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Кафедра иностранных языков

С. А. ЛИН, И. Н. КИСЕЛЕВИЧ

ЛАТИНСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

(основы грамматики и анатомическая терминология)

Учебно-методическое пособие
по латинскому языку для студентов 1 курса факультета
по подготовке специалистов для зарубежных стран
медицинских вузов

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LATIN LANGUAGE

(basics of grammar and anatomical terminology)

The educational methodological text-book on latin
for 1st year English medium medical students
of the Faculty of General Medicine for overseas students
of medical university

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Рецензенты:

доктор филологических наук, профессор,
заведующий кафедрой белорусского языка
Гомельского государственного университета им. Ф. Скорины

А. А. Станкевич;

преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков
Гомельского государственного медицинского университета

О. В. Пачковская

Лин, С. А.

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В учебно-методическом пособии на базе анатомической терминологии излагаются основные положения латинской грамматики, необходимые для правильного запоминания и самостоятельного конструирования анатомо-гистологических терминов.

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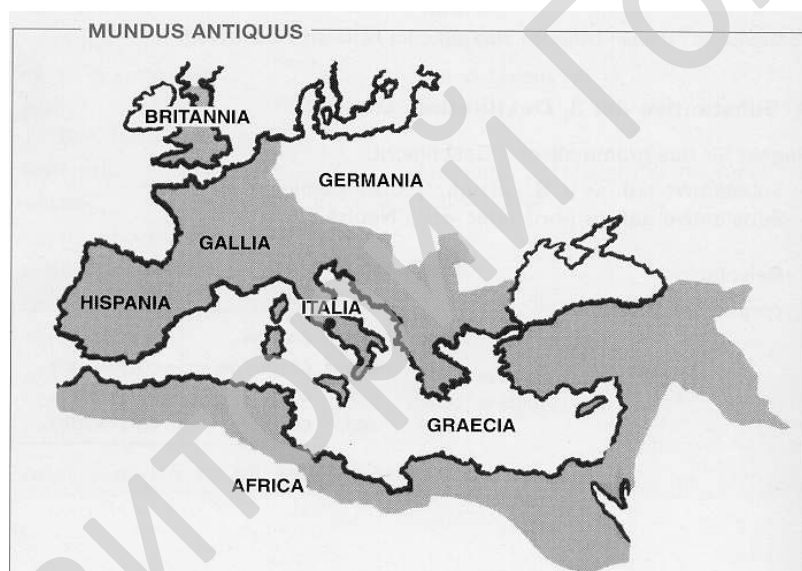
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INTRODUCTION

§ 1. From the history of medical terminology

Training a doctor is impossible without studying special terminology. Speaking on a professional topic a doctor uses 50–80 per cent of words of Latin and Greek origin. All the spheres of medicine are based on Latin and Ancient Greek languages. There is a saying among doctors and pharmacists: **Invia est in medicīna via sine lingua Latīna** (There is no way in medicine without Latin).

Latin is one of the dead languages. Its history goes back to the beginning of the first millennium B. C. Latin was the language of the tribe in a small region *Latium* situated in the middle part of the Apennine peninsula. The tribe called itself *Latīni* and their language was Latin (*Lingua Latīna*). The Latini fought numerous aggressive wars. So by the beginning of the first century B. C. Latin had become the language of the Roman Empire (from modern Portugal to modern Romania). Since 753 B.C. Rome had been the capital of the Roman Empire.



In 476 A. D. the Roman Empire fell, and since the 6th century A. D. Latin has stopped functioning as a spoken language and now is considered dead. New European countries appeared on the territory of the former Roman Empire and they continued using Latin as a means of international communication, language of science and education. The role of literary Latin was extremely significant in the history of medieval Western Europe. All Western European languages borrowed Latin alphabet and nowadays it is spread all over the world.

Greece, the country with highly developed culture and science, was conquered by the Romans in 146 B. C. In the 5th century B. C., in the so-called classical epoch, Greece was marked by the development of sciences and medicine. In this period there lived a great ancient doctor Hippocrates (460–377 B. C.), «the father of scientific European medicine». The basis of scientific medical terminology was presented in his works. The following Greek terms were found in Hip-

pocrates' works: *bronchus, urethra, herpes, coma, nephritis, polyp, cholera, epidemic* and others.

Romans' medical and biological knowledge was inferior to the achievements of the Greek medicine, therefore scientific knowledge and terminology were mainly borrowed from the Greek. In the period of the Roman Empire military medicine and doctoring were widely developing. Most doctors were Greek and they had to teach medicine in special schools. Initially, teaching was in Greek but meanwhile the role of Latin increased. There appeared the works of Roman scientists and doctors on scientific and medical questions. In the 1st century B. C. **Aulus Cornelius Celsus** created a medical encyclopedia where he presented special medical vocabulary. For example: *abdomen, anus, articulatio, caecum intestinum, cartilago, cervix, cubitus, digitus, femur, humerus, index* and others. He used terms mainly taken from the Greek but often used Latin terms as synonyms. Since then ancient doctors had to know two languages: Greek and Latin, and medical terminology started developing on bilingual Greek-Latin basis. This bilingualism became traditional in medical terminology of the subsequent epochs.

In the Middle Ages medicine in Europe had little development. Arabic medicine took the leading position. Many important ancient Greek works were translated into the Arabic language. Within five centuries – from 800 to 1300 – Arabic medical works by more than 70 authors became known. One of the most significant Arabic works is «The Canon of Medicine» written by **Avicenna**. This work was translated into Latin in the 12th century and was dominating in teaching medicine in Europe up to the end of the 16th century.

A fresh upsurge of Latin was in the Renaissance epoch (14th–16th centuries). Great geographic discoveries, development of cities and trading, falling of church authority created favorable conditions for scientific investigations in medicine. Latin started taking its positions as the international language of science.

A great anatomy reformer **Vesalius** (1514–1564) lived in that epoch and he was the author of the prominent works «Anatomical tables» and «About the structure of human body». These works were of great importance for anatomy development as well as for improving Latin anatomical terminology. Like Celsus, Vesalius tried to make terminology unified.

The contribution of Renaissance anatomists in developing anatomical terminology was enormous: about 700 names were borrowed from Greek, and by the end of the 18th century there were about 30000 anatomical terms.

The greatest scientists of the Renaissance and New Time used Latin in their works. They are great philosophers and scientists Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Leibniz. Defending theses, making discussions, writing scientific articles and works, making international correspondence — all this was in Latin.

Even in the 17th century many scientists continued writing in Latin. The great Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus classified the vegetable kingdom in Latin.

Nowadays, Latin preserves its function of the international means of naming in anatomy, histology, embryology, microbiology, partly in pathological anatomy and clinical disciplines, and in pharmacology and pharmacotherapy.

PHONETICS

LESSON 1

§ 2. Latin alphabet

Letter	Name	Pronunciation	Letter	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	[k]
Ee	e	[e]	Rr	er	[r]
Ff	ef	[f]	Ss	es	[s; z]
Gg	ge	[g]	Tt	te	[t]
Hh	ha	[g/h]	Uu	u	[u; v]
Ii	i	[i]	Vv	ve	[v]
Jj	jota	[j]	Xx	iks	[ks]
Kk	ka	[k]	Yy	ipson	[i]
Ll	el	[l]	Zz	zeta	[z]
Mm	em	[m]			

§ 3. Pronunciation of vowels

A a	[a]	pars [párs] <i>part</i>
O o	[o]	frons [fróns] <i>forehead</i>
E e	[e]	pes [pés] <i>foot</i>
<i>All the consonants before "e" are pronounced hard.</i>		
But "l" is pronounced soft: levator [l'evator] <i>elevator muscle</i>		

Exercise 1. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowels: vértebra (vertebra), cérebrum (brain), olécranon (elbow tip), intermédius (inter-medium), vóla (palm), stérnum (breast bone), léctor (lecturer), malleoláris (malleolar), procéssus (process), túber (tuber, large rounded swelling), pons (pons), forámen (opening), nómen (name), levátor (elevator muscle), strátum (layer), fémur (thigh bone), médius (middle), intervertebrális (intervertebral), pórus (pore), fórceps (forceps).

I i	- [i]	- in most words	i ndex [índeks] <i>index, forefinger</i>
	- [j]	- at the beginning of a word before vowels But: in words of Greek origin [i] - in the middle of a word between vowels	i ugulāris = j ugulāris [jugulāris] <i>jugular</i> I ōdum [iódum] <i>iodine</i> m aior = m ajor [májor] <i>large</i>

Exercise 2. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowel “i”:
 iunctúra – junctúra (joining), tibiális (tibial), iuguláris – juguláris (jugular), stría (stria), iáter (*Greek*) (doctor), máior – májor (large), filifórmis (filiform), ieiúnum – jejúnum (jejunum), interparietális (interparietal), iuventus – juventus (youth), terminális (terminal).

U u	- [u]		tuber [tuber] <i>tuber</i>
	- [v]	- in <i>qu, su, ngu</i> before vowels	s <u>u</u> ama [skváma] <i>squama, scale</i> s <u>u</u> avis [svávis] <i>sweet</i> l <u>ing</u> ua [línɡva] <i>tongue</i>

Exercise 3. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowel “u”:
 aquaedúctus (water supply), sánguis (blood), tubérculum (tubercle), Quércus (oak), fúndus (fundus, bottom), tríquetrum (three-edged), língua (tongue), struc-túra (structure), áqua (water), quíntus (the fifth), únguis (nail), ángulus (angle), quadrátus (square), supercílium (eyebrow), squamósus (squamous, scaly), oblíquus (oblique), unguéntum (ointment), súdor (sweat).

Y y	[i]	appears only in Greek words	gyrus [gírus] <i>gyrus, convolution</i>
Remember the most used Greek prefixes and root elements with the vowel “y”: dys- [dis], hypo- [hipo], hyper- [hiper], syn- [sin], sym- [sim], myo- [mio], phys- [fiz]			

Exercise 4. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowel “y”:
 cóndylus (condyle), tympánicus (tympanic), styloídeus (styloid, awl-shaped), hyoídeus (hyoid, sublingual), hypoglóssus (hyppoglossal), cytología (study of structure, development and functions of a cell), cýsta (cyst), dyspépsia (disturbance of digestion), sýmphysis (adhesion), systéma (system), pýramis (pyramid), pylórus (pylorus of the stomach), pterygoídeus (pterygoid, wing-like), syndactylía (congenital adhesion of fingers or toes), stylohyoídeus (stylohyoid), Hydrárgyrum (mercury).

§ 4. Diphthongs

Diphthong is a combination of two vowels pronounced like one sound or syllable. There are four diphthongs in Latin: **ae, oe, au, eu**.

ae	[e]	vertebrae [vértebre] <i>vertebrae</i>
oe	[e]	oesophāgus [ezófagus] <i>esophagus</i>
au	[au]	auris [áuris] <i>ear</i>
eu	[eu]	pleura [pléura] <i>pleura</i>
NB! If there is ē or ë in <i>ae</i> (<i>aë/aē</i>) or <i>oe</i> (<i>oë/oē</i>), the vowels should be read separately		

aë / aē	[ae]	aër [áer] <i>air</i>
oë / oē	[oe]	diploë [díploe] <i>diploe</i>

Exercise 5. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the diphthong: *vétebrae* (vertebrae), *cóstae vérae* (true ribs), *áuris* (ear), *néutrum* (neuter gender), *diáeta* (diet), *pléura* (pleura), *cáuda* (tail), *roentgénium* (roentgen), *neurósis* (functional disease of nervous system), *oedéma* (oedema, hydrops), *díploë* (spongy substance), *Alóë* (aloe), *uropoësis* (formation of urine), *cáecum* (blind intestine), *leucopoësis* (formation of white blood cells), *haemopoësis* (formation of blood).

§ 5. Pronunciation of consonants

C c	- [ts]	- before <i>i, y, e, ae, oe</i>	f <u>acies</u> [fátsies] <i>face, surface</i> pro <u>cessus</u> [protséssus] <i>process</i> ca <u>ecum</u> [tsékum] <i>cecum</i>
	- [k]	- in other cases	ca <u>put</u> [káput] <i>head</i> co <u>rpus</u> [kórpus] <i>body</i> ac <u>cessorius</u> [aktsessórius] <i>accessory</i>

Exercise 6. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the consonant “c”: *canális* (canal), *occipitális* (occipital), *tubérculum* (tubercle), *acetábulum* (acetabulum, cup-like cavity), *accessórius* (accessory), *córpus* (body), *cíngulum* (girdle), *crísta* (crest), *procéssus* (process), *cránium* (skull), *fácies* (face, surface), *cáput* (head), *cérebrum* (brain), *cóllum* (neck), *cáecum* (blind intestine), *cadáver* (dead body, corpse), *coerúleus* (blue), *cósta* (rib), *coccygéus* (coccygeal), *fáschia* (fascia, sheath of muscles), *colúmna* (column), *cervicális* (cervical).

G g	[g]	g aster [gáster] <i>stomach</i>
H h	[g/h]	h omo [hómo] <i>man</i>
K k	[k]	skel eton [skéleton] <i>skeleton</i>
L l	[l] (<i>is always pronounced soft</i>)	lam ina [lámína] <i>thin plate, lamina</i> cartil āgo [kartilágo] <i>cartilage</i>

Exercise 7. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the consonant “l”: *cólon* (large intestine), *lúmbus* (loin), *átlas* (atlas, first cervical vertebra), *cartilāgo* (cartilage), *vocális* (vocal), *cóllum* (neck), *clavícula* (clavicle), *sélla* (saddle), *lacrimális* (lacrimal), *hámulus* (hook), *salivális* (salivary), *glándula* (gland), *lámína* (lamina, thin plate), *púlpa* (pulp), *laterális* (lateral), *cúpula* (cupula), *palátum* (palate), *fíbula* (splinter bone), *válvula* (valve, flap), *plánta* (sole), *úlna* (elbow bone), *úlcus* (ulcer), *voláris* (palmar), *satélles* (satellite), *fascículus* (fascicle), *cerebéllum* (cerebellum), *orális* (oral), *cília* (eyelashes), *mentális* (mental).

S s	- [s]	- <i>in most words</i>	os [os] <i>bone</i>
	- [z]	- <i>between two vowels</i> - <i>between a vowel and the consonant “m” or “n”</i>	incisura [intsizúra] <i>notch</i> chiasma [hiázma] <i>chiasm</i>
ss	[ss]		ossa [óssa] <i>bones</i>

Exercise 8. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the consonant “s”: os (bone), óssa (bones), incisúra (notch), procéssus (process), víscera (viscera), spinósus (spinous), sacrális (sacral), tuberósitas (tuberosity), básis (base), petrósus (petrous), impréssio (impression), séptum (dividing wall), transfúsió (transfusion), ósseus (bony), mesentérium (mesentery), súra (calf), interspinális (interspinal), vesicális (cystic), glossopharyngéus (glossopharyngeal), hiátus (hiatus), dorsális (dorsal), serósus (serous), vesícula (vesicle), ánsa (loop, ansa).

T t	[t]	tendo [téndo] <i>tendon</i>
ti	[tsi] <i>before vowels</i>	substantia [substántsia] <i>substance</i>
	[ti] <i>after s, t, x</i>	ostium [óstium] <i>opening, ostium</i>

Exercise 9. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the combination “ti”: eminéntia (elevation), protuberántia (projection), spátium (interval, space), tértius (the third), perforátio (perforation), antítragus (antitragus), substántia (substance), óstium (orifice, mouth), distántia (distance), evolútió (evolution), imitátio (imitation), addúctio (adduction), granulatiónes (granulations), acústicus (acoustic), secrétio (secretion), adaptátio (adaptation), formátio (formation), íntima (intima).

X x	[ks]		apex [ápeks] <i>apex, tip</i>
Z z	- [z]	- <i>in words of Greek origin</i>	zygomáticus [zigomáticus] <i>zygomatic</i>
	- [ts]	- <i>in words of non-Greek origin</i>	Zincum [tsinkum] <i>zinc</i>

Exercise 10. Read correctly: ápex (tip), áxis (axis, second cervical vertebra), extrémítás (extremity), extérnus (external), zygomáticus (zygomatic), lárynx (larynx, throat), zóna (zone), Zíncum (zinc), rádix (root), déxter (right), proximális (proximal), pléxus (plexus), appéndix (appendix), influénza (influenza), zygóma (zygoma, cheek-bone).

§ 6. Digraphs

Digraphs were brought from Greek and are mainly used in Greek words. There are four digraphs in Latin: **ch, ph, rh, th**.

ch	[h]	brachium [bráhium] <i>shoulder</i>
ph	[f]	ph alanx [fálanks] <i>phalanx</i>
rh	[r]	r haphe [ráfe] <i>raphe, suture</i>
th	[t]	th orax [tóraks] <i>chest, thorax</i>
sch	[sh]	is chium [ískhium] <i>ischium</i>

Exercise 11. Read correctly: thórax (chest), thorácicus (thoracic), cóncha (concha), núcha (nucha), pharyngéus (pharyngeal), scaphoídeus (keel-shaped), sphenoidális (wedge-shaped), ethmoidális (sieve-shaped), labyrínthus (labyrinth), íschium (ischium), ischiádicus (ischadic), Schizándra (magnolia-vine), rhizóma (rhizome), ráphe (rhaphe) (suture), phárynx (pharynx), Glycyrrhíza (licorice), Chamomílla (camomile), Altháea (marshmallow), Heliánthus (sunflower), Galánthus (snowdrop), encéphalon (brain), sýmphysis (adhesion), synchondrósis (joining through cartilage), chylothórax (accumulation of lymph in the pleural cavity), ophthalmorrhéxis (rupture of an eye-bulb).

