

PARTS OF SPEECH	LATIN	ENGLISH	GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES
<b>NOUNS</b> = names of anatomical structures, diseases, malfunctions, injuries, qualities, etc.	FEMUR, oris, n. MUSCULUS, i, m. SCAPULA, ae, f. TUBERCULUM, i, n. INCISURA, ae, f. COMMOTIO, onis, f. FRACTURA, ae, f. ENCEPHALITIS, itidis, f. CAECITAS, itatis, f. SUSPICIO, onis, f. etc.	thigh bone muscle shoulder blade tubercle notch concussion fracture inflammation of brain membranes blindness suspicion etc.	1) <b>NUMBER:</b> One ( <i>Singular</i> ) or more ( <i>Plural</i> )? Sg./Pl.  2) <b>GENDER:</b> male ( <i>masculinum</i> ) m. female ( <i>femininum</i> ) f. neutral ( <i>neutrum</i> ) n.  3) <b>CASE:</b> expresses function in the sentence a) 1. Nominative (1 <sup>st</sup> dictionary form) = subject b) 2. Genitive (2 <sup>nd</sup> dictionary form) = possessive (=“of“) c) 4. Accusative – after certain prepositions d) 6. Ablative – after certain prepositions  <i>*cases No. 3 (Dative) and 5 (Vocative) are not used in medical terminology; therefore, they are omitted from the list</i>  <b>!!!RULE!!!</b> Adjectives always share the number, gender, and case of the nouns they describe!
<b>ADJECTIVES</b> = describing words; define nouns and their qualities	fractus, a, um acutus, a, um suspectus, a, um latus a, um scapularis, e proximalis, e increscens, ntis multiplex, icis	broken acute suspected wide scapular (related to shoulder blade) proximal growing multiple	
<b>PREPOSITIONS</b> = words expressing spacial or temporal relations, or relations between nouns	connected with Accusative case		connected with Ablative case
	in (= into; expressing direction towards) sub (= put under; expressing direction) post (= after) ante (= before) circum (= around) contra (= against) ad (= towards) intra (= during) inter (= between) prope (= near) secundum (= according to) propter (= because of, due to) *when speaking of medical interventions caused by pathologies (e.g. <i>ablatio mammae propter tumorem</i> = breast removal because of a tumour)	in (= in, inside; expressing location inside) sub (= located under; expressing location) cum (= with) sine (= without) de (= out of; downwards) pro (= for) ab (= away from) ex a. (= out of; from within) b. (= because of, due to) *when speaking of pathological states caused by another pathological state (e.g. <i>abortus spontaneus e graviditate extrauterina</i> = spontaneous abortion due to extrauterine pregnancy)	