



How do I decide to what declension the word belongs to?

What are the genitive endings of Latin declensions?

What is stem?

How can we identify the stem of a Latin noun?




When do we use:

Nominative?

Genitive?

Accusative?

Ablative?



Use the chart with endings to change the following words into plural

coxa

Gen

stem

Nom. pl.

cervix

mentum

arcus



Introduction to syntax

NOUN IN APPOSITION 1.

➤ noun + noun < GENITIVE

➤ Translated: using *of*

➤ Meaning: state of dependency, possession

• **EX:** Fractura costae // fractura costarum

Fracture of rib

! = rib fracture

Fracture of ribs

= rib fractures

Genitive singular and plural

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				



Connect two nouns

ex: caput + costa > caput costae head of rib

caput + femur >

caput + fibula >

caput + humerus >

caput + phalanx >

caput + radius >

caput + talus >

caput + ulna >



Prepositions and prepositional phrases

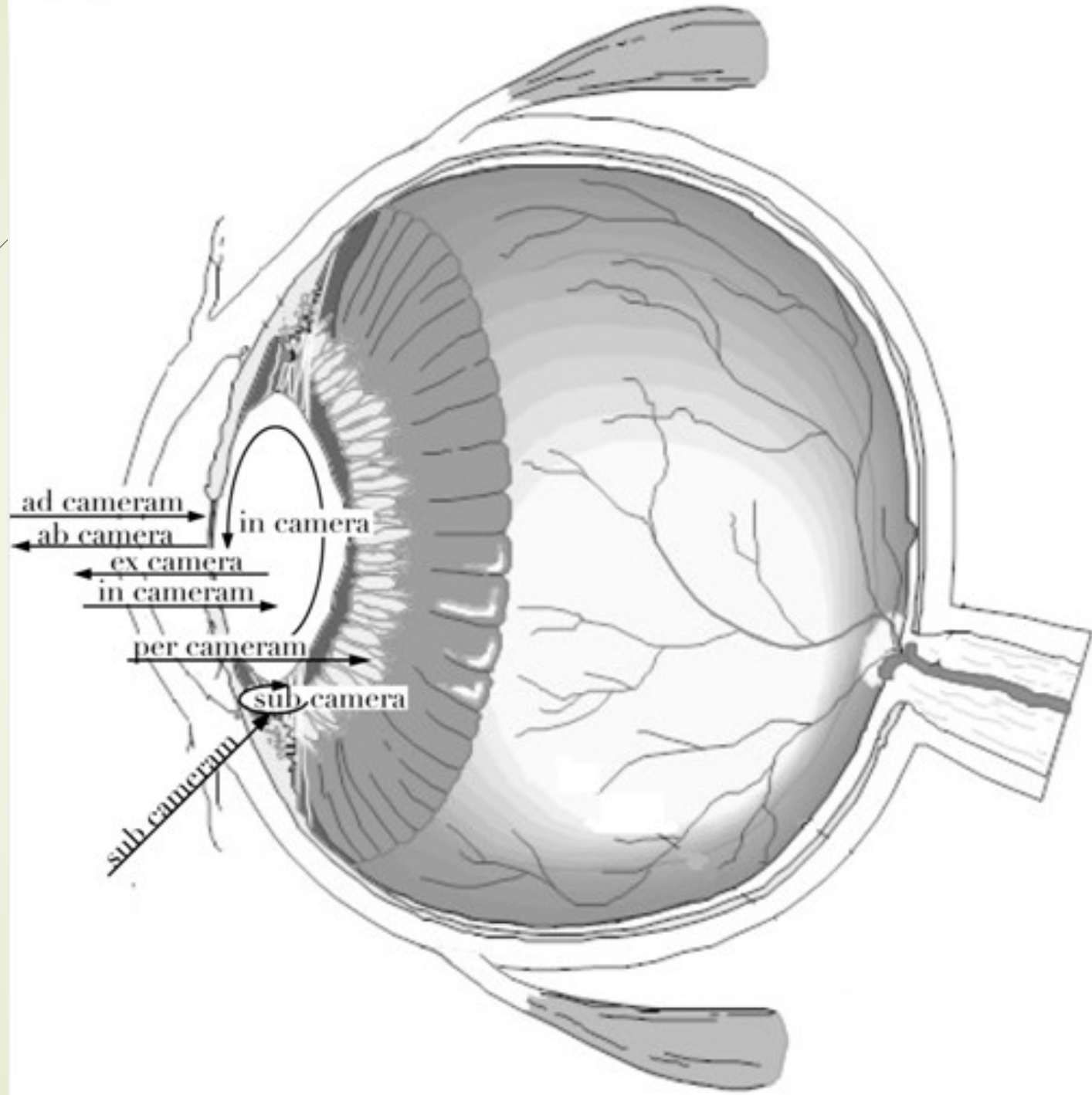


- Denote:

- 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



Connect nouns with prepositions

sub + Abl. (where?)	shoulder blade	skin	tongue
under	<i>sub scapula</i>		
sub + Acc. (where to?)	eye	rib	kneecap
under			
in + Abl. (where?)	tooth	mouth	bone
in, at			
in + Acc. (where to?)	skull	orbit	hypogastrium
to			

1st LATIN declension

In the 1st declension we decline nouns that have:

Genitive sg. ending	-AE
Nominative sg. ending	-A
Gender	Mostly F Never N Exceptions M

EXCEPTIONS!!!

NOUNS OF THE 1st Declension that are of masculine gender are:

Names of specialists – Dentista, ae, m.

Names of muscles – Agonista, ae, m.



1st GREEK declension

In the first declension we decline nouns that have:

Genitive sg. ending	-E	-ES
Nominative sg. ending	-ES	-AE
Gender	F	M

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	-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
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			+ Comparative forms M+F	+ Comparative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

Latin

Greek