Training exercises for home reading

1. Cránium; colúmna vertebrális; clavícula; stérnum; húmerus; os sácrum; os cóxae; fémur; patélla; tibia; fibula; óssa pédis; óssa digitórum; óssa metatársi; óssa társi; óssa metacáрпи; óssa cáрпи; rádius; úlna; cóstae; scápula; os ethmoidále; os lóngum; os plánum; óssa brévia; os irreguláre; línea epiphysiális; substántia spongiósa; substántia compácta; cávitas medulláris; periósteum; laméllae circumferentáles intérnae; laméllae circumferentáles extérnae; trabéculae ósseae; canális nutrítius; vása sanguínea; lacúna ossea; cáput húmeri; cóllum anatómicum; cóllum chirúrgicum; tubérculum mínus; tubérculum május; diáphysis húmeri; fóssa olécrani; epicóndylus laterális; tróchlea húmeri; súlcus nérví ulnáris; epicóndylus mediális; skéleton axiále; óssa thorácis; óssa mémbri superióriis; óssa mémbri inferióriis.

2. Párs cervicális colúmnae vertebrális; párs thorácica colúmnae vertebrális; párs lumbális colúmnae vertebrális; os sácrum; os coccýgis; promontórium; procéssus transvérsus; vértebra thorácica; átlas; áxis; córpus vértebrae; árcus vértebrae; pedúnculi árcus vértebrae; forámen vértebrae; procéssus spinósus; fóvea costális procéssus transvérsi; procéssus transvérsus; procéssus articuláris supérior; procéssus articuláris inférior; incisúra vertebrális inférior; vértebra cervicális; forámen procéssus transvérsi; súlcus artériae vertebrális; súlcus nérví spinális; tubérculum antérius; tubérculum postérius; tubérculum caróticum; párs cervicális; párs thorácica; párs lumbális; vértebra próminens; forámina intervertebrália; vértebra lumbális; fóvea costális supérior; incisúra vertebrális supérior; árcus antérior; mássa laterális; fácies articuláris postérior; fácies articuláris supérior; procéssus articuláris inférior; procéssus mamilláris; procéssus accessórius; básiis óssis sácri; ápex óssis sácri; forámina sacrália anterióra; vértebrae sacráles; fácies pelvína; fácies dorsális; forámina pelvína; crísta sacrális mediána; crísta sacrális intermédia; crísta sacrális laterális; canális

sacrális; tuberósitas sacrális; fácies auriculáris; hiátus sacrális; ála sacrális; córnú coccygéum; córnú sacrále.

3. Cápút cóstae; sùlcus cóstae; cóllum cóstae; tubérculum cóstae; angúlus cóstae; córpúš cóstae; fácies articuláris tubérculi cóstae; tubérculum músculi scaléni anterióris; sùlcus vénae, artériae subcláviae; tubérculum músculi serráti anterióris; stérnum; manúbrium stérni; córpúš stérni; procéssus xiphóideus; incisúra juguláris; incisúra claviculáris; incisúrae costáles; apertúra thorácis supérior; acrómion; spátia intercostália; cartilágo costális; ángulus infrasternális; cóstae fluctuántes; cóstae spúriae; cóstae vérae; procéssus spinósus vétebrae thorácicae.

LESSON 2

§ 7. Accent rules. Word stressing

One of the syllables in a word is always more accentuated than the others. We say that this syllable is stressed.

The main rules of stressing a word:

- 1) the final syllable of a word is never stressed;
- 2) in disyllabic words (consisting of two syllables) the first syllable is stressed.
ár-cus, búr-sa, fún-dus;
- 3) in polysyllabic words (consisting of three and more syllables) the penultimate syllable is stressed if it's long;
- 4) if the penultimate syllable is short the stress is shifted to the third syllable from the end.

To stress the word correctly you should:

- 1) divide the word into syllables;
- 2) find the penultimate syllable;
- 3) determine whether it is long or short;
- 4) if it is long, it is stressed. If the penultimate syllable is short the stress is shifted to the third syllable from the end.

Syllables may be long or short by nature and by its position in the word.

Long syllables by nature	Short syllables by nature
if a vowel bears ¯ : ā, ē, ī, ō, ū: ve-sī-ca (vesíca) <i>bladder</i> fo-rā-men (forámen) <i>opening</i> in-ci-sū-ra (incisúra) <i>notch</i>	if a vowel bears ˇ : ä, ě, ĭ, ŏ, ů: la-mĭ-na (lámina) <i>plate</i> tu-ber-cŭ-lum (tubérculum) <i>tubercle</i>
Long syllables by position	Short syllable by position
1) if the syllable has a diphthong: a-moe-ba (amóeba) <i>amoeba</i>	1) if the vowel of the syllable is followed by the vowel of the next syllable: fa-ci-es (fácies) <i>face</i> ; cra-ni-um (cránium) <i>skull</i>

2) if the vowel of the syllable is before two or more consonants or before x, z : co- lum -na (colúmna) <i>column</i> ; pro- fun -dus (profúndus) <i>deep</i> ; cir-cum- fle -xus (circumfléxus) <i>cir-cumflex</i> ; re- fle -xus (refléxus) <i>reflex</i> ; Gly-cy- rrhi -za (Glycyrrhíza) <i>licorice</i>	2) if the vowel of the syllable is before b, p, d, t, c, g + r, l or before ch, ph, th, rh : ce- re -brum (cérebrum) <i>brain</i> ; ver- te -bra (vértebra) <i>vertebra</i> ; pal- pe -bra (pálpebra) <i>eyelid</i> ; cho-le- do -chus (cholédochus) <i>bilious</i> ; sto- ma -chus (stómachus) <i>stomach (Greek)</i>
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Remember the following long and short suffixes

always long	always short
<i>noun suffixes:</i>	
- ūr - fissúra <i>fissure</i> ; iunctúra <i>joining</i> - īn - medicína <i>medicine</i>	- ōl - fovéōla <i>small pit</i> - ŭl - glándŭla <i>gland</i> tubércŭlum <i>tubercle</i>
<i>adjective suffixes:</i>	
- āl - lumbális <i>lumbar</i> - ār - articuláris <i>articular</i> - āt - digitátus <i>like fingers</i> hamátus <i>like a hook</i> - īn - pelvínus <i>pelvic</i> - ōs - spinósus <i>spinous</i> - ē - coccygéus <i>coccygeal</i>	- īc - gástrīcus <i>gastric</i> ; thorácīcus <i>thoracic</i> ; óptīcus <i>optic</i> - āc - iliācus <i>iliac</i> - ē - óssēs <i>bony</i> tendínēs <i>tendinous</i>

EXERCISES

1. Read the following disyllabic words:

ala, anus, arcus, apex, atlas, basis, bursa, biceps, caput, cavum, coccyx, dorsum, ductus, fossa, fornix, gaster, genu, hepar, humor, cornu, homo, incus, index, iris, larynx, latus, lobus, lumbus, manus, margo, mentum, naris, nasus, nucha, nodus, ossa, pelvis, phalanx, pilus, planus, plica, radix, ramus, rectum, rete, sacrum, spina, sternum, sulcus, teres, tegmen, textus, tractus, tuber, ulna, valva, vena, verus.

2. Stress the following words minding long and short marks:

abdōmen, acetabŭlum, angŭlus, biliāris, calcanēus, cavitas, coccygēus, digítus, distālis, duodēnum, oesophāgus, flexūra, gastrīcus, forāmen, glandŭla, hiātus, humērus, incisīvus, intercostālis, laryngēus, mediālis, meātus, mínimus, orgānon, ossēs, palātum, petrōsus, proximŭs, radiālis, pyrāmis, retinacŭlum, scapŭla, spinālis, superficiālis, utērus, urēter, vagīna, vesīca.

3. Find the penultimate syllable and stress the words correctly:

acromion, anterior, arteria, articulatio, brachium, capsula, caverna, cerebellum, cilium, columna, compactus, externus, fovea, ganglion, griseus, hypoglossus, impressio, ischium, interosseus, labium, linea, manubrium, maxilla, medulla, metatarsus, nucleus, ostium, periosteum, processus, proprius, recessus, rotundus, spatium, tonsilla, urinarius.

4. Accent the following words and give necessary explanations:

processus, ala, squamōsus, externus, tuberculum, superior, laterālis, rotundum, carotīcus, crista, posterius, maxillāris, aquaeductus, sutūra, internus, angūlus, fovea, zygomaticus, spatium, spina, frontālis, medicīna, labyrinthus, maxilla, ulna, petrōsus, lamīna, linea, pyrāmis, palpēbra, foramīna, protuberantia, columna, canālis, profundus, incisūra, glandūla, palatīnus, medius, humērus, oleum, cerēbrum, pharyngēus, atlas, jugulāris, spinōsus, symphysis, facies, epiphysis, ischium, pelvīnus, forāmen, tuberositas, tympanum, cartilāgo, hamātus.

Control reading and stressing

1. Cranium: cranium cerebrāle; neurocranium; sutūra frontālis; os nasāle; arcus superciliāris; forāmen supraorbitāle; os parietāle; facies orbitālis ossis frontālis; sutūra sphenofrontālis; sutūra frontozygomatica; facies orbitālis alae majōris ossis sphenoidālis; sutūra sphenozygomatica; forāmen zygomaticofaciāle; os zygomaticum; sutūra zygomaticomaxillāris; forāmen infraorbitāle; concha nasālis inferior; tuberositas masseterīca; lamīna perpendiculāris ossis ethmoidālis; angūlus mandibūlae; spina nasālis anterior; juga alveolāria; protuberantia mentālis; forāmen mentāle; sutūra intermaxillāris; cavum nasi; fissūra orbitālis inferior; facies orbitālis maxillae; os lacrimāle; lamīna orbitālis ossis ethmoidālis; squama temporālis; processus zygomaticus ossis frontālis; tuber frontāle; septum nasi ossēum; sinus maxillāris; dentes maxillae; mandibūla; sutūra coronālis; sutūra sphenoparietālis; margo parietālis ossis temporālis; sutūra temporozygomatica; arcus zygomaticus; processus styloidēus; porus acusticus externus; processus mastoidēus; sutūra occipitomas-toidēa; sutūra lambdoidēa; linea temporālis inferior; linea temporālis superior; squama temporālis; sutūra squamōsa.

2. Os frontāle: squama frontālis; tuber frontāle; glabella; processus zygomaticus; margo parietālis; sulcus sinus sagittālis superiōris; facies cerebrālis; impressiōnes digitātae; forāmen caecum; canālis opticus; incisūra ethmoidālis; sinus sphenoidālis; canālis pterygoidēus; processus pterygoidēus; ala major; fossa glandūlae lacrimālis; lamīna orbitālis labyrinthi ethmoidālis; forāmen ethmoidāle anterius; cellūlae ethmoidāles.

3. Os sphenoidāle: apertūra sinus sphenoidālis; dorsum sellae; concha sphenoidālis; fissūra orbitālis superior; ala minor; margo zygomaticus; sulcus pterygopalatīnus; lamīna laterālis processus pterygoidēi; hamūlus pterygoidēus; processus vaginālis; rostrum sphenoidāle; forāmen rotundum; facies orbitālis alae majōris; canālis opticus; processus clinoidēus posterior; fossa scaphoidēa;

sulcus hamūli pterygoidēi; sulcus carotīcus; tubercūlum sellae; sulcus prechiasmātis; forāmen ovāle; forāmen spinōsum; forāmen magnum; squama occipitālis; clivus; fossa hypophysiālis.

4. Os occipitāle: protuberantia occipitālis externa; linea nuchae superior; linea nuchae inferior; linea nuchae suprēma; squama occipitālis; pars basilāris; tubercūlum pharyngēum; eminentia cruciformis; condylus occipitālis; canālis hypoglossus; fossa condylāris; processus jugulāris; processus intrajugulāris; margo lambdoidēus; sulcus sinus sigmoidei; sulcus sinus petrōsi inferiōris; pars laterālis; fossa occipitālis superior.

5. Os parietāle: linea temporālis inferior; tuber parietāle; angūlus sphenoidālis; angūlus mastoidēus; sulci arteriōsi; margo sagittālis; angūlus occipitālis; foveolae granulāres.

MORPHOLOGY

LESSON 3

§ 8. Latin noun

Latin anatomical terms involve mainly two parts of speech: nouns and adjectives.

Example: deep muscle of the tongue
adjective noun noun

petrous part of the occipital bone
adjective noun adjective noun

Latin nouns may be of **three genders**:

masculīnum – masculine – m;

feminīnum – feminine – f;

neutrum – neuter – n.

Gender of Latin nouns can not change and **must be memorized** together with the noun.

rib – costa, ae f; *nose* – nasus, i m; *opening* – forāmen, īnis n

The gender of Latin nouns is mostly determined by the ending of Nominative Singular (the primary form of the noun). Thus,

most nouns having the ending **-a** are of the **feminine** gender: *lamīna*, ae f (*plate*); *vertēbra*, ae f (*vertebra*); *costa*, ae f (*rib*); *incisūra*, ae f (*notch*);

most nouns having the ending **-us** are of the **masculine** gender: *musculus*, i m (*muscle*), *arcus*, us m (*arch*);

nouns having the ending **-um**; **-en**; **-on**; **-u** are of the **neuter** gender: *ligamentum*, i n (*ligament*), *forāmenen*, īnis n (*opening*), *ganglionon*, ii n (*nerve node*), *cornu*, us n (*horn*).

There are **two numbers** in Latin:

Singulāris – singular.

Plurālis – plural.

In English the plural is formed by the ending *-s* or *-es*. In Latin the ending of the plural varies depending on the concrete term and according to the gender and declension:

muscles of the eyes and nose — muscūli oculōrum et nasi
plural plural singular

parts of the body — partes corpōris
plural singular

Case is defined as the change of the noun form according to its relation to other words in the term. There are six **cases** in Latin (in English there are only common case and possessive case). But only two cases are used in medical anatomical terminology: **Nominatīvus** (Nominative) and **Genetīvus** (Genitive).

Nota bene! To determine the case of the noun in the term you should find there preposition “of”.

Nominative case includes all the words that stand **before** “of” and answer the questions “who, what”.

Genitive case includes all the words that are placed **after** “of” and answer the questions “whose, of what”.

Example: body of the incus
Nominative Singular Genetive Singular

thoracic nerves of the pterygoid canal
Nominative Plural Genetive Singular

If the term has no preposition “of” it means there is no Genitive part, so only Nominative part.

deep lymphatic vessels
Nominative Plural

Nominative case is considered the primary form of nouns and adjectives. In histological and anatomical Latin terms the first word is always the noun in Nominative case (Singular or Plural).

In dictionaries each Latin noun is written in its **lexical form** which consists of three elements (*patella, ae f*).

The **first** element represents the primary form of the noun in **Nominative Singular**.

The **second** element represents the **ending** of **Genitive Singular**.

The **third** element shows the **gender** of the noun.

	<i>1st element</i>	<i>2nd element</i>	<i>3rd element</i>
	noun in Nominative Singular	ending of Genitive Singular	gender
<i>rib – costa, ae f</i>	costa	ae (costae)	f (feminine)
<i>eye – oculus, i m</i>	oculus	i (oculi)	m (masculine)
<i>horn – cornu, us n</i>	cornu	us (cornus)	n (neuter)

Nota bene! The full form of Genitive Singular is formed by substituting the ending of Nominative Singular (the 1st element of the lexical form) for the ending of Genitive Singular (the 2nd element of the lexical form). The part of the word without the ending is called the **stem**. Nominative and Genitive stems coincide in nouns of the first, second, fourth and fifth declensions.

vena, ae f: ven-**a** – ven-**ae**
Nom. Sing. Gen. Sing.

septum, i n: sept-**um** – sept-**i**
Nom. Sing. Gen. Sing.

For some nouns (mainly of the 3rd declension) the second element of the lexical form contains not only the ending of Genitive Singular but also a part of their stem. It takes place when there is alteration of vowels or consonants in the stem of a noun.

thorax, ācis m: thor**ax** – thor**āc-is**
Nom. Sing. Gen. Sing.

margo, īnis m: marg**o** – marg**īn-is**
Nom. Sing. Gen. Sing.

If a noun in Nominative Singular has only one syllable, the full form of Genitive Singular is given in its lexical form:

os, oris n (*mouth*); dens, dentis m (*tooth*); pars, partis f (*part*).

Therefore, it's necessary to memorize all the elements of the lexical form of a noun.

Each Latin noun belongs to one of the five declensions and can't change it.

The declension of the noun is determined by the ending of Genitive Singular (the second element of its lexical form).

