

HANDOUT 1 (SS 2017)

GRAMMAR

A) Comparison of adjectives

Adjectives are compared in Latin in the same manner as in English. There are three degrees of comparison

- a. **POSITIVE** expresses quality of one person or thing on its own.
- b. **COMPARATIVE** compares one person or thing with another and enable us to say whether a person or thing has more or less of a particular quality.
 - a. All comparative forms are declined according to paradigms: **DOLOR** (M., F.) and **CORPUS** (N.)
 - b. All three genders share the same Genitive ending **-IORIS** and Ablative ending **-IORE**
 - c. Neuters have a special ending **-IUS** in Nominative (=Accusative) sg. and **-IORA** in pl.

	<u>singular</u>		<u>plural</u>	
nominative	brev ior	brev ius	breviores	breviora
genitive	brevioris		breviorum	
accusative	breviorem	brevius	breviores	breviora
ablative	breviore		brevioribus	

- c. **SUPERLATIVE** describes one person or thing as having the most of a quality of all other people or things in a group.
 - a. All superlative forms end in **-ISSIMUS, -A, -UM** and are declined like adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension
 - b. Latin superlatives may be sometimes translated into English using adverb “very”
-> trauma gravissimum = very severe injury

d. Irregular and incomplete forms:

magnus, a, um > major, majus > maximus a, um (*big, bigger, the biggest*)
 parvus, a, um > minor, minus > minimus, a, um (*small smaller, the smallest*)

ante > anterior, ius > ∅
 post > posterior, ius > postremus a, um
 supra > superior, ius > supremus, a, um
 infra > inferior, ius > infimus/imus, a, um
 intra > interior, ius > intimus, a, um

B) Diminutive forms

A diminutive creates a meaning of ‘small’ or ‘little’. In Latin, the diminutive is formed from a noun by the addition of a suffix to its genitive stem. *Latin diminutives are always of the same gender as the nouns they are derived from.*

-(i)culus, a, um	e.g. canaliculus (small canal)
-ulus, a, um	e.g. capitulum (small head)
-olus, a, um	e.g. alveolus (small cavity or pit)
-illus, a, um	e.g. pupilla (pupil; dark circular aperture at the centre of iris of the eye)
-ellus, a, um	e.g. cerebellum (posterior brain mass)

*irregular forms (suffix not attached to Gen. stem): corpus > **corpusculum**

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EXERCISES

Task 1: Form comparatives and superlatives from given adjectives:

parvus, a, um	.....	.....
brevis, e	.....	.....
fortis, e	.....	.....
acutus, a, um	.....	.....
magnus, a, um	.....	.....
longus, a, um	.....	.....
gravis, e	.....	.....
profundus, a, um	.....	.....
latus, a, um	.....	.....

Task 2: Fill in comparatives and superlatives in correct forms:

<i>minimus, a, um</i>	musculus abductor digiti
<i>minor, minus</i>	cornu .....ossis hyoidei
<i>superior, ius</i>	defectus arcus dentalis
<i>intimus, a, um</i>	musculi intercostales
<i>inferior, ius</i>	amputatio membri
<i>imus, a, um</i>	arteriae lumbales
<i>anterior, ius</i>	peritoneum parietale
<i>latissimus, a, um</i>	ruptura musculidorsi
<i>posterior, ius</i>	arteria temporalis profunda

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Task 3: Form comparatives and superlatives from the given forms of adjectives:

in foraminibus parvis
post traumata gravia
laesio partis mollis
ulcus frequens
in tunica interna
cum dolore acuto
fractura cornuum magnorum
propter infarctum recentem
medicamenta fortia

Task 4: Give the opposites:

lobus inferior /
facies externa /ossis frontalis
circulatio sanguinis minor /
foramen ischiadicum majus /
musculus adductor brevis /
pars posterior /linguae
tunica interna /vasorum
segmentum anterius /lobi superioris pulmonis dextri.
meatus nasi superior /

Task 5: Create meaningful diagnoses:

a) pro / dosis / infantibus / maxima

b) oris / chronicum / superioris / ulcus / labii

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c) sepsim / propter / lateris / amputatio / membri / sinistri / inferioris

d) gastritidis / minoris / suspicio / gradus

e) inferioris / dextri / rami / et / ossis / fractura / superioris / pubis / lateris

