

# Revision of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension



# Translate and form required cases



	wide ligament	mucous membrane	long period
nom. sg.			
gen. sg.			
acc. sg.			
nom. pl.			
gen. pl.			
abl. pl.			



	<b>wide ligament</b>	<b>mucous membrane</b>	<b>long period</b>
<b>nom. sg.</b>	ligamentum latum	tunica mucosa	periodus longa
<b>gen. sg.</b>	ligamenti lati	tunicae mucosae	periodi longae
<b>acc. sg.</b>	ligamentum latum	tunicam mucosam	periodum longam
<b>nom. pl.</b>	ligamenta lata	tunicae mucosae	periodi longae
<b>gen. pl.</b>	ligamentorum latorum	tunicarum mucosarum	periodorum longarum
<b>abl. pl.</b>	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 ven.**ae** cav.**ae**
- capitulum fibul**ae**, humer.**i**., uln**ae**
- periculum ruptur**ae** arteri**ae** cerebr.**i**.. medi**ae**
- unguentum pro adult**is**. (pl.)
- anomalia angul**i**.. mandibul**ae**
- e vestibul**o**.. vagin**ae**
- morbus chronic**us** intestin**i**.. crass**i**..
- fractura malleol**i**.. dextr**i**.. apert**a**.



# 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 suppositori ~~x~~ ➤ suppositoriis
- in periodo long ~~x~~ ➤ longa
- in hilo ovarii ~~x~~ ➤ ovarii
- tubercul ~~x~~ costarum ➤ tubercula
- 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.

# 3<sup>rd</sup> declension



# 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.*; *animal, ālis, n.*; *calcar, 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- <i>ēs</i>
gen.	pelvis	pelv- <i>ium</i>
ak.	pelv- <i>em</i>	pelv- <i>ēs</i>
abl.	pelv- <i>e</i>	pelv- <i>ibus</i>

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> <i>febris</i>	rete
<b>m. + f.</b>	<b>n.</b>	<b>m. + f.</b>	<b>m. + f.</b>	<b>n.</b>
?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al
-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is
-em	<b>1</b>	-em	-im/-in	<b>1</b>
-e	-e	-e	-i	-i
-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia
<b>-um</b>	-um	<b>-ium</b>	-ium	-ium
-es	<b>1</b>	-es	-es	<b>1</b>
-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- <b>ia</b>	corpus	corpor- <b>a</b>
gen.	rēt- <b>is</b>	rēt- <b>ium</b>	corpor- <b>is</b>	corpor- <b>um</b>
ak.	rēte	rēt- <b>ia</b>	corpus	corpor- <b>a</b>
abl.	rēt- <b>ī</b>	rēt- <b>ibus</b>	corpor- <b>e</b>	corpor- <b>ibus</b>

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> <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

## 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	<b>1</b>	-on	<b>1</b>	-em	<b>1</b>	-em	-im/-in	<b>1</b>	-um	<b>1</b>	-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	<b>1</b>	-os	<b>1</b>	-es	<b>1</b>	-es	-es	<b>1</b>	-us	<b>1</b>	-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 3<sup>rd</sup> declension with 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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*