

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

	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

Put the words into correct forms. Do not change the word order



- post – **fractura** – apertus, a, um
 - post fracturam apertam
- in – **ostium** – tuba – auditivus, a, um
 - in ostio / ostium tubae auditivae
- sub – **tonsilla** – palatinus, a, um, – dexter, tra, trum
 - sub tonsilla palatina dextra / sub tonsillam palatinam dextram
- in – **tunica** – mucosus, a, um – vesica – felleus, a, um
 - in tunica mucosa / tunicam mucosam vesicae felleae
- ante – **ruptura** – ligamentum – latus, a, um
 - ante rupturam ligamenti lati
- post – **fractura** – collum – humerus – traumaticus, a, um
 - post fracturam colli humeri traumaticam

Form plurals

- ganglion thoracicum
- ramus nervi
- periodus longa
- calculus felleus
- ligamentum latum
- musculus rectus
- ostium venae
- organum internum
- ruptura arteriae
- arteria rupta
- fractura digiti



- ganglia thoracica
- rami nervorum
- periodi longae
- calculi fellei
- ligamenta lata
- musculi recti
- ostia venarum
- organa interna
- rupturae arteriarum
- arteriae ruptae
- fracturae digitorum

Fill in missing endings

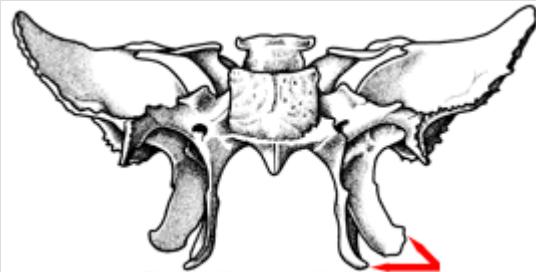


- ostium venae cavae
- capitulum fibulae, humeri, ulnae
- periculum rupturae arteriae cerebri... mediae
- unguentum pro adultis. (pl.)
- anomalia anguli... mandibulae
- e vestibulo... vaginae
- morbus chronicus intestini... crassiusculi...
- fractura malleoli... dextr... aperta...

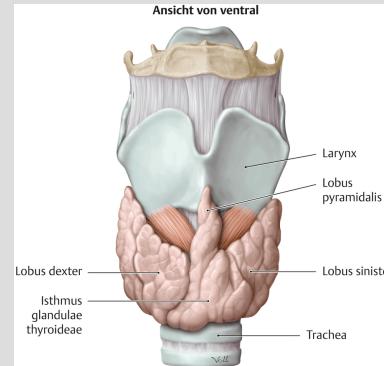
Adjectives ending in –oideus, a, um



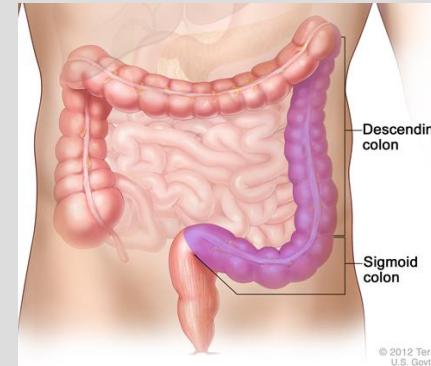
- Derived from Greek τὸ εἶδος „shape, picture“



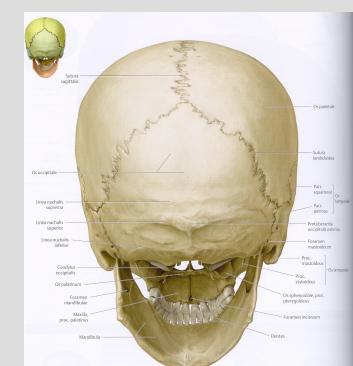
processus pterygoideus



glandula thyroidea



colon sigmoideum



sutura lambdoidea

Σ σ ζ



θυρεός = shield

λ λ



πτέρυξ = bird wing

Translate



- rupture of pterygoid muscle
 - ruptura musculi pterygoidei
- rupture of pterygoid muscles
 - ruptura muscularum 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 suppositori~~i~~ ➤suppositoriis
- in periodo long~~x~~ ➤longa
- in hilo ovari~~i~~ ➤ovarii
- tuberculi~~x~~ costarum ➤tuberculata
- mixtura cum ricini ole~~x~~ ➤oleo
- post fracturam cost~~x~~ ➤costae
- nuclei rub~~x~~ri ➤rubri
- in ostio venae cav~~x~~ ➤cavae

What are the full forms of the following abbreviations?



- m. obliquus. ext.
- vv. hepaticae
- in ventr. sin.
- aa. coronariae
- post rupturam lig. coronarii
- in v. hepatica dx.
- ligg. metacarpi
- in nn. profundos
- fr. tibiae sin. apert.

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.

cutis, is, f.

caput, itis, n.

os, oris, n.

pollex, icis, m.

femur, oris, n.

frons, frontis, f.

auris, is, f.

corpor-

cut-

capit-

or-

pollic-

femor-

front-

aur-

cervix, icis, f.

pectus, oris, n.

abdomen, inis, n.

crus, cruris, n.

pes, pedis, m.

hallux, ucis, m.

cervic-

pector-

abdomin-

crur-

ped-

halluc-

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.; animal, ālis, n.; calcār, calcāris, n.; cochlear, 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:

pelvium X dolorum

Maskulines and feminines



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



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.: *ossum*

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
+Comparative forms M+F	+Comparative 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	vena	systole	diabetes	nervus	septum	nephros	colon	dolor	corpus	pelvis	dosis febris	rete	ductus	genu	facies	
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	?	?	-(s)is/-xis/-osis	-ar/-e/-al	-us	-u	-es	
	2.	-ae	-es	-ae	-i	-i	-i	-i	-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
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	-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			+Comparative forms M+F	+Comparative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M+F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N				

What is the paradigm for following nouns?

cutis, is, f.

caput, itis, n.

os, oris, n.

pollex, icis, m.

femur, oris, n.

frons, frontis, f.

cut-

capit-

or-

pollic-

femor-

front-

auris, is, f.

cervix, icis, f.

pectus, oris, n.

abdomen, inis, n.

crus, cruris, n.

pes, pedis, m.

hallux, ucis, m.

aur-

cervic-

pector-

abdomin-

crur-

ped-

halluc-

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



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

Singular	Plural
<i>cochlear parvum</i>	<i>cochleāria parva</i>
<i>cochleāris parvī</i>	<i>cochleārium parvōrum</i>
<i>cochlear parvum</i>	<i>cochleāria parva</i>
<i>cochleārī parvō</i>	<i>cochleāribus parvīs</i>

Decline:



os longum

cavitas magna

rete venosum

canalis palatinus