

## THE THIRD DECLENSION

### SPECIFICS:

**all three genders** included

**no fixed Nominative** ending

Nominative form does not indicate gender

A) consonant stems: **M.** + **F.:** **DOLOR**; **N.:** **CORPUS** > Nominative form differs from Genitive; most frequent type of 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns; e.g. pulmo, onis, m.; pectus, oris, n.; cervix, icis, f.

B) i-stems: **M** + **F:** **PELVIS** > Nominative and Genitive forms are identical + words with the stem ending in 2 consonants; e.g. canalis, **is**, m.; pelvis, **is**, f.; dens, **ntis**, m.; pars, **rtis**, f.

**N:** **RETE** > only four terms: *rete*, *calcar*, *cochlear*, *animal*

>> male and female consonant and i-stems differ only in Gen. pl.!!!: **-um / -ium**

>> neutral consonant and i-stems differ in Abl. Sg. **-e / -i**; Gen. pl.: **-um / -ium**; and

Nom + Acc. Pl. > **-a / -ia**

C) Greek origin nouns: **DOSIS** > nouns ending in **-sis**, **-xis**, **-osis** in Nom. Sg. + five Latin exceptions (*febris*, *sitis*, *tussis*, *pertussis*, *tuberculosis*)

e.g. arthrosis, is/eos, f.; emesis, is/eos, f.

> Gen. sg. **-is / -eos** (the original Greek ending)

> all **female**

### EXCEPTIONS:

os, ossis, n. > Gen. pl. **ossium**

**vas, vasis, n.** (= vessel) > plural forms declined like septum (2<sup>nd</sup> declension)

### PATTERNS TO REMEMBER!

**-io, ionis, f.** (equivalent to English *-ion* ending words):

e.g. *operatio*, *excisio*, *dislocatio*, *solutio*, *commotio*

**-itas, itatis, f.** (equivalent to English *-ity* ending words): e.g. *deformitas*

**-or, -oris, m.** (terms referring to muscle functions): e.g. *levator*, *flexor*, *rotator*

tumor types always end in **-oma, omatis, n.:**

e.g. *adenoma*, adenomatis, n. = glandular tumor; *angioma*, angiomatis, n. = blood vessel tumor; *myoma*, myomatis, n. = muscular tumor

non-inflammatory or degenerative conditions usually end in **-osis, is, f.:**

e.g. *arthrosis*, is, f. = joint degeneration; *hepatosis*, is, f. = liver degeneration; *gestosis*, is, f. = pregnancy disorder

inflammations end mostly in **-itis, itidis, f.:**

e.g. *encephalitis*, encephalitidis, f. = brain inflammation; *nephritis*, nephritidis, f. = kidney inflammation, *rhinitis*, rhinitidis, f. = nose inflammation

**EXERCISES**

*1. Write down the stems of the following words and identify their paradigms. Translate:*

- |                         |                       |                         |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| • excisio, onis, f.     | • dolor, oris, m.     | • latus, eris, n.       |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • abductor, oris, m.    | • colitis, itidis, f. | • lien, lienis, m.      |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • apex, icis, m.        | • extensor, oris, m.  | • cutis, is, f.         |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • articulatio, onis, f. | • femur, oris, n.     | • mater, tris, f.       |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • caput, itis, n.       | • ureter, is, m.      | • melanoma, matis, n.   |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • carcinoma, matis, n.  | • foramen, inis, n.   | • occiput, itis, n.     |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • cartilago, inis, f.   | • hallux, ucis, m.    | • oedema, matis, n.     |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • cavitas, atis, f.     | • hepar, atis, n.     | • operatio, onis, f.    |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • febris, is/eos, f.    | • iecur, oris, n.     | • iris, dis, f.         |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • cortex, icis, m.      | • lac, lactis, n.     | • pharynx, gis, m.      |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • solutio, onis, f.     | • larynx, ngis, m.    | • pollex, cis, m.       |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • radix, icis, f.       | • trauma, atis, n.    | • arthrosis, is/eos, f. |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • regio, onis, f.       | • sphincter, eris, m. | • ulcus, eris, n.       |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • ren, renis, m.        | • cystis, is, f.      | • ureter, eris, m.      |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • rotator, oris, m.     | • tendo, inis, m.     | • vas, is, n.           |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |
| • sanatio, onis, f.     | • thorax, acis, m.    | • vulnus, eris, n.      |
| • _____                 | • _____               | • _____                 |

