

№СТОМ-21ИИ

Federal state budgetary educational institution of the higher education

«North – Ossetian state medical academy»

Healthcare ministry of the Russian Federation

Department of Foreign Languages

TRAINING MATERIALS FOR THE STUDENTS' OUT OF AUDIT WORK
FOR THE DISCIPLINE
“LATIN FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS”

the main professional educational programme of higher education – speciality
programme in the speciality 31.05.03 Dentistry ,approved on 24.05.2023

Vladikavkaz 2023

LATIN ALPHABET. PRONUNCIATION OF LETTERS AND LETTER COMBINATION

LATIN ALPHABET

The Latin alphabet consists of 25 letters

Spelling	Name	Pronunciation	Spelling	Name	Pronunciation
Aa	a	a	Nn	en	n
Bb	be	b	Oo	o	o
Cc	tse	ts; k	Pp	pe	p
Dd	de	d	Qq	ku	kv
Ee	e	e	Rr	er	r
Ff	ef	f	Ss	es	s
Gg	ge	g	Tt	te	t
Hh	ga	h	Uu	u	u
Ii	i	i	Vv	ve	v
Jj	iota	j	Xx	eks	ks
Kk	ka	k	Yy	ipsilon	i
Ll	ei	l	Zz	zeta	z

Mm	em	m			

Proper nouns, names of drugs and plants are written with the capital letter if they are expressed by nouns, e.g. Celsus, Solutio Synoestrolī (Synestrole solution), tinctura Valerianae aetherea (Ethereal tincture of Valerian).

Classification of sounds

Latin sounds fall under: the vowels a, e, i, o, u, y; the consonants b, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z; the semi-vowel j. Except alphabetical vowels there are diphthongs (ae, oe, au, eu) in Latin.

Pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs

A, o, u – are pronounced as hard [a], [o], [u]: ramus [ramus] – branch.

E, e – is pronounced as hard [e]: vertebra [ˈvertebra] – vertebra.

I, i – is pronounced as soft [i]: fibra [ˈfibra] – fibre: internus [inˈternus] – inner.

Y, y – only occurs in the words of Greek origin and is pronounced [i]: hydor [ˈgidor] – water; symptoma [simpˈtoma] – symptom.

EXERCISES FOR READING

Exercise 1. Read aloud, taking into consideration the hard pronunciation of consonants before ‘e’: nervus– the nerv;dens– the tooth;febris– fever;teres–rond;secale – rye; bene – well; genu – knee; foramen – an opening; tendo – the tendon; littera – a letter; meatus – a passing; semen – a seed; fovea – a pit; abdomen – the abdomen.

Exercise 2. Read aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation of the sound [i]: vitaminum– vitamin;finis– the end;bilis– bile;nitris– nitrite;insanabilis – incurable; impressio – an impression; infans – an infant; inter – between; jugum – yoke; jus – right, court; jusjurandum – an oath; juvenis – young; jugularis – jugular; injuria – injustice; initium – the beginning; jecur – the liver; junctura – the joint; major – major; majus – May; majalis – May.

Exercise 3. Read aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation of the sound [i] in words of Greek origin: amygdala– almonds;Hydrargyrum– mercury;myopia – shortsightedness; hypotonia – low blood pressure; hypertonia – high blood pressure; pyelitis – inflammation of renal pelvis; myologia – science about muscles; synostosis – bone connection; dystrophia – disturbance of nutrition; dysostosis – disturbance of bone formation.

Exercise 4. Read, paying attention to the pronunciation of diphthongs as one sound: ala– wing;alae– wings;vertebra– vertebra;vertebrae– vertebrae;aegrotus – a patient; praecordium – precardia; praesent – present; gangraena – gangrene; anaemia – anemia; paediater – a pediatrician; amoeba – ameba; poena – punishment; foetor – fetor, bad odour from mouth; coena – dinner; oesophagus –

esophagus; coelia – the abdominal cavity; foetus – a fetus; auctor – an author; auditus – hearing; auris – the ear; auditorium – an auditorium; aura – aura; auscultatio – auscultation; nausea – sea-sickness; fauces – the pharynx; leukaemia – leukemia; aneurysma – dilatation of the artery; neuritis – inflammation of nerve; pneumonia – pneumonia; neurosis – neurosis.

Peculiarities of pronunciation of consonants

C, c – is pronounced [ts] before the vowel e, i, y, and the diphthongs ae and oe: cerebrum [ˈtserebrum] – brain; [k] before the vowels a, o, u, consonants and in the terminal position: oculus [ˈokulus] – eye.

K, k – is pronounced [k]. It occurs rarely, in the words of non-Latin origin: Kalium [ˈkalium] – potassium.

Q, q – only occurs in combinations with the vowel u; qu is pronounced [kv]: aqua [ˈakva] – water.

H, h – is pronounced [g]: homo [ˈgomo] – man.

L, l – is pronounced softly [l]: cellula [ˈtselʲulja] – cell.

S, s – is pronounced [s] but between vowels or between a vowel and the consonants n, m, s is pronounced [z]: bursa [ˈbursa] – bag, but ansa [ˈanza] – loop.

Z, z – occurs in the words of Greek origin and is pronounced [z]: zoon [ˈzoon] – animal. In the words of non-Greek origin it is pronounced [ts]: Zincum [ˈtsinkum] – zinc.

V, v – is pronounced [v]: ventriculus [ventˈrikulus] – ventricle.

X, x – is pronounced [ks] (between vowels often [kz]): externus [eksˈternus] – external.

Pronunciation of letter combinations

The rules of combinations of consonants work only when such a combination is followed by a vowel.

Ng – before vowels is pronounced [ngv], before consonants [ngu]: lingua [ˈlingva] – language, lingula [ˈlingula] – a little tongue.

Ti – before vowels is pronounced [tsi]: substantia [subsˈtantsia] – substance.

Note! after s, x, **ti** is pronounced [ti]: ostium [ˈostium] – hole.

The digraphs **ch, ph, rh, th** only occur in the of Greek origin.

Ch – is pronounced [h]: charta [ˈharta] – paper.

Ph – is pronounced [f]: Phosphorus [ˈfosforus] – phosphorus.

Th – is pronounced [t]: thorax [ˈtoraks] – thorax.

Rh – is pronounced [r]: Rheum [ˈreum] – rhubarb.

EXERCISES FOR READING

Exercise 1. Read and explain the pronunciation of the sound [ts] or [k] in the following words: carbo– coal; canalis– a canal; capitulum– a small head; collum – a neck; condylus – a fist; cavum cranii – the cranial cavity; corona – a garland; cutis – a skin; ulcus – ulcer; oculus – an eye; coccus – coccus; criticus – decisive; sulcus – furrow; curatio – treatment; cella – a cell; cerebrum – a brain; cera – wax; centrum – a center; cilium – an eyelash; cibus – food; cinereus – grey; cingulum – a belt; cystis – a bladder.

Exercise 2. Read and explain the pronunciation of the letter ‘s’: osteologia; ossa – bones; fissura – a slit; abscessus – an abscess; sutura spuria – false suture; basilaris – basal; usus – use; spongiosus – spongy; pars petrosa – a stony part; mucosa – a mucous membrane; status praesens – present state; systema – system; somnus – sleep.

Exercise 3. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of ‘qu’ before the vowel: squamosus– squamous; liquor– liquor; triquetrum– triquetral; antiquus– antique; quantum satis – the quantity you need; quies – a rest.

Exercise 4. Read the words with double Latin letters ‘x’ and ‘z’: apex– atop; radix – a root; proximalis – proximal, the closest to the trunk; appendix; salpinx – the uterine tube; sextus – the sixth; zoster – a belt; Zinci oxydum – zinc oxide; zoologia – the science about animals.

Exercise 5. Read, pay attention to the pronunciation of the letter combination ‘ti’: tibia– tibia; titulus– a title; tinctura– a tincture; timor– fear; substantia – substance; dissectio – dissection; protuberantia – protuberance; spatium – space; vitium cordis; auscultatio – auscultation; digestio – digestion; combustio – a burn; mixtio – mixture; bestia – wild animal.

