

PART I: HOMEWORK

1: GRAMMAR from the book.

To be prepared for the Lesson 2 you are expected:

to read the following material from the book Unit 1: **Pronunciation and accent in Latin, p. 1-2;**
Grammatical categories, p. 3-5;

2: EXERCISES

1. Read aloud:

- *vertebra, ante, palpebra, medulla, vēna, trachēa, venēnum* (2)
- *sine, pilula, vitrum, inter, spīna, rīma, vīnum, salīva* (3)
- *post, anodus, oleum, prostata, bōlus, prō, prōcessus, dolorōsus* (4)
- *apud, gutta, glandula, uterus, ūrīna, rūptūra, nātūra* (5)
- *aegrōtus, praemātūrus, lagoena, foetor, aēr, dyspnoē, diploē, proerythroblastos, coenzymum* (6)
- *felleus, balneum, āreola, aorta, interosseae, pleura, p̄yogenēs, euryōpia* (9)
- *celulla, cibus, caecum, cystis, costa, cutis, fasciculus, clāvicula, frāctūra* (11)
- *coccygeus, occipitālis, ōscilococcinum, accessōrius, saccus, saccī, vaccīna* (12)
- *caecum, caecī, bucca, buccae, verrūca, verrūcae, thōrācica, thōrācicae, saccus, saccī, coenzymum* (13)
- *digitus, tībia, destillāta, hernia, tunica, audītus* (15)
- *fūctiō, articulātiō, vitium, īnsufficiētia, sānātiō, ōstium, testium, mixtiō, combustiō* (16)
- *aqua, liquor, quadrātus, lingua, sanguis, unguentum, unguis, unguium, inguinālis* (17)
- *resistentia, incīsūra, spongiōsus, basis, crisis, nasālis, pulsus, morsus, mēnsis, plasma* (18)
- *comissūra, prōcessus, scissus, accessōrius, ossa, ossium, hypoglōssus, tussis, pertussis* (19)

2. Read aloud the nominative and genitive forms of the nouns. Write down the number of the declension; follow the example:

ex: **caput, capitis - 3** coxa, coxae ___; cervix, cervicis ___; hypogastrium, hypogastrii ___;
 oculus, oculi ___; sulcus, sulci ___; crus, cruris ___; processus, processus ___;
 arcus, arcus ___; coccyx, coccygis ___; bucca, buccae ___; metatarsus, metatarsi ___;
 ilia, ilium ___; fibula, fibulae ___; pubes, pubis ___; antebrachium, antebrachii ___;
 axilla, axillae ___; hallux, hallucis ___; patella, patellae ___; capilli, capillorum ___;
 thorax, thoracis ___; nasus, nasi ___; os, ossis ___; phalanx, phalangis ___;
 tarsus, tarsi ___; humerus, humeri ___; collum, colli ___; symphysis, symphysis ___;
 facies, faciei ___; corpus, corporis ___; femur, femoris ___; clavicula, claviculae ___;

3. Decide what the stem of the nouns is and underline it; follow the example:

ex: caput, capit-is	atlas, atlantis	linea, lineae	foramen, foraminis
axis, axis	sternum, sterni	crus, cruris	manubrium, manubrii
sinus, sinus	eminentia, eminentiae	torus, tori	articulatio, articulationis
ischium, ischii	tibia, tibiae	tendo, tendinis	antebrachium, antebrachii
maxilla, maxillae	pollex, pollicis	larynx, laryngis	cornu, cornus
bronchus, bronchi	cortex, corticis	os, oris	margo, marginis

PART II: NEW MATERIAL

1: GRAMMAR - INTRODUCTION TO SYNTAX, 1st DECLENSION

NON-AGREED ATTRIBUTE I.