**2. Change into plural:**

femur : _____	apex : _____
mater : _____	rete : _____
flos : _____	melanoma : _____
foramen : _____	cartilago : _____
oedema : _____	injectio : _____

**3. Try to derive the Genitive form (and gender where possible) of the following nouns from the similar words you already know. Then change the term into proper form after prepositions:****pons** (=orig. a bridge > the part of the metencephalon between medulla oblongata and midbrain)

\_\_\_\_\_ &gt; prope \_\_\_\_\_

**systema**

\_\_\_\_\_ &gt; cum \_\_\_\_\_

**melanosis** (from the Greek root melan- = black > a disorder of pigment metabolism)

\_\_\_\_\_ &gt; propter \_\_\_\_\_

**larynx** (the muscular-cartilaginous structure at the top of trachea below the root of tongue and hyoid bone, containing vocal cords and responsible for the sound heard in speech)

\_\_\_\_\_ &gt; ad \_\_\_\_\_

**sinusitis**

\_\_\_\_\_ &gt; sine \_\_\_\_\_

**rotator**

\_\_\_\_\_ &gt; sub \_\_\_\_\_

**caecitas** (=blindness)

\_\_\_\_\_ &gt; e \_\_\_\_\_

**excoriatio** (a scratch or abrasion of the skin)

\_\_\_\_\_ &gt; cum + Pl.! \_\_\_\_\_

**tegmentum** (= a covering)

\_\_\_\_\_ &gt; in \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Make meaningful phrases by describing the given nouns with appropriate adjectives from the box. Then translate/explain the phrases:**

Ex: tumor + malignus, a, um > tumor malignus

malignant tumor, i.e. a tumor with tendency to metastasize

<b>Tumor</b>	punctus, a, um	longus, a, um	nutricius, a, um
<b>Corpus</b>	benignus, a, um	scissus, a, um	
<b>Prognosis</b>	humanus, a, um	sacer, a, um	
<b>Pes</b>	contusus, a, um	sclopetarius, a, um	
<b>Os</b>	malignus, a, um	obliquus, a, um	medius, a, um
<b>Foramen</b>	adiposus, a, um	sectus, a, um	
<b>Diameter</b>	dexter, a, um	alienus, a, um	malus, a, um
<b>Vulnus</b>	bonus, a, um	sinister, a, um	

5. **Connect the nouns with correct adjective forms, then adjust the whole phrase after the words in bold:**

Ex: dolor + magnus, a, um > dolor magnus

remedia contra ..... dolorem magnum

a) *latus* + *sinister, a, um*

**vulnus in** \_\_\_\_\_

b) *abdomen* + *acutus, a, um*

**operatio propter** \_\_\_\_\_

c) *musculus abductor* + *longus, a, um*

**ruptura** \_\_\_\_\_

d) *encephalitis* + *epidemicus, a, um*

**therapia** \_\_\_\_\_

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e) *amputatio + traumaticus, a, um*  
*status post* \_\_\_\_\_

