law which the supreme authority of the Church expressly or tacitly recognizes is a Church *sui iuris* (CCEO can. 27). The term often refers to Eastern Catholic Churches, but the Latin Church is also a Church *sui iuris*. See also **Church** and **ecclesial community**.
- ecclesial community** Christian communities that do not enjoy apostolic succession or the sacrament of orders are deprived of a constitutive element of the Church and have not preserved the genuine and integral substance of the Eucharistic Mystery. These communities, commonly referred to as Protestant groups or churches, cannot be called “Churches” in the proper sense. See also **Church** and **Church *sui iuris***.¹⁵⁶⁰
- episcopal vicar** The diocesan bishop can appoint one or more episcopal vicars, who in a specific part of the diocese, or in a certain type of affairs, or over the faithful of a specific rite, or over certain groups of persons, possess the same ordinary power which a vicar general has by universal law (CIC can. 476). An episcopal vicar is an **ordinary**.

¹⁵⁵⁹ CDF, Responses To Some Questions Regarding Certain Aspects of the Doctrine on the Church, 29 June 2007, Fourth Question; cf. UR 14, 1; Pope John Paul II, Encyclical Letter *Ut unum sint* (1995) 56f.

¹⁵⁶⁰ CDF, Responses To Some Questions Regarding Certain Aspects of the Doctrine on the Church, 29 June 2007, Fifth Question; cf. UR 22, 3; CDF, Declaration *Dominus Jesus* (2000) 17, 2.

inaudibly	In the rubrics, to say a prayer inaudibly means to say it in a quiet voice, audible to the person speaking and perhaps to those in his immediate presence; in other words, inaudible to the congregation. It does not mean silent or mental prayer.
infant	A minor before the completion of the seventh year is called an infant and is considered not responsible for himself or herself (<i>non sui compos</i>). With the completion of the seventh year, however, a minor is presumed to have the use of reason (CIC can. 97 §2).
minister	The liturgical books occasionally refer to ministers, which is a generic term meaning persons, whether ordained or not, who have some function to carry out in connection with the liturgical rite in question.
minor	A person who has <i>not completed</i> the eighteenth year of age is a minor (CIC can. 97 §1).
ordinary	In addition to the Roman Pontiff, by the title of ordinary are understood in the law diocesan bishops and others who, even if only temporarily, are placed over some particular church or a community equivalent to it as well as those who possess general ordinary executive power in them, namely, vicars general and episcopal vicars ; likewise, for their own members, major superiors of clerical religious institutes of pontifical right and of clerical societies of apostolic life of pontifical right who at least possess ordinary executive power. By the title of local ordinary are understood those already mentioned except superiors of religious institutes and of societies of apostolic life (CIC can. 134 §§1-2).
parochial vicar	One or more parochial vicars (sometimes but incorrectly referred to as “associate pastors”) can be associated with a pastor as co-workers with him and sharers in his solicitude. A parochial vicar can be assigned either to assist in exercising the entire pastoral ministry for the whole parish, a determined part of the parish, or a certain group of the Christian faithful of the parish, or even to assist in fulfilling a specific ministry in different parishes together. To be appointed a parochial vicar validly, one must be in the sacred order of the presbyterate (CIC cann. 545 §§1-2; 546).

presbyter

The sacred orders are the episcopate, the presbyterate, and the diaconate (CIC can. 1009 §1). For the sake of clarity within these norms, the term presbyter has at times been changed to “priest.”

Roman Missal

Within these norms, unless it is otherwise indicated, the term Roman Missal refers to the third typical edition of the Roman Missal and its translation into English. See also **Sacramentary**.

Sacramentary

Within these norms, unless it is otherwise indicated, the term Sacramentary is used for the editions and translations of the Roman Missal promulgated before the third typical edition. See also **Roman Missal**.

vicar general

In each diocese the diocesan bishop appoints a vicar general who is provided with ordinary power and who assists the bishop in the governance of the whole diocese. In case of need, several vicars general may be appointed (CIC can. 475 §§1-2). A vicar general is an **ordinary**.