

U4 NOTES

ADJECTIVES belonging to the 2nd declension have 3 endings: one for 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 hydrosium/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 **dent** -is, 1 ars, 2 **art**- 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 the 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- i um
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 = tuss**i**

Ós = mouth x os= bone

