

DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS

A) Adjectives of the 1st/2nd declension

by attaching suffixes* to the stem:

> with Latin words:

Check out English equivalents!

-**eus**, a, um > e.g. *pharyngeus*, a, um

-**inus**, a, um > e.g. *uterinus*, a, um

~ **uterine**

-**ivus**, a, um > e.g. *postoperativus*, a, um*

~ **postoperative**

-**arius**, a, um > e.g. *coronarius*, a, um

~ **coronary**

-**osus**, a, um > e.g. *venosus*, a, um

~ **venous**

> with Greek words:

-**icus**, a, um > e.g. *hepaticus*, a, um

~ **hepatic**

-**acus**, a, um > e.g. *iliacus*, a, um

~ **iliac**

Declining:

Masculine forms – like **NERVUS**

Female forms – like **VENA**

Neutral forms – like **SEPTUM**

B) Adjectives of the 3rd declension

> derived adjectives of the 3rd declension have only two gender forms:

-**is** is used both as a male and female form; the neutral form ends in **-e**: e.g. *renalis*, *renale*

by attaching suffixes* to the stem:

Check out English equivalents!

-**alis**, **e** > e.g. *vertebralis*, **e**; *partialis*, **e**

~ **vertebral**, **partial**

-**aris**, **e** (if there is **-l-** before) > e.g. *muscularis*, **e**; *tonsillaris*, **e**

~ **muscular**, **tonsillar**

DECLINING:

masculine and female forms – like **PELVIS**

BUT! Abl. Sg.: **-i**

neutral forms – like **RETE**

*FOR AN OVERVIEW OF ADJECTIVES SUFFIXES USED FOR EACH NOUN, SEE FILE
“adjectives_formation_KEY” in study materials (WEEK 9) !

EXERCISES

1. Write down the adjectives derived from the following nouns based on the anatomical terms you are familiar with and their English equivalents:

-alis, e ~ -aris, e ~ -icus/-acus, a, um ~ -ivus, e, a, um ~ -osus, a, um
~ -inus, a, um ~ -eus, a, um ~ -arius, a, um

pharynx	tibia	palatum
facies	ilium	uterus
mandibula	vena	musculus
cranium	cutis	occiput
dorsum	cor	paries
os, oris	pelvis	ren
mel	os, ossis	femur
mors	vertebra	sanguis
corona	tonsilla	epidemia
pectus	tempus	coccyx

2. Rewrite the phrases using derived adjectives from the underlined nouns:

E.g. excisio partis mammae l.sin. > excisio mammae l.sin. partialis

combustiones regionis <u>pectoris</u>	_____
laesio columnae <u>vertebrarum</u> congenita	_____
dolores acuti in cavitate <u>abdominis</u>	_____
deformitas ossium <u>metacarpi</u>	_____
fractura in <u>articulatione</u> femoris	_____
ulcera mollia <u>sub cute</u>	_____
carcinoma <u>recti</u> cum metastasibus	_____

3. *Translate into Latin. Use derived adjectives where possible:*

distortion of the cervical part of vertebral column

hollow for (=of) the lacrimal gland

lateral margin of nail

probably damaged function of suprarenal glands

tear wounds in the region of forehead, back of the nose, lip, and mouth cavity

inoperable carcinoma of the head of pancreas

suspected contusion of the lumbar region of back

severe bedsores near the right hip bone

fracture inside the joint in the distal part of left radius

articular surface of the head of rib

iliac lymphatic nodes

thrombosis in the blood vessels of kidneys

shot wound in the region of chest

dorsal venous network of the right hand

PART III: VOCABULARY

ablatio, onis, f.	surgical removal of a body part	molaris, e	molar (with teeth used for grinding)
annularis, e	ring-shaped	mollis, e	soft
articularis, e	referring to joint, articular	mortuus, a, um	dead
biliaris, e	referring to bile	parietalis, e	referring to a wall of a structure
bilis, is, f.	bile	partialis, e	partial, incomplete
brevis, e	short	pertussis, is, f.	whooping cough, a contagious disease marked by spasms of coughing
		pleuralis, e	referring to the membrane investing lungs, pleural
cardinalis, e	main, cardinal	prophylaxis, is, f.	prevention
catarrhalis, e	referring to inflammation of mucous membranes	puerperalis, e	referring to childbirth or postpartum period
centralis, e	central	pulvis, eris, n.	powder
cerebrospinalis, e	referring to brain and spinal cord	purus, a, um	pure, clean
difficilis, e	difficult	sanguis, inis, m.	blood
dissimilis, e	different, not similar	similis, e	similar
distalis, e	distal, remote from the point of reference	solaris, e	solar, related to sun or solar plexus
dorsalis, e	dorsal, located on the back surface (as opposed to ventral)	(in)solubilis, e	(in)soluble
embolia, ae, f.	embolism, obstruction of a vessel	subtilis, e	subtle, delicate
extracorporalis, e	situated outside the body	suprarenalis, e	located above kidneys
facilis, e	easy	suspectus, a, um	suspected
frontalis, e	frontal, referring to the anterior part of a structure or to the forehead	temporalis, e	referring to temples or time
gestosis, is, f.	any disorder of pregnancy	tenuis, e	thin
gracilis, e	tender	thrombosis, is, f.	formation or presence of a blood clot
gravis, e	serious	tonsillaris, e	referring to tonsils
lacrimalis, e	lacrimal, referring to tears	transfusio, onis, f.	transfusion
lateralis, e	lateral, located on the side	verisimiliter	probably
lethalis, e	causing death, deadly	vivus, a, um	living
levator, oris, m.	muscle lifting a body part		
levis, e	mild		
(im)mobilis, e	(im)mobile, (un)able to move		

COLLOCATIONS

<i>intestinum tenue</i>	small intestine
<i>in vivo</i>	within a living organism/system
<i>in vitro</i>	in an artificial environment, in a test tube (lit. in a glass)
<i>febris puerperalis</i>	postpartum sepsis originating from the birth canal and occurring after childbirth (usually fatal for the mother in the past)