-ae	-i	-is	-us	-ei
I	II	III	IV	V

<i>Lexical Form</i>	<i>Nominative Singular</i>	<i>Genitive Singular</i>	<i>Declension</i>
fovea, ae f	fove- a	fove- ae	I
nasus, i m	nas- us	nas- i	II
rectum, i n	rect- um	rect- i	II
index, ĩcis m	index	indĭc- is	III
cutis, is f	cut- is	cut- is	III
meātus, us m	meāt- us	meāt- us	IV
genu, us n	gen- u	gen- us	IV
superficies, ēi f	superfici- es	superfici- ēi	V

Lexical minimum № 1

1. ala, ae f	wing
2. arcus, us m	arch
3. arteria, ae f	artery
4. atlas, atlantis m	first cervical vertebra, atlas
5. axis, is m	second cervical vertebra, axis
6. caput, ĩtis n	head
7. collum, i n	neck
8. corpus, ĳris n	body
9. costa, ae f	rib
10. crista, ae f	crest
11. facies, ěi f	surface; face
12. forāmen, ĩnis n	opening
13. fossa, ae f	shallow depression
14. fovea, ae f	small pit
15. incisura, ae f	notch
16. lamĭna, ae f	plate
17. os, ossis n	bone
18. processus, us m	process
19. scapŭla, ae f	shoulder blade
20. sulcus, i m	groove; furrow
21. thorax, ācis m	chest
22. tubercŭlum, i n	tubercle
23. vena, ae f	vein
24. vertĕbra, ae f	vertebra

EXERCISES

1. Make the full form of Genitive Singular, underline the Genitive ending and determine the declension:

Model: costa – costae f - I

a) vertĕbra, ae f; corpus, ĳris n; dorsum, i n; arcus, us m; superficies, ěi f; basis, is f; collum, i n; apex, ĩcis m; cranium, ii n; ductus, us m; caput, ĩtis n; ganglion, ii n; cornu, us n; squama, ae f; facies, ěi f; zygōma, ātis n; processus, us m; tubercŭlum, i n; thorax, ācis m; tractus, us m; atlas, antis m; axis, is m; dorsum, i n; genu, us n;

b) fovea, ae f; arcus, us m; duodenum, i n; tractus, us m; facies, ěi f; pancreas, ātis n; muscŭlus, i m; recessus, us m; axis, is m; genu, us n; tuberosĭtas, ātis f; ala, ae f; plexus, us m; ramus, i m; cerĕbrum, i n; incisŭra, ae f; forāmen, ĩnis n; sulcus, i m; fossa, ae f; crista, ae f; dens, dentis m; apex, ĩcis m; os, ossis n; cavĭtas, ātis f; angŭlus, i m; costa, ae f.

2. Add the genitive singular ending according to the given declension:

tubercŭlum, tubercŭl... (II); nervus, nerv... (II); caput, capit... (III); arcus, arc... (IV); atlas, atlant... (III); forāmen, foramīn... (III); costa, cost... (I); crista, crist... (I); collum, coll... (II); arteria, arteri... (I); os, oss... (III); vertēbra, vertēbr... (I); hiātus, hiāt... (IV); os, or... (III); basis, bas... (III); facies, faci... (V); margo, margīn... (III); tympanum, tympan... (II); apex, apic... (III); processus, process... (IV); canālis, canāl... (III); meātus, meāt... (IV); corpus, corpŏr... (III); pars, part... (III).

3. Translate the following terms into Latin according to the model:

Model:

1	2
crest of the tubercle	
Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.

1) crest – crista, ae f – noun, I, Nom. Sing. – crista

2) tubercle – tubercŭlum, i n – noun, II, Gen. Sing. – tubercŭli

a) 1) arch of the vertebra (arcus, us m; vertēbra; ae f); 2) body of the rib (corpus, ōris n; costa; ae f); 3) groove of the artery (sulcus, i m; arteria, ae f); 4) crest of the head of the rib (crista, ae f; caput, itis n; costa; ae f);

b) plate of the arch of the rib; arch of the atlas; head of the rib; wing of the rib; neck of the rib; crest of the tubercle; tubercle of the rib; crest of the neck of the rib; notch of the shoulder blade.

4. Translate the following terms into English:

arcus vertēbrae; caput costae; collum scapŭlae; collum costae; corpus costae; forāmen vertebrae; tubercŭlum costae; sulcus venae; incisŭra scapŭlae; facies tubercŭli costae.

Exercises for control reading

1. Os temporāle: processus zygomaticus; tubercŭlum articulāre; fissŭra petrosquamŏsa; fissŭra petrotympanīca; pars tympanīca; porus acusticus externus; fissŭra tympanomastoidēa; spina suprameatīca; sulcus nervi petrōsi minŏris; sulcus nervi petrōsi majŏris; hiātus canālis nervi petrōsi; eminentia arcuāta; sulcus sinus sigmoidēi; impressio trigemīni; apex partis petrŏsae; margo sphenoidālis; tegmen tympani; apertŭra externa aquaeductus vestibŭli; apertŭra externa canalicŭli cochleae; meātus acusticus externus; fissŭra tympanosquamŏsa; tubercŭlum articulāre; fossŭla petrŏsa; apertŭra externa canalicŭli cochleae; forāmen stylo-mastoidēum; cavum tympani; promontorium; fenestra vestibŭli; fenestra cochleae; fissŭra petrotympanīca; fissŭra petrosquamŏsa; vagīna processus styloidēi; canālis carotīcus; prominentia canālis semicircularis laterālis; genicŭlum canālis faciālis; semicanālis muscŭli tensŏris tympani; semicanālis tubae auditīvae; cellŭlae tympanīcae; canalicŭlus chordae tympani.

2. Os ethmoidāle: lamīna perpendiculāris; concha nasālis media; crista galli; labyrinthus ethmoidālis; lamīna cribrŏsa; ala cristae galli; forāmen

caecum; concha nasālis superior; meātus nasi superior; processus uncinātus; bulla ethmoidālis.

3. Maxilla: corpus maxillae; margo infraorbitālis; facies anterior; juga alveolaria; fossa canīna; incisūra nasālis; spina nasālis anterior; sulcus infraorbitālis; facies infratemporālis; tuber maxillae; canālis incisīvus; forāmen incisīvum; forāmīna alveolāria; canāles alveolāres; hiātus maxillāris; alveōli dentāles; juga alveolāria; os incisīvum; sutūra palatīna mediāna; septa interradiculāria; processus sphenoidālis; processus pyramidālis; lamīna horizontālis; incisūra sphenopalatīna; fossa pterygoidēa; ala vomēris; fossa sacci lacrimālis; hiātus lacrimālis; processus temporālis; forāmen zygomaticotemporāle.

4. Mandibūla: basis mandibūlae; processus coronoidēus; processus condylāris; tuberositas masseterīca; sulcus mylohyoīdeus; septa interalveolāria; linea oblīqua; protuberantia mentālis; lingūla mandibūlae; fossa digastrīca; fovea sublinguālis; os hyoideum; cornu majus; cornua majōra; cornu minus; cornua minōra.

5. Cranium: calvaria; basis; crista frontālis; foveolae granulāres; sella turcīca; forāmen jugulāre; canālis hypoglossi; synchondrōsis sphenooecipitālis; vomer; lamīna horizontālis ossis palatīni; orbīta; processus pyramidālis ossis palatīni; palātum durum; choāna; cōndylus occipitālis; tuberculūm pharyngēum; canālis condylāris; forāmen lacērum; fissūra tympanosquamōsa; sutūra sphenosquamōsa; forāmen palatīnum minus; clivus; eminentia cruciformis; orbīta; adītus orbītae; canālis nasolacrimālis; fossa sacci lacrimālis; os sphenoidāle; forāmen ethmoidāle posterius; meātus nasi commūnis; apertūra piriformis; recessus sphenoeethmoidālis; infundibulūm ethmoidāle; hiātus semilunāris; lamīna laterālis processus pterygoidēi; processus palatīnus maxillae; os lacrimālis; fonticūlus anterior; anūlus tympanīcus; squama occipitālis.

LESSON 4

§ 10. Latin adjectives

A Latin adjective has the same grammar categories as a noun:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <i>gender</i> : masculine; feminine; neuter | are related to the noun which the adjective qualifies |
| 2) <i>number</i> : Singular; Plural | |
| 3) <i>case</i> : Nominative; Genitive etc. | |

Remember!!! Adjectives are declined according to the first three declensions. *Compare*: nouns belong to one of the five declensions.

The lexical form of the adjective includes the following elements:

- the full primary form of the adjective in Nominative Singular with the masculine ending;
- the feminine ending;
- the neuter ending.

<i>Lexical form</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	
latus, a, um (<i>wide</i>)	lat-us	lat-a	lat-um	<i>1st group</i>
dexter, tra, trum (<i>right</i>)	dext-er	dextr-a	dextr-um	
articulāris, e (<i>articular</i>)	articulār-is	articulār-is	articulār-e	<i>2nd group</i>
costālis, e (<i>costal</i>)	costāl-is	costāl-is	costāl-e	

According to the lexical form Latin adjectives are divided into **two groups**:
1st group adjectives.

First group adjectives have different forms for every gender. These adjectives have three endings in their lexical form (Nominative Singular endings): endings **-us / -er** are for **masculine** gender; ending **-a** is for **feminine** gender; ending **-um** is for **neuter** gender.

<i>English</i>	<i>Lexical form</i>	m	f	n
		-us / -er	-a	-um
<i>long</i>	longus, a, um	long- us	long- a	long- um
<i>left</i>	sinister, tra, trum	sinist- er	sinistr- a	sinistr- um

The choice of the adjective ending depends on the gender of the concrete noun which the adjective qualifies.

long muscle: muscūlus, i **m** + longus, a, um = muscūlus longus

long head: caput, ĩtis **n** + longus, a, **um** = caput longum

long artery: arteria, ae **f** + longus, **a**, um = arteria longa

The **declension** of the **first group adjectives** is determined by the **gender** of the noun which it refers to: **feminine (-a) – I**
masculine (-us / -er); neuter (-um) – II.

Example:

petrous part: pars, partis **f** + petrōsus, **a**, um = pars^{III} petrōsa^I (f)

deep vessel: vas, vasis **n** + profundus, a, **um** = vas^{III} profundum^{II} (n)

thoracic duct: ductus, us **m** + thoracĭus, a, um = ductus^{IV} thoracĭcus^{II} (m)

2nd group adjectives

Most second group adjectives have two endings in their lexical form (Nominative Singular endings): ending **-is** – for **masculine** and **feminine** genders; ending **-e** – for **neuter** gender.

<i>English</i>	<i>Lexical form</i>	m	f	n
		-is	-is	-e
<i>lateral</i>	laterālis, e	laterāl- is	laterāl- is	laterāl- e
<i>renal</i>	renālis, e	renāl- is	renāl- is	renāl- e

The choice of the adjective ending depends on the gender of the concrete noun which the adjective qualifies.

frontal suture: sutūra, ae **f** + frontā**is**, e = sutūra frontā**is**

frontal angle: angūlus, i **m** + frontā**is**, e = angūlus frontā**is**

vertebral tuber: tuber, ěris **n** + vertebrā**is**, **e** = tuber vertebrā**e**

The second group adjectives also include several adjectives frequently used in anatomical terms. These adjectives have the endings of the comparative degree:

anterior, ius *front, anterior*; inferior, ius *lower*;

posterior, ius *back, posterior*; major, jus *larger*;

superior, ius *upper, superior*; minor, us *smaller*.

These adjective have the common ending for **masculine** and **feminine** gender **-ior(jor)**; and another ending for **neuter** gender **-ius(jus)**.

English	Lexical form	m	f	n
		-ior	-ior	-ius
<i>front</i>	anterior, ius	anter- ior	anter- ior	anter- ius
<i>larger</i>	major, jus	ma- jor	ma- jor	ma- jus
<i>smaller</i>	minor, us	min- or	min- or	min- us

Example:

larger wing: ala, ae **f** + ma**ior**, jus = ala ma**ior**

lower process: processus, us **m** + infer**ior**, ius = processus infer**ior**

upper ligament: ligamentum, i **n** + super**ior**, **ius** = ligamentum super**ior**

The declension of the second group adjectives is always the III-rd.

Example:

frontal suture: sutūra, ae **f** + frontā**is**, e = sutūra^I frontā**is**^{III}

upper arch: arcus, us **m** + super**ior**, ius = arcus^{IV} super**ior**^{III}

vertebral tuber: tuber, ěris **n** + vertebrā**is**, **e** = tuber^{III} vertebrā**e**^{III}

	1 st group			2 nd group			Comparative degree		
	m	f	n	m	f	n	m	f	n
Nom. sing. endings	-us, -er	-a	-um	-is	-is	-e	-ior	-ior	-ius
Declension	II	I	II	III			III		

Remember!!! There is concord in gender, number and case between Latin nouns and attributive adjectives.

§ 11. Structure of anatomical terms

As you remember multi-word terms may occur in several variants:

- noun+noun;
- noun+adjective;
- noun+noun+adjective.

Now let's see the anatomical terms of the types "noun+adjective" and "noun+noun+adjective".

Noun + adjective. In the term consisting of a noun and an adjective the **adjective** takes the **second** position.

Let's translate "palatine opening"

- make the correct order of the words

² ¹
 palatine opening
 adj. Nom. Sing. noun Nom. Sing.

- write the lexical form of each word and their grammar categories

English	Lexical forms	Grammar categories	Translation
opening	forāmen, ĩnis n	noun, III, Nom. Sing.	forāmen
palatine	palatīnus, a, um	adj., n, II, Nom. Sing.	palatīnum

palatine opening – forāmen palatīnum

In the term consisting of a noun and several adjectives the adjective referring to an organ or part of the body (*articular, pulmonary, cerebral* etc.) precedes the adjective determining the size (*large, small*), form (*round, sphenoid* etc.) or position (*upper, anterior, lower* etc.).

³ ² ¹
 right temporal bone
 adj. N.S. adj. N.S. noun N.S.

bone	os, ossis n	noun, III, Nom. Sing.	os
temporal	temporālis, e	adj., n, III, Nom. Sing.	temporāle
right	dexter, tra, trum	adj., n, II, Nom. Sing.	dextrum

right temporal bone – os temporāle dextrum

Noun + noun + adjective. If the term contains two nouns and the adjective, first goes Nominative noun, the second place is taken by Genitive noun or the adjective.

³ ¹ ²
 transverse nerve of the neck
 Nom. adj. Nom. noun Gen. noun

nerve	nervus, i m	noun, II, Nom. Sing.	nervus
neck	collum, i n	noun, II, Gen. Sing.	collī
transverse	transversus, a, um	adj., m, II, Nom. Sing.	transversus

transverse nerve of the neck – nervus colli transversus

Lexical minimum № 2

1. anterior, ius	<i>front, anterior</i>
2. articulāris, e	<i>articular</i>
3. carotīcus, a, um	<i>carotic</i>
4. coccygēus, a, um	<i>coccygeal</i>
5. costālis, e	<i>costal</i>
6. dexter, tra, trum	<i>right</i>
7. dorsālis, e	<i>dorsal</i>
8. externus, a, um	<i>external</i>
9. fissūra, ae f	<i>fissure, narrow slit</i>
10. frontālis, e	<i>frontal</i>
11. horizontālis, e	<i>horizontal</i>
12. inferior, ius	<i>lower</i>
13. internus, a, um	<i>internal</i>
14. ischiadīcus, a, um	<i>ischiodic</i>
15. jugulāris, e	<i>jugular</i>
16. laterālis, e	<i>lateral</i>
17. linea, ae f	<i>line</i>
18. major, jus	<i>larger</i>
19. mediālis, e	<i>medial</i>
20. medius, a, um	<i>middle</i>
21. minor, minus	<i>smaller</i>
22. palatīnus, a, um	<i>palatine</i>
23. posterior, ius	<i>back, posterior</i>
24. pterygoideus, a, um	<i>pterygoid, wing-shaped</i>
25. sinister, tra, trum	<i>left</i>
26. spinālis, e	<i>spinal</i>
27. superior, ius	<i>upper</i>
28. thoracīcus, a, um	<i>thoracic</i>
29. transversus, a, um	<i>transverse</i>
30. vertebrālis, e	<i>vertebral</i>

EXERCISES

1. Complete the lexical form of the following adjectives:

coccygēus,...; dorsālis...; major,...; profundus...; laterālis...; dexter,...; vertebrālis,...; minor,...; sinister,...; mediānus,...; costālis...; externus,...; superior,...; lumbālis,...; internus... .

2. Make the form of neuter gender of the following adjectives:

occipitālis, externus, spinōsus, inferior, profundus, dorsālis, posterior, laterālis, distālis, minor, sinister.

3. Make the form of feminine gender of the following adjectives:

internus, minor, thoracicus, articulāris, major, coccygēus, dexter, superior, claviculāris, cribrōsus, costālis, transversus.

4. Choose correct gender form for the adjectives:

Model: ala, ae f (minor, us) – ala minor (f)

incisūra, ae f (frontālis, e); os, ossis n (frontālis, e); arcus, us m (anterior, ius); tuberculum, i n (anterior, ius); pelvis, is f (major, jus); lien, ēnis m (accessorius, a, um); columna, ae f (vertebrālis, e); processus, us m (transversus, a, um); chiasma, ātis n (opticus, a, um); linea, ae f (transversus, a, um); regio, ōnis f (buccālis, e); ramus, i m (laterālis, e); nervus, i m (sensorius, a, um); arteria, ae f (anterior, ius); corpus, ōris n (ciliāris, e).

5. Make the terms (noun+adjective) and determine the declension of each word:

Model: facies, ei f (articulāris, e) – facies^V articulāris^{III}

a) ala, ae f (major, jus); os, ossis n (occipitālis, e); sinus, us m (occipitālis, e); protuberantia, ae f (internus, a, um); cornu, us n (coccygēus, a, um); pars, partis f (petrōsus, a, um); cornu, us n (inferior, ius);

b) costa, ae f (primus, a, um); forāmen, īnis n (posterior, ius); forāmen, īnis n (magnus, a, um); vertēbra, ae f (thoracicus, a, um); fovea, ae f (costālis, e); nervus, i m (spinālis, e); margo, īnis m (squamosus, a, um); concha, ae f (superior, ius); cornu, us n (laterālis, e).

6. Translate into English:

incisūra frontālis; processus articulāris superior; fovea costālis inferior; facies articulāris capitis costae; facies costālis; fissūra horizontālis; forāmen palatīnum minus; incisūra inferior; incisūra vertebrālis; fovea costālis superior; arcus posterior atlantis.

7. Translate into Latin:

transverse fissure; frontal crest; lower notch; plate of the arch of the vertebra; articular process of the vertebra; upper vertebral notch; upper articular process; transverse line; pterygoid process; palatine opening.

LESSON 5

§ 12. Derivative adjectives

Most adjectives in anatomical terminology are derivatives, i.e. they are formed from the noun by means of some suffixes.

