

# Tutorial in Basic Medical Terminology



# Study materials



- Teachers' own materials (e.g. hand-outs, presentations, activity cards) which are going to be periodically uploaded on the IS in Study materials of your subject.
- Prucklová, R. – Severová, M.: *Introduction to Latin and Greek Terminology in Medicine*. Praha: KLP, 2012 (Unit 1-7)
- "Drill" on the IS (<https://is.muni.cz/auth/dril/?lang=en>)

# Testing



- Vocabulary tests at the beginning of each lesson
- Two partial exams
  - each successfully written partial test (over 70 %) means that you get bonus 5 % for your final exam)
- Credit test
  - 70% required if you were not successful in any of the partial tests
  - 65% required if you were successful in ONE of the partial tests
  - 60% required if you were successful in BOTH partial tests

# Testing



- Students can sit the **credit test** in the 15<sup>th</sup> week (May 29-June 4, 2017), there are no exceptions to this whatsoever.
- **Resits of the credit test** will take place **only during the exam period**, i.e. June 5 – July 9, 2017, or during the **extended exam period**, i.e. August 28 – September 10, 2017.
- The number of possible credit test **resits** is **two**.
- **The dates and number of resits** set by the teacher before the exam period is **final**, it means **no other dates will be added** during the exam period or later.

# Testing



- Results of the tests will be available to students in the Notebook on the IS.
- The student's results will be given in percentage together with the pass mark.
- The student will have the access to his/her tests during guarantee's office hours only.

# Attendance



- **Absences** are going to be **electronically registered in the IS**. In order to be sure you have been registered as present in the class, be punctual, the attendance is always checked immediately after the beginning of the class.
- We can tolerate **TWO** unexcused absences only; all further absences have to be properly **excused by the Study Department**.
- **Unexcused absences** are regularly recorded in the Notebook on the IS, and students having these records **cannot sit the credit test**.

# Course objectives



- The course will focus on basic latin grammar to help the students understand medical terminology
- After passing final exam, the students will:
  - understand rules of creating Latin terms and to understand meaning of particular terms
  - create correct Latin terms (both from anatomical and clinical terminology)
  - master the vocabulary in a systematic way
  - understand the system in the terminology of **anatomical structures** ( = **easier memorizing** of the terms)

# Latin pronunciation





# Vowels



A Ā B C D E Ē F G H I Ī K L M N

O Ō P Q R S T U Ū V X Y Ÿ Z

## Vowels

### *Long*

Ā (father) frāctūra **A** (cut) lingua

Ē (sad) artēria

Ī (intrigue) spīna **I** (intrigue) digitus

Ō (door) sensōrius

Ū (boom) ruptūra **U** (put) uterus

**Y** (analysis) hypophysis

### *Short*

**E** (met) vertebra

**I** (yes) > **J**

**O** (on) skeleton

**Y** (lady) tympanum

## Diphthongs

**AE=Ē** (care) anaemia

**OE=Ē** (care) lagoena

*Greek words*

**OE** (o-e) dyspnoe

**EU** (e-u) euthanasia

# Read aloud



- hypnosis
- ala
- olla
- eupnoe
- ileus
- mucus
- haematoma
- iliacus
- ossa
- diploe
- cubitus
- venae
- diameter
- sacralis
- ulcus
- iris
- sutura
- sigmoideus
- depressor
- area
- oesophagu  
s
- melior
- meatus
- leucocytus

# Consonants



A Ā B C D E Ē F G H I Ī K L M N

O Ō P Q R S T U Ū V X Y Ŷ Z

Consonant/group of consonants	Pronunciation	Example
<b>1: c</b> + a, o, u, consonants  <b>c</b> + ae, oe, e, i, y	[k] medical  [ts] tsar	camera, costa, cultivatio, cranium caecus, coeliacia, centrum, circulatio, cynismus
<b>2: ch</b>	[x] loch	chirurgia, cholera

