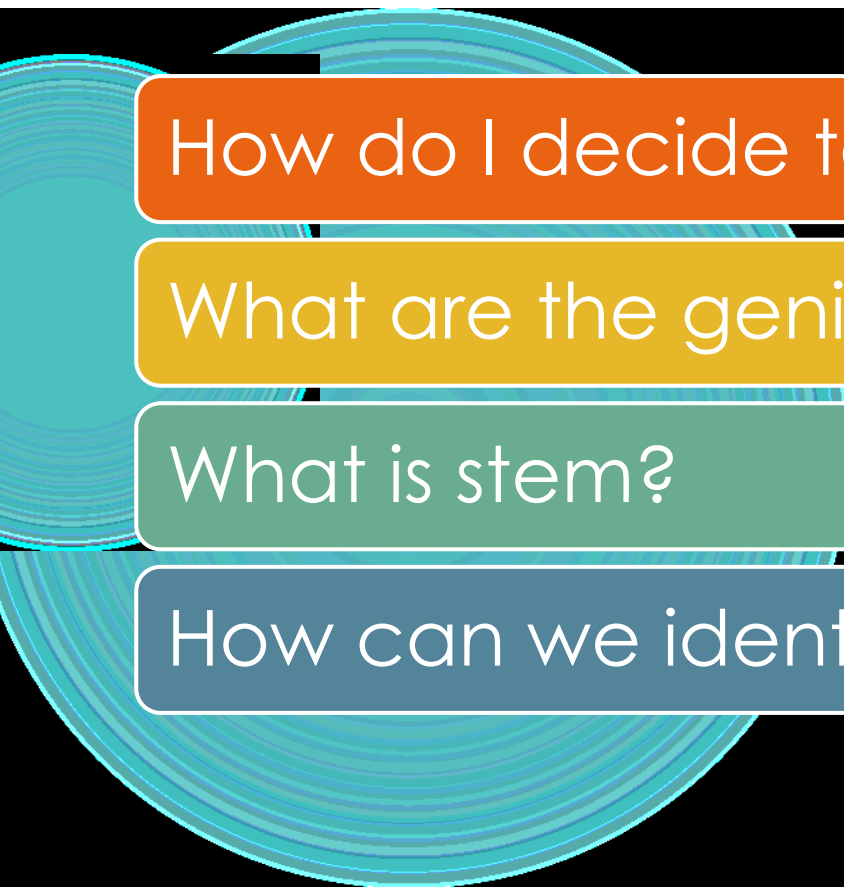


How do I decide to what declension the word belongs to?

What are the genitive endings of Latin declensions?

What is stem?

How can we identify the stem of a Latin noun?



When do we use?

Nominative?

Genitive?

Accusative?

Ablative?