Exercise 6. Read the words with ‘ngu’: sanguis– a blood; anguis– a snake; lingua – a language, a tongue; sublingualis – sublingual; unguentum – an ointment; vas sanguiferum – the blood vessel.

Exercise 7. Read, paying attention to the pronunciation of digraphs:cochlea

– a cochlea; chalybs – a steel; chaos; character; chimiotherapia; bronchus; ductus choledochus – a bile duct; lympa – lymph; pharmacotherapia; pharyngitis; phlebolithus – veinstone; phobia – morbid fear; photophobia; thermotherapia; thorax

– chest; thrombophlebitis; pathologia – science about diseases; rhombus – rhomb; thalassophobia – morbid fear of sea; haemophilia – bleeder's disease; ophthalmitis – inflammation of the eye; onychorrhaxis – brittleness of the nails; phthisiatria – science about tuberculosis; physiologia; typhus; rhinolithus – nasal calculus (stone).

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 1

atlas – atlas, the first neck vertebra
axis – axis, the second neck vertebra
caput – head

cerebrum – brain
collum – neck
columna – column
cranium – cranium, a skull
dorsum – back

encephalon – brain

homo – man

os – bone

skeleton (sceleton) – body framework
substantia – substance
thorax – chest

vertebra – vertebra

LATIN APHORISMS AND SAYINGS

Latin	English
Non est via in medicina sine lingua Latina.	There is no way in medicine without Latin.
Otium post negotium.	Good rest after good work.
Amor and tussis non celantur.	Love and cough can not be hidden.
Salus aegroti suprema lex medicorum.	Welfare of a patient is the highest law for doctors.
Medice, cura aegrotum, sed non morbum.	Doctor, treat patient but not an illness.
Usus magister est optimus.	Practice is the best teacher.
Ad opus!	Get down to business.

Respice finem!

And mind the final aim!

STRESS. DURATION AND SHORTNESS OF SYLLABLES

In Latin stress depends on the length and the shortness of syllables. Syllables are counted from the end of a word. Stress is only put on the second or on the third syllable: the second syllable is stressed if it is long; if the second syllable is short the third one is stressed.

In disyllabic words only the second syllable is stressed, e.g. c'ito – quickly.
The place of stress in polysyllabic word depends on duration or shortness of

the second from the end syllable. If the vowel of this syllable is long, it is stressed, if it is short the stress is placed on the third from the end syllable.

(**Note:** the number of syllables is equal to the number of vowels and diphthongs).

A syllable is long:

- if all the diphthongs are long, e.g. am'oeba – amoeba;
- if the vowel which forms a syllable is followed by two or more consonants or the letters x or z, e.g. Glycyrrh'iza – sweet root.

Exception: if a vowel is followed the by combination of the consonants b, c, d, g, p, t with the letters l or r the syllable is considered to be short, e.g. c'erebrum – brain.

A syllable is short:

- if the vowel of syllable is followed by one more vowel or the letter h: e.g. f'olium – leaf.

The adjectives of Greek origin with the suffix *-ide-* have the 3rd syllable stressed: xipho'ideus – sword-shaped.

If the vowel of a syllable is followed by one consonant the syllable can be long or short and the sign of length (ˉ) or shortness (˘) is put above the vowel of the second syllable, e.g. m'edīcus – doctor, coll'ēge – colleague.

EXERCISES FOR READING

Exercise 1. Place the stress in the following disyllabic words:

Fossa – a pit; sulcus – a furrow; morbus – a disease; apex – a top; margo – cavity; sinus – a sinus; corpus – a body; arcus – tuber; atlas – the first cervical vertebra.

Exercise 2. Place the stress in the following words according to the signs of length or shortness:

Membrāna, vagīna, tunīca – a shirt; tympānum – a drum; palātum – a palate; tuberositas humēri – eminence of the shoulder; matūrus – mature, ripe; tempōra – temples; corpōra – bodies; vulnēra – wounds; homo – man; homīnis – of the man; thorācis – of the thorax; aegrōtus – a patient; orgānon – an organ; littēra – a letter; Hippocrātes; systema – a system; oesophāgus – gullet; symphŷsis – connection.

Exercise 3. Place the stress in the following words according to the rules about duration and shortness of the second from the end vowel:

Peronaeus – fibular; glutaeus – gluteal; processus – a process, outgrowth; profundus – profound, deep; hypoglossus – sublingual; compressor; externus – external; medulla – bone marrow; Glycyrrhiza – sweet root.

Exercise 4. Place the stress in the following words according to the rules about duration or shortness of the second from the end vowel:

Articulatio – a joint; linea – the line; trochlea – a block; memoria – memory; palpebra – the eyelid; anhydrus – waterless; choledochus – the bile duct; thermometrum; Ephedra – ephedra (the name of the medicinal herb).

Exercise 5. Place the stress paying attention to the long suffixes of nouns and adjectives:

Methandriolum, Analginum, Barbitalum, junctura – juncture; medicina – medicine; doctrina – science; myoma; salpingitis; neurosis; gastrocarcinoma; helminthosis.

Articularis, uterinus; vertebralis; auricularis; capitatus, digitatus, papulosus, squamosus.

Exercise 6. Place the stress paying attention to the short suffixes of nouns and adjectives:

Cuticula – cuticle; globulus – small globe; arteriola – small artery; sacculus – small bag; bronchiolus – small bronchus; narcoticus; thoracicus; gastricus; tepidus – warm; calidus – hot; frigidus – cold.

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 2

	brachium – shoulder
acromion – acromion	canalis – channel
articulatio – joint	cingulum – cingulum, girdle

clavicula – clavicle

coccyx – coccyx

costa – rib

fissura – fissure

foramen – hole, foramen

fossa – fossa (long in shape)

fovea – fovea (round in shape)

ulna – elbow bone, ulna

hiatus – cleft

humerus – shoulder bone

incisura – incisure, notch

mandibula – lower jaw

maxilla – upper jaw

membrum – extremity, limb

olecranon – olecranon

periosteum – periosteum

radius – radius

scapula – shoulder blade

LATIN APHORISMS AND SAYINGS

Latin	English
Non scholae, sed vitae discimus.	We study not for school, but for life.
Vivere est cogitare.	To live means to think.
Homo ornat locum, non locus hominem.	A man makes his place better and not vice versa.
Alma mater.	Name used for the university or school that a person attended.
Fortes fortuna adjuvat.	Fortune likes courageous people. Courage wins.
Omne initium difficile.	Beginning is always difficult.
Non omnia possumus omnes.	Not everybody among us can do everything.
Carpe diem!	Catch a day!
Nulla dies sine linea.	Not even a day without useful work
Hodie diem perdidit.	I have wasted the day today (if I have not done anything useful).
Domus propria, domus optima.	East or West, home is best.

THE NOUN. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT SINGULAR FORMS

The nouns in medico-biological terminology are mainly based on two cases – Nominativus singularis, pluralis and Genetivus singularis, pluralis. In dictionaries the noun is represented as such: *costa, ae f* (rib) that is:

- 1) the full form of Nominativus singularis – *costa*;
- 2) the ending of Genetivus singularis – *ae*;
- 3) the Gender – *f* (feminine).

The different cases are formed by appending certain case-endings to a fundamental part called the Stem. The Stem of any noun is determined by the full form of the Genetivus singularis without Genetivus ending, characterizing the Declension.

E.g. the noun *nervus, i m* (nerv) has the Stem – *nerv-*.

Many nouns of the third declension have different forms in Nominativus and Genetivus Singularis, the altered part of the noun in the Genetive is shown in its dictionary form: *cortex, icis m* (bark), *solutio, onis f* (solution). The Stem of the noun of the third declension is identified according to the dictionary form of the Genitive having omitted the ending –*is*:

Cortex, icis m cortex (Nom.sing) – *cortices* (Gen. Sing.) – *cortic-* (the Stem)
Solutio, onis f solutio (Nom.sing.) – *solutionis* (Gen.Sing.) – *solutio-* (the

Stem).