If a noun follows another noun to describe it, a connection or dependence between the two nouns is called *non-agreed attribute*. Formally, the noun standing in the second position is expressed by genitive singular or genitive plural.

ex: fractura costae	fracture of the rib
fractura costarum	fracture of ribs
spina scapulae	thorn of the shoulder blade
spinae scapularum	thorns of shoulder blades
camera¹ bulbi²	chamber of the eye
camerae bulbi	chambers of the eye
camerae bulborum	chambers of eyes

PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Prepositions are parts of speech denoting spatial or temporal relations; in Latin they are combined with nouns to form so called prepositional phrases. Prepositions combine with accusative, ablative or both accusative and ablative cases, e.g.:

Place	{ in which from which out of which under/at the foot of	in in, on, upon	} ABLATIVE CASE
		a, ab from	
		e, ex out of	
		sub under	
	{ into which to which through which under/close up to which	in into	} ACCUSATIVE CASE
		ad to, towards	
		per through	
		sub under	

The noun following the preposition is obliged to collocate with the case of the given preposition. There are 2 prepositions collocating with both accusative and ablative case (*in, sub*) and 6 prepositions that collocate with the ablative case (*a(ab), cum, de, e(ex), pro, sine*). All the rest collocates with the accusative case. What happens when a noun is connected with a preposition? In English, there is no difference in the form of the noun when it is connected to the preposition, in Latin, nevertheless the specific ending is added to the noun depending on the case with which the preposition collocates, compare:

¹ **camera**, ae, f. chamber

² **bulbus**, i, m. bulb

English: *camber* : *inside the camber* *to the camber* *through the camber*
Latin: *camera* : *in camer-ā* *ad camer-am* *per camer-am*

English: *eye* : *inside the eye* *to the eye* *through the eye*
Latin: *oculus* : *in ocul-o* *ad ocul-um* *per ocul-um*