Use the declension table to form plural of the following words

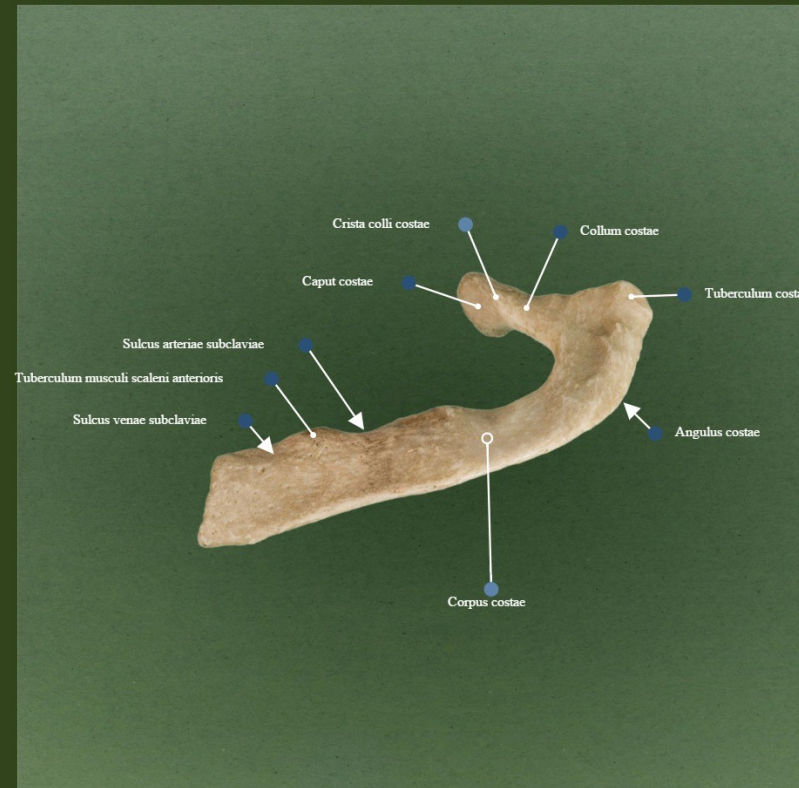
COXA

TENDO

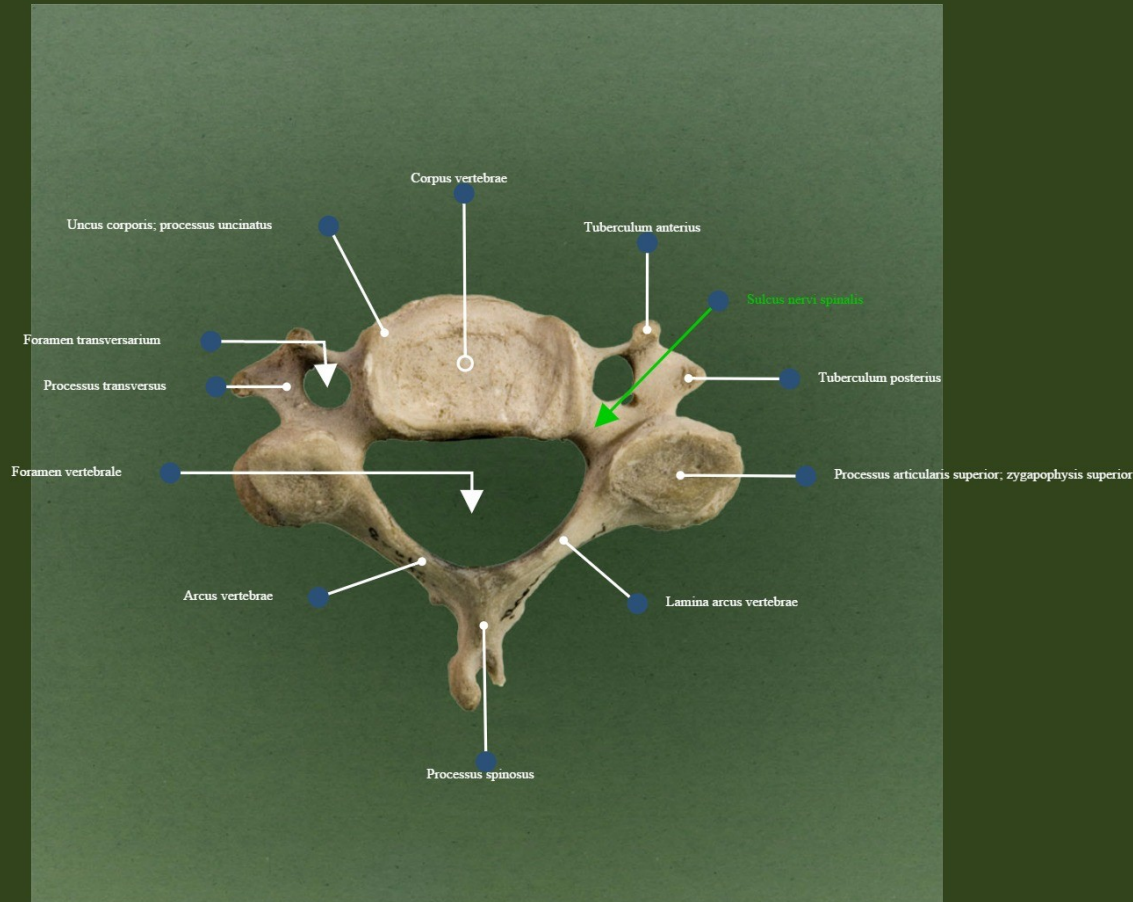
NERVUS

GENU

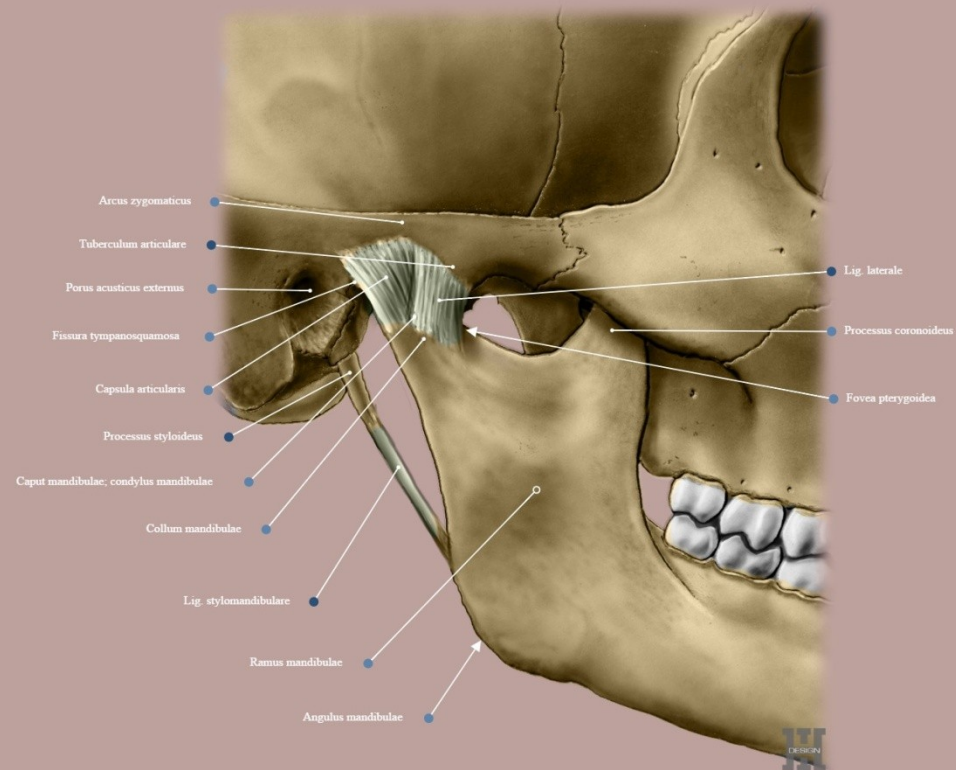
Anatomical nomenclature *non-agreed attribute*



Anatomical nomenclature *agreed v non-agreed attribute*



Which anatomical terms use adjectives and which Genitive?

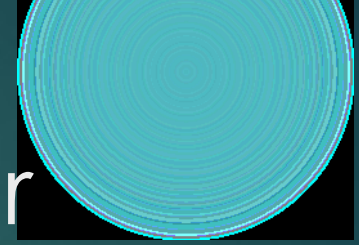


<http://terminologia-anatomica.org/cs/ImageSet/ViewSet/2315?imageId=804&imageRotationId=2159&mobile=false>



Adjective or Genitive?

- ▶ NOUN + NOUN, if we speak of a part of the structure, e.g. *caput radii*
- ▶ NOUN+ ADJECTIVE, if we speak of a structure connected to the neighbouring one, e.g. *incisura radialis*
- ▶ BOTH in some terms like:
 - ▶ *ossa tarsi/tarsalia*
 - ▶ *ossa carpi/carpalia*
 - ▶ *ossicula auditus/auditoria*
 - ▶ *cavitas abdominis/abdominalis*
 - ▶ *cavitas thoracis/thoracica*
 - ▶ *cavitas pelvis/pelvina*



THE ORDER OF ADJECTIVES AFTER NOUN

The most general adjectives are put first, the most specifying last (the other way round as in English), see:

- abductor
- flexor indicis
- adductor digitorum longus

musculus extensor pollicis brevis

- levator carpi
- depressor hallucis
- compressor

Thus, the terms like lateralis-medialis, longus-brevis, superficialis-profundus, maximus-minimus, etc. are usually put at the end of the anatomical term

Genitive singular and plural

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</i> <i>febris</i>	rete	ductus	genu	facies
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	-on	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e	-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			+Com- parative forms M+F	+Com- parative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N				

