

Revision of 1st and 2nd declension



Translate and form required cases

wide ligament

mucous
membrane

long period

nom. sg.

gen. sg.

acc. sg.

nom. pl.

gen. pl.

abl. pl.



wide ligament

mucous membrane

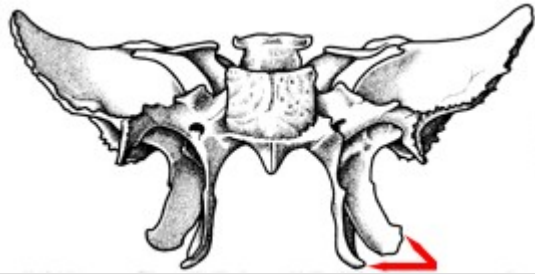
long period

nom. sg.	ligamentum latum	tunica mucosa	periodus longa
gen. sg.	ligamenti lati	tunicae mucosae	periodi longae
acc. sg.	ligamentum latum	tunicam mucosam	periodum longam
nom. pl.	ligamenta lata	tunicae mucosae	periodi longae
gen. pl.	ligamentorum latorum	tunicarum mucosarum	periodorum longarum
abl. pl.	ligamentis latis	tunicis mucosis	periodis longis

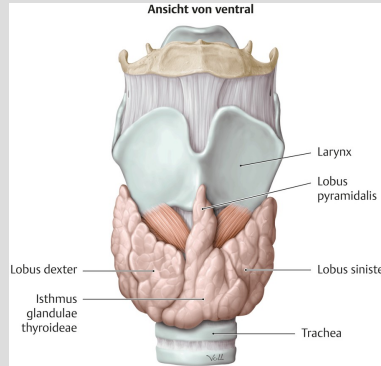
Adjectives ending in –oideus, a, um



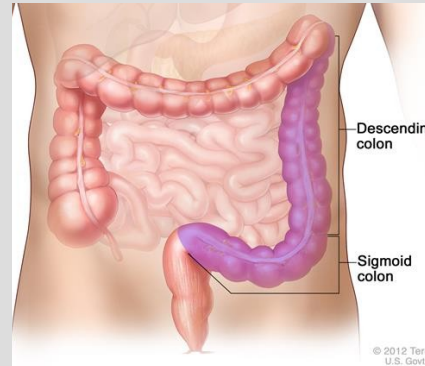
- Derived from Greek τὸ εἶδος „shape, picture“



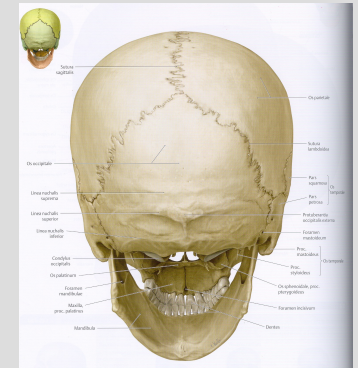
processus pterygoideus



glandula thyroidea



colon sigmoideum



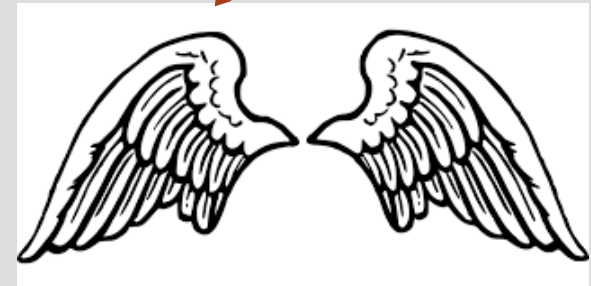
sutura lambdoidea

Σ σς



θυρεός = shield

Λ λ



πτέρυξ = bird wing









Translate



- rupture of pterygoid muscle
 - ruptura musculi pterygoidei
- rupture of pterygoid muscles
 - ruptura musculorum pterygoideorum
- cancer of sigmoid colon
 - cancer / carcinoma coli sigmoidei
- lobes of thyroid gland
 - Lobi glandulae thyroideae
- anomaly of lambdoid suture
 - anomalia suturae lambdoideae

Correct the mistakes



- massa pro suppositoria  ➤ suppositoriis
- in periodo longo  ➤ longa
- in hilo ovario  ➤ ovarii
- tuberculi costarum  ➤ tubercula
- mixtura cum ricini olei  ➤ oleo
- post fracturam costae  ➤ costae
- nuclei rubri  ➤ rubri
- in ostio venae cavo  ➤ cavae

