



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

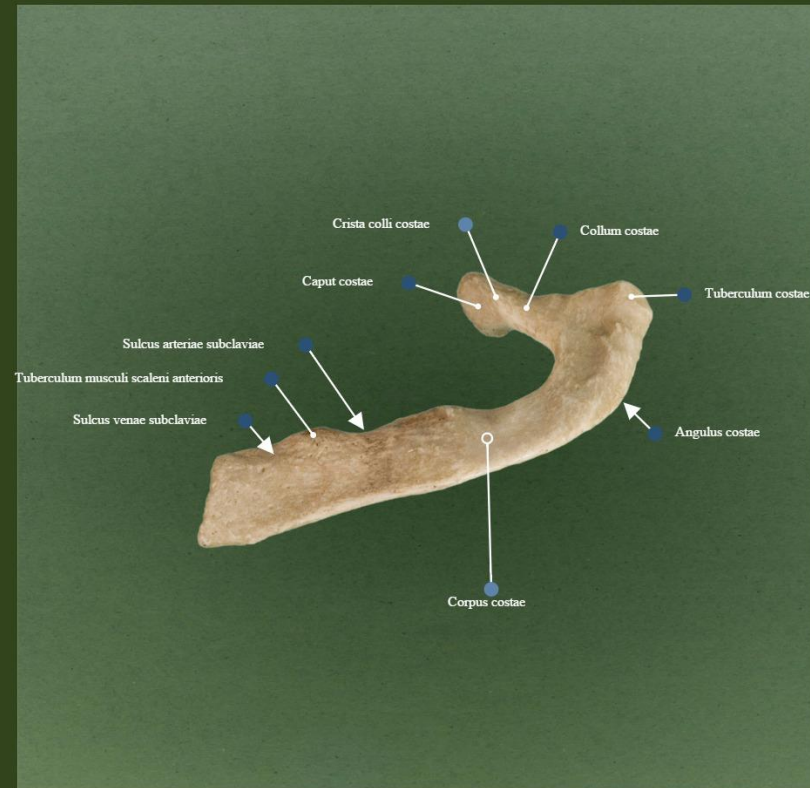
COXA

TENDO

NERVUS

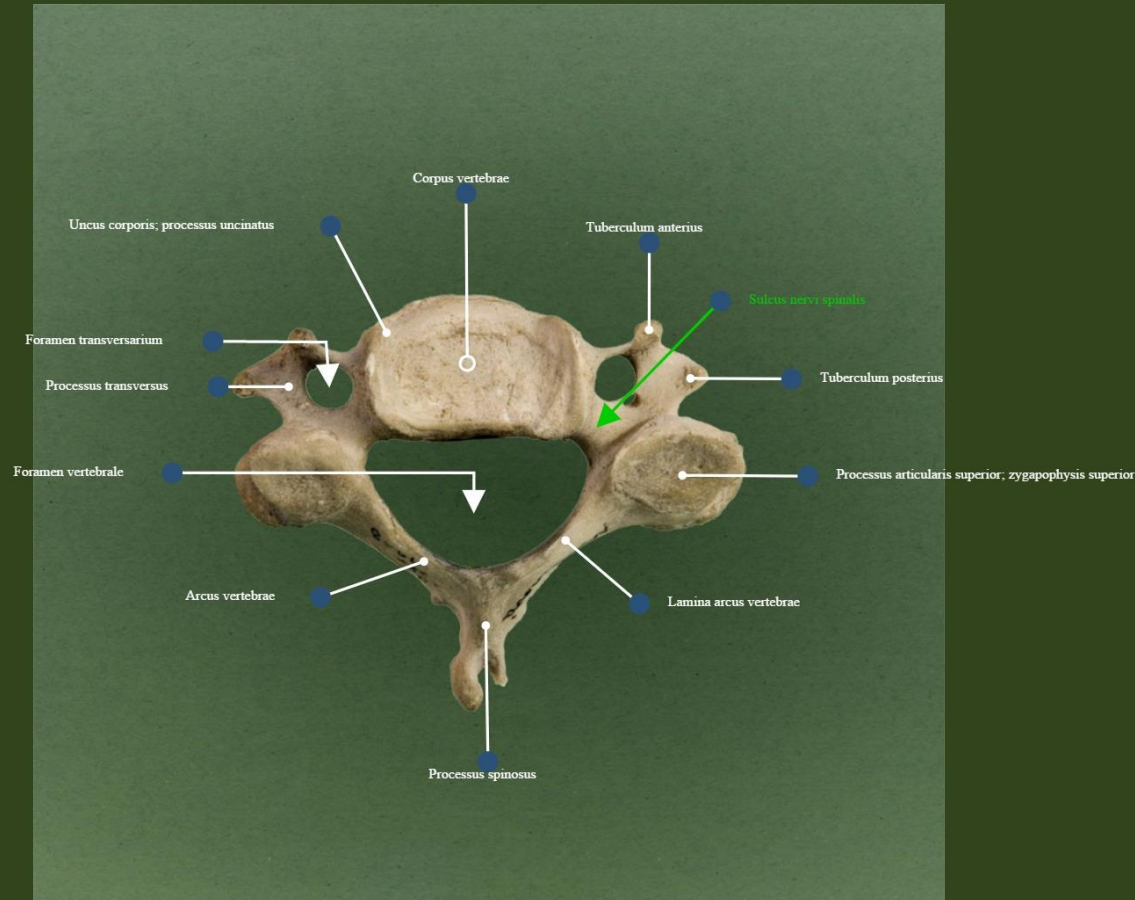
GENU

# Anatomical nomenclature *non-agreed attribute*

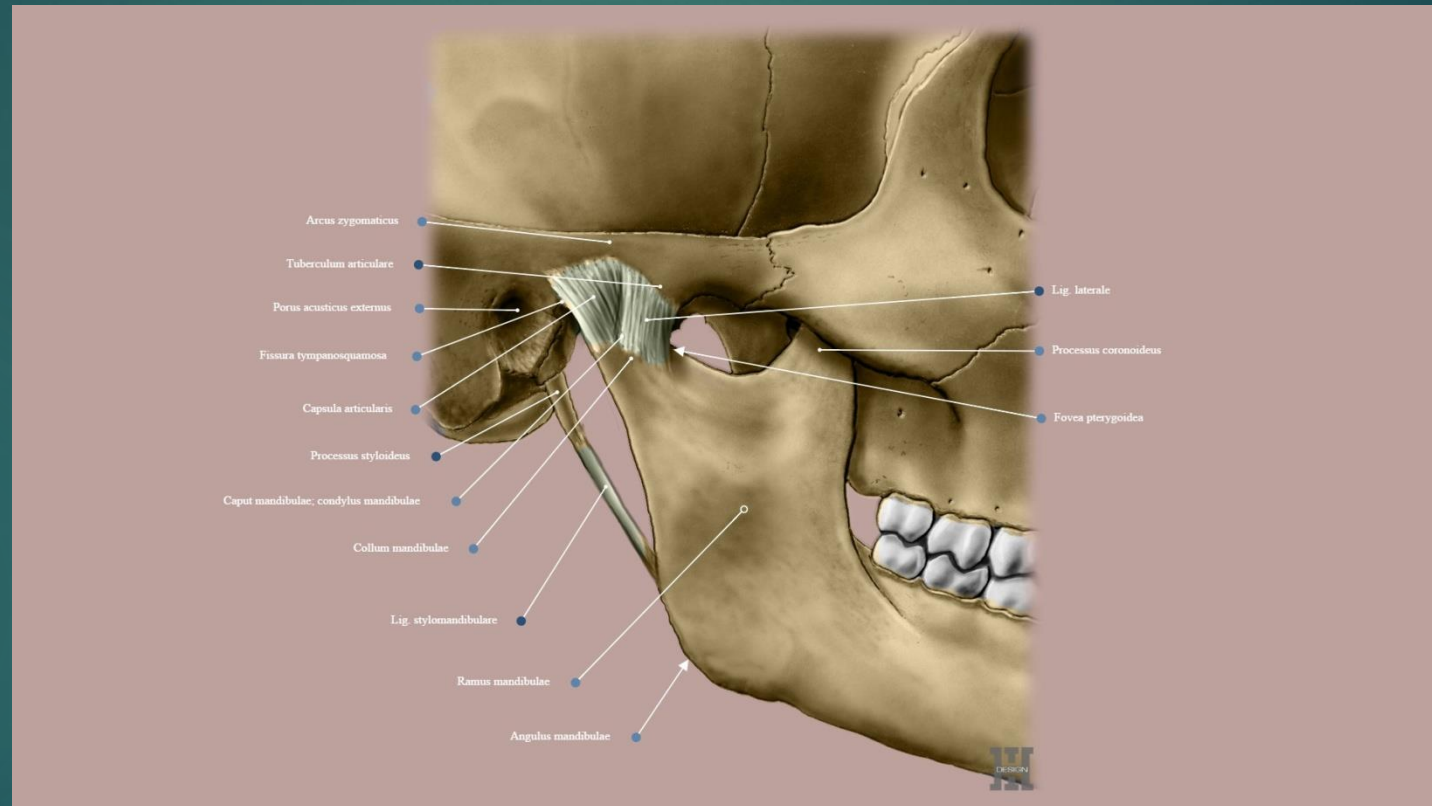


<http://terminologia-anatomica.org/cs/ImageSet/ViewSet/2085?imageId=496>

# 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&imageAnnotationId=21594&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 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* >