# Consonants II



Consonant/group of consonants	Pronunciation	Example
<b>3: g</b> <b>gu + vowel</b>	[g] ground [gv]	gramma, gastritis <b>lingua, sanguis</b>
<b>4: h</b>	[h] house	herba, haematologia
<b>5: j + vowel</b>	[y] yes	iniectio/injectio, maior/major
<b>6: p</b> <b>p + h</b>	[p] present [f] <b>physiology</b>	pneumonia, pulmo <b>phantasia, pharmacia</b>
<b>7: qu+ vowel</b>	[kv]	aqua, quadriceps
<b>8: r</b> <b>r+h</b>	[r] rupture [r]	vertebra, ruptura <b>rheuma, rhinitis</b>

# Consonants III



Consonant/group of consonants	Pronunciation	Example
<b>9: s/ss</b> <i>s between two vowels and following after l, r, n</i>	[s] some [z]	serum, fossa nasus, incisura, pulsus, tonsilla, inversus, suspensio
<b>10: t</b> <b>ti + vowel</b> <b>s/t/x + ti + vowel</b> <b>t+h</b>	[t] tongue [tsi] [ty] [t]	trauma, tactus operatio, substantia <b>tibia, ostium, mixtio</b> <b>therapia,</b> <b>thermometrum</b>
<b>11: z</b>	[z] zone	zoologia

# Read aloud



- lingua, unguis, diameter obliqua, liquor cerebrospinalis, lobus quadratus hepatis
- os nasale, medulla ossium, dorsum, ossa cranii, intestinum crassum, junctura fibrosa, membrana interossea antebrachii, musculus masseter, musculus risorius
- aorta descendens, arteria comitans nervi ischiadici, articulatio sacrococcygea, intestinum caecum, tunica mucosa vesicae urinariae, fossa sacci lacrimalis, pectus, occiput
- phalanx media, diaphragma, diaphysis, encephalon, os sphenoidale, hemispherium, kyphosis, sphincter, nephros, symphysis pubica
- antebrachium, facies, atrium cordis dextrum, brachium sinistrum, endometrium, frenulum labii inferioris, impressio cardiaca, os hyoideum, promontorium
- tonsillae palatinae, areae gastricae, arteria nutricia ulnae, cartilago tubae auditivae, meatus nasopharyngeus, membrana vitrea, musculus tensor fasciae latae, plicae palatinae transversae, sulcus glutealis, tunica mucosa tracheae