Table 1. The Singular Endings of Nouns

Declension	Genetivus ending	Gender	Nominativus ending	Examples
I	-ae	f	-a	<i>vertebra, ae f</i> - vertebra
II	-i	m	-us, -er	<i>nervus, i m</i> - nerv
		n	-um, -on	<i>brachium, i n</i> - shoulder
III	-is	m, f, n	different endings	<i>cor, cordis n</i> - heart
IV	-us	m	-us	<i>arcus, us m</i> - arch
		n	-u	<i>cornu, us n</i> - horn

v	-ei	f	-es	<i>facies, ei f</i> - face

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 3

Nouns of the 1st declension

ala, ae f – wing

aorta, ae f – aorta

arteria, ae f – artery

maxilla, ae f – upper jaw

orbita, ae f – orbit

scapula, ae f – scapule

Nouns of the 4th Declension

concha, ae f – shell

costa, ae f – rib

crista, ae f – crest, ridge

lamina, ae f – lamine

lingua, ae f – tongue

mandibula, ae f – lower jaw

Nouns of the 2nd declension

angulus, i m – angle

brachium, i n – shoulder

cavum, i n – cavity

cranium, i n – cranium,sculp

ligamentum, i n – ligament

musculus, i m – muscle

septum, i n – septum, dividing wall

sulcus, i m – sulcus

Nouns of the 3^d Declension

corpus, oris n – body

crus, cruris n – crus, pedicle

spina, ae f –
spine vena,
ae f – vein
vertebra, ae
f – vertebra
patella, ae f
– knee cap
sutura, ae f
– suture
tuba, ae f –
tube

tympanum, i n –
tympanum, drum
calcaneus, i m –

arcus, us m – arch
cornu, us n – horn
ductus, us m – duct
meatus, us m – passage

Nouns of the 5th Declension

facies, ei f – face, surface

calcaneus, heel bone digitus, i m –
finger

humerus, i m – shoulder bone
manubrium, i n – manubrium
radius, i n – radius

sternum, i n – sternum, chest bone

foramen, inis n – foramen, hole
os, ossis n – bone

processus, us m – process

sinus, us m – sinus

textus, us m – tissue

genu, us n – knee

EXERCISES

_____ Exercise 1. Determine the stem of the following nouns and their declension:

E.g.: Nom.Sing. – cornu, Gen. Sing. – cornus, the stem – corn, the 4th declension.

cornu, us n – horn

systema, atis n – system

paries, etis m - wall

articulatio, onis f – articulation
vertebra, ae f – vertebra
processus, us m – process
magister, tri m – teacher

os, ossis n – bone
mandibula, ae f – lower jaw
bursa, ae f – bag
remedium, i n – remedy, drug
sanguis, inis m – blood

oedema, atis n –
oedema morbus, i m –
disease
facies, ei m – face
tendo, inis m – tendon
caries, ei f – caries
numerus, i m – number
lac, lactis n – milk
fructus, us m – fruit
pars, partis f – part

Exercise 2. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g. Body of the vertebra – corpus vertebrae

Body of the vertebra, head of the rib, arch of the aorta, base of the skull, cavity of the nose, neck of the scapule, vagina of the process, duct of the nose, pitch (incisure) of the lower jaw, capsule of the ganglion (ganglion, i n), tuber of the upper jaw, muscle of the neck, dorsum of the saddle (sella, ae f), bone of the skull, arch of the vertebra, head of the lower jaw, shell of the auricle (auriculum, i n), dividing wall of the nose, fovea of the process, pedicle (pediculus, i m) of the arch of the vertebra, face of the tubercle (tuberculum, i n) of the rib, lamina of the process, vestibule (vestibulum, i n) of the nose, neck of the ulna, angle of the sternum, angle of the lower jaw, cavity of the uterus, cavity of the tympanum, bone of the finger, line of the neck, bones of the trunk, block of the humerus, body of the marrow, nucleus of the nerve, cavity of the shell, tubercle of the saddle, muscle of the back, muscle of the uvula (uvula, ae f).

Exercise 3. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g. Ligamentum pylori – ligament of the pylorus

Ligamentum pylori, retinaculum cutis, ligamentum patellae, arteria perinei, vena canaliculi vestibuli, arcus aortae, sulcus calcanei, ramus ossis ischii, lobus thymi, caput phalangis, cavum oris, tuberculum musculi, corpus linguae, cartilago nasi, ampulla ductus, apex linguae, radix dentis, glandula ventriculi, fossa glandulae, fascia prostatae, tuberculum sellae, apex pulmonis, sulcus sinus, caput mandibulae, diaphragma pelvis, plasma sanguinis, cartilago septi nasi, radix dentis, articulatio thoracis, cervix dentis, apex pulmonis, spina scapulae, fossa glandulae, tuberculum musculi, ampulla ductus, corpus linguae, cartilago tubae, glandula ventriculi, arcus vertebra, sutura cranii, ventriculus laryngis, vas auris, tuber ossis ischii, atrium cordis, apex linguae, basis patellae, diaphragma oris, corpus mandibulae, apex capitis fibulae.

THE ADJECTIVE. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT SINGULAR FORMS

The dictionary form of adjectives are shown in a contracted way:

profundus, a,um (deep)

} the adjectives of the 1st group

niger, gra,grum (black)

The feminine gender of these adjectives is declined according to the first declension of Nouns and the Masculine and the Neuter genders – according to the second declension. The belonging to the group is determined by the dictionary form of the adjective (gender endings).

saluber, bris,bre (healthy)

} the adjectives of the 2nd group
abdominalis,e (abdominal)
recens, ntis (recent)

In medical terminology adjectives having two endings more often occur: the ending -is which is common for the masculine and feminine genders and the ending -e for the neuter gender: *naturalis* (m, f), *naturale* (n) – natural.

Table 2. The Singular Endings of adjectives. Positive Degree

Gender	1 st group		2 nd group	
	Nom. Sing	Gen. Sing	Nom. Sing	Gen. Sing
m	-us (-er)	-i	-is	-is
f	-a	-ae	-is	-is
n	-um	-i	-e	-is

Nouns of the 1st Declension

clavicula, ae f – clavicle

fascia, ae f – fascia

fibula, ae f – fibula, calf bone

nucha, ae f – back of the neck, nape

squama, ae f – scale

tibia, ae f – tibia, shin bone

tonsilla, ae f – tonsil

ulna, ae f – ulna

Nouns of the 2nd Declension

nasus, i m – nose

organum, i n – organ

palatum, i n – palate

vestibulum, i n – vestibule

Nouns of the 3rd Declension

caput, itis n – head

alaris, e – belonging to wing, alar
cerebralis, e – cerebral **cervicalis, e**
– cervical **ethmoidalis, e** –
ethmoidal **frontalis, e** – frontal
mandibularis, e – mandibular
maxillaris, e – maxillar

Adjectives of the 1st Group

albus, a, um – white **asper, a, um** – rough **coronarius, a, um** – coronary **dexter, trum** – right **iliacus, a, um** – iliac

liber, a, um – free **niger, gra, grum** – black
obliquus, a, um – oblique
osseus, a, um – bony

Adjectives of the 2nd Group

thyroideus, a, um – thyroid
transversus, a, um – transverse
venosus, a, um – venous

os, oris n – mouth

palatinus, a, um – palatine
pterygoideus, a, um –
pterygoid **rectus, a, um** –
straight **sinister, tra, trum** –
left **sacer, cra, crum** – sacred
thoracicus, a, um – thoracic

nasalis, e – nasal **occipitalis,**
e – occipital **orbitalis, e** –
orbital **sphenoidalis, e** –
sphenoidal **temporalis, e** –
temporal **vertebralis, e** –
vertebral **sacralis, e** – sacral

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Determine the group of the following adjectives and give their dictionary forms:

E.g.: alare – the 2nd group, neutrum, alaris, e

Transversale, vernalis, claviculare, caninum, trigeminus, facialis, lacrimale, dura, pius.