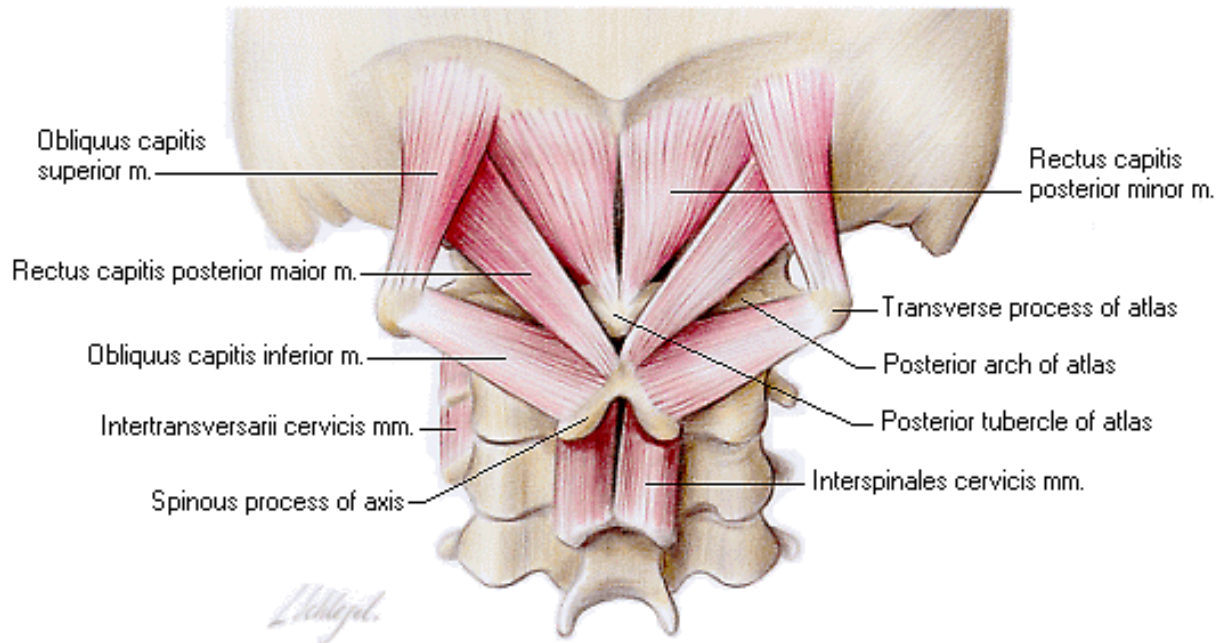
Task 6: Translate:

shorter bone	
more severe injury	
bigger danger	
bigger sublingual duct	
in the upper hollow vein	
the longest muscle of the upper limb	
lesser curvature of ventricle of heart	
posterior deep temporal artery	
fracture of the middle phalanx of the smallest finger	
the most recent infarction	
the most frequent disease	
the innermost layer of oesophagus	
amputation of the lower limb due to gangraena caused by diabetes mellitus	

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Task 7: Put the correct Latin anatomical terms:

SHORT NECK MUSCLES, POSTERIOR VIEW

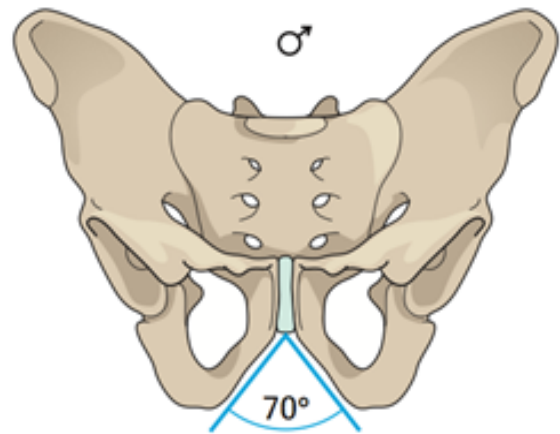
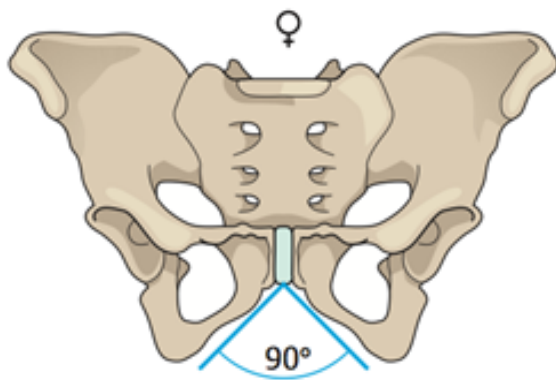


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Task 8: Decide whether the following sentences are true/false:



		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Pelvis feminina levior est.		
2.	Pelvis masculina latior est.		
3.	Apertura superior pelvis feminae major est.		
4.	Cavitas pelvis feminae angustior est.		
5.	Os sacrum pelvis masculinae brevius est.		
6.	Os sacrum pelvis feminae latius est.		
7.	Foramina obturatoria pelvis feminae majora sunt.		
8.	Acetabula femina majora sunt.		
9.	Coccyx femina brevior est.		
10.	Angulus alarum ossis ilii masculini minor est.		
11.	Promontorium femininum minus est.		
12.	Symphysis pubica femina longior est.		

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Task 9: Give nouns from which following diminutives are derived:

E.g.: alveolus alveus, i, m.

capitulum	ossiculum.....
nodulus	venula
cerebellum	geniculum.....
lingula	canaliculus.....
cuticula	arteriola
denticulus	areola
vasculum	

Task 10: Form diminutives:

E.g.: calix¹ caliculus

lobus	vena
ductus	septum
anus	fossa
frenum ²	tuber
valva	corpus
mus ³	glans ⁴
venter	auris

¹ calix, calicis, m. – dish, pot, cup

² frenum, i, n. – a horse's bridle

³ mus, muris, m. - mouse

⁴ glans, glandis, f. - acorn

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Vocabulary

Nouns

ablatio, ionis, f.	ablation, separation, removal
ala, ae, f.	wing
areola, ae, f.	a narrow zone surrounding a central area (<i>e.g. mammae</i>)
auricula, ae, f.	projecting shell-like structure on the side of the head
cerebellum, i, n.	posterior brain mass
circulatio, ionis, f.	circulation
curvatura, ae, f.	curvature; bending
cuticula	cuticle; an outer thin layer
diffusus, a, um	diffuse, spread-out
extremitas, atis, f.	extremity; limb
fasciculus, i, m.	fascicle
flexura, ae, f.	flexure; bend; fold
gangraena, ae, f.	gangrene
gradus, us, m.	grade; stage; degree
instrumentum, i, n.	instrument; tool
membrum, i, n.	limb; extremity
paries, etis, m.	wall
peritoneum, ei, n.	peritoneum; serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity
prognosis, is / eos, f.	prognosis; a forecast of the probable course and/or outcome of a disease
pulvis, eris, m.	powder
punctio, ionis, f.	puncture; penetrating with e.g. a needle
segmentum, i, n.	segment; section
sternum, i, n.	breastbone
transfusio, ionis, f.	transfusion
venter, ventris, m.	belly

Adjectives

annularis, e	annular; ring-shaped
cervicalis, e	cervical
difficilis, e	difficult
dissimilis, e	dissimilar; unlike
distalis, e	distal
dubius, a, um	dubious; uncertain
dulcis, e	sweet
facilis, e	easy
fluctuans, antis	floating
fortis, e	strong, powerful
frequens, entis	frequent; often occurring
glutaeus, a, um	gluteal; pertaining to buttocks
gracilis, e	tender; brittle
humilis, e	low
imminens, entis	impending, imminent
intercostalis, e	intercostal; between ribs
localis, e	local
malus, a, um	bad
metatarsalis, e	metatarsal
molaris, e	molar
necessarius, a, um	necessary
pepticus, a, um	pertaining to digestion
proximalis, e	proximal
purus, a, um	pure; clean
rarus, a, um	rare; seldom
sanguis, inis, m.	blood
similis, e	similar
splanchnicus, a, um	splanchnic; related to visceral organs
subtilis, e	subtle; delicate
trochlearis, e	trochlear