

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

Ē (sad) artēria

Ī (intrigue) spīna

Ō (door) sensōrius

Ū (boom) ruptūra

Y (analysis) hypophysis

Short

A (cut) lingua

E (met) vertebra

I (intrigue) digitus

I (yes) > **J**

O (on) skeleton

U (put) uterus

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
- oesophagus
- 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
1: c + a, o, u, consonants c + ae, oe, e, i, y	[k] medical [ts] tsar	camera, costa, cultivatio, cranium caecus, coeliacia, centrum, circulatio, cynismus
2: ch	[x] loch	chirurgia, cholera

Consonants II



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

Consonants III



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

MUSCULUS,

I,

M.

=

MUSCLE

Main form
(full nominative)

Genitive
ending/or
even full
Genitive form

Gender
abbreviation

English
translation

OS,

OSSIS,

N.

=

BONE

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

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			

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)

Gender



**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.

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

ENGLISH

prepositions or word order

- | | | |
|--|--------|------------------------------------|
| 1. NOMINATIVE – subject (ending) | -----> | subject of the sentence |
| 2. GENITIVE – dependency of two nouns, possession (ending) | -----> | <i>of</i> |
| 4. ACCUSATIVE – object, movement (preposition + ending) | -----> | object of the sentence |
| 6. ABLATIVE – place, location, instrument, cause (preposition + ending) | -----> | <i>by, with, to, because of...</i> |

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

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

Nominative –singular and plural



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				

Nominative singular is the **first** form listed in the dictionary.

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

Genitive –singular and plural



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	-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				

Genitive singular ending is the **second** form listed in the dictionary.

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**

Prepositions and prepositional phrases



- **Denote:**
 - Spatial relations sub, infra, post
 - Temporal relations post, ante
 - Causal relations propter, e/ex

- **Can be connected with:**
 - Accusative case
 - Ablative case
 - Both Accusative and Ablative case

The dictionary entry will tell you what case to put after the preposition.

ONLY ACCUSATIVE (4TH CASE) AND ABLATIVE (6TH 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
	4.	-am	-em	-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	-ibus
		+ 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			

periculosa periculosus periculosum

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

When you know what gender of the adjective you should use, you decline it according to the paradigm for that adjective.

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**

Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd 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

Adjectives and nouns



- The adjective always have to be of the same **GENDER, CASE** and **NUMBER** as the noun with which it is connected
- left shinbone -> tibia sinistra
- fracture of left shinbone -> fractura tibiae sinistrae
- towards left shinbone -> ad tibiam sinistram
- without left shinbone -> sine tibia sinistra

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)

Structure of multi-word medical terms



- 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

1st 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.	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				

1st Latin declension



- Example word: vēna, ae, f.

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

1st Greek declension



- In the first declension we decline nouns that have:

Genitive sg. ending	-ES	-AE
Nominative sg. ending	-E	-ES
Gender	F	M

1st 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.	-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				

1st Greek declension



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

- 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.

1st 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.	-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				

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



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				

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

2nd declension - overview

II.			
nervus	septum	nephros	colon
m.	n.	m.	n.
-us/-er	-um	-os	-on
-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
-um	1	-on	1
-ō	-ō	-ō	-ō
-ī	-a	-ī	-a
-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum
-ōs	1	-ōs	1
-īs	-īs	-īs	-īs

Gen. sg. -I

Gender M (F)/N

Nouns of the female gender in this declension are exceptions

Nom. sg. -US/-ER/-OS

Gender M (F)

Nom. sg. -UM/-ON

Gender N

Nephros



II.			
nervus	septum	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>
m.	n.	m.	n.
-us/-er	-um	-OS	-on
-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
-um	1	-on	1
-ō	-ō	-ō	-ō
-ī	-a	-ī	-a
-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum
-ōs	1	-ōs	1
-īs	-īs	-īs	-īs

The paradigm *nephros* is for masculine words of Greek origin.

The only difference is the ending *-os* in nom. sg. and *-on* in acc. sg.

Neuter gender nouns



II.			
nervus	septum	nephros	colon
m.	n.	m.	n.
-us/-er	-um	-os	-on
-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
-um	-um	-on	-on
-ō	-ō	-ō	-ō
-ī	-a	-ī	-a
-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum
-ōs	-a	-ōs	-a
-īs	-īs	-īs	-īs

There are some rules which apply for all Latin nouns of the neuter gender.

- 1) They have the same ending in the nominative and accusative cases.
- 2) In nom. pl. their endings end in *-a*
- 3) Since rule n. 1 can be applied, they end in *-a* even in acc. pl.

periculosa periculosus periculosum

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

When you know what gender of the adjective you should use, you decline it according to the paradigm for that adjective.