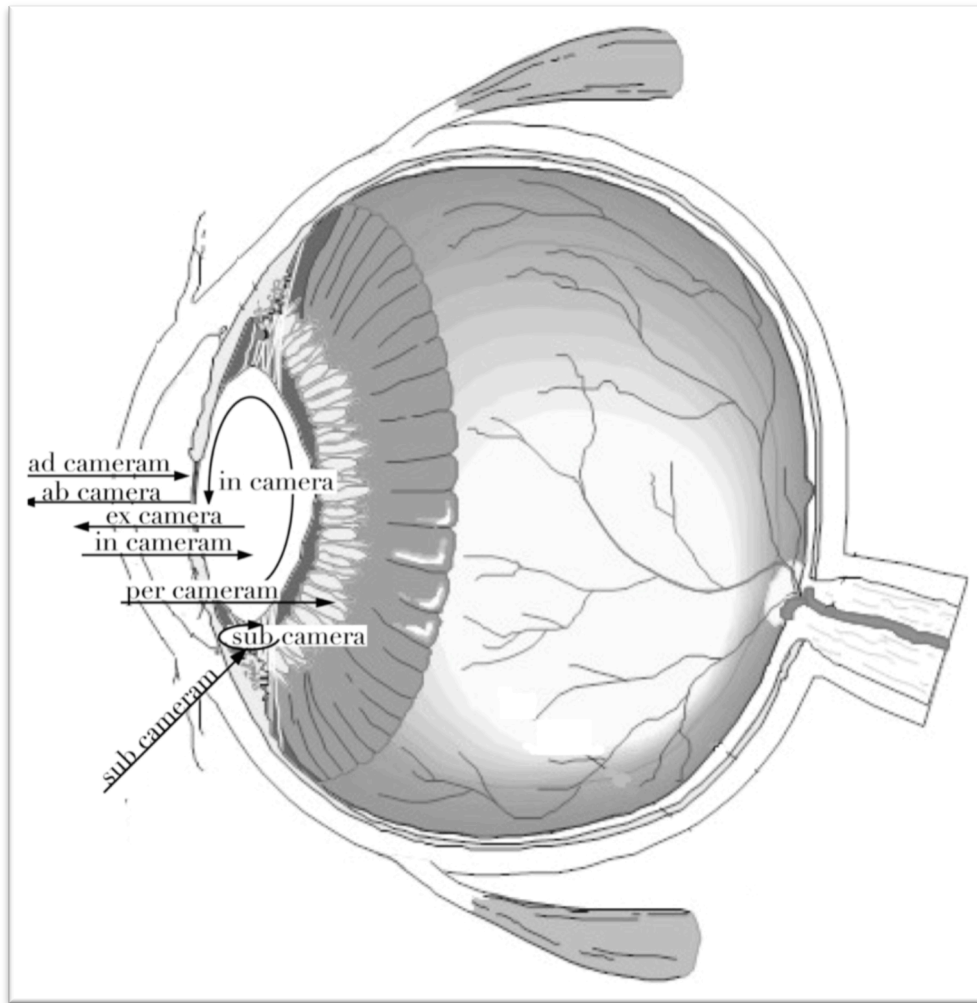


Fig. Posterior chamber of the eye bulb (Camera bulbi posterior), lateral view

DECLENSION

In English, change in the word order or preposition is used to express the meaning of the noun. In Latin, the specific suffix is attached to the end of the word instead. **Declensions are noun groups that use the same suffix for each case.** Nouns in the medical terminology belong to the five different Latin declensions and three Greek declensions. For each specific set of the endings within the declension there is a specific paradigm word.

Latin 1st DECLENSION

In the first Latin declension we decline nouns that have:

Genitive sg. ending	-AE
Nominative sg. ending	-A
Gender	mostly F

ENDINGS

	Endings	Paradigm word	Example words	
singular				
1. (nominative)	-a	ven-a	arteri-a	antagonist-a
2. (genitive)	-ae	ven-ae	arteri-ae	antagonist-ae
4. (accusative)	-am	ven-am	arteri-am	antagonist-am
6. (ablative)	-a	ven-a	arteri-a	antagonist-a
plural				
1. (nominative)	-ae	ven-ae	arteri-ae	antagonist-ae
2. (genitive)	-arum	ven-arum	arteri-arum	antagonist-arum
4. (accusative)	-as	ven-as	arteri-as	antagonist-as
6. (ablative)	-is	ven-is	arteri-is	antagonist-is

NOTE! A specific group of nouns are *names of specialists* that have feminine endings but are of male gender, e.g. **dentista**, dentistae, m. [dentist]; *names of muscles*, e.g. **antagonista**, ae, m. [antagonistic muscle, it acts in opposition to the specific movement generated by agonistic muscle]; **agonista**, ae, m. [agonistic muscle].

Greek 1st DECLENSION

In the GREEK first declension we decline nouns that have:

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

ENDINGS

	Endings		Paradigm words		Example words	
singular						
1. (nominative)	-e	-es	systol-e	diabet-es	chol-e	ascit-es
2. (genitive)	-es	-ae	systol-es	diabet-ae	chol-es	ascit-ae
4. (accusative)	-en	-am	systol-en	diabet-am	chol-en	ascit-am
6. (ablative)	-e	-a	systol-e	diabet-a	chol-e	ascit-a
plural						
1. (nominative)	-ae	-ae	systol-ae	diabet-ae	chol-ae	ascit-ae
2. (genitive)	-arum	-arum	systol-arum	diabet-arum	chol-arum	ascit-arum
4. (accusative)	-as	-as	systol-as	diabet-as	chol-as	ascit-as
6. (ablative)	-is	-is	systol-is	diabet-is	chol-is	ascit-is

NOTE! Nouns inflected according to paradigm SYSTOLE do not present a group of the specific meaning, they can be used both in anatomy (e.g. **diploe**, es, f. diploe, layer of spongy bone) or in clinical terminology (e.g. **dyspnoe**, es, f. dyspnoea), but they are *quite rare in medical terminology*.

NOTE! Nouns inflected according to paradigm DIABETES words are usually names of diseases (**ascites**, ae, m. ascites).

CAUTION! In plural there is no difference in endings between words of LATIN and GREEK origin. Be aware of the masculine gender of words falling within the paradigm DIABETES.