First group adjectives are formed by the following suffixes:

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
-īc- ,	relation to	gastr- īc -us, a, um <i>gastric, related to the stomach;</i>
-īn- ,	some ana-	pancreat- īc -us, a, um <i>pancreatic, related to the pancreas;</i>
-ē-	tomical structure	pelv- īn -us, a, um <i>pelvic, related to the pelvis;</i> oss- ē -us, a, um <i>bony</i>

-ōs-	plenty of some feature	squam- ōs -us, a, um <i>scaly, having plenty of scale</i> ; fibr- ōs -us, a, um <i>fibrous, having plenty of fiber</i> ; muc- ōs -us, a, um <i>mucous, having plenty of mucus</i>
-idě-	likeness with something	pterygo- idě -us, a, um <i>pterygoid, like the wing</i> ; lambdo- idě -us, a, um <i>lambdoid, like the Greek letter Λλ</i> ; sigmo- idě -us, a, um <i>sigmoid, having the form of the Greek letter Σς</i>
-āt-	supplied with something	ham- āt -us, a, um <i>supplied with hooks</i>

In anatomical terminology most **second group adjectives** having two endings are formed from appropriate nouns according to the following model: [stem + suffix (-**āl-** or -**ār**) + ending].

Example:

frons, ntis f (*forehead*) – front-**āl**-is, e (*frontal*)

clavicūla, ae f (*clavicle*) – clavicul-**ār**-is, e (*clavicular*)

§ 13. Compound adjectives

Compound adjectives are the adjectives consisting of two stems and used for denoting ligaments, vessels, nerves, canals etc. Such adjectives are formed by joining the root element of the first adjective to the stem of the second adjective with the help of the connective vowel -o-. The ending of the compound adjective is the same as the ending of the second adjective. In other words, we take the root element of the first adjective and add it to the full form of the second adjective: sphenoidālis (*sphenoid*) + frontālis (*frontal*) = sphen-o-frontālis, e *sphenofrontal*; sphenoidālis (*sphenoid*) + zygomaticūcus, a, um (*zygomatic*) = sphen-o-zygomaticūcus, a, um *sphenozygomatic*.

§ 14. Primary data about prefixes

Prefixes are used to denote the exact position of the anatomical structure. In anatomical terms prefixes of Latin origin are the most widely used.

Remember the meaning of the most widely used prefixes:

infra-	sub-	under, neath	be-	<u>infra</u> claviculāris – infraclavicular (<i>situated under clavicle</i>)
inter-		between		<u>inter</u> vertebrālis – intervertebral (<i>situated between vertebrae</i>)
intra-		inside		<u>intra</u> venōsus – intravenous (<i>lying inside the vein</i>)
pre- (prae-)		in front of		<u>pre</u> sacrālis – presacral (<i>situated in front of sacrum</i>)
semi-		half		<u>semi</u> lunāris – semilunar (<i>looking like half of the moon</i>)
supra-		above		<u>supra</u> scapulāris – suprascapular (<i>situated above shoulder-blade</i>)

Lexical minimum № 3

1. cribrōsus, a, um	<i>cribrate, sieve-shaped</i>
2. ethmoidālis, e	<i>ethmoid, sieve-shaped</i>
3. infra- sub-	<i>under, beneath</i>
4. inter-	<i>between</i>
5. intra-	<i>inside</i>
6. hyoideus, a, um	<i>hyoid (bone)</i>
7. hypoglossus, a, um	<i>hypoglossal (nerve)</i>
8. mastoideus, a, um	<i>mastoidal, mammiform</i>
9. occipitālis, e	<i>occipital</i>
10. orbitālis, e	<i>orbital</i>
11. ossēus, a, um	<i>bony</i>
12. parietālis, e	<i>parietal</i>
13. petrōsus, a, um	<i>petrous, stony</i>
14. pre- (prae-)	<i>in front of</i>
15. sacrālis, e	<i>sacral</i>
16. semi-	<i>half</i>
17. sphenoidālis, e	<i>sphenoidal, wedge-shaped</i>
18. spina, ae f	<i>spine</i>
19. spinōsus, a, um	<i>spinous</i>
20. squama, ae f	<i>squama, scale</i>
21. squamōsus, a, um	<i>squamous, scaly</i>
22. sternum, i n	<i>breast-bone</i>
23. sternalis, e	<i>sternal, related to the breast bone</i>
24. styloideus, a, um	<i>styloid, awl-shaped</i>
25. supra-	<i>above</i>
26. sutūra, ae f	<i>suture, seam</i>
27. temporālis, e	<i>temporal</i>
28. tympanīcus, a, um	<i>tympanic</i>
29. zygōma, ātis n	<i>zygoma, cheek-bone</i>
30. zygomaticus, a, um	<i>zygomatic</i>

EXERCISES

1. Translate the following adjectives into English. Find the suffixes and nouns from which the adjectives are formed:

venōsus, nervōsus, arteriōsus, spinōsus, cribrōsus, squamōsus, cartilaginēus, gastrīcus, hepaticus, pancreaticus, tympanīcus, thoracīcus, palatīnus, coccygēus, zygomaticus, pelvīnus, arcuātus.

(Nouns: arteria, ae f artery; vena, ae f vein; nervus, i m nerve; spina, ae f spine; cribrum, i n sieve; squama, ae f scale; cartilāgo, īnis f cartilage; gaster, tris f stomach; hepar, ātis n liver; pancreas, ātis n pancreas; tympanum, i n tym-

panum; thorax, ācis m *chest*; palātum, i n *palate*; coccyx, ýgis m *coccyx*; zy-gōma, ātis n *cheek-bone*; pelvis, is f *pelvis*; arcus, us m *arch*).

2. Translate the following adjectives; explain the meaning of the prefixes:

intercostālis, e; intervertebrālis, e; interarticulāris, e; infratemporālis, e; infraorbitālis, e; infrascapulāris, e; subarcuātus, a, um; subscapulāris, e; intraarticulāris, e; semicirculāris, e; supraorbitālis, e.

3. Choose correct gender form for the adjectives. Determine the declension of each word. Translate the word combinations into English:

a) sutūra, ae f (sphenozygomatīcus, a, um); fissūra, ae f (orbitālis, e; superior, ius); forāmen, ĩnis n (stylomastoideus, a, um); forāmen, ĩnis n (supraorbitālis, e); margo, ĩnis m (supraorbitālis, e); sulcus, i m (pterygopalatīnus, a, um); articulatio, ōnis f (atlantoaxiālis, e); ligamentum, i n (sacrococcygēus, a, um); ligamentum, i n (intraarticulāris, e); discus, i m (intervertebrālis, e);

b) linea, ae f (temporālis, e; inferior, ius); ligamentum, i n (anterior, ius); forāmen, ĩnis n (ethmoidālis, e; anterior, ius); incisūra, ae f (ethmoidālis, e); membrana, ae f (atlantooccipitālis, e; posterior, ius); fissūra, ae f (tympanomas-toideus, a, um).

4. Translate into English:

forāmen stylomastoidēum; muscūlus semispinālis thorācis; sutūra inter-maxillāris; crista infratemporālis; fossa subscapulāris; lamīna cribrōsa dextra; spina scapulāe; os hyoideum.

5. Translate into Latin:

infratemporal crest; mastoidal opening; mastoidal process; frontal process; petrous opening; frontozygomatic suture; sieve-shaped bone; spinous process; anterior ethmoid opening; upper temporal line.

LESSON 6

§ 15. First declension nouns and adjectives

First declension nouns are mostly of the **feminine** gender. They have the ending **-a** in Nominative Singular (the 1st element of the lexical form) and the ending **-ae** in Genitive Singular (the 2nd element of the lexical form).

For example: vertēbra, ae f *vertebra*; scapulā, ae f *shoulder blade*; incisūra, ae f *notch*; squama, ae f *squama, scale*.

Lexical form	Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Gender
	-a	-ae	f
costa, ae f (<i>rib</i>)	cost-a	cost-ae	f
vena, ae f (<i>vein</i>)	ven-a	ven-ae	f

Exception: Nouns of Greek origin having the ending **-ma** are of the **neuter** gender and of the **III-rd** declension: *zygōma, ātis n zygoma, cheek bone*; *glau-cōma, ātis n increase of intraocular pressure*.

First declension adjectives are the adjectives of the **first group** (-us/-er; -a; -um) if concordant with a noun of the **feminine** gender and getting the ending **-a** in Nominative Singular.

<i>Lexical form</i>	<i>Gender</i>	
verus, a, um	f	ver-a
sinister, tra, trum	f	sinistr-a

While declining nouns or adjectives we change case endings. First declension nouns and adjectives have the same case endings:

<i>True rib</i>		<i>Costa</i>	<i>Vera</i>
<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	-a	cost- a	ver- a
<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	-ae	cost- ae	ver- ae
<i>Nom. Plur.</i>	-ae	cost- ae	ver- ae
<i>Gen. Plur.</i>	-ārum	cost- ārum	ver- ārum

First declension nouns of Greek origin

The first Greek declension includes nouns of the feminine gender having the ending **-e** and nouns of the masculine gender having the ending **-es** in Nominative Singular. For example: *chole, es f bile*; *systōle, es f systole, rhythmical contraction of heart ventricles*; *raphe, es f suture, seam*; *diabētes, ae m diabetes*; *ascītes, ae m dropsy of abdominal cavity*.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	systōl-e	ascīt-es	systōl-ae	ascīt-ae
<i>Gen.</i>	systōl-es	ascīt-ae	systōl-ārum	ascīt-ārum

Translating the anatomical term into Latin you should follow the following scheme:

1) divide the term into Nominative part (before “of”) and Genitive (after “of”) part; define number (Singular or Plural);

2) make the order:

1 – Nominative noun

2 – Genitive noun

3 – adjective;

3) write the lexical forms of each word:

noun: declension;

Nominative or Genitive

Singular or Plural

adjective: gender (=gender of the noun)
declension
Nominative or Genitive
Singular or Plural

joining of the eyelids – commissūra palpebrārum

joining of the eyelids
Nom. Sing. Gen. Plur

¹ ²
joining of the eyelids

joining:

commissūra, ae f – noun; I; Nom. Sing.
 commissūra

eyelid:

palpebra, ae f – noun; I; Gen. Plur.
 palpebrārum

1) the term has preposition “of”, so
joining is Nominative Singular and
eyelids – Genitive Plural;

2) make the order

1 – Nominative noun (*joining*)

2 – Genitive noun (*eyelids*);

3) write the lexical forms of each noun
noun: declension;

Nominative or Genitive
Singular or Plural

palatine folds – plicae palatīnae

palatine folds
Nom. Plur.

² ¹
palatine folds

fold:

plica, ae f – noun; I; Nom. Plur.
 plicae

palatine:

palatīnus, a, um – adj.; f; I; Nom.
 Plur. palatīnae

1) the term has no preposition “of”, so there
is only Nominative part (Nom. Plur.);

2) make the order:

1 – Nominative noun (folds)

2 – adjective (*palatine*);

3) write the lexical forms of each word
noun: declension

Nominative or Genitive
Singular or Plural

adjective: gender (=gender of the noun)
declension
Nominative or Genitive
Singular or Plural

Lexical minimum № 4

1. apertūra, ae f

aperture

2. bursa, ae f

bag

3. cavus, a, um

hollow

4. clavicūla, ae f

clavicle

5. claviculāris, e

clavicular

6. commissūra, ae f

joining, commissure

7. concha, ae f	<i>concha</i>
8. fascia, ae f	<i>fascia</i>
9. fibŭla, ae f	<i>splinter bone</i>
10. lingua, ae f	<i>tongue</i>
11. mandibŭla, ae f	<i>lower jaw</i>
12. mandibulāris, e	<i>mandibular, related to the lower jaw</i>
13. maxilla, ae f	<i>upper jaw</i>
14. maxillāris, e	<i>maxillary, related to the upper jaw</i>
15. mucosa, ae f	<i>mucous membrane</i>
16. mucosus, a, um	<i>mucous</i>
17. patella, ae f	<i>knee-pan</i>
18. plica, ae f	<i>fold</i>
19. palpēbra, ae f	<i>eyelid</i>
20. profundus, a, um	<i>deep</i>
21. raphe, es f	<i>raphe</i>
22. substantia, ae f	<i>substance</i>
23. tibia, ae f	<i>shin-bone</i>
24. tonsilla, ae f	<i>tonsil</i>
25. tunīca, ae f	<i>covering, membrane</i>
26. ulna, ae f	<i>elbow bone</i>
27. verus, a, um	<i>true</i>
28. vesīca fellea, ae f	<i>gall bladder</i>

EXERCISES

1. Make the combinations with each adjective. Translate the word combinations:

linea, ae f (transversus, a, um; posterior, ius); substantia, ae f (musculāris, e; compactus, a, um); vena, ae f (linguālis, e; superior, ius; profundus, a, um); vertēbra, ae f (cervicālis, e; thoracicus, a, um); lamīna, ae f (cribrōsus, a, um; anterior, ius; laterālis, e); arteria, ae f (dexter, tra, trum; intercostālis, e; inferior, ius); tunīca, ae f (mucōsus, a, um; musculāris, e).

2. Decline the following word combinations:

a) vena cava (*hollow vein*); arteria dextra (*right artery*); cellŭla nervōsa (*nerve cell*);

b) crista palatīna (*palatine crest*), incisŭra profunda (*deep notch*), vertēbra thoracīca (*thoracic vertebra*), linea transversa (*transverse line*).

3. Group multi-word terms: 1) “noun₁+noun₂”; 2) “noun+adjective”; 3) “noun+adjective₁+adjective₂”; 4) “noun₁+noun₂+adjective”. Translate the terms into English:

a) vertēbra thoracīca; ala costae; incisŭra scapŭlae; incisŭra scapŭlae profunda; linea transversa; corpus vertēbrae; apertŭra thorācis superior; clavicŭla dextra; vena cava superior; plica venae caevae sinistrae; arteria palatīna major;

b) vertebrae thoracicae; vena linguae profunda; linea nuchae superior; scapula sinistra; vena palatina externa; sinus venarum cavarum; lamina cribrosa dextra; plicae tunicae mucosae vesicae felleae; bursa mucosa ischiadica; lamina propria mucosae.

4. Translate into Latin giving the lexical form of each word. Mind the word order in the terms:

a) true rib; wing of the rib; body of the vertebra; internal thoracic veins; crest of the head of the rib; notch of the lower jaw; lower vertebral notch; deep notch of the shoulder-blade; coccygeal vertebrae; transverse line; fissure of the eyelids;

b) upper orbital fissure; true ribs; body of the thoracic vertebra; spinous process of the thoracic vertebra; upper aperture of the chest; fold of the left hollow vein (vena cava); mucous membrane of the tongue; shallow depression of the gallbladder; body of the upper jaw; joining of the eyelids; upper mucous bag.

LESSON 7

§ 16. Second declension nouns and adjectives

Second declension nouns are of the **masculine** and **neuter** gender. They have endings **-us / -er** for masculine gender and **-um / -on** for neuter gender in Nominative Singular and ending **-i** in Genitive Singular.

Lexical form	Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Gender
	- us / er		m
	- um / - on		n
nervus, i m (nerve)	nerv-us	nerv-i	m
collum, i n (neck)	coll-um	coll-i	n
ganglion, ii n (nerve node)	gangli-on	gangli-i	n

Second declension adjectives are the adjectives of the **first group** (-us/-er; -a; -um) if concordant with nouns of the **masculine** gender and getting endings **-us** or **-er** or if concordant with nouns of the **neuter** gender and getting the ending **-um** in Nominative Singular.

Lexical form	Gender	Nom. Sing.
longus, a, um	m	long-us
	n	long-um
dexter, tra, trum	m	dext-er
	n	dextr-um

Example:

processus, us **m** (mastoideus, a, um) – processus (IV) mastoideus (II)

pulmo, ōnis **m** (dexter, tra, trum) – pulmo (III) dexter (II)

cornu, us **n** (coccygeus, a, um) – cornu (IV) coccygeum (II)

	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>right eye (m)</i>	<i>wide septum (n)</i>
<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	-us; -er	-um; -on	<i>ocul-us dext-er</i>	<i>sept-um lat-um</i>
<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	-i	-i	<i>ocul-i dextr-i</i>	<i>sept-i lat-i</i>
<i>Nom. Plur.</i>	-i	-a	<i>ocul-i dextr-i</i>	<i>sept-a lat-a</i>
<i>Gen. Plur.</i>	-ōrum	-ōrum	<i>ocul-ōrum dextr-ōrum</i>	<i>sept-ōrum lat-ōrum</i>

Nota bene! Neuter nouns and adjectives in **Nom. Plur.** have the ending **-a**.

Exception:

In medical terminology the word *virus*, *i n microbial poison* refers to the neuter gender.

Nouns having the ending **-us** and denoting names of **trees** are always of the feminine gender: *Pinus*, *i f pine*; *Eucalyptus*, *i f eucalyptus*.

