

Basic medical terminology 6



IIIRD DECLENSION : CONSONANT STEMS

Specific features of the 3rd declension



- All 3 genders are included (cortex **m.**, radix **f.**, femur **n.**)
- Genitive ending: -is
- Nom. Sg. – various endings (sanguis, excisio, abductor, rete, latus, femur, abdomen, cavitas)
 - !NOMINATIVE form is NOT interconnected with the GENDER!
Words must be carefully memorized!
- Two main groups:
 - nominative and genitive stem differs (genitive is longer than nominative) Consonant stems
 - nominative and genitive stem remains unchanged (genitive has same number of syllables as nominative)
I- stems + exceptions

Specific features of the 3rd declension

-Consonant stems



- Stem in gen. sg. and nom sg. usually differs
 - **pulm-o//pulmon-is**
 - **fem-ur//femor-is**
 - **rad-ix//radic-is**
- For the proper inflection the GENITIVE form is NECESSARY to know
 1. *pulm-o*
 2. **pulmon-is**
 4. **pulmon-em**
 6. **pulmon-e**

Declension paradigms



Consonant		I-stems		EXCEPTIONS
DOLOR	CORPUS	PELVIS	RETE	DOSIS, FEBRIS
M. + F.	N.	M. + F.	N.	F.

DOLOR



	Sg.	Pl.
nom.	dolor	dolor-es
gen.	dolor-is	dolor-um
ak.	dolor-em	dolor-es
abl.	dolor-e	dolor-ibus

CORPUS

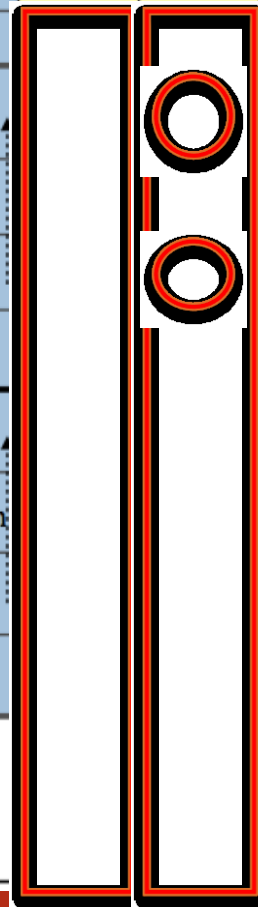


	Sg.	Pl.
nom.	corpus	corpor-a
gen.	corpor-is	corpor-um
ak.	corpus	corpor-a
abl.	corpor-e	corpor-ibus

Latin and Greek declensions



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.	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/-eos	-is	-us	-us	-ei
	4.	-am	-en	-am	-um	1	-on	1			-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o			-e	-i	-i	-u	-u	-e
P l u r a l	1.	-ae	-ae	-ae	-i	-a	-i	-a			-es	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
	2.	-arum	-arum	-arum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-orum			-ium	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
	4.	-as	-as	-as	-os	1	-os	1			-es	-es	1	-us	1	-es
	6.	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is			-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
		+ Adj. of 1st decl. F			+ Adj. of 2nd decl. M	+ Adj. of 2nd decl. N				+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N				



EXCEPTIONS



1. **os, ossis n.** *bone* → gen. pl. *-ium*

2. **vas, vasis, n.** *vessel*

1. In sg. follows paradigm **CORPUS**

vas-vasis-vas-vase

2. In pl. follows paradigm **CEREBRUM**

vasa-vasorum-

vasa-vasis

3. **GREEK NOUNS typical endings**

1. **-itis// -itidis** → *inflammation*

2. **-(o)ma// -(o)matic** → *tumour diseases/swellings*

Connection with the adjective



F

M

N

SG.

1. *cavitas magna*

dolor magnus

foramen magnum

2. *cavitatis magnae*

doloris magni

foraminis magni

4. (in) *cavitatem magnam*

dolorem magnum

foramen magnum

6. (in) *cavitate magna*

dolore magno

foramine magno

PL.

1. *cavitates magnae*

dolores magni

foramina magna

2. *cavatum magnarum*
magnorum

dolorum magnorum

foraminum

4. (in) *cavitates magnas*

dolores magnos

foramina magna

6. (in) *cavitatibus magnis*

doloribus magnis

foraminibus magnis

Write down stems

Nom. Sg.

Gen. sg.

Stem

• Abdomen	• Abdominis	• Abdomin-
• Dolor	• Doloris	• Dolor-
• Latus	• Lateris	• Later-
• Abductor	• Abductoris	• Abductor-
• Encephalitis	• Encephalitidis	• Encephalitid-
• Lien	• Lienis	• Lien-
• Amputatio	• Amputationis	• Amputation-
• Excisio	• Excisionis	• Excision-
• Luxatio	• Luxationis	• Luxation-
• Apex	• Apicis	• Apic-
• Extensor	• Extensoris	• Extensor-
• Margo	• Marginis	• Margin-

Assign nouns to paradings

vena

nervus

dolor

systole

septum

corpus

- musculus • vulnus • ulcus • digitus • albus
- cavitas • vas • arterias • diarrhoas •
- ligamenta • aqua • crura • symptoma
- tumor • ren • abdomen • systolen • apex •
- cortex
- luxatio • ostio • os • radios • cor

What is a nominative form of these nouns?



