

3rd declension/II

I-stems

Find Greek and Latin synonymes

ENGLISH

LATIN

GREEK

Mouth

Os, oris

Stoma

Kidney

Ren

Nephros

Large intestine

Intestinum crassum

Colon

Brain

Cerebrum

Encephalon

Organ

Organum

Organon

Liver

Iecur

Hepar

Stitch

Sutura

R(h)aphe

Injury, wound

Vulnus

Trauma

Find opposites

- Dura mater encephali
- Tumor malignus
- Pes dexter
- Medulla ossium flava
- Vitium congenitum
- Regio parva
- Sanatio per primam intentionem
- PIA
- BENIGNUS
- SINISTER
- RUBRA
- ACQUISITUM
- MAGNA
- SECUNDAM

Change for nominative plural

- sphincter
- foramen nutricium
- dolor chronicus
- vas longum
- musculus adductor
- femur fractum
- cartilago thyreoidea
- vulnus punctum

sphincteres

foramina nutricia

dolores chronici

vasa longa

musculi adductores

femora fracta

cartilaginee thyreoideae

vulnera puncta

Add loose attributes

- Cavitas + septum nasi
- Operatio + cervix uteri
- Corpus + vertebra thoracica
- Fractura + os sacrum
- Luxatio + crus
- Morbus infectiosus + abdomen
- Dolor acutus + caput
- Cavitas septi*i* nasi
- Operatio cervicis*is* uteri
- Corpus vertebrae*ae* thoracicae*ae*
- Fractura ossis*is* sacri*i*
- Luxatio cruris*is*
- Morbus infectiosus abdominis*is*
- Dolor acutus capit*is*

Connect expressions with prepositions

- Inter Phalanges digitorum Phalanges digitorum
- Post Operatio carcinomatis Operationem carcinomatis
- Sub Lobus dexter pulmonis Lobum dextrum pulmonis
- Propter Dolor acutus cordis Dolorem acutum cordis
- Ad Cavitas nasi Cavitatem nasi
- Pro Injectio subcutanea Iniectione subcutanea
- Per Os Os
- Cum Vulnus sectum Vulnere secto
- Contra Ulcus ventriculi Ulcus ventriculi

3rd Declension

- Paradigms
 - Dolor (M+F)
 - Corpus (N)
- Characteristics
 - Change in the stem
 - Genitive form longer than nominative form
- Paradigms
 - Pelvis (M+F)
 - Rete (N)
 - Dosis (F)
- Characteristics
 - Occasional change in the stem
 - Genitive form usually identical with the nominative form

How to recognize the paradigm in the 3rd declension

- 1) Neuter gender nouns with nominative on **-ar, -e, -al** will be always inflected like **“RETE”**
- 2) Latin origin masculine and feminine gender nouns with nominative on **-is** or **-es**, and equal number of syllables in nominative and genitive sg. will be always inflected like **“PELVIS”**
- 3) Greek origin feminine gender nouns with nominative on **-sis, -xis, -osis**, and usually having equal number of syllables in nominative and genitive sg. will be always inflected like **“DOSIS”**

EXCEPTIONS

1. *hepar, hepatis, n.* is declined like “CORPUS”
2. Nouns like *dens, dentis, m.; pars, partis, f.*; are inflected like “PELVIS” even if they do not have equal number of syllables
3. Words inflected like “DOSIS” have very frequently irregular genitive sg. on **-eos** and accusative sg. on **-in**.
4. 5 Latin origin nouns {FEBRIS, TUSSIS, PERTUSSIS, SITIS, TUBERCULOSIS} are inflected like “DOSIS”
5. Greek nouns typical ending
 1. **-osis** > non-inflammatory degenerative disease
e. g. **arthrosis, nephrosis,**

Endings

		3: M+F	3: M+F	3: F	2:	2:
		DOLOR	PELVIS	DOSIS	CORPUS	RETE
SG	1.	-?	-is/-es	-sis/-xis/-osis	-?	-ar/-e/-al
	2.	-(?)is	-is	-is/-eos	-(?)is	-is
	4.	-em	-em	-im/-in	= 1	= 1
	6.	-e	-e	-i	-e	-i
PL	1.	-es	-es	-es	-a	-ia
	2.	-um	-ium	-ium	-um	-ium
	4.	-es	-es	-es	= 1	= 1
	6.	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus