

PARTS OF SPEECH	LATIN	ENGLISH	GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES
NOUNS = 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) NUMBER: One (<i>Singular</i>) or more (<i>Plural</i>)? Sg./Pl. 2) GENDER: male (<i>masculinum</i>) m. female (<i>femininum</i>) f. neutral (<i>neutrum</i>) n. 3) CASE: expresses function in the sentence a) 1. Nominative (1 st dictionary form) = subject b) 2. Genitive (2 nd 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> !!!RULE!!! Adjectives always share the number, gender, and case of the nouns they describe!
ADJECTIVES = 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	
DICTIONARY ENTRY OF A NOUN ALWAYS INCLUDES: Nominative (basic form of the word), Genitive ending (classifies the word into declension), gender (necessary for attachment of correct adjective form)			
DICTIONARY ENTRY OF AN ADJECTIVE INCLUDES: Nominative forms of the adjective in different genders , usually first male form, then female form, then neutral form			
PREPOSITIONS = words expressing spatial or temporal relations, or relations between nouns	The following word stands in Accusative:		The following word stands in Ablative:
	in = into sub = under (in direction sense) post = after ante = before circum = around contra = against ad = towards intra = during inter = between prope = near secundum = according to propter = because of, due to		in = in, inside, within sub = under (in location sense) cum = with sine = without pro = for a(b) = away from e(x) 1) = out of; from within 2) = because of, due to *when speaking of secondary pathological states caused by the primary problem (e.g. <i>abortus spontaneus e graviditate extrauterina</i> = spontaneous abortion due to extrauterine pregnancy)