Ex.: Injectionis > *Injectio, feminine, DOLOR*

- Cervicis
- Solutionis
- Tumoris
- Femoris
- Vertebrae
- Sacchari
- Systoles
- Oculi
- Cancri
- **Cervix**
- **Solutio**
- **Tumor**
- **Femur**
- **Vertebra**
- **Saccharum**
- **Systole**
- **Oculus**
- **Cancer**
- Phalangis
- Ossis
- Oris
- Coli
- Colli
- Extremitatis
- Capitis
- Ganglii
- **Phalangx**
- **Os**
- **Os**
- **Colon**
- **Collum**
- **Extremitas**
- **Caput**
- **Ganglion**

Change into nominative plural:



- Femur
 - Mater
 - Flos
 - Foramen
 - Oedema
 - Apex
 - Caput
 - Melanoma
 - Cartilago
 - Injectio
- **Femora**
 - **Matres**
 - **Flores**
 - **Foramina**
 - **Oedemata**
 - **Apices**
 - **Capita**
 - **Melanomata**
 - **Cartilagine**
 - **Injectiones**

Connect nouns to name structures:

Cavitas

1. Cranii
2. Thoracis
3. Abdominis
4. Laryngis
5. Nasi
6. Oris
7. Pharyngis
8. Uteri

Corpus

1. Linguae
2. Phalangis
3. Sterni
4. Tali
5. Tibiae
6. Uteri
7. Ossis metacarpi
8. Ossis metatarsi
9. Coccygis

Regio

1. Brachii
2. Capitis
3. Carpi
4. Cervicis
5. Coxae
6. Cruris
7. Dorsi
8. Femoris
9. Pedis

Caput

1. Costae
2. Femoris
3. Fibulae
4. Humeri
5. Mandibulae
6. Phalangis
7. Radii
8. Ulnae

Cervix

1. Uteri
2. Vesicae
urinariae

Assign adjectives to nouns



tumor • corpus • medicamentum • pes • os • foramen • diameter • vulnus

↑
Benignus
Malignus
Novus

Humanum
Osseum
Adiposum
Alienum

↑
Novum
Bonum

Humanus
Sinister
dexter

↑
Longum
sacrum

Nutricium
Medium

↑
Obliqua

Scissum
Sclopetarium
Contusum
Sectum
Punctum

Find Greek and Latin synonyms

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ENGLISH

LATIN

GREEK

body

corpus

soma

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

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 nasi
- Operatio cervicis uteri
- Corpus vertebrae thoracae
- Fractura ossis sacri
- Luxatio cruris
- Morbus infectiosus abdominis
- Dolor acutus capitis

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

cartilagines thyreoideae

vulnera puncta

Specific features of the 3rd declension

-Latin I-stems



- Masculine and feminine nouns
 - have the same numbers of syllables in the nominative and the genitive singular:
 - ✦ *ca-na-lis, ca-na-lis*
 - ✦ *pel-vis, pel-vis*
 - ✦ *pu-bes, pu-bis*
 - a group of consonants is preceding the genitive ending *-is* (i.e. the stem ends in a group of consonants)
 - ✦ *pars, part-is*
 - ✦ *dens, dent-is*
- Neutral nouns
 - words ending in nom. sg. in *-e, -al* or *-ar*
 - only few words: *animal, alis, n., calcar, aris, n., cochlear, aris, n., rete, is, n.*

Declension paradigms



Consonant		I-stems		EXCEPTIONS
DOLOR	CORPUS	PELVIS	RETE	DOSIS, FEBRIS
M. + F.	N.	M. + F.	N.	F.

PELVIS



I-STEM MASCULINE AND FEMININE GENDER NOUNS

	Sg.	Pl.
nom.	pelvis	pelv-es
gen.	pelv-is	pelv-ium
ak.	pelv-em	pelv-es
abl.	pelv-e	pelv-ibus

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	-um	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e / (-i)	-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			+Compa -rative forms of adj. M+F	+ Com -parative forms of adj. N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

The difference between paradigms PELVIS and DOLOR

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.
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	-um	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e / (-i)	-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			+Compa -rative forms of adj. M+F	+ Com parative forms of adj. N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

The difference between paradigms PELVIS and DOLOR



	Sg.	Pl.
nom.	dolor	dolor-es
gen.	dolor-is	dolor-um
ak.	dolor-em	dolor-es
abl.	dolor-e	dolor-ibus

CONSONANT-STEM MASCULINE AND
FEMININE GENDER NOUNS

	Sg.	Pl.
nom.	pelvis	pelv-es
gen.	pelv-is	pelv-ium
ak.	pelv-em	pelv-es
abl.	pelv-e	pelv-ibus

I-STEM MASCULINE AND FEMININE GENDER
NOUNS

RETE



I-STEM NEUTRAL GENDER NOUNS

	Sg.	Pl.
nom.	rete	ret-ia
gen.	ret-is	ret-ium
ak.	rete	ret-ia
abl.	ret-i	ret-ibus

NEUTRAL GENDER NOUNS

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.
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	-um	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e / (-i)	-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		+Compa -rative forms of adj. M+F	+ Com parative forms of adj. N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N				

DOSIS



- Only feminine nouns decline according to paradigm *dosis*
- These words are mostly of Greek origin
 - in nominative singular they end in -sis, -xis, -osis
 - and the genitive singular is the same

	Sg.	Pl.
nom.	dosis	dos-es
gen.	dos-is / -eos	dos-ium
ak.	dos-im / -in	dos-es
abl.	dos-i	dos-ibus

Some Latin words are declined according to *dosis*, but they do not have **Greek endings**:
febris, is, f, tussis, is, f., pertussis, is, f., sitis, is, f., tuberculosis, is, f.