Lexical minimum № 5

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. acromion, ii n | <i>acromion, lateral end of the shoulder blade crest</i> |
| 2. angūlus, i m | <i>angle</i> |
| 3. atrium, i n | <i>atrium (heart chamber)</i> |
| 4. brachium, i n | <i>shoulder</i> |
| 5. bulbus, i m | <i>bulb</i> |
| 6. bulbus oculi | <i>eyeball</i> |
| 7. cavum, i n | <i>cavity</i> |
| 8. cerēbrum, i n | <i>brain</i> |
| 9. cranium, i n | <i>skull</i> |
| 10. digītus, i m | <i>finger</i> |
| 11. dorsum, i n | <i>back</i> |
| 12. encephālon, i n | <i>large brain</i> |
| 13. humērus, i m | <i>humerus, humeral bone</i> |
| 14. labium, ii n | <i>lip</i> |
| 15. latus, a, um | <i>wide, broad</i> |
| 16. ligamentum, i n | <i>ligament</i> |
| 17. lobus, i m | <i>lobe</i> |
| 18. longus, a, um | <i>long</i> |
| 19. muscūlus, i m | <i>muscle</i> |
| 20. nasus, i m | <i>nose</i> |
| 21. nervus, i m | <i>nerve</i> |
| 22. nodus, i m | <i>node</i> |
| 23. oculūsus, i m | <i>eye</i> |
| 24. ophthalmīcus, a, um | <i>ophthalmic, related to the eye</i> |
| 25. optīcus, a, um | <i>optic, visual</i> |
| 26. palātum, i n | <i>palate</i> |

27. radius, i m	<i>radius, forearm bone</i>
28. ramus, i m	<i>branch</i>
29. rectus, a, um	<i>straight</i>
30. septum, i n	<i>dividing wall, septum</i>
31. uterus, i m	<i>uterus, womb</i>
32. ventricūlus, i m	<i>ventricle (heart chamber)</i>

EXERCISES

1. Find second declension nouns:

processus, us m; collum, i n; forāmen, ĩnis n; sulcus, i m; tubercūlum, i n; arcus, us m; humērus, i m; brachium, i n; corpus, ōris, n; cerēbrum, i n; meātus, us m; ventricūlus, i m; pectus, ōris n; ramus, i m; sinus, us m; cavum, i n; digitus, i m; tempus, ōris n; ductus, us m; encephālon, i n.

2. Make up the word combinations with each noun. Underline all the words of the second declension. Translate the terms into English:

ventricūlus, i m; arteria, ae f; nervus, i m (sinister, tra, trum);
sulcus, i m; ligamentum, i n; arteria, ae f (anterior, ius);
processus, us m; incisūra, ae f; forāmen, ĩnis n (vertebrālis, e).

3. Translate the following terms into Latin. Define the declension and decline them:

- a) transverse groove; deep artery; wide ligament;
- b) left lobe; thoracic vertebra; long neck.

4. Choose the necessary ending in Nom. Sing. Translate the word combinations into English:

tubercūlum poster(-ior, -ius) atlantis;
ligamentum venōs(-us, -a, um);
sulcus temporāl(-is, -e) super(-ior, -ius);
nervus transvers(-us, -a, um);
nervus ophthalmīc(-us, -a, um) profund(-us, -a, um).

5. Translate into Latin minding the concord between nouns and adjectives:

transverse (groove, ligament, artery); wide (fascia, ligament, muscle); left (eye, atrium, small pit); external (membrane, groove); deep (vein, small pit, nerve); long (muscle, artery, neck); right (shoulder, ventricle, shoulder blade); carotic (tubercle, groove, artery); bony (substance, dividing wall).

6. Group multi-word terms: 1) “noun₁+noun₂”; 2) “noun+adjective”; 3) “noun₁+noun₂+adjective”. Translate the terms into English:

a) bulbus oculi; spina scapulae; nervus transversus; bronchus sinister; sulci nervorum; atrium dextrum; nervus ophthalmicus profundus; facies articulāris acromii; collum radii;

b) septum nasi; crista tubercūli; angūlus sterni; ligamentum sternoclaviculāre; angūlus scapūlae inferior; fovea costālis processus transversi; tubercūlum minus humēri; ligamenta digitōrum; angūlus mastoideus; ligamenta transversa; angūlus laterālis scapūlae; muscūli dorsi recti; sulcus nervi; lobus dexter et sinister.

7. *Translate the terms into Latin giving lexical forms of each word:*

a) transverse muscle of the abdomen; deep artery of the thigh; transverse ligaments; anterior vein of the brain; septum of the ventricles and atria; right atrium; angle of the rib; joint of the humeral bone; left ventricle; carotic tubercle; grooves of nerves; posterior region of shoulder; ligaments of the skull;

b) tubercle of the rib; body of the breast-bone; neck of the shoulder blade; small tubercle; head of the humeral bone; optic nerve; ophthalmic nerve; transverse ligament of the atlas; lower angle of the shoulder blade; wide ligament of the shoulder blade; ventricle of the heart; grooves of the large brain; posterior branch of the left ventricle; palatine process of the upper jaw; deep branch of the transverse artery of the neck; grooves of the transverse nerve.

LESSON 8

§ 17. Third declension nouns

Third declension nouns have some peculiarities which effect their declining.

1. The third declension includes nouns of all **three genders**: masculine (m), feminine (f) and neuter (n). There are many different endings in Nominative Singular (more than 30). But all the third declension nouns have the **common ending in Genitive Singular -is**.

margo, **īnis** m (*border*); pars, **partis** f (*part*); tuber, **ēris** n (*tuber*)

2. Third-declension nouns may have **three variants of their lexical form** according to the Genitive Singular form.

1) the second element of the lexical form (the ending of Genitive Singular) contains only the ending -is. These nouns have the same Nominative and Genitive stem. They have equal number of syllables in Nominative Singular and Genitive Singular. So they are known as equal nouns.

cutis, is f (*cu-tis – cu-tis*); *canālis, is* m (*ca-nā-lis – ca-nā-lis*);

2) the second element of the lexical form contains extra letters of the Genitive form and the ending -is. These nouns have one more syllable in Genitive Singular than in Nominative Singular and are known as unequal nouns.

radix, icis f (*ra-dix – ra-dī-cis*); *forāmen, inis* n (*fo-rā-men – fo-ra-mī-nis*);

3) the second element of the lexical form of monosyllabic nouns (nouns having one syllable) is presented by the full form of Genitive Singular. These nouns refer to unequal nouns as well.

os, ossis n; *pars, partis* f

3. Third declension nouns having extra letters or the full form of Genitive Singular in their lexical form are marked by the changing of the Genitive stem which doesn't coincide with the Nominative stem. The Genitive stem is the *practical stem*. It is employed for making other case forms (for example plural forms).

margo, ĩnis m: margo – margĭnis
Nom. stem Gen. stem

	<i>Pulmo, ōnis m</i>	<i>Radix, ĩcis f</i>	<i>Forāmen, ĩnis n</i>
<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	pulmo	radix	forāmen
<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	pulmōn-is	radĭc-is	foramĭn-is
<i>Nom. Plur.</i>	pulmōn-es	radĭc-es	foramĭn-a
<i>Gen. Plur.</i>	pulmōn-um	radĭc-um	foramĭn-um

4. The third-declension nouns are divided into three types according to their practical stem: *consonant, vowel and mixed*. Each noun belongs to some type and is declined according to the corresponding pattern.

1) the **consonant type** includes unequal nouns of the masculine, feminine and neuter gender having one consonant at the end of their stem:

corpus, corpŏr-is n *body*; forāmen, foramĭn-is n *opening*; crus, crur-is n *leg*; homo, homĭn-is m *man*; pes, ped-is m *foot*; regio, regiōn-is f *region*;

2) the **vowel type** includes nouns mainly of the neuter gender having endings **-e, -al, -ar** in Nominative Singular:

rete, is n *net*; anĭmal, ālis n *animal*; calcar, āris n *calcar, spur*;

3) the **mixed type** includes a) equal nouns having endings **-is, -es** in Nominative Singular: aurĭs, is f *ear*; tabes, is f *tabes*; b) unequal nouns having two or more consonants at the end of their stem: dens, dent-is m *tooth*; pars, part-is f *part*; cor, cord-is n *heart*.

How to determine the type of the third-declension nouns

1. First see the Nominative form.

— If it ends in -e; -al; -ar, the noun is of the vowel type (rete, is n).

— If it ends in -is / -es and the number of syllables in Nom. Sing. and Gen. Sing. is equal, the noun is of the mixed type (cutis, is f).

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Consonant type</i>	<i>Vowel type</i>	<i>Mixed type</i>
	m, f, n	n	m, f, n
<i>ending of Nom. Sing.</i>		-e, -al, -ar	-es, -is (equal nouns)
<i>examples</i>		rete, is n calcar, is n anĭmal, is n	canālis, canālis m compāges, is f

2. If the noun doesn't fit any of these types, make Genitive form and find the Genitive stem (practical stem).

— If there is one consonant at the end of the stem, the noun is of the consonant type (*corpus* - *corpōris* n).

— If there are two or more consonants at the end of the stem, the noun is of the mixed type (*os*, *ossis* n).

Gender	Consonant type	Vowel type	Mixed type
	m, f, n	n	m, f, n
stem of Gen. Sing.	one consonant at the end of the stem		two or more consonants at the end of the stem
examples	<i>pulmo</i> , <i>pulmōn-is</i> m <i>radix</i> , <i>radīc-is</i> f <i>pectus</i> , <i>pectōr-is</i> n		<i>dens</i> , <i>dent-is</i> m <i>os</i> , <i>oss-is</i> n <i>pars</i> , <i>part-is</i> f

According to three types of declension there are three patterns of declining

Consonant type

		<i>regio, ōnis</i> f	<i>forāmen, ĩnis</i> n
Nom. Sing.	different	<i>regio</i>	<i>forāmen</i>
Gen. Sing.	-is	<i>regiōn-is</i>	<i>foramĭn-is</i>
Nom. Plur.	-es ^{m f} -a ⁿ	<i>regiōn-es</i>	<i>foramĭn-a</i>
Gen. Plur.	-um	<i>regiōn-um</i>	<i>foramĭn-um</i>

Vowel Type

		<i>rete, is</i> n
Nom. Sing.	-e; -al; -ar	<i>ret-e</i>
Gen. Sing.	-is	<i>ret-is</i>
Nom. Plur.	-ia	<i>ret-ia</i>
Gen. Plur.	-ium	<i>ret-ium</i>

Mixed Type

		<i>pars, partis</i> f	<i>os, ossis</i> n
Nom. Sing.	different	<i>pars</i>	<i>os</i>
Gen. Sing.	-is	<i>part-is</i>	<i>oss-is</i>
Nom. Plur.	-es ^{m f} -a ⁿ	<i>part-es</i>	<i>oss-a</i>
Gen. Plur.	-ium	<i>part-ium</i>	<i>oss-ium</i>

Nota Bene! In the plural the noun *vas, vasis* n (*vessel*) is declined according to the second declension:

		<i>vas, vasis</i> n		
Nom. Sing.	<i>vas</i>	Nom. Plur.	<i>vas-a</i>	
Gen. Sing.	<i>vas-is</i>	Gen. Plur.	<i>vas-ōrum</i>	

Lexical minimum № 6

1. abdōmen, inis n	<i>abdomen</i>
2. accessorius, a, um	<i>accessory</i>
3. apex, ĭcis m	<i>apex, top</i>
4. articulatio, ōnis f	<i>joint</i>
5. auris, is f	<i>ear</i>
6. basis, is f	<i>base</i>
7. canalis, is m	<i>canal</i>
8. coccyx, ýgis m	<i>coccygeal bone</i>
9. dens, dentis m	<i>tooth</i>
10. hallux, ūcis m	<i>great toe</i>
11. index, ĭcis m	<i>index, forefinger</i>
12. lymphaticus, a, um	<i>lymphatic</i>
13. margo, ĩnis m	<i>margin, border</i>
14. nutricius, a, um	<i>nutricious</i>
15. os, oris n	<i>mouth</i>
16. pars, partis f	<i>part</i>
17. pes, pedis m	<i>foot</i>
18. phalanx, ngis f	<i>phalanx</i>
19. planus, a, um	<i>plain</i>
20. pollex, ĭcis m	<i>thumb</i>
21. pulmo, ōnis m	<i>lung</i>
22. pyrāmis, ĭdis f	<i>pyramid</i>
23. regio, ōnis f	<i>region</i>
24. tendo, ĩnis m	<i>tendon</i>
25. tuber, ěris n	<i>tuber</i>
26. tuberositas, ātis f	<i>tuberosity</i>
27. vagīna, ae f	<i>vagina</i>
28. vas, vasis n	<i>vessel</i>

EXERCISES

1. Write the full form of Genitive Singular; determine the practical stem and type of declension of the following nouns:

a) abdōmen, ĩnis n; atlas, ntis m; auris, is f; caput, ĩtis n; cervix, ĭcis f; rete, is n; cartilāgo, ĩnis f; dens, dentis m; crus, cruris n; canālis, is m; extremĭtas, ātis f; gaster, tris f; hallux, ūcis m; iris, irĭdis f; calcar, āris n;

b) diaphragma, ātis n; cutis, is f; forāmen, ĩnis n; fornix, ĭcis m; os, ossis n; hepar, ātis n; humor, ōris m; index, ĭcis m; lens, lentis f; larynx, ngis m; occĭput, ĩtis n; pelvis, is f; pancreas, ātis n; pes, pedis m; pars, partis f.

2. Determine the type of declension of the following nouns and decline them:

a) caput, ĭtis n; dens, dentis m; rete, is n; pulmo, ōnis m; canālis, is m; os, ossis n;

b) articulatio, ōnis f; pars, partis f; tuber, ěris n; forāmen, ĭnis n; tendo, ĭnis m; vas, vasis n.

3. Choose correct gender form for the adjectives. Determine the declension of each word in the term. Translate the terms into English:

os, ossis n (zygomatĭcus, a, um); pars, partis f (petrŏsus, a, um); forāmen, ĭnis n (posterior, ius); margo, ĭnis m (laterālis, e); caput, ĭtis n (longus, a, um); tuber, ěris n (frontālis, e).

4. Choose correct gender form for the adjectives. Determine the declension of each word and decline the word combinations:

a) articulatio, ōnis f (planus, a, um); margo, ĭnis m (mastoideus, a, um); forāmen, ĭnis n (nutricius, a, um); regio, ōnis f (zygomatĭcus, a, um); excavatio, ōnis f (rectouterĭnus, a, um);

b) os, ossis n (planus, a, um); extremĭtas, ātis f (pelvĭnus, a, um); canālis, is m (optĭcus, a, um); vas, vasis n (lymphatĭcus, a, um); margo, ĭnis m (occultus, a, um); stroma, ātis n (vitreus, a, um).

5. Translate the following terms into English:

apex partis petrŏsae; articulatiōnes cranii; caput phalangis; foramĭna nutricia; ligamentum transversum atlantis; nervi vasŏrum; os coccŷgis; vasa lymphatĭca; vasa nervŏrum; tuber ischiadĭcum; phalanges digitŏrum; regiōnes et partes corpŏris; vasa vasŏrum; ligamentum transversum atlantis; phalanx distālis (proximālis) indĭcis; processus styloideus ulnae; corpus phalangis.

6. Translate the terms into Latin giving lexical forms of all the words:

a) oval foramen; tuber of the upper jaw; fornix of the brain; bones of toes; sutures of the bones; body of the pancreas; body of fornix; tuberosity of the distal phalanx; flat bone;

b) body of the womb; left lung; apex of the tongue; raphe of the pharynx; bones of the skull; membrane of stapes; phalanges of the toes; ligament of the top of the tooth; straight muscle of the head; fibrous vagina of tendons.

LESSON 9

§ 18. Nominative Singular endings of third declension nouns

Third declension nouns of the masculine gender

<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Exceptions</i>
-os	-ŏris	flos, flŏris m <i>flower</i>	os, ossis n <i>bone</i> os, oris n <i>mouth</i>

-or	-ōris	tumor, tumōris m <i>tumor</i>	cor, cordis n <i>heart</i> arbor, ōris f <i>tree</i>
-o	-ōnis	pulmo, ōnis m <i>lung</i>	nouns having the endings -go, -do, -io are of the feminine gender
	-īnis	homo, īnis m <i>man</i>	
-er	-ēris	ureter, ēris m <i>ureter</i>	gaster, tris f <i>stomach</i> mater, tris f <i>membrane of the brain or spinal cord</i> tuber, ěris n <i>tuber</i>
	-ris	venter, ventris m <i>belly</i>	
-ex	-īcis	apex, apīcis m <i>apex, top</i>	-
-es	-ĕdis	pes, pedis m <i>foot</i>	equal nouns having the ending -es are of the feminine gender
	-ĕtis	paries, ĕtis m <i>wall</i>	

The following nouns are also of the masculine gender: canālis, is m *canal*; dens, dentis m *tooth*; fornix, īcis m *vault*; hallux, ūcis m *great toe*; larynx, ngis m *larynx*; margo, īnis m *border*; tendo, īnis m *tendon*; pharynx, ngis m *pharynx*; unguis, is m *nail*.

Third declension nouns of the feminine gender

<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Exceptions</i>
-as	-ātis	cavitas, ātis f <i>cavity</i>	vas, vasis n <i>vessel</i> pancreas, ātis n <i>pancreas</i>
-us	-ūtis	salus, ūtis f <i>health</i>	-
	-ūdis	incus, ūdis f <i>incus, anvil</i>	
-es (equal)	-is	tabes, is <i>tabes (tuberculosis)</i>	
-is (equal)	-is	auris, is f <i>ear</i>	axis, is m <i>axis, 2nd cervical vertebra</i> canālis, is m <i>canal</i> unguis, is m <i>nail</i>
-is (unequal)	-īdis	iris, īdis f <i>iris of the eye</i>	
-ns	-ntis	lens, lentis f <i>crystalline lens</i>	dens, dentis m <i>tooth</i>
-rs	-rtis	pars, partis f <i>part</i>	-
-ax	-ācis	pax, pacis f <i>peace</i>	thorax, ācis m <i>chest</i>
-ux	-ūcis	nux, nucis f <i>nut</i>	hallux, ūcis m <i>great toe</i>
-ix	-īcis	radix, īcis f <i>root</i>	fornix, īcis m <i>vault, fornix</i>
-nx	-ngis	phalanx, ngis f <i>phalanx</i>	larynx, ngis m <i>larynx</i> pharynx, ngis m <i>pharynx</i>
-lx	-lcis	calx, calcis f <i>heel</i>	-
-do	-dīnis	hirūdo, īnis f <i>leech</i>	tendo, īnis m <i>tendon</i>
-go	-gīnis	cartilāgo, īnis f <i>cartilage</i>	margo, īnis m <i>border</i>
-io	-iōnis	articulatio, ōnis f <i>joint</i>	-

The following nouns are also of the feminine gender: arbor, ōris f *tree*; gaster, tris f *stomach*; mater, tris f *membrane of the brain or spinal cord*.