Exercise 2. Coordinate adjectives with nouns:

*E.g.: linea, ae f (transversus, a, um) – linea transvers**a***

cornu, us n (coccygeus, a, um)	systema, atis n (nervosus, a, um)
septum, i n (osseus, a, um)	columna, ae f (vertebralis, e)
colon, i n (transversus, a, um)	processus, us m (transversus, a, um)
arcus, us m (alveolaris, e)	os, ossis n (ethmoidalis, e)
folium, i n (viridis, e)	facies, ei f (temporalis, e)
cor, cordis n (pulmonalis, e)	apertura, ae f (externus, a, um)
tela, ae f (spongiosus, a, um)	musculus, i m (glutaeus, a, um)

Exercise 3. Translate the following anatomical terms, form the Genetive:

E.g.: lateral ligament – ligamentum (n) laterale

oval foramen	venous plexus
thoracic fascia	transverse lateral suture
internal capsule	vertebral column
spinous foramen	styloid process
superficial vein	acoustic tube
pancreatic duct	frontal sinus
parietal bone	occipital artery
fibular collateral	thyroid gland
ligament	femoral region
plane foot	

Exercise 4. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g.: articular process of the vertebra – processus (m) articularis vertebrae

A/ lateral angle of the scapule, transverse ligament of the knee, lateral retinaculum of the knee-cap, jugular incisure (incisura, ae f) of the sternum, osseous septum of the nose, medial fovea of the skull, palatine process of the upper jaw, articular process of the vertebra, membranous wall of the trachea, abdominal par of aorta, muscular tunic (tunica, ae f) of the esophagus, lateral region (region, ionis f) of the neck, left lobe of the liver; interosseous membrane of the leg (crus, cruris n);

B/ ligament of the vertebral column, furrow (sulcus, i m) of the occipital artery, aperture of the frontal sinus, fossa of the lacrimal gland, vagine of the styloid process, branch of the ischiadic bone, fibrous capsule of the thyroid gland, sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, mastoid branch of the occipital artery, mastoid margin (margo, inis f) of the occipital bone, sphincter of the urinary bladder (vesica urinaria), basis of the renal pyramid, muscular tunic of the small intestine (intestinum tenue).

Exercise 5. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g.: Sulcus ethmoidalis ossis nasalis – ethmoidal sulcus of the nasal bone

Pars cartilaginea tubae auditivae, foramen mentale, corpus adiposum infrapatellare, pancreas accessorium, pars optica retinae, sanguis venosus et arteriosus, symphysis pubica, pyramis medullae oblongatae, margo liber unguis, auris externa, synchondrosis sphenoccipitalis, tuberositas phalangis distalis, ventriculus sinister cordis, pars lateralis ossis occititalis, musculus orbicularis oculi, arteria interossea communis, tuberositas ossis navicularis, segmentum thoracicum lumbale, fovea articularis processus articularis, raphe medullae oblongatae, arcus ductus thoracici, lobus glandulae thyroideae dexter/sisnister.

THE ADJECTIVE. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT SINGULAR FORMS

The dictionary form of adjectives are shown in a contracted way:

profundus, a,um (deep)

} the adjectives of the 1st group

niger, gra,grum (black)

The feminine gender of these adjectives is declined according to the first declension of Nouns and the Masculine and the Neuter genders – according to the second declension. The belonging to the group is determined by the dictionary form of the adjective (gender endings).

saluber, bris,bre (healthy)

} the adjectives of the 2nd group
abdominalis,e (abdominal)
recens, ntis (recent)

In medical terminology adjectives having two endings more often occur: the ending -is which is common for the masculine and feminine genders and the ending -e for the neuter gender: *naturalis* (m, f), *naturale* (n) – natural.

Table 2. The Singular Endings of adjectives. Positive Degree

Gender	1 st group		2 nd group	
	Nom. Sing	Gen. Sing	Nom. Sing	Gen. Sing
m	-us (-er)	-i	-is	-is
f	-a	-ae	-is	-is
n	-um	-i	-e	-is

Nouns of the 1st Declension

clavicula, ae f – clavicle

fascia, ae f – fascia

fibula, ae f – fibula, calf bone

nucha, ae f – back of the neck, nape

squama, ae f – scale

tibia, ae f – tibia, shin bone

tonsilla, ae f – tonsil

ulna, ae f – ulna

Nouns of the 2nd Declension

nasus, i m – nose

organum, i n – organ

palatum, i n – palate

vestibulum, i n – vestibule

Nouns of the 3rd Declension

caput, itis n – head

os, oris n – mouth

Adjectives of the 1st Group

albus, a, um – white **asper, a, um** – rough **coronarius, a, um** – coronary **dexter, tra, trum** – right **iliacus, a, um** – iliac

liber, a, um – free **niger, gra, grum** – black **obliquus, a, um** – oblique **osseus, a, um** – bony

palatinus, a, um – palatine **pterygoideus, a, um** – pterygoid **rectus, a, um** – straight **sinister, tra, trum** – left **sacer, cra, crum** – sacred **thoracicus, a, um** – thoracic **thyroideus, a, um** – thyroid **transversus, a, um** – transverse **venosus, a, um** – venous

Adjectives of the 2nd Group

alaris, e – belonging to wing, alar **cerebralis, e** – cerebral **cervicalis, e** – cervical **ethmoidalis, e** – ethmoidal **frontalis, e** – frontal **mandibularis, e** – mandibular **maxillaris, e** – maxillar

nasalis, e – nasal **occipitalis, e** – occipital **orbitalis, e** – orbital **sphenoidalis, e** – sphenoidal **temporalis, e** – temporal **vertebralis, e** – vertebral **sacralis, e** – sacral

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Determine the group of the following adjectives and give their dictionary forms:

E.g.: alare – the 2nd group, neutrum, alaris, e

Transversale, vernalis, claviculare, caninum, trigeminus, facialis, lacrimale, dura, pius.

Exercise 2. Coordinate adjectives with nouns:

E.g.: linea, ae f (transversus, a, um) – linea transversa

cornu, us n (coccygeus, a, um)

systema, atis n (nervosus, a, um)

septum, i n (osseus, a, um)

columna, ae f (vertebralis, e)

colon, i n (transversus, a, um)

processus, us m (transversus, a, um)

arcus, us m (alveolaris, e)

os, ossis n (ethmoidalis, e)

folium, i n (viridis, e)

facies, ei f (temporalis, e)

cor, cordis n (pulmonalis, e)

apertura, ae f (externus, a, um)

tela, ae f (spongiosus, a, um)

musculus, i m (glutaeus, a, um)

Exercise 3. Translate the following anatomical terms, form the Genetive:

E.g.: lateral ligament – ligamentum (n) laterale

oval foramen

venous plexus

thoracic fascia

transverse lateral suture

internal capsule

vertebral column

spinous foramen

styloid process

superficial vein

acoustic tube

pancreatic duct

frontal sinus

parietal bone

occipital artery

fibular collateral

thyroid gland

ligament

femoral region

plane foot

Exercise 4. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g.: articular process of the vertebra – processus (m) articularis vertebrae

A/ lateral angle of the scapule, transverse ligament of the knee, lateral retinaculum of the knee-cap, jugular incisure (incisura, ae f) of the sternum,

osseous septum of the nose, medial fovea of the skull, palatine process of the upper jaw, articular process of the vertebra, membranous wall of the trachea, abdominal part of aorta, muscular tunic (tunica, ae f) of the esophagus, lateral region (regio, ionis f) of the neck, left lobe of the liver; interosseous membrane of the leg (crus, cruris n);

B/ ligament of the vertebral column, furrow (sulcus, i m) of the occipital artery, aperture of the frontal sinus, fossa of the lacrimal gland, vagina of the styloid process, branch of the ischiadic bone, fibrous capsule of the thyroid gland, sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, mastoid branch of the occipital artery, mastoid margin (margo, inis f) of the occipital bone, sphincter of the urinary bladder (vesica urinaria), basis of the renal pyramid, muscular tunic of the small intestine (intestinum tenue).

