

PART I : EXERCISES**1. Read aloud. Try to figure out the meaning of the terms:**

- *vertebra, ante, palpebra, medulla, vena, trachea, venenum* (2)¹
- *sine, pilula, vitrum, inter, spina, rima, vinum, saliva, tibia* (3)
- *post, anodus, oleum, prostata, pro, processus, dolorosus* (4)
- *apud, gutta, glandula, uterus, urina, ruptura, natura, digitus* (5)
- *aegrotus, praematurus, lagoena, dyspnoe, diploe, proerythroblastos, coenzymum* (6)
- *felleus, balneum, areola, aorta, interosseae, pleura, pyogenes, euryopia* (9)
- *celulla, cibus, caecum, cystis, costa, cutis, fasciculus, clavicula, fractura* (11)
- *coccygeus, occipitalis, oscilococcinum, accessorius, saccus, vaccina* (12)
- *caecum, caeci, bucca, buccae, thorācica, thoracicae* (13)
- *functio, articulatio, vitium, insufficientia, sanatio, ostium, combustio* (16)
- *aqua, liquor, quadratus, lingua, sanguis, unguentum, unguis, inguinalis* (17)
- *resistentia, incisura, spongiosus, basis, crisis, nasalis, pulsus, morsus, mensis, plasma* (18)
- *comissura, scissum, accessorius, ossa, ossium, hypoglossus, tussis, pertussis* (19)

2. Identify the declension of the following nouns based on their Genitive forms:**ex: caput, capitis - 3**

coxa, coxae___	cervix, cervicis___	dens, dentis ___	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___

¹ The numbers in parentheses refer to the pronunciation tracks in the study materials in IS.

3. Identify the stem of the following nouns based on their dictionary entries:

ex: caput, capit- is, n.	atlas, ntis, m.	linea, ae, f.	foramen, inis, n.
axis, is, f.	sternum, i, n.	crus, ris, n.	manubrium, ii, n.
sinus, us, m.	eminentia, ae, f.	nodus, i, m.	articulatio, onis, f.
ischium, ii, n.	tibia, ae, f.	tendo, inis, m.	antebrachium, ii, n.
maxilla, ae, f.	pollex, icis, m.	larynx, gis, f.	cornu, us, n.
bronchus, i, m.	cortex, icis, m.	os, oris, n.	margo, inis, m.

4. Use the declension table to form plural forms of the following words. Proceed in 3 steps: 1) write down full Genitive, 2) identify the stem and the declension, 3) attach the ending to the stem (based on the table). Gender matters, too!

ex: caput, itis, n. gen. sg. capit-is nom. pl. capit-a	cervix	oculus	sulcus
crus	arcus	bucca	metatarsus
fibula	hallux	os (<i>bone</i>)	antebrachium
axilla	tarsus	patella	genu

***Notice the common features of the words belonging to particular declensions!**

5. Form non-agreed attributes to name parts of anatomical structures:*head of rib**neck of femur**body of clavicle***scapular notch**arch of aorta*

*i.e. “notch of scapula” (some English terms do not use “of” phrase, even if there is Genitive in Latin; instead, an adjective may be used in English; however, we still name a part of scapula; therefore, scapula must stand in Genitive)

6. Form prepositional phrases by changing the case endings of the given nouns depending on the particular preposition. Use the declension table:

sub (= under) (location)	shoulder blade	skin	tongue
	<i>sub scapula</i>		
sub (= under) (direction)	eye	rib	kneecap
		<i>sub costam</i>	
in (= inside)	tooth	mouth	bone
in (= into)	skull	orbit	hypogastrium
ad (= towards)	collar bone	chest	belly
			<i>ad abdomen</i>
ex (= out of)	ear	nose	finger

GRAMMAR**AGREED ATTRIBUTE**

noun + adjective; a noun comes usually first in Latin

the adjective has to agree with the noun it refers to in **gender, number, and case**; hence *agreed* attribute

In other words, the form of an adjective is always dependent on which noun it describes; for instance, if we want to describe a female noun in Genitive singular form, the adjective also has to be in female Genitive singular form. Unlike English, this allows for loose word order, the adjective does not have to stand right after the noun but can be used later in the phrase without a change in the meaning. The case ending always expresses to which noun the adjective belongs:

e.g. **fractura complicata humeri dextri** = **fractura humeri dextri complicata**

BUT!!! an adjective does not have to belong to the same declension as the noun it modifies; thus, it does not always have the same case ending as the noun it describes

e.g. left fibula (*fibula sinistra*), complicated fracture (*fractura complicata*), fracture of the left fibula (*fractura fibulae sinistrae*), human body (*corpus humanum*)

NON-AGREED ATTRIBUTE

noun (in Nominative form) + noun in Genitive form; equivalent to English “of” phrases (anatomy: describing parts of structures)

e.g. *fracture of rib* (*fractura costae*), *thorn of shoulder blade* (*spina scapulae*)

REMEMBER! Latin Genitive form is equivalent to English noun followed by ’s or standing after of, e.g. *caput tibiae* = *head of tibia / tibia’s head*

PREPOSITIONS

express spatial, temporal, or causal relations; each preposition goes together either with nouns in Accusative or Ablative; some prepositions may be used with both cases (BUT with different meanings!)