Third declension nouns of the neuter gender

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Examples	Exceptions
-en	-īnis	tegmen, īnis n <i>roof</i>	ren, renis m <i>kidney</i> lien, ēnis m (or Greek splen, splēnis m) <i>spleen</i> lichen, ēnis m <i>lichen, herpes</i>
-us	-ōris	corpus, ōris n <i>body</i>	-
	-ēris	glomus, ēris n <i>glome</i>	
	-ūris	crus, cruris n <i>leg</i>	
-ur	-ōris	femur, ōris n <i>femur, thigh bone</i>	-
	-ūris	guttur, ūris n <i>throat</i>	
-ut	-ītis	caput, ītis n <i>head</i>	-
-ma	-ātis	chiasma, ātis n <i>chiasm</i>	-
-e	-is	rete, is n <i>net, network</i>	-
-ar	-āris	calcar, āris n <i>calcar, spur</i>	hepar, ātis n <i>liver</i> (r→t)
-(a)l	-(a)lis	animal, ālis n <i>animal</i>	-
		fel, felis n <i>bile</i>	-

The following nouns are also of the neuter gender: cor, cordis n *heart*; os, oris n *mouth*; os, ossis n *bone*; pancreas, ātis n *pancreas*; tuber, ēris n *tuber*; vas, vasis n *vessel*.

Lexical minimum № 7

1. cartilāgo, īnis f *cartilage*
2. cervix, īcis f *neck*
3. cor, cordis n *heart*
4. crus, cruris n *leg, shin*
5. cutis, is f *skin*
6. dura mater *hard brain membrane*
7. femur, ōris n *thigh bone*
8. frons, frontis f *forehead*
9. gaster, tris f *stomach*
10. gastrīcus, a, um *gastric, related to the stomach*
11. hepar, ātis n *liver*
12. hepatīcus, a, um *hepatic, related to the liver*
13. impressio, ōnis f *impression*
14. larynx, ngis m *larynx*

15. laryngēus, a, um	<i>laryngeal, related to the larynx</i>
16. lien, liēnis m	<i>spleen</i>
17. mater, tris f	<i>membrane of the brain or spinal cord</i>
18. occiput, itis n	<i>occiput, back of the head</i>
19. pancreas, ātis n	<i>pancreas</i>
20. paries, ētis m	<i>wall</i>
21. pharynx, ngis m	<i>pharynx</i>
22. pharyngēus, a, um	<i>pharyngeal, related to the pharynx</i>
23. pia mater	<i>soft brain membrane</i>
24. ren, renis m	<i>kidney</i>
25. renālis, e	<i>renal, related to the kidney</i>
26. rete, is n	<i>network</i>
27. sanguis, ĩnis m	<i>blood</i>
28. sanguineus, a, um	<i>bloody, sanguineous</i>
29. splen, splenis m	<i>spleen (Greek)</i>
30. vomer, ěris m	<i>vomer</i>

EXERCISES

1. Choose correct gender form for the adjectives and translate the terms into English:

pulmo (dexter, tra, trum); canālis (opticus, a, um); tuber (ischiadicus, a, um); crus (longus, a, um); forāmen (occipitalis, e); impressio (hepaticus, a, um); rete (sanguineus, a, um); os (ethmoidalis, e); caput (mediālis, e); vas (venosus, a, um); caput (brevis, e); paries (externus, a, um); pars (petrosus, a, um); mater (durus, a, um).

2. Translate the terms and decline them:

right leg; lymphatic vessel; external wall; squamous part; left ventricle; deep artery.

3. Translate the following terms into English:

crus longum; caput phalangis; impressio hepatica pulmōnis; collum ossis femōris; canālis cervicis utēri; arteria femōris profunda; cervix dentis; incisūra apicis cordis; crura ossea; vasa vasōrum; nervi vasōrum; margo linguae; pars laryngēa pharyngis.

4. Translate the following terms into Latin:

cartilage of the ear; bloody network; zygomatic regions; crests of the skin; cavity of a tooth; fossa of the head of the thigh bone; cartilages of the nose; top of the heart; cavity of pelvis; wing of the vower; cartilage of the dividing wall of

the nose; impression of the left lung; tuberosity of the shin-bone; top of the petrous part; ligaments of the liver; bony legs.

LESSON 10

§19. Third declension adjectives

Third declension adjectives are divided into three groups according to their endings in Nominative Singular (the primary form):

(1) Adjectives of **three endings** have its own ending for each gender: **m -er; f -is; n -e** (salūber, bris, bre *healthy*) There are no such adjectives in anatomical terminology.

(2) Adjectives of **two endings** (the most numerous group) have the same ending **-is** for **masculine** and **feminine** genders and the ending **-e** for **neuter** gender (frontālis, e *frontal*).

(3) Adjectives of one ending have **common form for the three genders**. Their lexical form represents the ending of Nominative Singular and the ending of Genitive Singular, in the same way as lexical form of nouns does but without the gender (teres, ětis *round*: teres (Nom. Sing. m; f; n) – terĕtis (Gen. Sing.)).

	m	f	n	lexical form	
Adjectives of two endings	-is		-e	brevis, e <i>short</i> costālis, e <i>costal</i>	
Adjectives of one ending	-x, -s			Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
				simplex, teres, biceps,	īcis <i>simple</i> ĕtis <i>round</i> cipītis <i>two-headed</i>

Third declension adjectives of two endings

	<i>m f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>frontalis, e</i>	
	<i>m f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m f</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	-is	-e	<i>costāl-is</i>	<i>costāl-e</i>
<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	-is		<i>costāl-is</i>	
<i>Nom. Plur.</i>	-es	-ia	<i>costāl-es</i>	<i>costal-ia</i>
<i>Gen. Plur.</i>	-ium		<i>costal-ium</i>	

Third-declension adjectives of one ending

	<i>m f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>teres, ětis</i>	
	<i>m f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m f</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	-s; -x		<i>teres</i>	<i>teres</i>
<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	-is		<i>terĕt-is</i>	
<i>Nom. Plur.</i>	-es	-ia	<i>terĕt-es</i>	<i>teret-ia</i>

<i>Gen. Plur.</i>	-ium	<i>teret-ium</i>
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Lexical minimum № 8

1. abdominālis, e	<i>abdominal</i>
2. apicālis, e	<i>apical, related to the top</i>
3. auriculāris, e	<i>auricular, related to the ear</i>
4. biceps, cipītis	<i>two-headed</i>
5. brevis, e	<i>short</i>
6. cerebrālis, e	<i>crebral, related to the brain</i>
7. cervicālis, e	<i>cervical, related to the neck</i>
8. commūnis, e	<i>common</i>
9. craniālis, e	<i>cranial, related to the skull</i>
10. faciālis, e	<i>facial</i>
11. linguālis, e	<i>lingual, related to the tongue</i>
12. lumbālis, e	<i>lumbar, related to the loin</i>
13. mentālis, e	<i>mental, related to the chin</i>
14. musculāris, e	<i>muscular</i>
15. nasālis, e	<i>nasal, related to the nose</i>
16. pulmonālis, e	<i>pulmonary, related to the lung</i>
17. quadriceps, cipītis	<i>four-headed</i>
18. radiālis, e	<i>radial, related to the forearm bone</i>
19. simplex, ĩcis	<i>simple</i>
20. superficiālis, e	<i>superficial</i>
21. teres, ětis	<i>round</i>
22. triceps, cipītis	<i>three-headed</i>

EXERCISES

1. Make adjectives of two endings from the following nouns (using suffixes -āl-, -ār-). Translate them into English:

dens, dentis m (*tooth*); frons, frontis f (*forehead*); latus, ěris n (*side*); dorsum, i n (*back*); muscūlus, i m (*muscle*), orbĭta, ae f (*eye-socket*); clavicūla, ae f (*clavicle*); costa, ae f (*rib*); vertĕbra, ae f (*vertebra*); fibūla, ae f (*splinter bone*); facies, ěi f (*face*); occĭput, ĩtis n (*occiput, back of the head*); ulna, ae f (*elbow bone*); mandibūla, ae f (*lower jaw*); maxilla, ae f (*upper jaw*); cranium, i n (*skull*).

2. Choose correct gender form for the adjectives. Determine the declension of each word in the word combination. Make the word combinations Nom. Plur.:

a) fovea, ae f (costālis, e); ramus, i m (mediālis, e); arteria, ae f (commūnis, e); tubercūlum, i n (mediālis, e); forāmen, ĩnis n (ethmoidālis, e); articulatio, ōnis f (simplex, ĩcis);

b) margo, ĩnis m (frontālis, e); os, ossis n (temporālis, e); nervus, i m (faciālis, e); incisūra, ae f (radiālis, e); caput, ĩtis n (laterālis, e); ligamentum, i n (teres, ětis); muscūlus, i m (biceps, cipītis).

3. Decline the following word combinations:

forāmen teres; muscūlus biceps; vertēbra cervicālis; vas capillāre.

4. Translate the word combinations into Latin choosing correct gender form for the adjectives:

vertebral (canal; notch; opening); frontal (suture; tuber); two-headed (muscle; tuber); lumbar (fascia; region; vertebra); occipital (opening; artery; nerve).

5. Translate the terms into English:

a) forāmen ovāle; incisūra claviculāris sterni; ossa cranii cerebrālis; tuber frontāle; os parietāle; bursa muscūli terētis; ligamentum teres acetabūli; articulatio simplex; muscūlus biceps femōris;

b) muscūlus semispinālis thorācis; sutūra intermaxillāris; crista infratemporalis; os hyoideum; fossa subscapulāris; fovea sublinguālis; angūlus oculi laterālis; caput longum muscūli bicipitis brachii; muscūli faciāles.

6. Translate into Latin:

a) frontal region; large occipital opening; part of the occipital bone; round ligament of the uterus; four-headed muscle of the thigh bone; simple joint; simple bony legs; subtemporal crest;

b) vessels of the internal ear; articular cavity; superficial lymphatic vessels; renal pelvis; right part; dorsal thoracic nerves; tendon of the four-headed muscle of the thigh; three-headed muscle of the shoulder; cranial nerves; dorsal interosseal muscles of the foot.

LESSON 11

§ 20. Fourth declension nouns

Fourth-declension nouns are the nouns of the masculine and neuter genders which have endings **-us** for **masculine** and **-u** for **neuter** gender in Nominative Singular. In **Genitive Singular** they all have ending **-us** that is the indicator of the fourth declension.

arcus, us m (*arch*); ductus, us m (*duct*)

cornu, us n (*horn*); genuu, us n (*knee*)

Remember!!! Some nouns of the **feminine** gender having the ending **-us** refer to the fourth declension; but only **manus, us f** (*hand*) is used in anatomical terminology.

Gender	Nominative singular	Genitive singular	Example
m	-us	-us	sinus, us m (<i>sinus</i>)
f			manus, us f (<i>hand</i>)
n	-u		cornu, us n (<i>horn</i>)

	<i>m f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>
Nom. Sing.	-us	-u	<i>sin-us</i>	<i>man-us</i>	<i>corn-u</i>
Gen. Sing.	-us		<i>sin-us</i>	<i>man-us</i>	<i>corn-us</i>

<i>Nom. Plur.</i>	-us	-ua	<i>sin-us</i>	<i>man-us</i>	<i>corn-ua</i>
<i>Gen. Plur.</i>	-uum		<i>sin-uum</i>	<i>man-uum</i>	<i>corn-uum</i>

§ 21. Fifth declension nouns

Fifth-declension nouns are mostly nouns of the **feminine** gender. They have the ending **-es** in Nominative Singular and the ending **-ēi** in **Genitive Singular**.

facies, ēi f (face, surface); superficies, ēi f (surface)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Nominative singular</i>	<i>Genitive singular</i>	<i>Example</i>
f	-es	-ēi	<i>facies, ēi f (face)</i>

	<i>f</i>	
<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	-es	<i>faci-es</i>
<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	-ēi	<i>faci-ēi</i>
<i>Nom. Plur.</i>	-es	<i>faci-es</i>
<i>Gen. Plur.</i>	-ērum	<i>faci-ērum</i>

§ 22. Anatomical abbreviations

Sing.	Plur.
a.– arteria <i>artery</i>	aa. – arteriae <i>arteries</i>
b.– bursa <i>bag</i>	bb. – bursae <i>bags</i>
gl. – glandūla <i>gland</i>	gll. – glandūlae <i>glands</i>
for. – forāmen <i>opening</i>	forr. – foramīna <i>openings</i>
lig. – ligamentum <i>ligament</i>	ligg. – ligamenta <i>ligaments</i>
m. – muscūlus <i>muscle</i>	mm. – muscūli <i>muscles</i>
n. – nervus <i>nerve</i>	nn. – nervi <i>nerves</i>
r. – ramus <i>branch</i>	rr. – rami <i>branches</i>
sul. – sulcus <i>groove</i>	sull. – sulci <i>grooves</i>
v. – vena <i>vein</i>	vv. – venae <i>veins</i>
vag. – vagīna <i>vagina, sheath</i>	vagg. – vagīnae <i>vaginae, sheaths</i>

Lexical minimum № 9

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. bilis, is f | <i>bile</i> |
| 2. cardiācus, a, um | <i>hearty</i> |
| 3. carpus, i m | <i>wrist</i> |
| 4. cornu, us n | <i>horn</i> |
| 5. ductus, us m | <i>duct</i> |
| 6. flavus, a, um | <i>yellow</i> |
| 7. genu, us n | <i>knee</i> |
| 8. hiatus, us m | <i>crack, split, hiatus</i> |
| 9. intercostālis, e | <i>intercostal</i> |
| 10. manus, us f | <i>hand</i> |

11. meātus, us m	<i>passage</i>
12. medulla, ae f	<i>medullary substance, marrow</i>
13. medulla ossium	<i>bone marrow</i>
14. medulla spinālis	<i>spinal marrow (cord)</i>
15. obliquus, a, um	<i>oblique</i>
16. plexus, us m	<i>network, plexus</i>
17. recessus, us m	<i>recess</i>
18. ruber, bra, brum	<i>red</i>
19. sinus, us m	<i>sinus</i>
20. sublinguālis, e	<i>sublingual</i>
21. tractus, us m	<i>tract</i>

EXERCISES

1. Choose correct gender form for the adjectives. Determine the declension of each word in the word combination. Translate the word combinations into English:

cornu, us n (coccygēus, a, um; anterior, ius; laterālis, e); ductus, us m (sinister, tra, trum; nasolacrimālis, e; posterior, ius); processus, us m (palatīnus, a, um; maxillāris, e; posterior, ius); facies, ēi f (temporālis, e; inferior, ius; internus, a, um).

2. Choose correct gender form for the adjectives and decline the word combinations:

common (leg, plexus, duct); palatine (groove, opening, process).

3. Make the following word combinations Nom. Plur.:

plexus venōsus; plexus commūnis; processus palatīnus; processus mastoideus; sinus sphenoidālis; sinus frontālis; sinus petrōsus; cornu occipitāle; cornu dextrum; ductus sublinguālis.

4. Translate into English:

a) ductus sublinguāles; lamīna laterālis processus pterygoidei; muscūli faciāles; plexus faciālis; plexus cardiāci; arcus ductus thoracīci; processus styloideus radii; cornu medullae spinālis;

b) caput superficiāle; medulla ossium rubra; medulla ossium flava; medulla renālis; apertūra sinus sphenoidālis; ossa digitōrum manus; ligamenta flava; regiōnes faciēi; ductus hepaticus commūnis; processus styloideus ulnae; arteria mediālis genus; sinus maxillāris; tractus optīci; rami tractus optīci; articulationes interphalangeae manus; arcus palatopharyngēus; cornu sacrāle.

5. Translate into Latin:

a) groove of the wedge-shaped sinus; sublingual ducts; lateral surface; frontal sinus; bulb of the occipital horn; medial plate of the pterygoid process;

superficial temporal artery; right hepatic duct; medial upper artery of the knee; wedge-shaped sinus; dorsal surface of the hand;

b) facial nerve; lateral column of the spinal cord; short ligaments of the fingers of the hand; medial and lateral plates of the pterygoid processes; medial surface; common carotic plexus; process of the nasal concha; dividing wall of the frontal sinuses; sinuses of the hard brain membrane; lateral artery of the knee; articular muscle of the knee; middle nasal passage.

6. Write the following terms without abbreviations; translate them into English:

gl. thyroidea; v. iugulāris interna; r. externus n. laryngei superiōris; a. vertebrālis; m. longus capītis; rr. cardiāci inferiōres; vv. cordis anteriōres; rr. musculāres n. ischiadīci; a. et v. thoracīca interna; aa. et vv. intercostāles; forr. palatīna minōra; nn. articulāres.

LESSON 12

§ 23. Comparison of adjectives

There is a number of adjectives used in anatomical terminology and referring neither to the first group adjectives (-us; -a; -um) nor to the second group adjectives (-is; e). They are:

a) the forms of comparative degree of adjectives: anterior, ius *front*, *anterior*; superior, ius *upper*; inferior, ius *lower*; interior, ius *inner*; posterior, ius *back*, *posterior*; major, jus *larger*; minor, us *smaller*;

b) the forms of superlative degree of adjectives: minīmus, a, um *the smallest*; suprēmus, a, um *the highest*.