2: EXERCISES

4. Use the chart with endings to change the following words into plural; translate both forms to see the difference in the meaning:

ex: coxa , ae, f. (1)	cervix_____	oculus_____	sulcus_____
gen. sg. cox-ae __	_____	_____	_____
nom. pl. cox-ae __	_____	_____	_____
crus_____	arcus_____	bucca_____	metatarsus_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
fibula_____	hallux_____	os_____	antebrachium_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
axilla_____	tarsus_____	patella_____	genu_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

5. Use the chart with endings to connect two nouns to name anatomical structures; translate the phrases:

<i>caput</i>	+	costa >	ex: <i>caput costae</i> _____	<i>head of rib</i> _____
		femur >	_____	_____
		fibula >	_____	_____
		humerus >	_____	_____
		phalanx >	_____	_____
		radius >	_____	_____
		talus >	_____	_____
		ulna >	_____	_____
<i>corpus</i>	+	clavicula >	_____	_____
		mandibula >	_____	_____
		orbita >	_____	_____
		penis >	_____	_____
		sternum >	_____	_____
		tibia >	_____	_____
		vertebra >	_____	_____

6. Connect nouns with prepositions in order to complete the table; use the chart with endings:

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

in, at			
in + Acc. (where to?)	skull	orbit	hypogastrium
to			
ad + Acc.	collar bone	chest	belly
towards			
e, ex + Abl.	ear	nose	finger
from			
per + Acc.	vein	artery	muscle
through			
a, ab + Abl.	mouth	hand	knee
from			
prope + acc.	cheek	breastbone	tooth
next to			
post + acc.	process	thorax	forehead
behind			

PART III : VOCABULARY

a, ab (+abl.)	away from, out of,	hernia, ae, f.	hernia
ad (+acc.)	to, towards	in (+acc.)	in, into
agonista, ae, m.	agonist (muscle)	in (+abl.)	inside, within
allergia, ae, f.	allergy	incisura, ae, f.	notch
anaemia, ae, f.	an(a)emia	insufficiencia, ae, f.	insufficiency
angina, ae, f.	angina	lagoena, ae, f.	bottle
antagonista, ae, m.	antagonist (muscle)	lamina, ae, f.	membrane, lamina
aorta, ae, f.	aorta	lingua, ae, f.	tongue
apertura, ae, f.	opening, aperture	maxilla, ae, f.	upper jaw, maxilla
arteria, ae, f.	artery	medulla, ae, f.	marrow
ascites, ae, m.	ascites (water in abdominal cavity)	olla, ae, f.	gallipot, cup
aqua, ae, f.	water	palpebra, ae, f.	eyelid
atrophia, ae, f.	atrophy, degeneration	pasta, ae, f.	paste
causa, ae, f.	cause, reason	per (+acc.)	through, over, across
cera, ae, f.	wax	pneumonia, ae, f.	pneumonia
colica, ae, f.	colic	post (+acc.)	after, behind
columna, ae, f.	column	pro (+abl.)	for, for the purpose of
chole, es, f.	bile, gall	prope (+acc.)	to, near to
crista, ae, f.	crest	propter (+acc.)	because of
cura, ae, f.	care	rima, ae, f.	fissure, free space
cum (+abl.)	with	ruptura, ae, f.	rupture
de (+abl.)	down, about	scarlatina, ae, f.	scarlet fever
diabetes, ae, m.	diabetes	scatula, ae, f.	box
diploe, es, f.	diploe (porous bony tissue)	sclera, ae, f.	sclera (outer coat of the eyeball)
diphtheria, ae, f.	diphtheria	sine (+abl.)	without
dyspnoe, es, f.	dyspnea (difficulty in breathing)	spina, ae, f.	1. vertebral column, spine 2. ridge, spine
e, ex (+abl.)	out of, out from	sub (+acc.)	under, below (direction)
epilepsia, ae, f.	epilepsy	sub (+abl.)	under, below (position)
et	and	therapia, ae, f.	treatment, therapy
fascia, ae, f.	fascia	valvula, ae, f.	valve (lit. small valve, valvule)
fossa, ae, f.	hollow, fossa	vena, ae, f.	vein
fractura, ae, f.	fracture	vesica, ae, f.	bladder
glandula, ae, f.	gland		
haemorrhagia, ae, f.	bleeding, haemorrhage		