Exercise 5. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g.: Sulcus ethmoidalis ossis nasalis – ethmoidal sulcus of the nasal bone

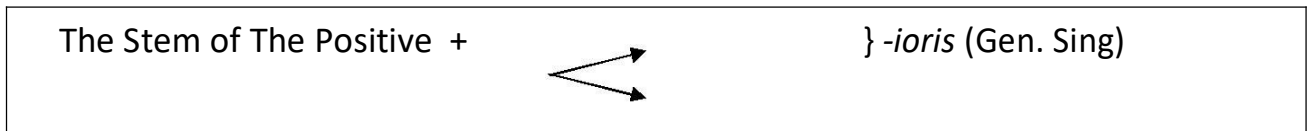
Pars cartilaginea tubae auditivae, foramen mentale, corpus adiposum infrapatellare, pancreas accessorium, pars optica retinae, sanguis venosus et arteriosus, symphysis pubica, pyramis medullae oblongatae, margo liber unguis, auris externa, synchondrosis sphenoccipitalis, tuberositas phalangis distalis, ventriculus sinister cordis, pars lateralis ossis occipitalis, musculus orbicularis oculi, arteria interossea communis, tuberositas ossis navicularis, segmentum thoracicum lumbale, fovea articularis processus articularis, raphe medullae oblongatae, arcus ductus thoracici, lobus glandulae thyroideae dexter/sinister.

COMPARATIVE DEGREE OF LATIN ADJECTIVES

There are three degrees of comparison in Latin – the Positive, the Comparative, the Superlative. The comparative is regularly formed by adding *-ior* (Neutrum *-ius*) to the stem of the Positive

The Model of Formation

-ior (m, f)



E.g. *albus, a, um* (white) – Nom. Sing. *albior, albius* (whiter)

Gen.Sing. *albioris*

Anatomical terminology uses only 6 adjectives in the form of the Comparative:

major, majus (greater)

minor, minus (lesser)

superior, superius (upper)

inferior, inferius (lower)

anterior, anterieus (front)

posterior, posterius (back)

Table 3. The Singular Endings of Adjectives. Comparative degree

Gender	Nominativus ending	Genetivus ending
Genus masculinum	<i>-ior</i>	<i>-ioris</i>
Genus femininum	<i>-ior</i>	<i>-ioris</i>

Genus neutrum	-ius	-ioris
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LEXICAL MINIMUM # 5

Nouns of the 1st Declension

bursa, ae f – bursa

pleura, ae f – pleura

valvula, ae f – valvule

vena portae – portal vein

Nouns of the 2nd Declension

cerebellum, i n - cerebellum

cerebrum, i n – brain

ganglion, i n – ganglion (nerve node)

ostium, i n – mouth, entrance,
smallopening

nervus, i m – nerve

nodus, i m – node

oculus, i m – eye

Adjectives of the 1st Group

cavus, a, um – hollow **laryngeus, a, um** – laryngeal **pharyngeus, a, um** – pharyngeal **profundus, a, um** – deep, profound **cutaneus, a, um** – cutaneous

ischiadicus, a, um – ischiadic **latus, a, um** – wide **longus, a, um** – long **mastoideus, a, um** – mastoideal **squamosus, a, um** – squamous

Adjectives of the 2nd group

auricularis, e – auricular

dorsalis, e – dorsal

facialis, e – facial

muscularis, e – muscular

parietalis, e – parietal

ventralis, e – ventral

The Comparative Degree of Adjectives

anterior, ius – anterior

inferior, ius – inferior

major, ius – major, greater

minor, us – minor, lesser

posterior, ius – posterior

superior, ius – superior

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Form the Genitive of the following adjectives and determine their stems:

E.g.: inferior, inferius – Gen.Sing. inferioris, inferior is the stem.

Major, majus; minor, minus; posterior, posterius; anterior, anterieus;
superior, superius; posterior, posterius.

Exercise 2. Coordinate adjectives with nouns:

E.g.: facies, ei f (anterior, ius) – facies anterior

processus, us m (superior, ius)

foramen, inis n (minor, us)

fovea, ae f (minor, us)

cornu, us n (major, jus)

pars, partis f (inferior, ius)

ramus, i m (superior, ius)

tuberculum, i n (anterior, ius)

facies, ei f (posterior, ius)

incisura, ae f (superior, ius)

labium, i n (inferior, ius)

sulcus, i m (posterior, ius)

caput, itis n (major, jus)

Exercise 3. Form the Genitive of the following anatomical terms:

E.g.: Nom.Sing. radix anterior – Gen.Sing. radicis anterioris

Spina nasalis anterior, vena laryngea inferior, fissura orbitalis superior, sinus sagittalis superior, linea temporalis superior, musculus rectus superior, foramen ischiadicum minus, tuberculum obturatorium posterius, musculus scalenus anterior, processus articularis superior, musculus tibialis posterior, nervus cutaneus brachii lateralis inferior, regio posterior.

Exercise 4. Translate in the forms of the Nominative and the Genitive:

E.g.: lower orbital fissure – Nom.Sing. fissura orbitalis inferior

Gen.Sing. fissurae orbitalis inferioris

major palatine furrow	inferior transversal ligament
major palatine hole	anterior medial surface
	anterior longitudinal
superior transverse artery	ligament
superior cervical ganglion	major petrous nerve
minor ischiadic incisure	posterior ethmoidal hole
posterior gluteal line	inferior articular process
superior posterior iliac spine	anterior sacral hole
anterior cutaneous branch	minor zygomatic muscle
anterior lacrimal crest	inferior labial vein
posterior interventricular sulcus	major sublingual tract

Exercise 5. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g.: articular fovea of the superior articular process – fovea articularis processus articularis superioris

A/ crest of the major tubercle, process of the inferior nasal concha, sulcus of the inferior petrous sinus, foramen of the inferior hollow vein, skeleton of the upper extremity (membrum, i n), artery of the posterior segment, branch of the superior epigastric artery, muscle of the superior eyelid;

B/ temporal surface of the major wing, right branch of the portal vein, inferior surface of the cerebrum, superior articular process of the lumbar vertebra, superior bulb (bulbus, i m) of the jugular vein, major horn of the hyoid bone, anterior ligament of the head of the radius, minor wing of the sphenoidal bone, articular fovea of the superior articular process, superior head of the lateral pterygoid muscle.

Exercise 6. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g.: musculus palpebrae superioris – muscle of the superior eyelid

Meatus nasi inferior, foramen palatinum minus, camera anterior bulbi oculi, ligamentum longitudinale anterius columnae vertebralis, margo inferior pulmonis sinisteri, cartilago alaris major, facies posterior lentis, regio cervicis anterior, regio thoracis posterior, margo superior parties petrosae, crus anterius capsulae internae, lobe anterior hypophysis, musculus rectus capitis posterior major, crus mediale cartilaginis alaris majoris, hiatus canalis nervi petrosi majoris.

SUPERLATIVE DEGREE OF LATIN ADJECTIVES

The Superlative is regularly formed by adding -issimus, a, um to the stem of the Positive.

The model of formation № 1

The stem of the Positive + *-issimus, a, um*

E.g.: *longus, a, um* (long) — *longissimus, a, um* (the longest)

latus, a, um (broad) — *latissimus, a, um* (the broadest)

N.B. Adjectives in -er form the Superlative by appending -rimus, a, um to the Nominativus of the Positivus.

The model of formation № 2

The full form of the adjective

(masculine gender) + *-rimus, a, um*

E.g.: *asper, a, um* (rough) — *asperrimus, a, um* (the roughest)

Several adjectives vary the stems in Comparison.