The lexical form of the comparative degree of adjectives includes the common form for **masculine** and **feminine** genders with the suffix **-ior** and the suffix **-ius** for the **neuter** gender:

<i>Lexical form</i>	<i>m; f</i>	<i>n</i>
anterior, ius (<i>front</i>)	anter-ior	anter-ius

All the adjectives in the comparative degree are declined according to the consonant type of the third declension:

	<i>m f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>Anterior (m; f)</i>	<i>Anterius (n)</i>
<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	-ior	-ius	<i>anter-ior</i>	<i>anter-ius</i>
<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	-iōris		<i>anter-iōris</i>	<i>anter-iōris</i>
<i>Nom. Plur.</i>	-iōres	-iōra	<i>anter-iōres</i>	<i>anter-iōra</i>
<i>Gen. Plur.</i>	-iōrum		<i>anter-iōrum</i>	<i>anter-iōrum</i>

There is concord in gender, number and case between Latin nouns and attributive adjectives in the comparative degree:

<i>back arch</i>	m	m
	arcus	posterior
	f	f

<i>back spine</i>	spina n	posterior n
<i>back tubercle</i>	tubercŭlum	posterior

The superlative form of adjectives is formed by the suffix **-issim-** and the endings **-us, -a, -um**. These adjectives have the same lexical form and the same pattern of declension as the first group adjectives: long-issim-us, a, um *the longest*; lat-issim-us, a, um *the widest*.

In anatomical terminology the form **magnus, a, um** is usually used for single structures having no pair and is translated as “**large, great**”: forāmen occipitāle magnum *large occipital opening*.

The form **major, jus** is usually used for paired structures to compare their size and may be translated as “**larger, greater**”: ala major et ala minor *larger and smaller wing*; muscŭlus pectorālis major – muscŭlus pectorālis minor *larger and smaller pectoral muscle*. The deviation from this rule is noted in the terms: vena saphēna magna *large subcutaneous vein* and vena saphēna parva *small subcutaneous vein*, as they belong to different regions of the lower extremity.

§ 24. Names of muscles

Names of muscles are presented by two words: the noun *muscŭlus* and the name of the muscle by its function having the ending **-or / -er**: muscŭlus abductor, ōris m *abductor muscle*. Mind that the first word (*muscŭlus*, i m) is the second-declension noun and the second word (*abductor*, ōris m) is the third-declension noun. After the name of the muscle there goes the noun in Genitive Singular or Plural.

muscŭlus levātor scapŭlae – *elevator muscle of the shoulder blade*

muscŭlus flexor digitōrum manus – *flexor muscle of the fingers of the hand*

Lexical minimum № 10

1. caecum, i n	<i>blind intestine</i>
2. colon, i n	<i>colon</i>
3. duodēnum, i n	<i>duodenum</i>
4. ileum, i n	<i>ileum</i>
5. intestinālis, e	<i>intestinal</i>
6. intestīnum, i n	<i>intestine</i>
7. intestīnum crassum	<i>large intestine</i>
8. intestīnum (i) tenue (is)	<i>small intestine</i>
9. jejūnum, i n	<i>jejunum</i>
10. latissīmus, a, um	<i>the widest</i>
11. longissīmus, a, um	<i>the longest</i>
12. magnus, a, um	<i>large, great</i>
13. maxīmus, a, um	<i>the largest</i>

14. minĭmus, a, um	<i>the smallest</i>
15. m. abductor, ōris m	<i>abductor muscle</i>
16. m. adductor, ōris m	<i>adductor muscle</i>
17. m. buccinātor, ōris m	<i>cheek muscle,</i>
18. m. constrictor, ōris m	<i>constrictor</i>
19. m. corrugātor, ōris m	<i>corrugator muscle</i>
20. m. depressor, ōris m	<i>depressor muscle</i>
21. m. dilatātor, ōris m	<i>dilator muscle</i>
22. m. extensor, ōris m	<i>extensor (muscle)</i>
23. m. flexor, ōris m	<i>flexor (muscle)</i>
24. m. levātor, ōris m	<i>levator, elevator</i>
25. m. massēter, ēris m	<i>chewer muscle</i>
26. m. rotātor, ōris m	<i>rotator muscle</i>
27. m. sphincter, ēris m	<i>sphincter (muscle)</i>
28. m. tensor, ōris m	<i>tensor muscle</i>
29. rectum, i n	<i>rectum</i>
30. suprēmus, a, um	<i>the highest</i>

EXERCISES

1. Finish up the lexical form of the following adjectives:

anterior, posterior, transversus, superior, inferior, frontalis, major, minor, biceps.

2. Decline the following adjectives:

anterior, ius; inferior, ius; interior, ius; major, jus; minor, minus; posterior, ius; superior, ius.

3. Decline the following word combinations:

facies articulāris superior; forāmen posterius; muscūlus latissĭmus.

4. Choose correct gender form for the adjectives and translate the word combinations:

front (muscle, surface, ligament, opening, lobe, tubercle, depression, crest); lower (muscle, vein, concha, lip, process, arch, spine); larger [major, jus] (horn, wing, canal, head); smaller [minor, us] (horn, opening, wing, tubercle, depression); back (arch, surface, ligament, opening, spine).

5. Translate the terms into English:

a) arcus dentālis inferior (superior); arteria intercostālis suprēma; arteriae palatīnae minōres; cornu medullae spinālis posterius; crista nasālis anterior; facies articulāris superior; forāmen sacrāle anterius; foramīna palatīna minōra; tubercūlum posterius atlantis;

b) arteria et vena ethmoidāles posteriōres; cornua coccygēa maiōra et minōra; foramīna venārum minimārum; ligamentum tibioulnāre anterius; muscūli intercostāles intĭmi; musculus longissĭmus thorācis; muscūlus teres minor;

musculi obliqui superior et inferior; musculus latissimus dorsi; spina inferior; nodi lymphatici gastrici sinistri; ossa membri inferioris; processus articulares superiores; vena ophthalmica inferior; nervus opticus.

6. Translate into Latin:

a) lower angle of the shoulder blade; front gastric network; back process of the wedge-shaped bone; upper ligament of the shoulder blade; back plate of the vagina of the straight muscle of the abdomen; back sinuses; front wall of the stomach; lower coronary sinus; front ligament of the atlas;

b) larger and smaller straight muscles of the head; inner occipital crest; large occipital opening; opening of the lower hollow vein (vena cava); back tuber of the atlas; temporal surface of the larger wing; oblique ligaments of the fingers of the hand; deep lymphatic node; left gastric lymphatic nodes; optic tract; upper ophthalmic vein.

7. Translate into Latin:

chewer muscle; bulb of the duodenum; abductor muscle of the great toe; abductor muscle of the thumb; sulcus of tendon of long flexor of the great toe; depressor muscle of the lower lip; long radial extensor of the wrist; transverse folds of the rectum; elevator of upper eyelid.

LESSON 13
§ 25. Revision

Lexical minimum № 11

1. antebrachium, i n	<i>forearm</i>
2. chiasma, ātis n	<i>chiasm</i>
3. cingulum, i n	<i>girdle</i>
4. columna, ae f	<i>column</i>
5. coronarius, a, um	<i>coronary</i>
6. fibrōsus, a, um	<i>fibrous</i>
7. flexūra, ae f	<i>flexure, curve, twist</i>
8. ganglion, ii n	<i>ganglion, nerve node</i>
9. glandūla, ae f	<i>gland</i>
10. lacrimālis, e	<i>lacrimal, related to tears</i>
11. longitudinālis, e	<i>longitudinal, lengthwise</i>
12. membrum, i n	<i>extremity, limb</i>
13. nucleus, i m	<i>nucleus, centre</i>
14. oesophāgus, i m	<i>oesophagus, gullet</i>
15. oesophagēus, a, um	<i>esophageal, related to the oesophagus</i>
16. radix, īcis f	<i>root</i>
17. retīna, ae f	<i>retina</i>
18. sympathicus, a, um	<i>sympathetic</i>
19. thyroideus, a, um	<i>thyroid</i>
20. viscerālis, e	<i>visceral, related to inner organs</i>

EXERCISES

1. Translate the words in Nom. Plur. into English:

venae; foramīna; muscūli; sinus; arteriae; sulci; crura; rami; canāles; nervi; cartilagīnes; cornua; ligamenta; processus; lobi; ganglia; dentes, septa, vasa, regiōnes.

2. Group the terms into two columns – terms in Nom. Sing. and terms in Nom. Plur. Translate them into English:

pyramīdes renāles; muscūli transversi; sinus frontālis; ductus lymphatici; ductus sublinguāles; sulcus inferior; sinus ethmoidāles; articulatīōnes costo-chondrāles (*Greek chondros cartilage*); ductus laterālis; arteria major; atrium dextrum; articulatīōnes sternocostāles; arteriae inferiōres; sulcus inferior; processus temporāles; tunīca musculāris.

3. Choose the correct ending. Give the lexical form of each word and translate the terms into English:

sutūrae oss (-ium; -um); vagīna tendīn (-ium; -um); septum sinuum frontal(-ium; -um); ligamenta dent(-ium; -um); plexus nervōrum spināl(-ium; -um); chiasma tendīn(-ium; -um); tubercūlum anterius et posterius vertebrārum cervical (-ium; -um); nuclei nervōrum cranial (-ium; -um).

4. Choose the correct ending. Give the lexical form of each word and translate the terms into English:

ligament (-a; -ia; -ua) hepātis; crur (-a; -ia; -ua) osse (-a; -ia; -ua); dur (-a; -ia; -ua) mater; crist (-a; -ia; -ua) anterior; ven (-a; -ia; -ua) cav (-a; -ia; -ua); foramīn (-a; -ia; -ua) palatīn (-a; -ia; -ua) minōr (-a; -ia; -ua); ligament (-a; -ia; -ua) transvers (-a; -ia; -ua); lamīn (-a; -ia; -ua) arcus vertēbrae; oss (-a; -ia; -ua) cranii; valv (-a; -ia; -ua) lymphatic (-a; -ia; -ua); foramīn (-a; -ia; -ua) sacral (-a; -ia; -ua) minōr (-a; -ia; -ua); foramīn (-a; -ia; -ua) ethmoidal (-a; -ia; -ua); ligament (-a; -ia; -ua) intercarpal (-a; -ia; -ua) interosse (-a; -ia; -ua); cornu (-a; -ia; -ua) majōr (-a; -ia; -ua) et minōr (-a; -ia; -ua); ven (-a; -ia; -ua) accessori (-a; -ia; -ua).

5. Explain the use of the underlined endings, translate the terms into English:

vagīna tendīnum musculōrum extensōrum radiālium carpi; sulcus temporālis inferior; caput laterāle muscūli tricipītis; muscūlus flexor hallūcis longus; flexūra coli sinistra; muscūlus longus colli; plica longitudinālis duodēni; ligamentum transversum scapūlae superius; articulatīōnes cranii; ligamenta interossea; plicae palatīnae transversae; lobus superior pulmōnis sinistri; plicae tunīcae mucōsae; apex partis petrōsae; vasa auris internae; septum sinuum sphenoidalium; ganglia plexuum sympathicōrum; sulcus sinus sphenoidālis; sulci nervi petrōsi majoris; plicae recti; muscūli dorsi recti; lingūla pulmōnis sinistri.

6. Translate into English:

angūlus oculi laterālis; bursa muscūli terētis; caput laterāle muscūli tricipītis; caput longum muscūli bicipītis brachii; crista nasālis anterior; forāmen ovāle; foramīna sacralia pelvīna; margo mastoideus ossis occipitālis; muscūli faciāles;

muscūli oblīqui superior et inferior; muscūlus biceps femōris; muscūlus teres minor; os parietāle; tuber frontāle; processus lacrimālis conchae nasālis inferiōris; muscūli intercostāles; medulla ossium flava; medulla ossium rubra; medulla renālis; ossa membri inferiōris; cornu superius cartilaginis thyroideae; arteria hepatica; canālis radīcis dentis; ductus hepaticus commūnis; facies viscerālis; forāmīna sacralia pelvīna; ligamenta anteriōra durae matris; ligamentum teres hepātis; margo linguae; ossa membri inferiōris; tunīca mucōsa oris; vasa sanguinea retīnae; pia mater spinālis; vagīnae fibrōsae tendīnum digitorum pedis; ligamentum hepatoduodenāle; articulatīōnes sternocostāles; muscūlus bronchooesophagēus; muscūlus rectus abdominis; pars abdominālis (thoracīca, cervicālis) oesophāgi; recessus duodenāles superior et inferior; recessus ileocaecālis inferior; tunīca musculāris oesophāgi; muscūli oblīqui superior et inferior; cornu inferius cartilaginis thyroideae; processus articulāres superiōres; arteria superior mediālis genus; pelvis major et minor; r. externus n. laryngei superiōris; rr. cardiāci inferiōres; vv. cordis anteriōres; forr. palatīna minōra; cornu medullae spinālis posterius; muscūlus latissīmus dorsi; spina inferior.

7. Translate into Latin:

wing of the vomer; straight muscle of the head; smaller sublingual ducts; smaller sacral openings; posterior margin of the petrous part; lower vertebral notches; bloody vessels of the retina; orbital part of the frontal bone; rotator muscles of the eyeball; nuclei of the cranial nerves; openings of the smallest veins; dividing wall of the frontal sinuses; long elevator muscles; red and yellow bone marrow; body of the hyoid bone; accessory ligaments of the ribs; ligaments of the head of the splinter bone; tip of the posterior horn; large horn of the hyoid bone; upper horn of the thyroid cartilage.

LESSON 14

§ 26. Sample final test in anatomical terminology

1. Combine the nouns with the adjectives and decline the word combinations (Nom. Sing.; Gen. Sing.; Nom. Plur.; Gen. Plur.)

caput, itis n (major, jus); os, ossis n (planus, a, um); arteria, ae f (occipitālis, e

2. Translate the terms into Latin; write the lexical forms of all the words:

- 1) muscular tunica of the stomach;
- 2) surface of the tubercle of the rib;
- 3) lymphatic nodes of the neck;
- 4) palatal process of the upper jaw;
- 5) gastric folds;
- 6) inferior deep vein;
- 7) levator muscle of the nose;
- 8) muscles of the rectum.

3. Translate the terms into English:

- 1) caput ossis femōris;
- 2) cornu utēri dextrum;
- 3) facies pulmonālis cordis;
- 4) muscūlus longus;
- 5) muscūlus flexor digīti;
- 6) arteria superior laterālis genus;
- 7) basis cordis;
- 8) forāmen sacrāle anterius.

LATIN-ENGLISH ANATOMICAL GLOSSARY

LATIN	ENGLISH
A	
a (ab) (<i>w. abl.</i>)	from
abdōmen, ĩnis n	abdomen
abdominālis, e	abdominal
accessorius, a, um	accessory
acetabŭlum, i n	cotyloid cavity, acetabulum
acromion, i n	acromion, lateral end of the shoulder blade crest
acustĭcus, a, um	acoustic
ad (<i>acc.</i>)	to
affĕrens, ntis	afferent
ala, ae f	wing
alāris, e	alar
albus, a, um	white
alveolus, i m	alveolus
angŭlus, i m	angle
ante (<i>w. acc.</i>)	before
antebrachium, i n	forearm
anterior, ius	front, anterior
anus, i m	anus
aorta, ae f	aorta
apertŭra, ae f	aperture
apex, ĩcis m	apex, top
apicālis, e	apical, related to the top
appendix, ĩcis f	appendage
arcus, us m	arch
areola, ae f	areola
arteria, ae f	artery
arteriālis, e	arterial
arteriōsus, a, um	arterial
articulāris, e	articular
articulatio, ōnis f	joint
ascendens, ntis	ascending
asper, ĕra, ĕrum	rough
atlas, antis m	1 st cervical vertebra, atlas
atrium, i n	atrium (heart chamber)
auricŭla, ae f	auricle, auricula
auriculāris, e	auricular
auris, is f	ear
axis, is m	2 nd cervical vertebra, axis

B

basis, is f	base
biceps, cipītis	two-headed, bicipital
biliāris, e	biliary
bilis, is f	bile
brachium, i n	shoulder
brevis, e	short
bronchus, i m	bronchus
bulbus, i m	bulb
bulbus oculi	eyeball
bursa, ae f	bursa, bag

