



**Nulla est medicina  
sine lingua Latina**



1st  
DECLENSION  
(a-stems)



# Examples:

## 1) Nouns of Latin origin + nouns of Greek origin with Latin endings:

- ▶ Example: **vena**, ae, f.
- ▶ Exceptions: **dentista**, ae, m.; **antagonista**, ae, m.

sg.

1. vĕn-a
2. vĕn-ae
4. vĕn-am
6. ven-ā

pl.

1. vĕn-ae
2. vĕn-ārum
4. vĕn-ās
6. vĕn-īs

## 2) Nouns of Greek origin:

- ▶ Examples: *systole*, es, f.; *diabetes*, ae, m.

sg.

1. systol-*ē*

2. systol-*ēs*

4. systol-*ēn*

6. systol-*ē*

sg.

1. diabēt-*ēs*

2. diabēt-*ae*

4. diabēt-*am/ēn*

6. diabet-*ā/ē*

In **plural** *systole* and *diabetes* are declined like *vena*

# Exercise: Classify the nouns into three groups according to the examples:

- ▶ costa
- ▶ ascites
- ▶ diastole
- ▶ diphtheria
- ▶ maxilla
- ▶ dyspnoe
- ▶ gangraena
- ▶ antagonista

# ADJECTIVES

## 1) Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension:

- ▶ latus (m.), a (f.), um (n.)
- ▶ sinister (m.), a (f.), um (n.)

## 2) Adjectives of 3rd declension:

- ▶ celer (m.), is (f.), e (n.)
- ▶ brevis (m., f.), e (n.)
- ▶ multiplex (m, f., n.), icis (gen. sg.)

The form of the adjective must correspond with grammatical categories of the noun, i.e. the case, number and gender:

E.g. *fractura* (f.) *aperta* but *dentista* (m.) *bonus*

Feminine forms of adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension are declined like *vena*:

sg.

1. tonsill-a palatin-a
2. tonsill-ae palatin-ae
4. tonsill-am palatin-am
6. tonsill-ā palatin-ā

pl.

1. tonsill-ae palatin-ae
2. tonsill-ārum palatin-ārum
4. tonsill-ās palatin-ās
6. tonsill-īs palatin-īs

# Translate and decline:

- ▶ a hollow vein
- ▶ a broken shoulder blade
- ▶ a complicated fracture
- ▶ a thoracic vertebra
- ▶ a congenital anomaly
- ▶ a true and false rib
- ▶ an auditory tube