f) *luxatio + complicatus, a, um*  
*(pl.)* \_\_\_\_\_

g) *musculus extensor + radiatus, a, um*  
*distensio* \_\_\_\_\_

h) *margo + liber, a, um*  
*polypus<sup>1</sup> in* \_\_\_\_\_ *ovarum*

i) *articulatio + planus, a, um*  
*(pl.)* \_\_\_\_\_

j) *femur + dexter, a, um*  
*fractura* \_\_\_\_\_

6. Read the text, fill in the gaps with Latin equivalents of the underlined words/phrases:

The digestive organs ( \_\_\_\_\_ digestoria) may be divided according to their function in the cephalic and those of the trunk( \_\_\_\_\_). The cephalic digestive organs include the oral cavity ( \_\_\_\_\_) with its salivary glands (cum \_\_\_\_\_ salivariis), the oropharynx, and the hypopharynx. The digestive organs of the trunk include the gullet ( \_\_\_\_\_), stomach ( \_\_\_\_\_), small bowel ( \_\_\_\_\_ tenue) including duodenum, jejunum and ileum, large bowel ( \_\_\_\_\_) including caecum, vermiform appendix, ascending colon, transverse colon ( \_\_\_\_\_), descending colon, sigmoid colon ( \_\_\_\_\_) and rectum. Important are also the digestive glands – liver ( \_\_\_\_\_) and pancreas ( \_\_\_\_\_).

7. Translate:

damaged function of the digestive\* organs (digestorius, a, um)

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tear wounds in the epigastrium and the right side of abdomen

-----

foreign objects in the nasal cavity

-----

congenital dysfunction of the salivary\* glands (salivarius, a, um)

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<sup>1</sup>=a general descriptive term used with reference to any mass of tissue that bulges or projects outward or upward from the normal surface level, thereby being macroscopically visible as a hemispheroidal, spheroidal, or irregular moundlike structure growing from a relatively broad base or a slender stalk; polyps may be neoplasms, foci of inflammation, degenerative lesions, or malformations.