⑩ *caput* + *humerus* >

 *caput* + *phalanx* >

○ *caput* + *radius* >

 *caput* + *talus* >

⑥ *caput* + *ulna* >

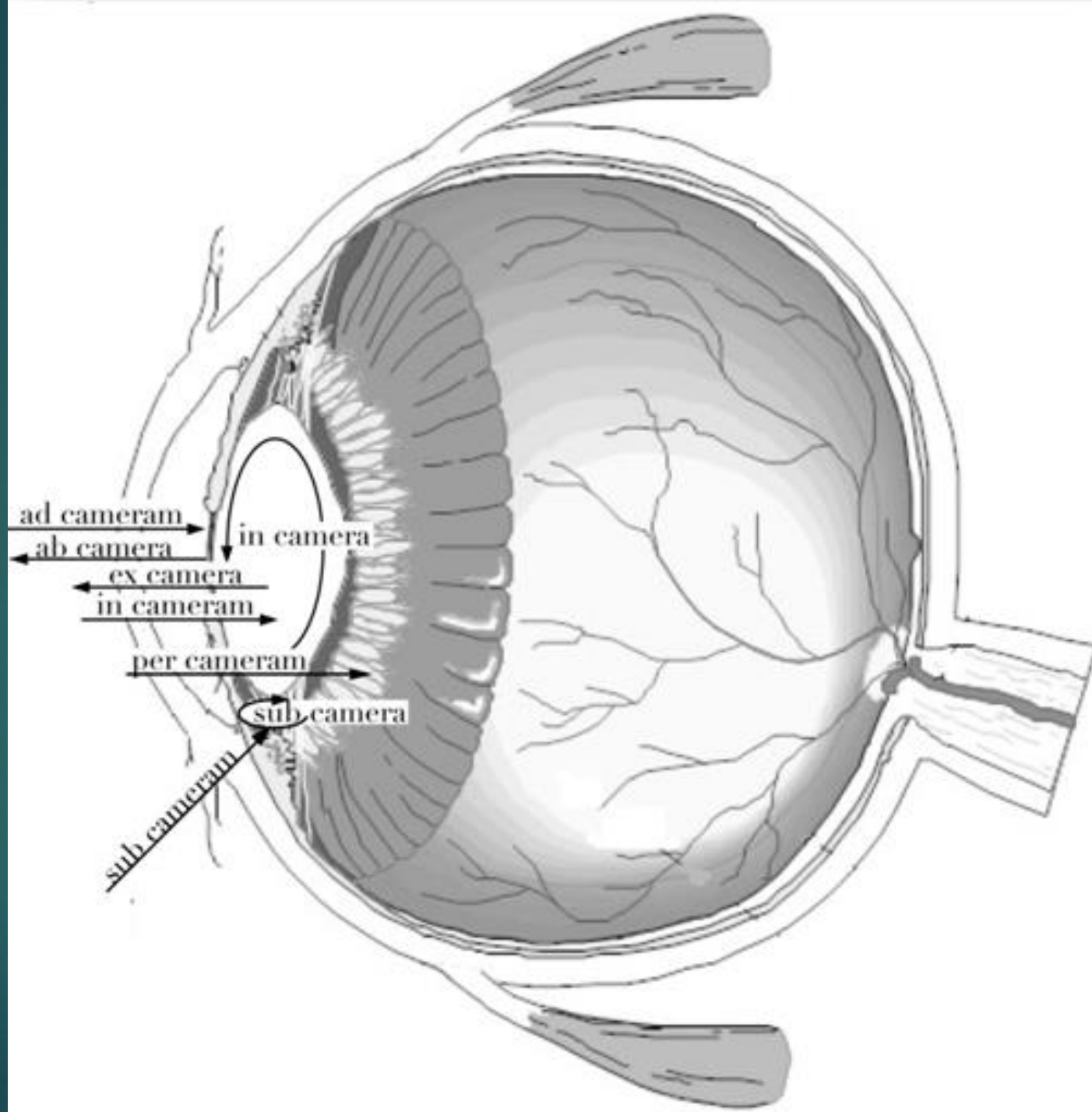
# Prepositions and prepositional phrases

- ▶ Denote:

- ▶ spatial relations                      sub, infra, post, ante, supra, a/ab, ad
- ▶ temporal relations                      post, ante, intra
- ▶ causal relations                        propter, e/ex
- ▶ other                                        cum, sine

- ▶ Can be connected with:

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



# Form prepositional phrases

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

# LATIN 1st declension

In the 1st declension we decline nouns that have:

Genitive sg. ending	<b>-AE</b>
Nominative sg. ending	<b>-A</b>
Gender	<b>Mostly F</b> Never N Exceptions M

## EXCEPTIONS!!!

NOUNS OF THE 1<sup>st</sup> 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.	<b>-E</b>	<b>-ES</b> *diabetes *ascites
Genitive sg.	<b>-ES</b>	<b>-AE</b>
Gender	F	M

# Latin and Greek 1st declension

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
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Latin

Greek