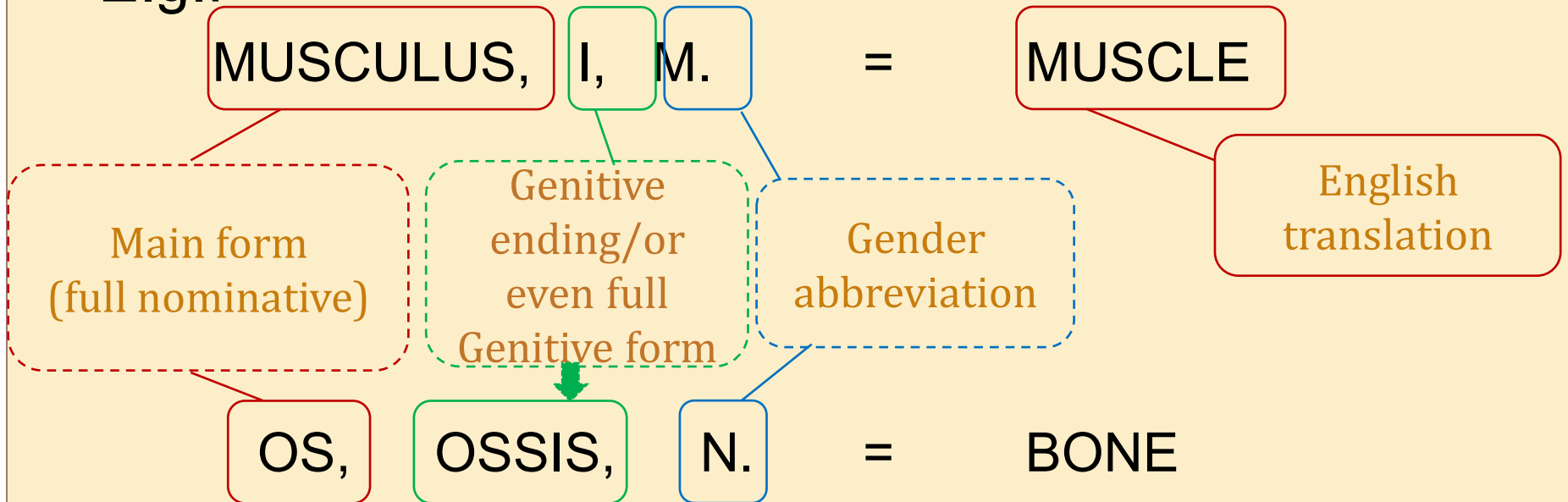
# Grammatical categories



# What will you find in the dictionary?



- English words are presented in one single form
- !!!Latin words are presented in three forms!!!
- E.g.:



**!CAUTION! ALL THREE FORMS are EQUALLY important for the future ability to use the noun in the context.**



# Gender



- ENGLISH has 3 genders:
  - HE – refers to male humans and animals
  - SHE – refers to female humans and animals
  - IT – inanimate objects or animals
- LATIN has 3 genders:
  - not only humans and animals, but also other objects are thought of as being:
    - ✦ masculine -> discipulus (he-student), musculus (muscle)
    - ✦ feminine -> discipula (she-student), vena (vein)
    - ✦ neutral -> corpus (body)

**THERE IS NOTHING, WHICH COULD INDICATE THE GENDER TO YOU**



**YOU HAVE TO LEARN IT BY HEART**

In Latin, **adjectives change** their form **depending on the noun** to which they refer



Without knowing noun's gender you **CANNOT** attach a correct form of an adjective to it.

# Genitive ending => Declension



- Declensions are groups of nouns (or adjectives) using the same set of suffixes (=endings)
- There are 5 declensions in Latin
- **Genitive ending is the only part of the word, which will indicate you its declension**

DECLENSION	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
GENITIVE ENDING	-ae (-es)	-i	-(?)-is	-us	-ei
EXAMPLE	coxa, ae, f.	humerus, i, m. cranium, ii, n.	coccyx, gis, f. dens, dentis, m. femur, oris, n. pelvis, is, f.	arcus, us, m. genu, us, n.	facies, ei, f.

# Decide on the number of declension



0. corpus, oris, n.	3	13.,18. digitus, i, m.	2	27. hypogastrium, ii, n.	2
cutis, is, f.	3			29. truncus, i, m.	2
1. caput. itis, n.	3	14. sulcus, i, m.	2	30. manus, us, f.	4
<input type="text"/>	2	15.,28. penis, is m.	3	31. crus, cruris, n.	3
3. facies, ei, f.	5	16. femur, oris, n.	3	32. tarsus, i, m.	2
4. os, oris, n.	3	17. genu, us, n.	4	talus, i, m.	2
lingua, ae, f.	1	19. frons, frontis, f.	3	33. pes, pedis, m.	3
				34. hallux, ucis, m.	3
5. mentum, i, n.	2	20. oculus, i, m.	2		
6. axilla, ae, f.	1	21. nasus, i, m.	2		
7. brachium, ii, n.	2	22. auris, is, f.	3		
8. cubitus, i, m.	2	23. bucca, ae, f.	1		
9. antebrachium, ii, n.	2	24. collum, i, n.	2		
		cervix, icis, f.	3		
10. carpus, i, m.	2	25. pectus, oris, n.	3		
11. pollex, icis, m.	3	26. abdomen, inis, n.	3		
12. palma, ae, f.	1				