NON-AGREED ATTRIBUTE

▶ noun + noun in GENITIVE

▶ Equivalent to: *of*

• **EX:** Fractura costae // fractura costarum

Fracture of rib

Fracture of ribs

English does not always use *of*, where Latin uses Genitive!

rib fracture = fracture *of* rib

scapular notch = notch *of* scapula

Name parts of bones

 ex: *caput* + *costa* > *caput costae* *head of rib*

 *caput* + *femur* >

 *caput* + *fibula* >

 *caput* + *humerus* >

 *caput* + *phalanx* >

 *caput* + *radius* >

 *caput* + *talus* >

 *caput* + *ulna* >

Prepositions and prepositional phrases

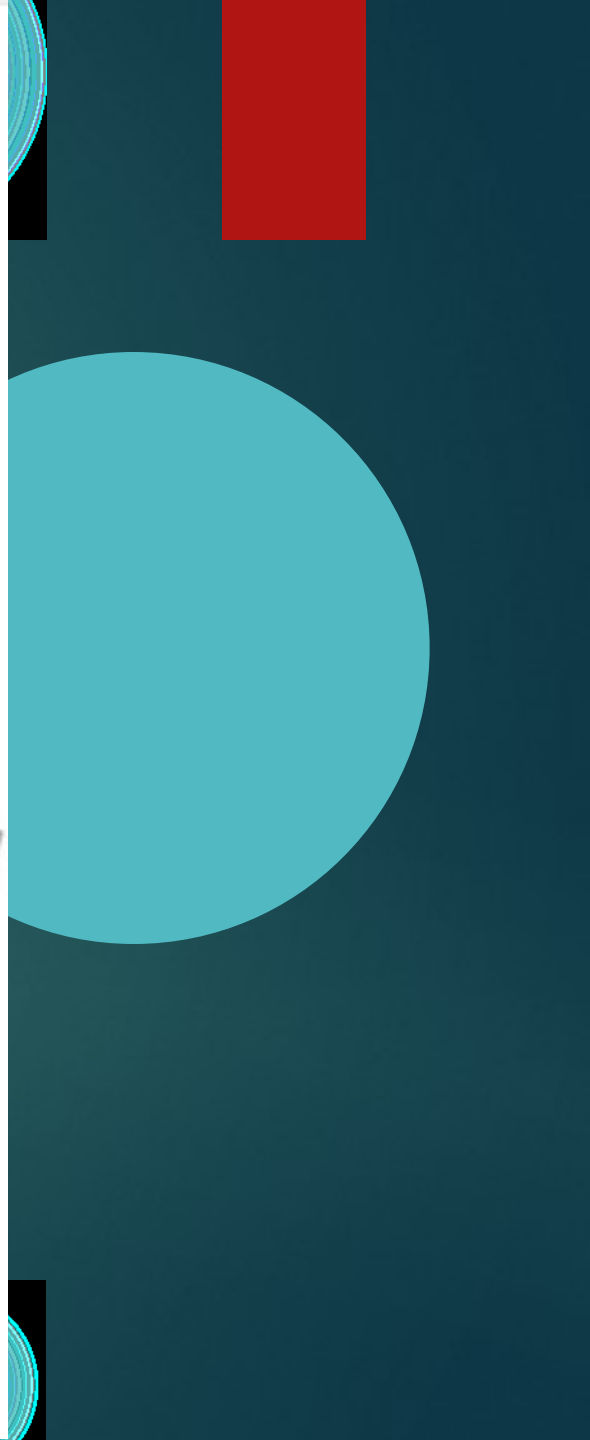
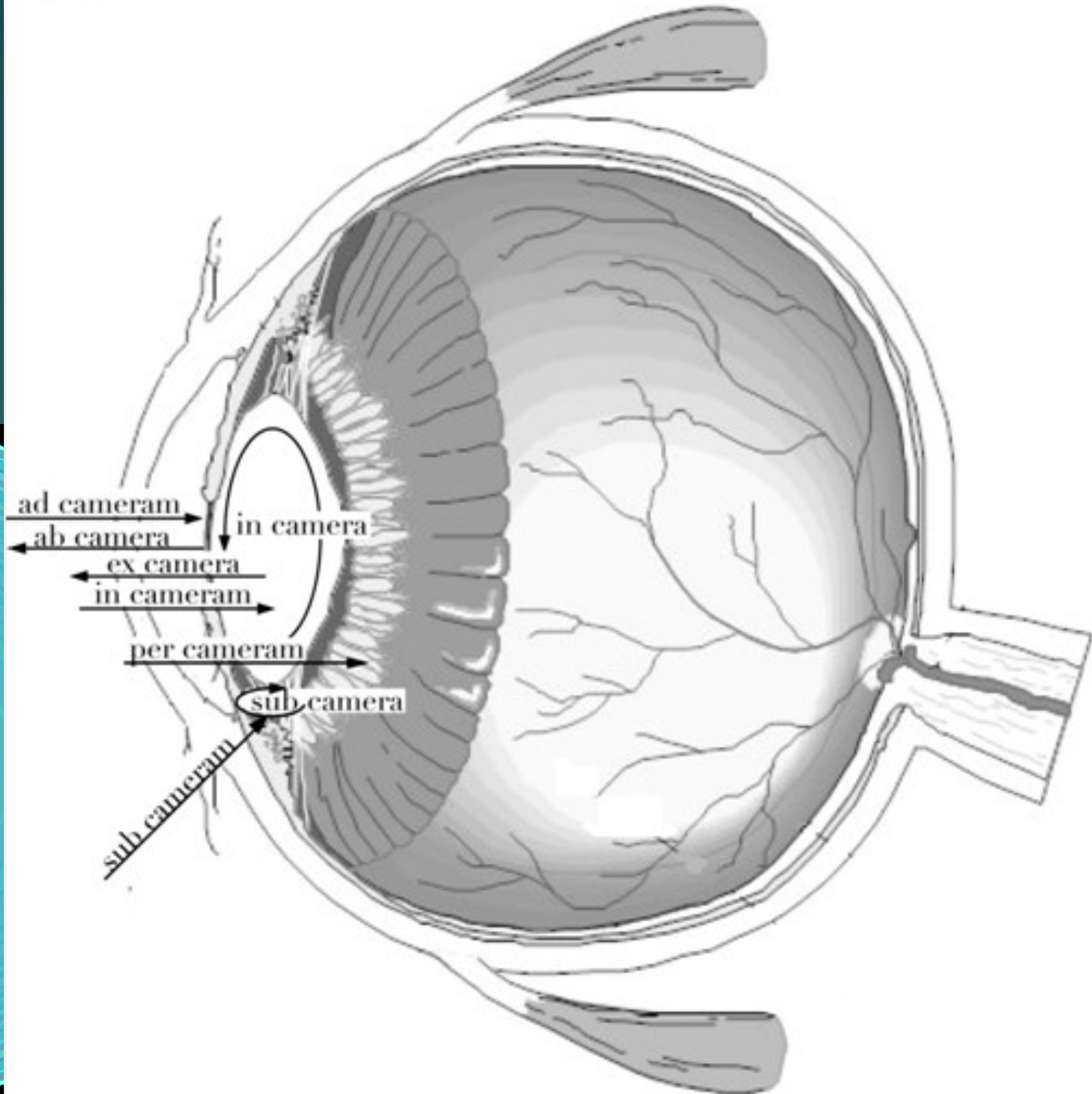
▶ Denote:

- ▶ spatial relations
- ▶ temporal relations
- ▶ causal relations
- ▶ other

sub, infra, post, ante, supra, a/ab, ad
post, ante, intra
propter, e/ex
cum, sine

▶ Can be connected with:

- ▶ Accusative case
- ▶ Ablative case
- ▶ Both Accusative and Ablative cases



Form prepositional phrases

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

LATIN 1st declension

In the 1st declension we decline nouns that have:

Genitive sg. ending	-AE
Nominative sg. ending	-A
Gender	Mostly F Never N Exceptions M

EXCEPTIONS!!!

NOUNS OF THE 1st Declension that are of masculine gender are:

Names of specialists – dentista, ae, m.

Names of muscles – antagonista, ae, m.

GREEK 1st declension

Greek origin words of 1st declension have these typical endings:

Nominative sg.	-E	-ES *diabetes *ascites
Genitive sg.	-ES	-AE
Gender	F	M

Latin and Greek 1st declension

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	-on	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e	-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			+ Comparative forms M+F	+ Comparative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N				

Latin

Greek