

ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM NOUNS

REMEMBER!

The following suffixes are usually **attached to the Genitive stem** of the noun.

A) following the first and second declension

> with Latin words:

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

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

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

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

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

> with Greek words:

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

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

Declining:

masculine forms – like **NERVUS**

female forms – like **VENA**

neutral forms – like **SEPTUM**

NOTE THE SIMILARITIES IN ENGLISH AND LATIN SUFFIXES!

i.e. the original Latin forms can often be derived from English terms

Eng. **-ine** ~ Lat. **-inus/a/um**: *palatine* > *palatinus*, a, um

Eng. **-ive** ~ Lat. **-ivus/a/um**: *postoperative* > *postoperativus*, a, um

Eng. **-ary** ~ Lat. **-arius/a/um**: *urinary* > *urinarius*, a, um

Eng. **-ous** ~ Lat. **-osus/a/um**: *nervous* > *nervosus*, a, um

Eng. **-ic** ~ Lat. **-icus/a/um**: *thoracic* > *thoracicus*

Eng. **-ac** ~ Lat. **-acus/a/um**: *cardiac* > *cardiacus*, a, um

Eng. **-al** ~ Lat. **-alis/e**: *cerebral* > *cerebralis*, e

Eng. **-ar** ~ Lat. **-aris/e**: *tonsillar* > *tonsillaris*, e

B) following the third 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*

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

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

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, 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. Rephrase the following reports by replacing the underlined forms by derived adjectives:

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 <u>in cavitate abdominis</u>	_____
deformitas ossium <u>metacarpi</u>	_____
fractura <u>in 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

VOCABULARY

ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE

annularis, e	ring-shaped
articularis, e	referring to joint, articular
biliaris, e	referring to bile
bilis, is, f.	bile
brevis, e	short
catarrhalis, e	referring to inflammation of mucous membranes
centralis, e	central
cerebrospinalis, e	referring to brain and spinal cord
distalis, e	distal, remote from the point of reference
dorsalis, e	dorsal, located on the back surface (as opposed to ventral)
frontalis, e	frontal, referring to the anterior part of a structure or to the forehead
lacrimalis, e	lacrimal, referring to tears
lateralis, e	lateral, located on the side
levator, oris, m.	muscle lifting a body part
molaris, e	molar (with teeth used for grinding)
mollis, e	soft
parietalis, e	referring to a wall of a structure
pleuralis, e	referring to the membrane investing lungs, pleural
sanguis, inis, m.	blood
solaris, e	solar, related to sun or solar plexus
suprarenalis, e	located above kidneys
temporalis, e	referring to temples or time
tenuis, e	thin
tonsillaris, e	referring to tonsils

CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

ablatio, onis, f.	surgical removal of a body part
dissimilis, e	different, not similar
embolia, ae, f.	embolism, obstruction of a vessel
extracorporalis, e	situated outside the body
facilis, e	easy
gestosis, is, f.	any disorder of pregnancy
gravis, e	serious
lethalis, e	causing death, deadly
levis, e	mild, not severe
(im)mobilis, e	(im)mobile, (un)able to move
partialis, e	partial, incomplete
pertussis, is, f.	whooping cough, a contagious disease marked by spasms of coughing referring to childbirth or postpartum period
puerperalis, e	
pulvis, eris, n.	powder
purus, a, um	pure, clean
similis, e	similar
(in)solubilis, e	(in)soluble
subtilis, e	subtle, delicate
suspectus, a, um	suspected
thrombosis, is, f.	formation or presence of a blood clot
transfusio, onis, f.	transfusion
verisimiliter	probably
vivus, a, um	living

COLLOCATIONS

intestinum tenue

small intestine

febris puerperalis

postpartum sepsis originating from the birth canal and occurring after childbirth (usually fatal for the mother in the past)