## LATIN AND GREEK DECLENSIONS

Declens.		I.			II.				III.				IV.		V.	
Paradigm		<i>vena</i>	<i>systole</i>	<i>diabetes</i>	<i>nervus</i>	<i>septum</i>	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>	<i>dolor</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>pelvis</i>	<i>dosis febris</i>	<i>rete</i>	<i>ductus</i>	<i>genu</i>	<i>facies</i>
Gender		f.	f.	m.	m.	n.	m.	n.	m. + f.	n.	m. + f.	m. + f.	n.	m.	n.	f.
Singular	1.	-a	-e	-es	-us/-er	-um	-os	-on	?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al	-us	-u	-es
	2.	-ae	-es	-ae	-i	-i	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is	-us	-us	-ei
	4.	-am	-en	-am	-um	1	-um	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e / (-i)	-i	-i	-u	-u	-e
Plural	1.	-ae	-ae	-ae	-i	-a	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
	2.	-arum	-arum	-arum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
	4.	-as	-as	-as	-os	1	-os	1	-es	1	-es	-es	1	-us	1	-es
	6.	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
		+ Adj. of 1st decl. F			+ Adj. of 2nd decl. M	+ Adj. of 2nd decl. N			+Compa -rative forms of adj. M+F	+ Com parative forms of adj. N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

# Genitive ending $\Rightarrow$ stem of a word

- **A stem** is a form to which endings can be attached
- In some declensions (1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and in majority of cases also 2<sup>nd</sup>) the nominative and genitive forms of the word have identical stem
- In some declensions (3<sup>rd</sup>, partially 2<sup>nd</sup>) **word's stem can greatly differ**
- **WE NEED TO REMOVE THE GENITIVE ENDING IN ORDER TO GAIN THE GENITIVE STEM**

ven-a  
ven-ae

humer-us  
humer-i

diamet-er  
diametr-i

dol-or  
dolor-is  
corp-us  
corpor-is  
de-ns  
dent-is

arc-us  
arc-us

gen-u  
gen-us

faci-es  
faci-ei

# Decide what is the stem of the noun



## ex: caput, capit-is

- skeleton, skeleti
- os, ossis
- cranium, cranii
- orbita, orbitae
- collum, colli
- cervix, cervicis
- thorax, thoracis
- costa, costae
- discus, disci
- processus, processus
- vertebra, vertebrae
- pelvis, pelvis
- coxa, coxae
- ilia, ilium
- coccyx, coccygis
- ischium, ischii
- pubes, pubis
- symphysis, symphysis
- nasus, nasi
- dens, dentis
- mandibula, mandibulae
- clavicula, claviculae
- scapula, scapulae
- sternum, sterni
- humerus, humeri
- arcus, arcus
- radius, radii
- ulna, ulnae
- metacarpus, metacarpi
- carpus, carpi
- phalanx, phalanges
- femur, femoris
- patella, patellae
- tibia, tibiae
- fibula, fibulae
- metatarsus, metatarsi

# Latin – inflectional language



- In many languages, Latin and Greek among them, nouns **inflect** (change their form) for number and for case.
  - Inflection for **number** involves *singular* (sg.) : *plural* (pl.) forms (eg. *forearm* : *forearms*, *antebrachium* : *antebrachia*) and is present in English as well.
  - Inflection for **case** involves changing the form of the noun according to its syntactic function/meaning. Latin has extensive case system in which a special form is used for every specific meaning. In medical terminology we use 4 out of 6 Latin cases to express the following meanings:

# Cases and their meanings



## LATIN

*system of specific case endings + prepositions*

1. **NOMINATIVE** – subject (ending)
2. **GENITIVE** – dependency of two nouns, possession (ending)
4. **ACCUSATIVE** – object, movement (preposition + ending)
6. **ABLATIVE** – place, location, instrument, cause (preposition + ending)