Table 4. Irregular Degrees of Comparison

The Positive	The Comparative	The Superlative
<i>bonus, a, um</i> (good)	<i>melior, ius</i> (better)	<i>optimus, a, um</i> (the best)
<i>malus, a, um</i> (bad)	<i>peior, ius</i> (worse)	<i>pessimus, a, um</i> (the worst)

<i>parvus, a, um</i> (small)	<i>minor, us</i> (smaller)	<i>minimus, a, um</i> (the smallest)
<i>magnus, a, um</i> (large)	<i>major, jus</i> (larger)	<i>maximus, a, um</i> (the largest)
	<i>superior, ius</i> (high)	<i>supremus, a, um</i> (the highest)

LEXICAL MINIMUM

The 1st Declension of Nouns

mucosa, ae f – mucous membrane

tunica, ae f – coat tunic

flexura, ae f – flexure

urethra, ae f – urethra

The 2nd Declension of Nouns

colon, i n – colon **duodenum, i n** – duodenum **ileum, i n** – ileum **intestinum, i n** – intestine **oesophagus, i m** – gullet **peritonaemum, i n** – peritonaemum **rectum, i n** – rectum

uterus, i m – uterus, womb

ventriculus, i m – stomach, ventricle

anus, i m – anus

caecum, i n – colon, blind gut

crassum, i n – large intestine **fundus, i m** – fundus, bottom

jejunum, i n – jejunum

ovarium, i n – ovary

perinaemum, i n – perinaemum

truncus, i m – trunk

The 1st group of Adjectives

hyoideus, a, um – hyoid

hypoglossus, a, um – hypoglossal

iliacus, a, um – iliac **maximus, a, um** – greatest

minimus, a, um – minimal, smallest

mucosus, a, um – mucous

supremus, a, um – the highest

The 2nd group of Adjectives

biceps, itis – biceps

intestinalis, e – intestinal

quadriceps, itis – quadriceps

simplex, icis – simple

tenuis, e – slim,

slender(intestinum tenue – small

intestine) **triceps, itis** – triceps

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Form the Superlative Degree of the following adjectives:

E.g.: brevis, e (short) – brevissimus, a, um (the shortest)

asper, a, um – rough

flavus, a, um – yellow

utilis, e – useful

vivus, a, um – alive

viridis, e – green

ruber, bra, brum – red

sanus, a, um – healthy

mollis, e – soft

pulcher, a, um – beautiful

albus, a, um – white

Exercise 2. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

*E.g.: the longest muscle of the neck – **musculus longissimus colli***

The broadest muscle, the longest muscle of the neck, the longest muscle of the chest, the highest line of the nucha, the greatest gluteal muscle, the highest nasal concha, the smallest gluteal muscle, the smallest finger (the fifth finger), the smallest scalenus muscle.

N.B.! **Substantivates – names of intestines.** Substantivation is the transformation of adjectives into nouns. Substantivates have the same gender as nouns which they are related to. Keep in mind names of intestines derived from two words terms: intestinum colon, intestinum rectum, intestinum duodenum etc. Nowadays anatomical terminology uses only: colon, rectum, duodenum etc. You must remember 'intestinum tenue' (two words term) – small intestine.

Exercise 3. Translate into Latin:

*E.g.: muscular tunic of the vagina – **tunica muscularis vaginae***

Ampulla of the rectum, longitudinal fold (plica) of the duodenum, muscular layer (tunica) of the small intestine, sigmoid colon, right flexure of the colon, bottom of the ventricle, cardiac mouth (ostium) of the ventricle, left ventricle, round ligament of the uterus, horizontal part of the duodenum, intestinal surface of the uterus, profound transverse muscle of the perineum, semilunar fold (plica) of the conjunctiva, transverse ligament of the perineum, muscular lamina of the mucous membrane of the gullet, bulb of the duodenum, cavity of the peritoneum, mucous tunica of the gullet, short head of the biceps muscle of the shoulder, transversal fold (plica) of the rectum, major papilla of the duodenum, long head of the m. biceps of the thigh, spongy membrane of the urethra, anterior labium of the uterus, major papilla of the duodenum, external ostium of the urethra.

Exercise 4. Translate into English:

E.g.: concha nasalis suprema – supreme nasal concha

Tunica mucosa tracheae, bursa trochanterica musculi glutei minimi, bursa trochanterica musculi glutei maximi, musculus latissimus dorsi, vena cerebri magna, glandula parathyroidea inferior, glandula sublingualis, tunica serosa vesicae felleae (biliaris), raphe perinei, tunica mucosa oris, capsula pancreatis, stroma glandulae, foramen mentale, corpus adiposum buccae, foramen apicis radialis dentis, crus osseum commune, bursa musculi latissimi dorsi, linea nuchae suprema, musculus thoracis longissimus, musculus colli longissimus, musculus scalenus minimus.

THE THIRD DECLENSION OF NOUNS

The third declension of Latin nouns includes the nouns of Masculine, Feminine and Neuter, which end in -is in Genetivus singularis. In the Nominative each gender has a number of different endings.

The nouns of the third declension fall into three groups according to their declensional endings: consonant, vowel and miscellaneous. The grammatical stem of the noun is identified according to the form of Genetivus singularis giving omitted the ending -is.

The nouns of the Masculine and the Feminine are declined identically but the nouns of the neuter gender are declined according to the rule of the Neuter.

One should differ nouns which have an equal number of syllables (in Nominativus and Genetivus singularis) and nouns which have one syllable more in Genetivus singularis.

Examples of the third declension nouns:

homo, inis m – man

Sulfur, uris n – sulphur

lac, lactis n – milk

palus, udis f – marsh

vulnus, eris n – wound

pars, partis f – part

flos, floris m – flower

cutis, is f – skin

The gender of the noun of the third declension is determined by the ending in the Nominative.

Table 5. Gender Endings of the Third Declension Nouns

Genus masculinum	Genus femininum	Genus neutrum
------------------	-----------------	---------------

-os (-oris)	-s: -as (-atis)	-men (-minis)
-or (-oris)	-us (-utis, -udis)	-us (-oris, -eris, -uris)
-o (-onis, -inis)	-is (-is, -idis)	-ur (-uris, -oris)
-er (-eris, -ris)	-x: -ax (-acis)	-ma (-atis)
-es (-etis, -edis, -dis)	-ux (-ucis)	-l (-lis)
-ex (-icis)	-ix (-icis)	-e (-is)
	-n/-r + s (n/r + tis)	-c (-ctis)
	-n/-l + x (n/l + gis)	-ut (-utis)
	-do (-dinis)	-ar (-aris)
	-go (-ginis)	
	-io (-ionis)	

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 7

Nouns of the 3rd Declension

Masculine gender nouns

apex, icis m – tip, apex

pollex, icis m – thumb

pulmo, onis m – lung

homo, inis m – man **cortex,**

icis m – bark, cortex

index, icis m – forefinger,
secondfinger, index

paries, etis m – wall

flos, floris m – flower

pes, pedis, m – foot

pater, tris m – father

N.B.! **cor, cordis n** – heart

os, ossis, n – bone

os, oris n – mouth

cadaver, eris n – dead body

gaster, tris f – stomach

Feminine gender nouns **auris,**

isis, idis, f – ear – iris/rainbow/

cavitas, atis f – cavity **pelvis, is**

f – pelvis

pelvis renalis – pelvis of the kidney

cartilago, inis, f – cartilage

pars, partis f – part

tuberositas, atis f –

tuberosity **radix, icis f** – root

iris, idis f – iris /rainbow/

cervix, icis f – neck, cervix

N.B.! **vas, vasis n** – vessel

pancreas, atis n – pancreas, abdominal salivary gland
canalis, is m – canal, channel **margo, inis m** –
margin, border, edge

tendo, inis m – tendon

sanguis, inis m – blood

dens, dentis m – tooth

Neuter gender nouns **crus,**

cruris n – leg, pedicle **glomus,**

eris n – ball, glomus **caput, itis n**

– head **diaphragma, atis n** –

diaphragm, midriff, phren

corpus, oris n – body

systema, atis n – system

pecten, inis n – comb

viscus, eris n – viscera, internal

organs

foramen, inis n – hole

tempus, oris n – time

N.B.! **ren, renis m** – kidney

splen, splenis m – spleen

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Coordinate adjectives with the nouns of the third declension:

*E.g.: **os**(nasālis, hyoidēus, frontalis) – os (n) nasale, hyoideum, frontale*

A/ **paries** (anterior, mastoideus, jugularis)

B/ **pes** (calcaneus, planus)

C/ **tuber** (ischiadicus, frontalis, parietalis)

E/ **cavitas** (proprius, pleuralis, tympanicus, articularis)

D/ **auris** (medius, internus, externus)

F/ **canalis** (major, palatinus, sacralis, nutricius)

G/ **vas** (capillaris, lymphaticus, collateralis)

H/ **crus** (dexter, sinister, brevis, longus)

I/ **ren** (mobilis, lobulatus, cystosus)

Exercise 2. Define the gender of the following nouns (use Table # 5):

extensor	mos	sapo	stipes, itis
digitalis	vanitas	alumen	senex
hirudo	nux	vulnus, eris	homo
observatio	palus, udis	mare	

Exercise 3. Determine the gender of the 3rd declension nouns by the ending of the adjectives they are coordinated to:

E.g.: vas lymphaticum – neutrum (n)

Paries labyrinthicus, paries mastoideus, flos albus, homo sanus, cor sanum, os zygomaticum, os lacrimale, vas capillare, pars thoracica, axis opticus, symphysis pubica, regio mediana, glomus caroticum, ren accessorius, systema lymphaticum, pancreas accessorium, crus anterius, hepar mobile, appendix fibrosa, rete venosum, pecten anale, systema urogenitale.

Exercise 4. Translate into Latin:

E.g.: frontal wall of stomach – paries frontalis gastris

Skin of the forehead, vault (fornix) of the stomach, cochlear duct of the internal ear, superficial lymphatic vessel, posterior nucleus of the trapezoid body, base of the heart, pyloric part of the stomach, left lobe of the liver, cardiac impression (impression, ionis f) of the lung, anterior region of the face, lateral region of the neck, apex and root of the lung, lateral cartilage of the nose, termination (termination, ionis f) of the nerve of the skin, tympanic cavity of the middle ear, anular part of the fibrous vagina, synovial vagina of the tendon of the posterior tibial muscle, superior aperture of the pelvis, cartilage of the septum of the nose, infraorbital channel of the upper jaw, cardiac incisure of the left lung, apex of the posterior horn, minor horn of the hyoid bone, orbicular muscle of the mouth, right margin of the uterus, anterior pedicle of the internal capsule, right (left) lobe of the liver, superior head of the pterygoid muscle, major posterior straight muscle of the head.

Exercise 5. Translate into English:

E.g.: cartilāgo septi nasi – cartilage of the septum of the nose

Cutis frontis, pyramis renalis, tuber ossis ischii, apex pulmonis sinistri, caput stapedis, angulus oris, paries vestibularis ductus cochlearis, pars thoracica, facies posterior lentis, corpus adiposum, diaphragma urogenitale, cortex thymi, lobus anterior hypophysis, pars cartilaginea tubae auditivae, cavitas oris propria, arteria circumflexa femoris lateralis, caput et crus stapedis, ren accessorius, sinus

occipitalis durae matris, musculus obliquus externus abdominis, crus mediale cartilaginis alaris majoris, articulatio talocruralis, porta hepatis, margo inferior pulmonis sinistri.

THE PLURAL OF LATIN NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES IN THE NOMINATIVE FORM

Case endings of any noun or adjective are added to the stem of a word in Gen. All the nouns and adjectives of the Neuter have the ending -a in the Nominative Plural. This rule is called 'Gold Rule of Latin Grammar'. E.g. *vulnus,eris n* (wound) – *vulnera* (wounds), *membrum, i n* (extremity) – *membra* (extremities), *os, ossis n* (bone) – *ossa* (bones), *os planum* (plane bone) – *ossaplana* (plane bones), *membrum superius* (upper extremity) – *membra superiora* (upper extremities).

Table 6. The Plural Endings of Nouns (Nominative Case)

Declension	Gender	Nomin. Plur ending
I	f	-ae
II	m	-i
	n	-a
III	m, f	-es
	n	-a (-ia)
IV	m	-us
	n	-ua
V	f	-es

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 8

The nouns of the 1st declension

ampulla, ae f – ampoule

apertura, ae f – aperture

cellula, ae f – cell

fibra, ae f –
fiber, filament
gingiva, ae f –
gum

The nouns of the 2nd declension

alveolus, i m – alveolus

bulbus, i m – bulb

bulbus oculi – eyeball

folium, i n – leaf

nucleus, i m – nucleus

ramus, i m – branch

glandula, ae f – gland

retina, ae f – retina,
optomeninx **palpebra, ae f** –
eyelid **plica, ae f** – fold

spatium, i n – space

metacarpus, i m – metacarpus

metatarsus, i m – metatarsus

gyrus, i m – gyrus, convolute

cilium, i n – eyelash

supercilium, i n – eyebrow

The nouns of the 4th
declension **manus, us f** – hand

recessus, us m – recess

Adjectives of the Ist group

fibrosus, a, um – fibrous
gastricus, a, um – gastric
hepaticus, a, um – hepatic
lymphaticus, a, um – lymphatic
nutricius, a, um – nutrition

oesophageus, a, um –
oesophagus **pelvinus, a, um** –
pelvic **proprius, a, um** – proper
flavus, a, um – yellow

Adjectives of the IInd
group **brevis, e** – short
communis, e – common
corticalis, e – cortical
lumbalis, e – lumbal
pectoralis, e – pectoral

pulmonalis, e – pulmonal
spinalis, e – spinal
superficialis, e – superfice
radialis, e – radial **ulnaris,**
e – ulnar

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Define the declension of the following nouns, form the

Nominative Plural:

E.g.: cilium, i n – Nom.Pl. cilia

substantia, ae f

terminatio, onis f

plexus, us m

scapula, ae f

corpus, oris n

septum, i n

cor, cordis n

nervus, i m

musculus, i m

homo, inis m

facies, ei f

pars, partis f

cornu, us n

ala, ae f

Exercise 2. Translate the following Plural forms of the nouns into

English:

E.g.: Nom.Pl. cornua (the 4th decl.)

Gen.Sing. cornus

Nom.Sing. cornu

Translation – horns

Folia, juncturae, labia, meninges, sinus, rami, dentes, sulci, foramina, oculi,
arteriae, lobi, cavernae, labia

Exercise 3. Translate into Latin, write each Latin noun in the dictionary

form:

E.g.: bones (os, ossis n) – ossa

Names, systems, incisions, discs, nerves, teeth, ductules, mouths, margins, sutures, glands, walls, articulations, regions, fingers, trunks.

N.B.! Remember the abbreviations in Latin anatomical nomenclature:

Aa. – arteries

Gll. – glands

Ligg. – ligaments

Nn. – nerves

Vagg. – vagines

Table 7. The Plural Endings of Adjectives (Nominative Case)

Gender	The 1 st group	The 2 nd group	Comparative degree
m	-i	-es	-es
f	-ae	-es	-es
n	-a	-ia	-a

Exercise 4. Define the group and degree of comparison of the following adjectives in the Nominative Plural (use Table 7):

E.g.: Pectorales – the 2nd group of adjectives

Dentales, interossea, incisivi, talocruralia, superiora, thoracicae, longissimi, alveolares, acustici, ethmoidalia, minores, palatinae, anteriores, sinistri.

Exercise 5. Form the Nominative Plural of the following adjectives.

Keep in mind their group, gender and degree of comparison:

N.B.! For the forms of the Comparative. The Plural endings are added to the stem ending -ior in all gender forms.

E.g.: superior (comparative degree, g. masculinum or femininum) – superiores

Lateralis, minus, pterygoidea, planus, latum, superior, maximus, brevis, lumbale, epigastricum, profunda, interosseus, vesicalis, anterior, posterius, medius, cranium, molare, renale, dorsalis.

