

# 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
<b>1: c</b> + a, o, u, consonants  <b>c</b> + ae, oe, e, i, y	[k] medical  [ts] tsar	ca <u>m</u> era, co <u>s</u> ta, cu <u>l</u> tivatio, cr <u>a</u> nium ca <u>e</u> cus, co <u>e</u> liacia, ce <u>n</u> trum, ci <u>r</u> culatio, cu <u>n</u> ismus
<b>2: ch</b>	[x] lo <u>ch</u>	chirurgia, cholera

# Consonants II



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

# Consonants III



Consonant/group of consonants	Pronunciation	Example
<b>9: s/ss</b> <i>s between two vowels and following after l, r, n</i>	[s] some [z]	serum, fossa nasus, incisura, pulsus, tonsilla, inversus, suspensio
<b>10: t</b> <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>
<b>11: z</b>	[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. <b>NOMINATIVE</b> – subject (ending)  | -----> | subject of the sentence            |
| 2. <b>GENITIVE</b> – dependency of two nouns, possession (ending)              | -----> | <i>of</i>                          |
| 4. <b>ACCUSATIVE</b> – object, movement (preposition + ending)                 | -----> | object of the sentence             |
| 6. <b>ABLATIVE</b> – 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 (4<sup>TH</sup> CASE) AND ABLATIVE (6<sup>TH</sup> 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.
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	-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			

# Adjectives and nouns

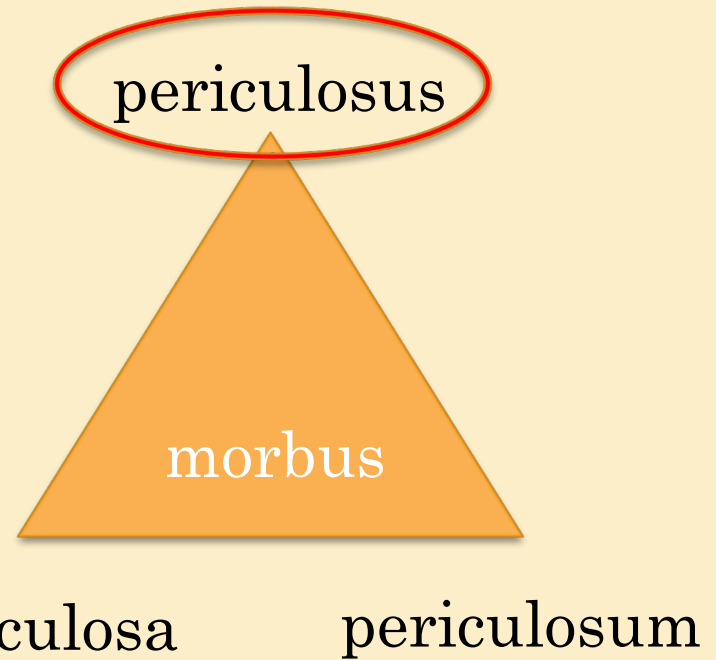


- When we connect the noun with the adjective, we have to know the **GENDER** of the noun.
- According to the gender of the noun we choose the right form of the adjective.
- morbus, i, m.

periculosus, a,  
masculine form of the adjective

a,  
feminine form of the adjective

um  
neutral form of the adjective



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 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

# 1<sup>st</sup> 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				

# 1<sup>st</sup> Latin declension



- Example word: vēna, ae, f.

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

# 1<sup>st</sup> Greek declension



- In the first declension we decline nouns that have:

<b>Genitive sg. ending</b>	<b>-ES</b>	<b>-AE</b>
<b>Nominative sg. ending</b>	<b>-E</b>	<b>-ES</b>
<b>Gender</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>

# 1<sup>st</sup> 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				



# 1<sup>st</sup> Greek declension



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

# 1<sup>st</sup> Greek declension



Declens.		I.			II.				III.					IV.		V.
Paradigm		vena	<i>systole</i>	<i>diabetes</i>	nervus	septum	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>	dolor	corpus	pelvis	<i>dosis febris</i>	rete	ductus	genu	facies
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

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

## 2<sup>nd</sup> declension - overview



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	<b>-OS</b>	-on
-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
-um	1	<b>-on</b>	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	<b>-um</b>	-os	<b>-on</b>
-ī	-ī	-ī	-ī
-um	<b>-um</b>	-on	<b>-on</b>
-ō	-ō	-ō	-ō
-ī	<b>-a</b>	-ī	<b>-a</b>
-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-ōrum
-ōs	<b>-a</b>	-ōs	<b>-a</b>
-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		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.
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.