## ENGLISH

*prepositions or word order*

- > subject of the sentence
- > *of*
- > object of the sentence
- > *by, with, to, because of...*

**In medical terminology ACCUSATIVE and ABLATIVE cases are used ONLY AFTER the PREPOSITION.**

**NOMINATIVE and GENITIVE NEVER appear AFTER a PREPOSITION**



# ONLY ACCUSATIVE (4<sup>TH</sup> CASE) AND ABLATIVE (6<sup>TH</sup> CASE) APPEAR AFTER A PREPOSITION

Declens.		I.			II.				III.					IV.		V.
Paradigm		<i>vena</i>	<i>systole</i>	<i>diabetes</i>	<i>nervus</i>	<i>septum</i>	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>	<i>dolor</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>pelvis</i>	<i>dosis febris</i>	<i>rete</i>	<i>ductus</i>	<i>genu</i>	<i>facies</i>
Gender		f.	f.	m.	m.	n.	m.	n.	m. + f.	n.	m. + f.	m. + f.	n.	m.	n.	f.
Singular	1.	-a	-e	-es	-us/-er	-um	-os	-on	?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al	-us	-u	-es
	2.	-ae	-es	-ae	-i	-i	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is	-us	-us	-ei
Plural	1.	-ae	-ae	-ae	-i	-a	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
	2.	-arum	-arum	-arum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
		+ Adj. of 1st decl. F			+ Adj. of 2nd decl. M	+ Adj. of 2nd decl. N			+Compa -rative forms of adj. M+F	+ Com -parative forms of adj. N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

# Introduction to syntax

## NOUN IN APPOSITION I.



- noun + noun < GENITIVE
  - Translated: using *of*
  - Meaning: state of dependency, possession
  
- **EX:** Fractura costae // fractura costarum
  - Fracture of rib                      Fracture of ribs
  - ! = rib fracture                      = rib fractures

# Connect two nouns



*ex: caput + costa > caput costae*      *head of rib*

caput + femur -> caput **femoris**

caput + fibula -> caput **fibulae**

caput + humerus -> caput **humeri**

caput + phalanx -> caput **phalangis**

caput + radius -> caput **radii**

caput + talus -> caput **tali**

caput + ulna -> caput **ulnae**

# Adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension, dictionary entry

Magnus, a, um

Magnus magna magnum

m.

f.

n.

coxa

cervix

oculus

sulcus

crus

arcus

bucca

metatarsus

fibula

hallux

Dexter, a, um

Dexter dextra dextrum

m.

f.

n.

coxa

cervix

oculus

sulcus

crus

arcus

bucca

metatarsus

fibula

hallux

# Find all the adjectives



- vena, ae, f.
- periculum, i, n.
- fractura, ae, f.
- suspicio, onis, f.
- thorax, cis, m.
- fractus, a, um
- dies, ei, m.
- pulsus, us, m.
- hepaticus, a, um
- arcus, us, m.
- thoracicus, a, um
- hepar, tis, n.
- rete, is, n.
- planus, a, um
- caesareus, a, um
- diameter, tri, f.
- caries, ei, f.
- ruptus, a, um
- flexor, oris, m.
- bonus, a, um

# Find all the adjectives



- vena, ae, f.
- periculum, i, n.
- fractura, ae, f.
- suspicio, onis, f.
- thorax, cis, m.
- **fractus, a, um**
- dies, ei, m.
- pulsus, us, m.
- **hepaticus, a, um**
- arcus, us, m.
- **thoracicus, a, um**
- hepar, tis, n.
- rete, is, n.
- **planus, a, um**
- **caesareus, a, um**
- diameter, tri, f.
- caries, ei, f.
- **ruptus, a, um**
- flexor, oris, m.
- **bonus, a, um**

# Agreed-attribute

What is the correct adjective for the noun in the triangle?