*large perforation of esophagus due to an ulcer*

---

*bite wound in the left lower leg with swelling*

---

*sepsis due to surgical wounds*

---

*vomiting in pregnancy*

---

*benign cysts in endometrium*

---

*congenital dislocation of the left hip joint*

---

*traumatic amputation of the fourth and fifth finger on the right hand*

---

*symptoms of the vein thrombosis*

---

*suspicion of the breast cancer*

---

*malignant tumor in the head of pancreas*

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## VOCABULARY

### ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE

<b>abductor, oris, m.</b>	a muscle drawing a limb away from the median plane	<b>anamnesis, is/eos, f.</b>	medical history of a patient
<b>adductor, oris, m.</b>	a muscle drawing a limb towards the median plane	<b>benignus, a, um</b>	benign, favorable for recovery (of tumors)
<b>adiposus, a, um</b>	fatty, adipose	<b>calculosis, is/eos, f.</b>	formation of stones
<b>apex, icis, m.</b>	extremity of conic structure	<b>carcinoma, matis, n.</b>	a malignant new growth of epithelial cells
<b>articulatio, onis, f.</b>	joint	<b>commotio, onis, f.</b>	an injury to a soft structure resulting from violent shaking, concussion
<b>atrium, ii, n.</b>	chamber	<b>contractio, onis, f.</b>	a shortening or increase in tension of a muscle
<b>autonomicus, a, um</b>	autonomic, working with conscious control (of nervous system)	<b>contusio, onis, f.</b>	bruise, contusion
<b>axis, is, m.</b>	a line through a center of body; 2 <sup>nd</sup> cervical vertebra	<b>cirrhosis, is/eos, f.</b>	scarification of liver tissue
<b>basis, is/eos, f.</b>	base of a structure (opposite to <i>apex</i> )	<b>cystis, is, f.</b>	an abnormal sac filled with liquid or semisolid substance, a cyst
<b>canalis, is, m.</b>	channel, tubular structure	<b>dilatatio, onis, f.</b>	abnormal widening
<b>caninus, a, um</b>	cuspid, canine (of tooth)	<b>emesis, is/eos, f.</b>	vomiting
<b>cartilago, ginis, f.</b>	cartilage	<b>febris, is, f.</b>	fever
<b>cavitas, atis, f.</b>	cavity	<b>functio, onis, f.</b>	function
<b>cor, cordis, n.</b>	heart	<b>gravida, ae, f.</b>	pregnant woman
<b>cortex, icis, m.</b>	an outer layer of an organ (opposite to <i>medulla</i> )	<b>graviditas, itatis, f.</b>	pregnancy
<b>foramen, inis, n.</b>	a natural opening or a passage e.g. in a bone	<b>infans, ntis</b>	child up to 1 year of age
<b>gaster, teris/tri, f.</b>	stomach	<b>laesus, a, um</b>	damaged
<b>lens, ntis, f.</b>	lens	<b>latus, eris, n.</b>	side
<b>lien, is, m.</b>	spleen	<b>lentus, a, um</b>	slow
<b>margo, inis, m.</b>	margin	<b>malignus, a, um</b>	malignant, growing invasively and destructively (of tumors)
<b>pancreas, atis n.</b>	pancreas	<b>mors, tis, f.</b>	death
<b>paries, etis, m.</b>	wall	<b>mens, ntis, f.</b>	mind
<b>pars, rtis, f.</b>	part	<b>oedema, matis, n.</b>	swelling
<b>pubes, is, f.</b>	the pubic region	<b>perforatio, onis, f.</b>	abnormal perforation of a structure
<b>radix, icis, f.</b>	root	<b>perforatus, a, um</b>	perforated
<b>regio, onis, f.</b>	region	<b>prognosis, is/eos, f.</b>	forecast of the probable outcome of a disease
<b>ren, is, m.</b>	kidney	<b>pulmo, onis, m.</b>	lung
<b>rete, is, n.</b>	network	<b>pus, puris, n.</b>	pus
<b>tendo, inis, m.</b>	tendon	<b>sepsis, is/eos, f.</b>	bacterial infection in bloodstream or tissues
<b>testis, is, m.</b>	testicle	<b>stenosis, is/eos, f.</b>	abnormal narrowing
<b>ureter, is, m.</b>	ureter	<b>suspicio, onis, f.</b>	suspicion
<b>unguis, is, m.</b>	nail	<b>symptoma, matis, n.</b>	symptom
<b>vas, is, n.</b>	vessel	<b>tumor, oris, m.</b>	tumor, a new growth
		<b>tussis, is, f.</b>	cough
		<b>ulcus, eris, n.</b>	ulcer, a local defect produced by necrotic inflamed tissue
		<b>vulnus, eris, n.</b>	injury, wound

### CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

<b>amputatio, onis, f.</b>	surgical or traumatic removal of a limb or its part, amputation
<b>anaesthesia, ae, f.</b>	artificially induced loss of

## COLLOCATIONS

<i>abdomen acutum</i>	any serious acute intraabdominal condition marked by pain, muscular rigidity, tenderness, and requiring surgical intervention, e.g. appendicitis
<i>calcar avis</i>	calcarine spur, a spur-shaped structure on the medial wall of occipital horn of the lateral brain ventricle
<i>dentes decidui/lactei</i>	deciduous or primary teeth
<i>dura mater</i>	the outermost, toughest, and most fibrous of the three brain membranes *( <i>mater</i> = orig. a mother)
<i>lateris dextri / sinistri</i> ( <i>l. dx. / l. sin.</i> )	on the right / left side, with pair structures translated as the right / left ..., e.g. <i>fractura tibiae lateris sinistri</i> = fracture of the left tibia
( <i>mater</i> ) <i>arachnoidea</i>	a delicate ( <i>arachno-</i> = spider > like spider web) fibrous membrane between the innermost and outermost brain membranes
<i>pia mater</i>	the innermost of the three brain membranes
<i>mors biologica</i>	death by natural causes; or permanent cellular damage, which is irreversible
<i>mors clinica</i>	cessation of blood circulation and breathing, partially reversible
<i>sanatio per primam (intentionem)</i>	healing without complications
<i>per secundam (intentionem)</i>	healing with complications, e.g. infection
<i>vulnus sectum</i>	cut wound (by falling of a sharp object)
<i>scissum</i>	incised wound (by pulling of a sharp object)
<i>morsum</i>	bite wound
<i>contusum</i>	bruised wound
<i>lacerum</i>	tear wound
<i>sclopetarium</i>	gunshot wound
<i>punctum</i>	stab wound