Exercise 6. Translate in the forms of the Nominative singular and

Plural:

E.g.: ethmoidal foramen – Nom.Sing. foramen (n) ethmoidale

Nom.Pl. foramina ethmoidalia

major wing
superior incisive tooth
ethmoidal foramen
the smallest vein
canine tooth
ciliar process
articular surface
sacral ganglion

Exercise 7. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g.: transverse folds of the rectum – plicae transversae recti

A/ Lips of the mouth, sinusoid vessels of the spleen, muscles of the bulb, lobes of the breast, incisions of the spinal cord (medulla spinalis), furrows of the minor petrous channel, leaves of the cerebellum, glands of the mouth, arteries of the heart, margins of the scapule, fissures of the cerebellum, cartilages of the nose, branches of the black substance, sutures of the cranium, ventricles of the larynx.

B/ short gastric veins, proper gastric glands, ethmoidal cellules, spinal roots, inferior cervical cardiac branches, suprarenal glands, synovial vaginas, vertebral articulations, nasal cartilage, superficial lymphatic vessels, short posterior ciliary arteries, minor hypoglossal ducts, thoracic cardiac branches, interlobular surfaces, major and minor horns.

C/ interspinous muscles of the neck, inferior veins of the cerebrum, trochanteric sacs of the middle gluteal muscle, pterygoid processes of the sphenoidal bone, orbital parts of the frontal bone, circulatory vessels, interphalangeal articulations of the foot, regions of the inferior extremity, anterior median veins of the spinal cord.

Exercise 8. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g.: vasa sanguinea retinae – blood vessels of the retina

Organa oculi accessoria, arteriae ciliares posteriores longae, rami alveolares superiores anteriores, arteriae renis, corpora paraaortica, venae meningeae mediae, glandulae pharyngeae, ventriculi laryngis, vasa auris, recessus subhepatici, synchondroses cranii, alveoli dentales, foramina intervertebralia, sulci arteriosi, ossa membri inferioris, articulationes synoviales cranii, articulationes cinguli membri superioris, ligamenta tarsi interossea, muscoli intercostales externi, muscoli diaphragmatici pelvis, fibrae obliquae, plicae semilunares coli, ductuli transversi, rami capsulares, ductus paraurales.

THE PLURAL OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

FORMS OF THE GENETIVE

N.B.! Case endings of any noun or adjective are added to the stem of a word.

Table 8. The Plural Endings of Nouns (Genetive Case)

Declension	Genetivus ending
I	<i>-arum</i>
II	<i>-orum</i>
III	<i>-ium</i>
	<i>-um</i>
IV	<i>-uum</i>
V	<i>-erum</i>

N.B.! The Genetive Plural endings for the nouns of the third declension are added to the stems according to the following table:

**Table 8a. The Plural Endings for the third declension nouns
(Genetive Case)**

-um	-ium
For the nouns of m, f, n with one consonant ending of the stem: <i>Flos, floris m – flor-um</i> (Gen.plur)	1. For the nouns with two or three consonants ending of the stem: <i>pars, partis f – part-ium</i> 2. For the nouns with equal syllable quantity in the Nominative and the Genetive: <i>basis, is f – bas-ium</i>

	3. For the nouns of the neuter with gender endings <i>-e, -al, -ar</i>: <i>animal, is n – animal-ium</i>
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Table 9. The Plural of adjectives in the Genetive

(i) Gender	The 1st group	The 2nd group	The Comparative
m	<i>-orum</i>	<i>-ium</i>	<i>-um</i>
f	<i>-arum</i>	<i>-ium</i>	<i>-um</i>
n	<i>-orum</i>	<i>-ium</i>	<i>-um</i>

N.B.! For the forms of the Comparative. The Plural endings are added to the stem ending *-ior* in all the gender forms.

LEXICAL MINIMUM # 9

Nouns of the 1st declension

commissura, ae f – commissure

glandula suprarenalis – suprarenal gland

medulla, ae f – marrow

medulla oblongata – rhachidian bulb

medulla osium – bone marrow

medulla spinalis – spinal cord

Nouns of the 2nd declension

atrium, i n – atrium **bronchus, i**

m – bronchus **lobus, i m** – lobe

retinaculum, i n – retinaculum

carpus, i m – wrist

Nouns of the 4th declension

abscessus, us m – abscess

sensus, us m – sense

Adjectives of the 1st group

arteriosus, a, um – arterial

cardiacus, a, um – cardiac

oblongatus, a, um – oblongate

opticus, a, um – optic

peroneus, a, um (fibularis, e) – fibular **pyloricus, a, um** – pyloric

Adjectives of the 2nd group

cerebellaris, e

– cerebellar

anularis, e –

anal **biliaris, e**

– biliar

puranasalis, e

– paranasal

semilunaris, e

– semiluna

trachea, ae f – trachea **vagina, ae f** – vagine

vesica, ae f – bladder **vesica fellea** –
gallbladder **vesica urinaria** – urinary
bladder

sanguineus, a, um –
sanguinous, circulatory

ruber, bra, brum – red

spurius, a, um – false

urinarius, a, um – urinary

lumbus, i m – loins **stratum, i n** –

layer **thalamus, i m** – thalamus

nodulus, i m – nodul

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Form the Genitive Plural of the following nouns:

A/ Use Table 8:

*E.g.: angulus, i m – Gen. Pl. **angulorum***

concha, ae f

bursa, ae f

musculus, i m

membrum, i n

partus, us m

sinus, us m

cornu, us n

nervus, i m

nodulus, i m

cavum, i n

vertebra, ae f

arteria, ae f

facies, ei f

arcus, us n

B/Use Table 8a (N.B.):

*E.g.: canalis, is f (the 3rd declension) – Gen. Pl. **canalium***

pars, partis f

margo, inis m

cadaver, eris n

os, ossis n

salus, utis f

basis, is f

calcar, aris n

lens, lentis f

pulmo, onis m

rete, is n

ren, renis m

avis, is f

stroma, atis n

homo, inis m

Exercise 2. Form the Genetive Plural of the following adjectives. Use Table 9:

E.g.: communis, e (the 2nd group)– communium (for g. masculinum, femeninum, neutrum)

durus, dura, durum

articularis, articulare

transversus, transversa, transversum

verus, vera, verum

caninus, canina, caninum

orbitalis, orbitale

Exercise 3. Translate in the forms of Nominativus and Genetivus Singularis, Pluralis:

E.g.: major wing – ala major

Nom. **Sing.**

Gen. *ala major*

alae majoris

Nom. **Plur.**

alae majores

Gen. *alarum majorum*

1. cranial nerve
2. lateral process
3. the smallest vein
4. pulmonal heart

Exercise 4. Translate anatomical terms into Latin:

E.g.: bronchial branches of the segments – rami bronchiales segmentorum

Chiasma of the tendons, medial surface of the incisive teeth, septum of the pterygoideal sinuses, conjunctiva of the eyelids, lateral commissure of the lips, nerves of the vessels, vessels of the vessels, fibrous vaginas of the fingers of the hand, ligaments of the tendons, holes of the smallest veins, nucleus of the cranial nerves, nodules of the semilunar valvules, intermuscular sacs of the gluteal muscles, commissures of the lips, tubercles of the cavernous bodies.

Exercise 5. Translate anatomical terms into English:

E.g.: ganglia sensoria nervorum cranialium – sensory nervous nodes of the cranial nerves

Sinus venarum cavarum atrii dextri, noduli valvularum semilunarium, vagina synovialis musculorum perineorum, rami trigeminales et trochleares, cavernae corporum cavernosorum, stratum lamellarum generalium externarum et internarum, plexus cavernosi concharum, tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum, nervi vasorum, vasa vasorum, vaginae tendinum digitorum pedis, retinaculum musculorum fibularium, terminatio nervorum, facies anterior palpebrarum, rima palpebrarum, organa sensuum, ganglia sensoria nervorum cranialium.