Diagram illustrating the correct adjective for the noun in the triangle:

- Triangle 1:** Noun: orbita (inside the triangle), Adjective: dexter (above the triangle). The correct adjective is dexterum (in the empty oval below).
- Triangle 2:** Noun: genu (inside the inverted triangle), Adjective: dextra (above the triangle). The correct adjective is dexter (in the empty oval below).
- Triangle 3:** Noun: pes (inside the triangle), Adjective: dextrum (above the triangle). The correct adjective is dextra (in the empty oval below).

# Structure of multi-word medical terms



- two-word terms:
  - noun + adjective in nominative singular:
    - ✦ *costa vera* (true rib); *fibula fracta* (broken calf-bone)
  - noun in nominative + noun in genitive (second noun is usually translated into english using „of“)
    - ✦ *spina scapulae* (spine of shoulderblade); *fractura fibulae* (fracture of calf bone)
  - noun in nominative + noun following a preposition
    - ✦ ACC: *medicamentum contra dolorem* (remedy against pain)
    - ✦ ABL: *medicamentum pro adultis* (remedy for adults)
- multi-word terms combining these types in various ways
  - *status post fracturam colli femoris sinistri cum dislocatione*
    - ✦ state after a fracture of the neck of the left femur with a dislocation
  - *extractio dentis canini propter cariem profundam cum anaesthesia locali*
    - ✦ extraction of canine tooth because of deep dental decay with local anesthesia



# 1<sup>st</sup> Latin declension



Declens.		I.			II.			III.					IV.		V.	
Paradigm		<i>vena</i>	<i>systole</i>	<i>diabetes</i>	<i>nervus</i>	<i>septum</i>	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>	<i>dolor</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>pelvis</i>	<i>dosis febris</i>	<i>rete</i>	<i>ductus</i>	<i>genu</i>	<i>facies</i>
Gender		f.	m.		m.	n.	m.	n.	m. + f.	n.	m. + f.	m. + f.	n.	m.	n.	f.
S i n g u l a r	1.	-e	-es	-us/-er	-um	-os	-on	?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al	-us	-u	-es	
	2.	-es	-ae	-i	-i	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is	-us	-us	-ei	
	4.	-en	-am	-um	1	-on	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em	
	6.	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e	-i	-i	-u	-u	-e	
P l u r a l	1.	-ae	-ae	-i	-a	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es	
	2.	-arum	-arum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum	
	4.	-as	-as	-os	1	-os	1	-es	1	-es	-es	1	-us	1	-es	
	6.	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus	
				+ Adj. of 2nd decl. M	+ Adj. of 2nd decl. N			+Com- parative forms M+F	+Com- parative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N				

# 1<sup>st</sup> Latin declension



- Example word: vēna, ae, f.

case	singular	plural
nom.	vēna	vēnae
gen.	vēnae	vēnarum
ak.	vēnam	vēnas
abl.	vēnā	vēnis

# 1<sup>st</sup> Greek declension



- In the first declension we decline nouns that have:

<b>Genitive sg. ending</b>	<b>-ES</b>	<b>-AE</b>
<b>Nominative sg. ending</b>	<b>-E</b>	<b>-ES</b>
<b>Gender</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>

# 1<sup>st</sup> Greek declension



Declens.		I.			II.				III.					IV.		V.
Paradigm		vena	<i>systole</i>	<i>diabetes</i>	nervus	septum	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>	dolor	corpus	pelvis	<i>dosis febris</i>	rete	ductus	genu	facies
Gender		f.			m.	n.	m.	n.	m. + f.	n.	m. + f.	m. + f.	n.	m.	n.	f.
S i n g u l a r	1.	-a			-us/-er	-um	-os	-on	?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al	-us	-u	-es
	2.	-ae			-i	-i	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is	-us	-us	-ei
	4.	-am			-um	1	-on	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a			-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e	-i	-i	-u	-u	-e
P l u r a l	1.	-ae			-i	-a	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
	2.	-arum			-orum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
	4.	-as			-os	1	-os	1	-es	1	-es	-es	1	-us	1	-es
	6.	-is			-is	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
		+ Adj. of 1st decl. F			+ Adj. of 2nd decl. M	+ Adj. of 2nd decl. N			+Com- parative forms M+F	+Com- parative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