Accusative prepositions	Ablative prepositions
<i>in</i> (= into [direction])	<i>in</i> (= inside [location])
<i>sub</i> (= under [direction])	<i>sub</i> (= under [location])
<i>ad</i> (= towards)	<i>e(x)</i> (= out of)
<i>propter</i> (= due to/because of)	<i>a(b)</i> (= away from)
<i>post</i> (= after)	<i>cum</i> (= with)
<i>ante</i> (= before)	<i>sine</i> (= without)
<i>prope</i> (= near)	<i>pro</i> (= for)
<i>contra</i> (= against)	

Latin 1st DECLENSION

The first declension includes nouns that have Nominative ending **-A**, Genitive ending **-AE**, and mostly **FEMALE** gender.

Number	Case	model word VENA
Sg	1.	vena
	2.	venae
	4.	venam
	6.	vena
Pl	1.	venae
	2.	venarum
	4.	venas
	6.	venis

Typical features:

Nom. Sg. = Abl. Sg.

Gen. Sg. = Nom. Pl.

Acc. Sg in all declensions ends in **-m**

Acc. Pl. in all declensions ends in **-s**

*A specific group of nouns are *names of specialists* that have feminine endings but are of male gender, e.g. **oculista**, oculistae m. [ophthalmologist]; **dentista**, dentistae, m. [dentist]; **pharmacista**, ae, m. [pharmacist] etc.; and *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]. *These words are used rarely in medical terminology.*

Greek 1st DECLENSION

In both anatomical nomenclature and clinical terminology, there are some words of Greek origin which have been included into the Latin declension system. In some cases, they keep their original Greek endings, in others, they take over the Latin ones. The Greek nouns ending in **-E** in Nominative singular are all **females**, they have a special set of endings in singular (i.e. endings different from *vena*-like Latin words). E.g. **diploe**, es, f.; **dyspnoe**, es, f. The Greek nouns ending in **-ES** in Nominative singular are **masculines** and their case endings are identical with those of the Latin *vena*-like words (apart from Nominative sg.). There are only two clinical terms falling into this category: **diabetes**, ae, f.; and **ascites**, ae, f. Considering their meaning, the Greek 1st declension do not appear in plural forms.

Number	Case	model word DIABETES	model word SYSTOLE
Sg	1.	diabetes	systole
	2.	diabetae	systoles
	4.	diabetam	systolen
	6.	diabeta	systole

VOCABULARY*ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE*

aorta, ae, f.	aorta
apertura, ae, f.	opening, aperture
arteria, ae, f.	artery
columna, ae, f.	column
crista, ae, f.	crest, ridge
diploe, es, f.	the spongy layer in flat bones
fascia, ae, f.	fascia
fissura, ae, f.	fissure, elongated cleft
fossa, ae, f.	hole, depression
glandula, ae, f.	gland
incisura, ae, f.	notch
lamina, ae, f.	membrane, lamina
linea, ae, f.	line
lingua, ae, f.	tongue
mandibula, ae, f.	lower jaw
maxilla, ae, f.	upper jaw
medulla, ae, f.	bone marrow
palpebra, ae, f.	eyelid
raphe, es, f.	suture (with soft tissues)
rima, ae, f.	fissure, free space between
sclera, ae, f.	sclera, outer coat of the eyeball
spina, ae, f.	spine, thorn
sutura, ae, f.	suture (with bones)
tonsilla, ae, f.	tonsil
tunica, ae, f.	membrane
valvula, ae, f.	valve
vena, ae, f.	vein
vesica, ae, f.	bladder

CLINICAL and PHARMACOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

acne, es, f.	acne
allergia, ae, f.	allergy
anaemia, ae, f.	an(a)emia
angina, ae, f.	angina
ascites, ae, m.	abnormal accumulation of fluid in abdomen
causa, ae, f.	cause, reason
cera, ae, f.	wax
colica, ae, f.	colic
cura, ae, f.	care
diabetes, ae, m.	diabetes
diastole, es, f.	diastole
diarrhoe, es, f.	diarrhoea
diphtheria, ae, f.	diphtheria
dyspnoe, es, f.	shortness of breath, difficult breathing
epilepsia, ae, f.	epilepsy
fractura, ae, f.	fracture
haemorrhagia, ae, f.	bleeding
hernia, ae, f.	hernia, protrusion of an organ out of its place
insufficiencia, ae, f.	insufficiency
lagoena, ae, f.	bottle
olla, ae, f.	gallipot, cup
pasta, ae, f.	paste
pneumonia, ae, f.	pneumonia, lung infection
ruptura, ae, f.	rupture
scarlatina, ae, f.	scarlet fever
scatula, ae, f.	box
tabuletta, ae, f.	pill
therapia, ae, f.	treatment

