

Derived adjectives

Where did they come from? Where do they go?

How to...?

stem + suffix



REMINDER: stem comes from genitive!

Adjectives that mean:
related to

aris, e is used
if there is an
L close by

alis, e / aris, e

the most common
III declension,
pelvis/rete

vertebralis, costalis,
ulnaris, radialis,
muscularis, cerebralis,
carpalis, orbitalis,
nodularis, vascularis,
brachialis, scapularis,
clavicularis, lateralis,
medialis, sagittalis,
ciliaris, vestibularis,
ventricularis, dentalis, ...

eus, a, um
aneus, a, um
aceus, a, um

I and II declension

pharyngeus, laryngeus,
phalangeus, cutaneus,
coccygeus, felleus,
calcaneus, sanguineus,
parotideus, tendineus,
osseus, membranaceus,
vitreus, ...

icus, a, um
inus, a, um
arius, a, um

I and II declension

coronarius, mammarius,
palatinus, uterinus,
urinarius, thoracicus,
caroticus, traumaticus,
caninus, pelvicus,
pelvinus, periphericus,
rheumaticus, ophthalmicus,
lymphaticus, gastricus,
stomachicus, hepaticus,
diabeticus, aorticus, ...

acus, a, um

I and II declension

comes from the Greek
word for heart: *cardia*

cardiacus

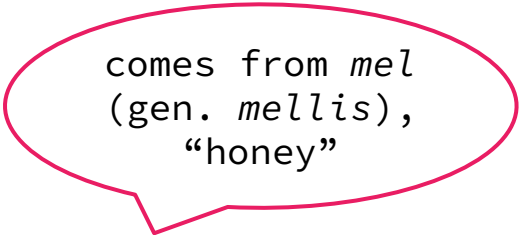
ivus, a, um

I and II declension

operativus, auditivus

itus, a, um

I and II declension



comes from *mel*
(gen. *mellis*),
“honey”

mellitus

Which suffix should I choose? How can I know?

- 1) See **Adjectives formation KEY** in IS
- 2) Think about the **English** adjectives that you know (they are mostly taken from Latin).
- 3) Think about the anatomical and clinical terms you already know.
- 4) The safest bet is choosing **alis/aris**, which is the most common suffix.

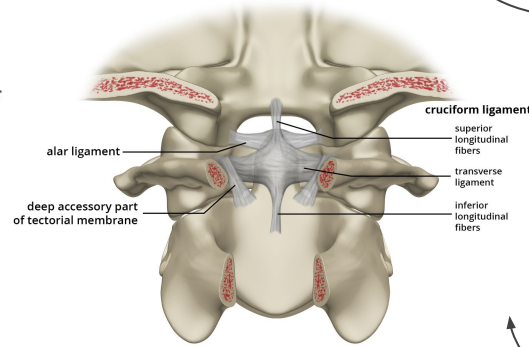
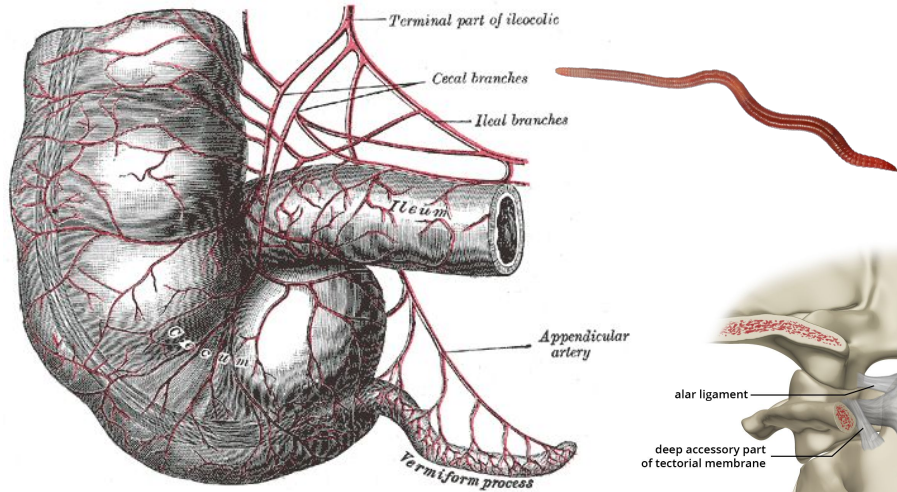
Adjectives that mean:
shaped-like