# 1<sup>st</sup> Greek declension



	<i>systole, es, f</i>	<i>diabetes, ae, m.</i>
nom. sg.	<i>systole</i> <b>e</b>	<i>diabetes</i> <b>s</b>
gen. sg.	<i>systole</i> <b>s</b>	<i>diabeta</i> <b>ae</b>
ak. sg.	<i>systole</i> <b>en</b>	<i>diabet</i> <b>am</b>
abl. sg.	<i>systole</i> <b>e</b>	<i>diabeta</i> <b>a</b>

- All nouns inflected like *systole, es, f.* are of feminine gender.
- All nouns inflected like *diabetes, ae, m.* are of masculine gender.
- Paradigms *vena, systole* and *diabetes* have identical endings in plural.

# 1<sup>st</sup> Greek declension



Declens.		I.			II.				III.					IV.		V.
Paradigm		<i>vena</i>	<i>systole</i>	<i>diabetes</i>	<i>nervus</i>	<i>septum</i>	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>	<i>dolor</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>pelvis</i>	<i>dosis febris</i>	<i>rete</i>	<i>ductus</i>	<i>genu</i>	<i>facies</i>
Gender		f.	f.	m.	m.	n.	m.	n.	m. + f.	n.	m. + f.	m. + f.	n.	m.	n.	f.
S i n g u l a r	1.	-a	-e	-es	-us/-er	-um	-os	-on	?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al	-us	-u	-es
	2.	-ae	-es	-ae	-i	-i	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is	-us	-us	-ei
	4.	-am	-en	-am	-um	1	-on	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e	-i	-i	-u	-u	-e
P l u r a l	1.				-i	-a	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
	2.				-orum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
	4.				-os	1	-os	1	-es	1	-es	-es	1	-us	1	-es
	6.				-is	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
		+ Adj. of 1st decl. F			+ Adj. of 2nd decl. M	+ Adj. of 2nd decl. N			+Com- parative forms M+F	+Com- parative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

# Feminine form of adjectives ending in US, A, UM / ER, A, UM



Declens.		I.		II.			III.					IV.		V.	
Paradigm		<i>systole</i>	<i>diabetes</i>	nervus	septum	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>	dolor	corpus	pelvis	<i>dosis</i> <i>febris</i>	rete	ductus	genu	facies
Gender		f.	m.	m.	n.	m.	n.	m. + f.	n.	m. + f.	m. + f.	n.	m.	n.	f.
S i n g u l a r	1.	-e	-es	-us/-er	-um	-os	-on	?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al	-us	-u	-es
	2.	-es	-ae	-i	-i	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is	-us	-us	-ei
	4.	-en	-am	-um	1	-on	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e	-i	-i	-u	-u	-e
P l u r a l	1.	-ae	-ae	-i	-a	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
	2.	-arum	-arum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
	4.	-as	-as	-os	1	-os	1	-es	1	-es	-es	1	-us	1	-es
	6.	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
				+ Adj. of 2nd decl. M	+ Adj. of 2nd decl. N			+Com- parative forms M+F	+Com- parative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

# Homework



- learn 1<sup>st</sup> declension by heart
- revise/learn terms for grammatical categories
- revise/learn vocabulary from handouts 1.1, 2 and 3
- revise prepositions – see pdf file PREPOSITIONS
- translate into Latin following slide:



# Translate



- complicated fracture of right shinbone
- rupture of coronary artery
- congenital anomaly of vertebral column (literally: column of vertebrae)
- after angina
- cause of acute dyspnea
- mucous membrane of gall bladder
- fracture of the fourth coccygeal vertebra
- congenital insufficiency of eustachian tube
- treatment of chronic allergy