

# Study instructions

# Demands

- Active attendance at the classes – one unexcused absence possible, excuses give in to the study office
- Possibility of substituting your classes in other seminar group (has to be the same week as your absence, max. twice a semester)
- Taking two partial exams (in the case of successful completion over 70 %, you get bonus 5 % for your final exam)
- Regular homestudy required



# Methods of teaching

- Preparatory course dealing with linguistic issues only
- 7 units in one semester – exercises in the handbook (Prucklová, Severová – Introduction to Latin and Greek Terminology in Medicine)
- Drill in the IS
- Study materials under your personal administration in IS
- Study literature (illustrated dictionaries)

# Latin pronunciation

# Vowels

- Short

- a – **anaemia**, **allergia**, **appendix** etc. – as in cut, shut, mud etc.
- e – **membrum**, **cerebrum**, **epilepsia** etc. – as in very, set, let, get etc.
- i – **diabetes**, **internus**, **iliacus** etc. – as in live, give, sit etc.
- o – **osseus**, **aorta**, **tonsilla** etc. – as in original, on, also etc.
- u – **purus**, **gutta**, **profundus** etc. – as in good, pull, put etc.
- y = i (in words of Greek origin)

- Long

- a – **sanus**, **oblongatus**, **coronarius** etc. – as in car, park, lard etc.
- e – **vena**, **cera**, **chole** etc. – as in sad, declare, care etc.
- i – **minimus**, **spina**, **signum** etc. – as in clear, ear, read etc.
- o – **mucosus**, **pneumonia**, **novus** etc. – as in door, floor, call etc.
- u – **fractura**, **sutura**, **purus** etc. – as in root, room, soon etc.
- y = i

# Diphthongs

- Two vowels put together
- **ae** – in words like **anaemia**, **vertebrae**, **venae** etc. pronounced always as long **e** as in **care**, **declare**, **rare** etc.
- **oe**
  - In the words of Latin origin (usually in the middle of a word) pronounced the same as diphthong **ae** (long **e**) – e.g. **lagoena**
  - In the words of Greek origin (at the end of a word) pronounced as two syllables **o-e** – e.g. **dyspnoe**, **diplo-e**
- **eu** – only in the words of Greek origin (**pneumonia**, **eutrophia**) pronounced in a phonetic way

# Problematic consonants

- C
  - [ts] – before e/i/ae/oe – **c**era, **a**cidum, **ca**ecus, **co**eliacus
  - [k] – before a/o/u/consonant – **c**ancer, **co**sta, **cu**ra, **cl**avicula
- g – always pronounced as in **tongue**, **grave** etc.
- q(u) - [kv] – **q**uantum, **aq**ua
- S – always pronounced as in **sit**, **save** etc.
- T - if followed by -ia,-ie,-io,-iu pronounced as [ts] – **patientia**, **substantia**; however if preceded by s or x pronunciation remains [t] – **ostium**

# Length of syllables

- Two-syllable words – accent on the first syllable like in **v**ita, **v**ena, **c**ura, **u**lna etc.
- Three or more-syllable words
  - If the last but one syllable is long, it bears an accent – an**g**ina, carcin**o**ma, ret**i**na, dent**i**sta etc.
  - If the last but one syllable is short, the preceding syllable bears an accent – **f**ibula, **t**unica, **val**vula, **ves**ica etc.

The length of vowels is not marked nor in Latin neither in this handbook!



# Grammatical categories of nouns

# Gender

- Masculine
- Feminine
- Neutral

Not always intuitive – you have to learn the gender of particular words!!!

# Number

- Singular
- Plural

# Case

- The relationships between nouns and adjectives are expressed not only by prepositions, but also by case endings (according to particular declension to which a noun belongs)
- **Nominative** (Nom.) – the subject of sth – upright case (1st dictionary entry)
- **Genitive** (Gen.) – functions as English preposition *of*, also possessive function, denotes the declension of a noun (2nd dictionary entry)
- **Accusative** (Acc.) – the object of sth, with prepositions denoting motion towards sth – *ad*, *prope*, *in*
- **Ablative** (Abl.) – expresses separation or motion away from sth, with prepositions *e/ex*, *a/ab*, *de*, *sine*, *cum*

# Declension

- Each noun belongs to one of 5 declensions according to which the case endings are put to them, the division of nouns into declensions is based on their stem (according to Gen. plural form)
  1. 1st declension – a-stems – ven-**a**-rum
  2. 2nd declension – o-stems – nerv-**o**-rum
  3. 3rd declension
    - i-stems – pelv-**i**-um
    - consonant stems – dolo-**r**-um, pon-**t**-um, sectio-**n**-um
  4. 4th declension – u-stems – duct-**u**-um
  5. 5th declension – e-stems – faci-**e**-rum

# Adjectives

Adjectives always have to correspond with the noun to which they belong in gender, number and case!!!!

fractura **a** ulnae dextrae complicata **a**  
vertebrae **ae** thoracicae **ae**  
ad lagoenam **am** fuscam **am**  
cum anaemia **a** pernicioso **a**

# Prepositions

- with accusative
  - **ad** = towards, to – ad cranium
  - **ante** = before – ante fracturam
  - **post** = after – post operationem
  - **per** = through – per rectum
  - **in** (motion) = towards, into – in lagoenam
  - **prope** (motion) = near to – prope ulnam
  - **propter** = because of – propter anaemiam
- with ablative
  - **e/ex** = out of – e scatula
  - **a/ab** = from, by – a medico
  - **sine** = without – sine insufficientia
  - **cum** = with – cum digito medio
  - **pro** = for the sake of – pro adulto