3rd declension



3rd declension: characteristic features



➤ Nouns of all three genders

- *abductor, ōris, m.*
- *pelvis, is, f.*
- *forāmen, inis, n.*

➤ Nom. sg. – various endings

Gen. sg. – always **-is**

➤ The base for forming all other cases is genitive stem

- **we gain genitive stem when we remove ending -is** from gen. sg.
- *abductor, abductōris -> abductōr-*
- *pelvis, pelvis -> pelv-*
- *forāmen, forāminis -> forāmin-*

What is the genitive stem of following nouns



corpus, oris, n.

corpor-

cervix, icis, f.

cervic-

cutis, is, f.

cut-

pectus, oris, n.

pector-

caput, itis, n.

capit-

abdomen, inis, n.

abdomin-

os, oris, n.

or-

crus, cruris, n.

crur-

pollex, icis, m.

pollic-

pes, pedis, m.

ped-

femur, oris, n.

femor-

hallux, ucis, m.

halluc-

frons, frontis, f.

front-

auris, is, f.

aur-

2 types of stems



- Nouns of 3rd declension are divided into two types:
 - a) i-stems
 - masculines a feminines:
 - Having the same number of syllables in nominative and genitive singular:
 - *a-xis, a-xis, m.*
 - *pub-ēs, pub-is, f.*
 - Having 2 consonants preceding the ending –is in the genitive singular:
 - *dens, dentis, m.*
 - *pars, partis, f.*
 - Neutrals:
 - nom. sg. ending in *-e, -al* or *-ar* (help: **areal**), there are only 4 of them:
 - *rēte, rētis, n.*; *anim**al**, ālis, n.*; *calc**ar**, calcāris, n.*; *cochle**ar**, aris, n.*
 - b) consonant stems (all the rest)
 - *pulmō, pulmōnis, m.* ; *cervīx, cervīcis, f.*; *abdōmen, abdōminis, n.*

Maskulines and feminines



i-stem: *pelvis, is f.*

case	singular	plural
nom.	pelvis	pelv- ēs
gen.	pelvis	pelv- ium
ak.	pelv- em	pelv- ēs
abl.	pelv- e	pelv- ibus

Consonant stem: *dolor, oris, m.*

✓ the only difference between these two paradigms is genitive plural:

*pelv**ium*** X *dolor**um***

Maskulines and feminines



III.				
dolor	corpus	pelvis	<i>dosis</i> <i>febris</i>	rete
m. + f.	n.	m. + f.	m. + f.	n.
?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al
-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is
-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1
-e	-e	-e	-i	-i
-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia
-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-ium
-es	1	-es	-es	1
-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
+Com- parative forms M+F	+Com- parative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N

Neutrals



case	singular	plural	singular	plural
nom.	rēte	rēt- ia	corpus	corpor- a
gen.	rēt- is	rēt- ium	corpor- is	corpor- um
ak.	rēte	rēt- ia	corpus	corpor- a
abl.	rēt- ī	rēt- ibus	corpor- e	corpor- ibus

abl. sg. (*rētī* X *corpore*),

nom.+acc. pl. (*rētia* X *corpora*)

gen. pl. (*rētium* X *corporum*)

Exceptions:

os, ossis n. (bone): gen. pl.: *ossium*

vās, vāsis n. (vesel): is in plural declined like *septum*: *vāsa, vāsōrum...*

Neutrals



III.				
dolor	corpus	pelvis	<i>dosis</i> febris	rete
m. + f.	n.	m. + f.	m. + f.	n.
?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al
-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is
-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1
-e	-e	-e	-i	-i
-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia
-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-ium
-es	1	-es	-es	1
-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus
+Com- parative forms M+F	+Com- parative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N

Neutrals

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.
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.	-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			+ Com- parative forms M+F	+ Com- parative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

What is the paradigm for following nouns?



cutis, is, f.

cut-

auris, is, f.

aur-

caput, itis, n.

capit-

cervix, icis, f.

cervic-

os, oris, n.

or-

pectus, oris, n.

pector-

pollex, icis, m.

pollic-

abdomen, inis, n.

abdomin-

femur, oris, n.

femor-

crus, cruris, n.

crur-

frons, frontis, f.

front-

pes, pedis, m.

ped-

hallux, ucis, m.

halluc-

Example of declining noun from 3rd declension with 1st and 2nd declension adjective



Singular	Plural
margō liber	marginēs liberī
marginis liberī	marginum liberōrum
marginem liberum	marginēs liberōs
marginē liberō	marginibus liberīs

Singular	Plural
cochlear parvum	cochleāria parva
cochleāris parvī	cochleārium parvōrum
cochlear parvum	cochleāria parva
cochleārī parvō	cochleāribus parvīs

Decline:



os longum

cavitas magna

rete venosum

canalis palatinus