-formis, e

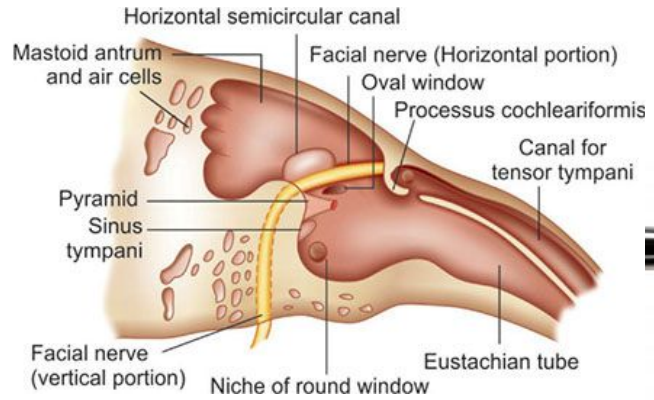
III declension
from **forma**, **ae**, **f.** (shape)

vermiformis, piriformis,
cuneiformis, cruciformis,
sacciformis, falciformis,
multiformis, lentiformis,
cochleariformis

stem + connector -i- + *formis, e*



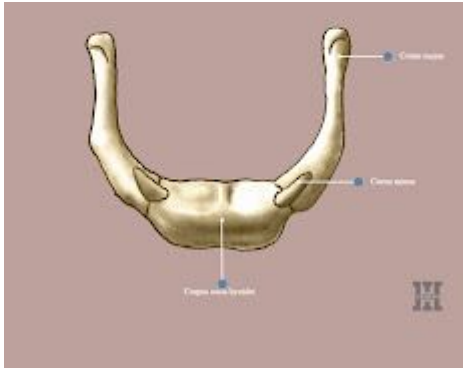
- A** appendix vermiformis (worm-shaped)
- B** apertura piriformis (pear-shaped)
- C** ligamentum cruciforme (cross-shaped)
- D** processus cochleariformis (spoon-shaped)



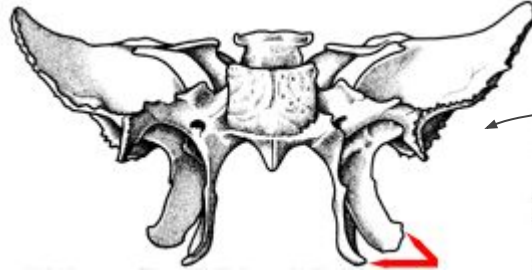
-oideus, a, um

I and II declension
of Greek origin

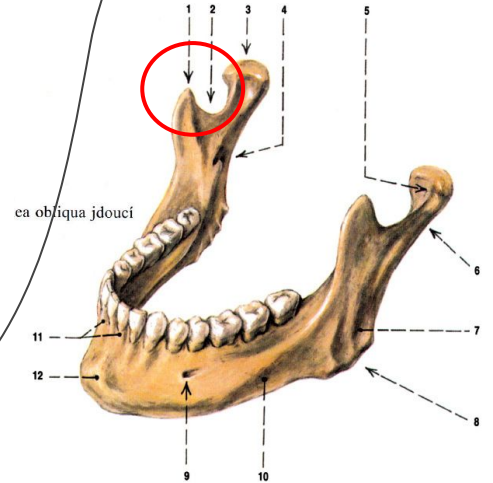
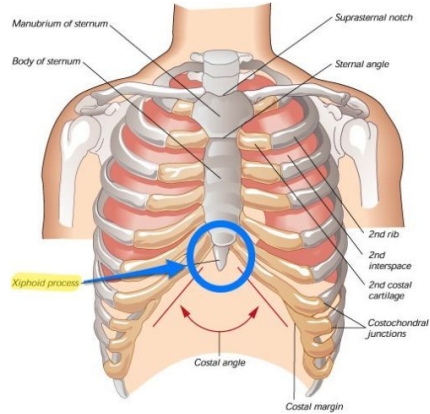
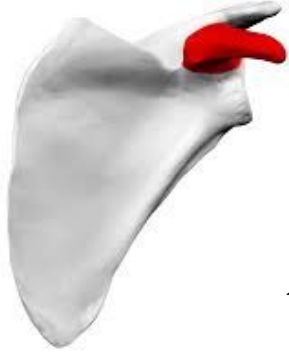
mastoideus, pterygoideus,
styloideus, hyoideus,
sigmoideus, deltoideus,
xiphoideus, coronoideus,
coracoideus, rhomboideus,
thyroideus, choroideus



U



- A** os hyoideum
- B** processus xiphoideus
- C** processus coronoideus
- D** processus pterygoideus
- E** processus coracoideus



Adjectives that mean:
full of

OSUS, a, um

I and II declension

periculosus, spinosus,
tuberculosus, venosus*,
oleosus, nervosus*

* these can also simply
mean “related to”

Adjectives that mean:
being equipped with

atus, a, um

I and II declension

capitatus, serratus,
quadratus, spinatus,
caudatus, arcuatus,
dentatus, cruciatus, ...

Adjectives that mean:
being able to

bilis, e

III declension
pelvis/rete

operabilis, solubilis,
mobilis

Adjectives that mean:
of an origin

genes

III declension
dolor/corpus
of Greek origin

nephrogenes, odontogenes,
endogenes, carcinogenes,
isogenes, cryptogenes,
myogenes, ...

Adjectives that mean:
carrying

fer(us), a, um

I and II declension
from the verb **ferre** (to
carry)

stem + connector -i- + *fer*

bilifer, seminifer,
sudorifer, lactifer

“sweat-carrying”
(glandula sudorifera)
