U4 NOTES

ADJECTIVES belonging to the 2nd declension have 3 endings: on efor masculines, one for feminines, one for neuters:

Depuratus + M

Depurata + F

Depuratum + N

Extractum depuratum N = 1st case

**ad** extractum depuratum = 4th case, preposition ad goes with case no. 4

Humerus sanus M (healthy shoulder) = 1st case

**ad** humerum sanum = 4th case, preposition with case no. 4

aqua pura F = 1st case

**ad** aquam puram = 4th case, preposition with case no. 4

key to hwk U3 ex 3p 19

ramus dexter x sinister, cavum parvum x magnum, organum sanum x aegrotum (ill, diseased), ligamentum latum x angustum, remedium compositum x simplex, musculus profundus x superficialis, nasus externus x internus, extractum siccum x hydrosum/humidum

ex 4/20

periculum rupturae digiti, extractum sirupi pro (+6) adultis,

NOTE adultus,i, M = noun, the adult + adjective = adultus, adulta, adultum

Post (+4) rupturam (OF=2) ligamenti lati (OF=2) uteri,

Pilula sub (+6) lingua, aqua destillata in (+6) lagoena, rami (OF+2 PL) nervorum, morbus contagiosus – rubeola, sub signo veneni, ligamentum (OF=2) uteri.

3rd declension:

It is necessary to study the vocabulary properly: memorize: pes, pedis, M = 1st case, 2nd case, gender

M+F

SG

1 pes

2 **ped**- is: ending -is identifies the 3rd declension, ped= genitive stem, basis of any word, i tis used in other cases:

4 **ped** -em

6 **ped**- e

PL

1 ped -es

2 **ped** – um

4 **ped** -es

6 **ped**-ibus

Nouns in the 3rd declension are subdivided to consonant stems and **i-** stems.

I-stems comprise 2 groups of words:

1 having the same number of syllabi in case 1 and 2 e.g.: 1 au - ris, 2 au – ris, 1 ca-na-lis, 2 ca-na-lis

2 having 2 consonats before -is in case 2: 1 dnes, 2 de**nt** -is, 1 ars, 2 a**rt**- is

Consonant stems = dolor, i-stems = auris

SG PL SG PL

1 dolor dolor- es auris aur -es

2 dolor – is dolor -um aur -is aur -**i** um

4 dolor-em dolor -es aur -em aur -es

6 dolor -e dolor -ibus aur -e aur -ibus

Classification between dolor and auris:

1. Must be M or F
2. Does it have he same no. of syllabi in case 1+2? yes = auris, no-ask another question: does it have 2 consonats before the ending -is in genitive? Yes = auris, NO = dolor

NEUTERS

Consonant stems= corpus, i-stems = cochlear

SG PL SG PL

1 corpus corpor- a cochlear cochlear -ia

2 corpor – is corpor – um cochlear – is cochlear- ium

4 corpus corpor- a cochlear cochlear - ia

6 corpor -e corpor – ibus cochlear- i cochlear- ibus

ONLY rete, calcar, animal are declined like cochlear!!! All the other neuters of the 3rd declension belong to the example corpus.

NOTE! Tussis (dough) = exception case no 6 = tussi

Ós = mouth x os= bone