C

caecum, n	caecum, blind intestine
calcanēus, a, um	calcaneal
calcar, āris n	calcar, spur
canālis, is m	canal
capillāris, e	capillary
capsula, ae f	capsule
caput, ītis n	head
cardiācus, a, um	cardiac
carotīcus, a, um	carotic
carōtis, īdis	carotid
carpus, i m	wrist
cartilaginēus, a, um	cartilaginous
cartilāgo, īnis f	cartilage
caverna, ae f	cavern
cavernōsus, a, um	cavernous
cavitas, ātis f	cavity
cavum, i n	cavity
cavus, a, um	hollow
cellūla, ae f	cell
cellulāris, e	cellular
cerebellāris, e	cerebellar
cerebellum, i n	cerebellum
cerebrālis, e	cerebral, related to the brain
cerēbrum, i n	cerebrum, brain
cervicālis, e	cervical, related to the neck
cervix, īcis f	neck, cervix
chiasma, ātis n	chiasm
cilium, i n	cilium, eyelash
cingūlum, i n	girdle

circumflexus, a, um	circumflex
clavicŭla, ae f	clavicle
claviculāris, e	clavicular
coccygēus, a, um	coccygeal
coccyx, ygis m	coccyx, coccygeal bone
cochlea, ae f	cochlea
cochleāris, e	cochlear
collum, i n	neck
colon, i n	colon
columna, ae f	column
commissŭra, ae f	joining, commissure
commŭnis, e	common
compactus, a, um	dense
compositus, a, um	compounded
concha, ae f	concha
contra (<i>w. acc.</i>)	against
cor, cordis n	heart
cornu, us n	horn
coronarius, a, um	coronary
corpus, ōris n	body
cortex, ĩcis m	cortex
corticālis, e	cortical
costa, ae f	rib
costālis, e	costal
craniālis, e	cranial
cranium, i n	skull
cribrōsus, a, um	cribrate, sieve-shaped
crista, ae f	crest
crus, cruris n	leg
cum (<i>w. abl.</i>)	with
curvatŭra, ae f	curvature
cutis, is f	skin
D	
de (<i>w. abl.</i>)	from, about
deltoideus, a, um	deltoid
dens, dentis m	tooth
dentālis, e	dental, related to the tooth
descendens, ntis	descending
dexter, tra, trum	right
diaphragma, ātis n	diaphragm
digĭtus, i m	finger

diploë, ës f
distālis, e
dorsālis, e
dorsum, i n
ductus, us m
duodenālis, e
duodēnum, i n
dura mater
durus, a, um

diploe
distal
dorsal
back
duct
duodenal
duodenum
hard brain membrane
hard

E

e (ex) (*w. abl.*)
effērens, ntis
encephālon, i n
esophagēus, a, um
esophāgus, i m (oesophā-
gus)
et
ethmoidālis, e
externus, a um
extremītas, ātis f

out of, of, from
efferent
encephalon, brain
esophageal
esophagus
and
ethmoid, sieve-shaped
external
extremity, limb

F

faciālis, e
facies, ēi f
fascia, ae f
femur, ōris n
fībra, ae f
fibrōsus, a, um
fibūla, ae f
fībulāris, e
fissūra, ae f
flavus, a, um
flexūra, ae f
forāmen, ĩnis n
fornix, ĩcis m
fossa, ae f
fovea, ae f
frons, ntis f
frontālis, e
fundus, i m

facial
face, surface
fascia
femur, thigh bone, thigh
fībra, fiber
fibrous
fibula, splinter bone
fibular, related to the splinter bone
fissure, narrow slit
yellow
flexure, curve, twist
foramen, opening
vault, fornix
fossa, shallow depression
fovea, small pit
forehead
frontal
fundus, bottom

G

ganglion, i n	ganglion, nerve node
gaster, tris f	stomach
gastrīcus, a, um	gastric
generālis, e	general
genu, us n	knee
gingīva, ae f	gingiva, gum
glandūla, ae f	gland
glandūla thy(r)e)oidea	thyroid gland
globus, i m	globe
glomus, i m	glome
griseus, a, um	gray
gyrus, i m	gyrus, convolution

H

hallux, ūcis m	great toe
hamūlus, i m	hamulus, hook
hepar, ātis n	liver
hepatīcus, a, um	hepatic, related to the liver
hiātus, us m	hiatus, crack, split
homo, ĩnis m	man
horisontālis, e	horizontal
humērus, i m	humerus, humeral bone
humor, ōris m	humor
hyoideus, a, um	hyoid (bone)
hypogastrīcus, a, um	hypogastric
hypoglossus, a, um	hypoglossal (nerve)

I

ileocaecālis, e	ileocecal
ileum, i n	ileum
iliācus, a, um	iliac
impressio, ōnis f	impression
incisīvus, a, um	incisive (tooth)
incisūra, ae f	notch
incus, ūdis f	incus, anvil
index, ĩcis m	index, forefinger
inferior, ius	lower, inferior
infra	under, beneath
in (<i>w. acc., abl.</i>)	into, in
inter (<i>w. acc.</i>)	between
intercostālis, e	intercostal
interior, ius	inner

internus, a, um	internal
interosseus, a, um	interosseal
intestinālis, e	intestinal
intestīnum, i n	intestine
intestīnum crassum	large intestine
intestīnum (i) tenue (is)	small intestine
intravenōsus, a, um	intravenous
iris, irīdis f	iris of the eye
ischiadīcus, a, um	ischiodic
ischio- rectālis, e	ischio-rectal
ischium, i n	ischium

J

jejūnum, i n	jejunum
jugulāris, e	jugular

L

labium, i n	lip
lacrimālis, e	lacrimal, related to tears
lamīna, ae f	plate, lamina
laryngēus, a, um	laryngeal, related to the larynx
larynx, yngis m	larynx
laterālis, e	lateral
latissīmus, a, um	the widest
latus, a, um	broad, wide
latus, ěris n	side, flank
lens, lentis f	crystalline lens
liber, ěra, ěrum	free
lien, liēnis m	spleen
ligamentum, i n	ligament
linea, ae f	line
lingua, ae f	tongue
linguālis, e	lingual, related to the tongue
lobus, i m	lobe
longissīmus, a, um	the longest
longus, a, um	long
lumbālis, e	lumbar, related to the loin
lumbus, i m	loin
lymphatīcus, a, um	lymphatic

M

magnus, a, um	large, great
major, jus	larger, greater

mandibŭla, ae f	lower jaw, mandible
mandibulāris, e	mandibular, related to the lower jaw
manubrium, i n	manubrium
manus, us f	hand
margo, űnis m	margin, border
mastoideus, a, um	mastoidal, mammiform
mater, tris f	membrane of the brain or spinal cord
maxilla, ae f	upper jaw, maxilla
maxillāris, e	maxillary, related to the upper jaw
maxĭmus, a, um	the largest, the greatest
meātus, us m	passage
mediālis, e	medial
mediānus, a, um	middle, median
medius, a, um	middle
medulla, ae f	marrow, medullary substance
medulla ossium	bone marrow
medulla spinālis	spinal cord, spinal marrow
membrāna, ae f	membrane, covering
membrum, i n	extremity, limb
meninx, ngis f	meninx
mentālis, e	mental, related to the chin
mentum, i n	chin
metacarpus, i m	metacarpus
metatarsus, i m	metatarsus
minĭmus, a, um	the smallest
minor, minus	smaller
mucōsa, ae f	mucous membrane
mucōsus, a, um	mucous
musculāris, e	muscular
muscŭlus, i m	muscle
m. abductor, ōris m	abductor muscle
m. adductor, ōris m	adductor muscle
m. buccinātor, ōris m	cheek muscle, buccinator
m. constrictor, ōris m	constrictor
m. corrugātor, ōris m	corrugator, muscle that wrinkles
m. depressor, ōris m	depressor muscle
m. dilatātor, ōris m	dilator muscle
m. extensor, ōris m	extensor (muscle)
m. flexor, ōris m	flexor (muscle)
m. levātor, ōris m	levator, elevator muscle
m. massēter, ēris m	chewer muscle
m. rotātor, ōris m	rotator muscle

m. sphincter, ēris m
m. tensor, ōris m

sphincter (muscle)
tensor muscle

N

naris, is f
nasālis, e
nasolacrimālis, e
nasus, i m
nervōsus, a, um
nervus, i m
niger, gra, grum
nodus, i m
nucha, ae f
nucleus, i m
nutricius, a, um

nostril
nasal, related to the nose
nasolacrimal
nose
nervous
nerve
black
node
nucha, nape of neck
nucleus, centre
nutricious

O

obliquus, a, um
oblongātus, a, um
occipitālis, e
occīput, ītis n
ocūlus, i m
oesophāgus, i m (esophā-
gus)
olecrānon, i n
ophthalmīcus, a, um
optīcus, a, um
orbīta, ae f
orbitālis, e
orgānon, i n
os, oris n
os, ossis n
os hyoideum
ossēus, a, um
ostium, i n
ovālis, e

oblique
oblong
occipital
back of the head, occiput
eye
esophagus, gullet
tip of the elbow
ophthalmic, related to the eye
optic, visual
orbit, eye-socket
orbital, related to the eye-socket
organ
mouth
bone
hyoid bone
osseous, bony
opening, ostium
oval

P

palatīnus, a, um
palatoglossus, a, um
palātum, i n
palpēbra, ae f

palatal, palatine
palatoglossal
palate
eyelid

pancreas, ātis n	pancreas
pancreatīcus, a, um	pancreatic, related to the pancreas
papilla, ae f	papilla, nipple
paries, ētis m	wall
parietālis, e	parietal
pars, partis f	part
patella, ae f	kneecap
pelvīnus, a, um	pelvic
pelvis, is f	pelvis
pelvis renālis	renal pelvis
per (<i>w. acc.</i>)	for, by
perin(a)eum, i n	perineum
periosteum, i n	periosteum
periton(a)eum, i n	peritoneum
pes, pedis m	foot
petrōsus, a, um	petrous, stony
phalanx, ngis f	phalanx
pharyngēus, a, um	pharyngeal, related to the pharynx
pharynx, ngis m	pharynx
pia mater	soft brain membrane
pilus, i m	hair
planus, a, um	plain
pleura, ae f	pleura
plexus, us m	plexus
plica, ae f	fold
pollex, ĭcis m	thumb
post (<i>w. acc.</i>)	after
posterior, ius	posterior, back
praemolāris, e	premolar (tooth)
primus, a, um	first
pro (<i>w. abl.</i>)	for
processus, us m	process
profundus, a, um	deep
proprius, a, um	proper
protuberantia, ae f	projection
proximālis, e	proximal
proxīmus, a, um	nearest
pterygoideus, a, um	pterygoid, wing-shaped
pulmo, ōnis m	lung
pulmonālis, e	pulmonary, related to the lung
pylōrus, i m	pylorus
pyrāmis, ĭdis f	pyramid

Q

quadriceps, cip̃tis four-headed, quadriceps

R

radiālis, e radial, related to the forearm bone

radius, i m radius, forearm bone

radix, īcis f root

ramus, i m branch

raphe (rhaphe), es f raphe

recessus, us m recess

rectālis, e rectal

rectum, i n rectum

rectus, a, um straight

regio, ōnis f region

ren, renis m kidney

renālis, e renal, related to the kidney

rete, is n net, network

retīna, ae f retina

retinacūlum, i n retinaculum

rotundus, a, um round

ruber, bra, brum red

S

sacrālis, e sacral

sacrum, i n sacrum

sanguineus, a, um bloody

sanguis, īnis m blood

scapūla, ae f scapula, shoulder blade

secundus, a, um second

semi- half

septum, i n septum, dividing wall

serōsus, a, um serous

seu or

simplex, īcis simple

sine (*w. abl.*) without

sinister, tra, trum left

sinus, us m sinus

skelēton, i n skeleton

spatium, i n space

sphenoidālis, e sphenoidal, wedge-shaped

spina, ae f spine

spinālis, e spinal

spinōsus, a, um
 spleen, splenis m
 spongiōsus, a, um
 squama, ae f
 squamōsus, a, um
 stapes, ědis m
 sternālis, e
 sternocostālis e
 sternum, i n
 stratum, i n
 stroma, ātis n
 structurā, ae f
 styloideus, a, um
 sub (*w. acc., abl.*)
 sublinguālis, e
 substantia, ae f
 sulcus, i m
 supercilium, i n
 superficiālis, e
 superficies, ēi f
 superior, ius
 supra-
 suprarenālis, e
 suprēmus, a, um
 sutūra, ae f
 sympathīcus, a, um
 symphysis, is f
 synchondrōsis, is f
 systēma, ātis n

spinous
 spleen (Greek)
 spongy
 squama, scale
 scaly, squamous
 stapes
 sternal, related to the breast bone
 sternocostal
 sternum, breast bone
 layer
 stroma, framework
 structure
 styloid, awl-shaped
 under
 sublingual
 substance
 groove
 eyebrow
 superficial
 surface
 upper, superior
 above
 suprarenal
 the highest
 seam, suture
 sympathetic, sympathic
 symphysis
 synchondrosis
 system

T
 tegmen, ĩnis n
 temporālis, e
 tempus, ōris n
 tendo, ĩnis m
 teres, ětis
 textus, us m
 thalāmus, i m
 thoracīcus, a, um
 thorax, ācis m
 thymus, i m
 thyr(e)oideus, a, um

tegmen, roof
 temporal
 temple
 tendon
 round
 tissue
 thalamus
 thoracic
 chest, thorax
 thymus gland
 thyroid

tibia, ae f
tonsilla, ae f
tonsillāris, e
trachēa, ae f
tractus, us m
transversālis, e
transversus, a, um
trapezoideus, a, um
triceps, cipītis
trigemīnus, a, um
truncus, i m
tuba, ae f
tuber, ěris n
tubercūlum, i n
tuberositas, ātis f
tunīca, ae f
tympanīcus, a, um

U

ulna, ae f
urēter, ěris m
urethra, ae f
urinarius, a, um
utērus, i m

V

vagīna, ae f
vaginālis, e
valva, ae f
valvūla, ae f
vas, vasis n
vena, ae f
vena portae
venōsus, a, um
venter, ntris m
ventrālis, e
venrtricūlus, i m
vertēbra, ae f
vertebrālis, e
vertex, ĩcis m
verus, a, um
vesīca, ae f

tibia, shinbone
tonsil
tonsillar, tonsillary
trachea, windpipe
tract
transverse
transverse
trapezoid
three-headed, tricripital
trigeminal
trunk
tube
tuber
tubercle
tuberosity
covering, membrane
tympanic

ulna, elbow bone
ureter
urethra
urinary
uterus, womb

vagina, sheath
vaginal
valve
valve, valvule
vessel
vein
portal vein
venous
belly
ventral
ventricle (heart chamber)
vertebra
vertebral
vertex
true
bladder

vesīca fellea	gallbladder
vesīca urinaria	urinary bladder
vestibŭlum, i n	vestibule
viscĕra, um n (<i>pl.</i>)	viscera
viscerālis, e	visceral, related to inner organs
vitreus, a, um	vitreous
vomer, ěris m	vomer

Z

zygōma, ātis n	zygoma, cheek-bone
zygomatīcus, a, um	zygomatic

ENGLISH-LATIN ANATOMICAL GLOSSARY

ENGLISH

LATIN

A

abdomen	abdōmen, ĩnis n
abdominal	abdominālis, e
abductor muscle	m. abductor, ōris m
adductor muscle	m. adductor, ōris m
above	supra-
accessory	accessorius, a, um
acetabulum, cotyloid cavity	acetabŭlum, i n
acoustic	acustīcus, a, um
acromion, acromial process	acromion, i n
afferent	affĕrens, ntis
after	post (w. acc.)
against	contra (w. acc.)
alar	alāris, e
alveolus	alveŏlus, i m
and	et
angle	angŭlus, i m
anterior, front	anterior, ius
anus	anus, i m
anvil, incus	incus, ūdis f
aorta	aorta, ae f
aperture	apertŭra, ae f
apex, top	apex, ĩcis m
apical	apicālis, e
appendage	appendix, ĩcis f
arch	arcus, us m
areola	areŏla, ae f

arterial
artery
articular
ascending
atlas, 1st cervical vertebra
atrium (heart chamber)
auricle, auricula
auricular
awl-shaped, styloid
axis, 2nd cervical vertebra

B

back
back, posterior
back of the head, occiput
bag, bursa
base
before
belly
beneath, under
between
bicipital
bile
biliary, bilious
black
bladder
blind intestine, caecum
blood
bloody
body
bone
bone marrow
bony, osseous
border, margin
bottom, fundus
brain
branch
breast bone, sternum
broad, wide
bronchus
buccinator, cheek muscle
bulb
bursa, bag

arteriōsus, a, um; arteriālis, e
arteria, ae f
articulāris, e
ascendens, ntis
atlas, antis m
atrium, i n
auricūla, ae f
auriculāris, e
styloideus, a, um
axis, is m

dorsum, i n
posterior, ius
occiput, itis n
bursa, ae f
basis, is f
ante-
venter, ntris m
infra-
inter-
biceps, cipitis
bilis, is f
biliāris, e
niger, gra, grum
vesīca, ae f
caecum, i n
sanguis, ĩnis m
sanguineus, a, um
corpus, ōris n
os, ossis n
medulla ossium
osseus, a, um
margo, ĩnis m
fundus, i m
encephālon, i n; cerēbrum, i n
ramus, i m
sternum, i n
latus, a, um
bronchus, i m
m. buccinātor, ōris m
bulbus, i m
bursa, ae f

C

calcaneal	calcanēus, a, um
calcar, spur	calcar, āris n
fibula, splinter bone	fibŭla, ae f
canal	canālis, is m
capillary	capillāris, e
capsule	capsula, ae f
cardiac	cardiācus, a, um
carotic	carotīcus, a, um
carotid	carōtis, īdis
cartilage	cartilāgo, ĩnis f
cartilaginous	cartilaginēus, a, um
cavern	caverna, ae f
cavernous	cavernōsus, a, um
cavity	cavum, i n, cavitas, ātis f
caecum, blind intestine	caecum, i n
cell	cellŭla, ae f
cellular	cellulāris, e
cerebellar	cerebellāris, e
cerebellum	cerebellum, i n
cerebral, related to the brain	cerebrālis, e
cerebrum, brain	cerēbrum, i n
cervical, related to the neck	cervicālis, e
cervix, neck	cervix, ĩcis f
cheek muscle, buccinator	m. buccinātor, ōris m
chest, thorax	thorax, ācis m
chewer	m. massēter, ēris m
chiasm	chiasma, ātis n
chin	mentum, i n
cilium, eyelash	cilium, i n
circumflex	circumflexus, a, um
clavicle	clavicŭla, ae f
clavicular	claviculāris, e
fissure, narrow slit	fissŭra, ae f
covering, membrane	tunīca, ae f
coccygeal	coccygēus, a, um
coccygeal bone, coccyx	coccyx, ygis m
cochlea	cochlea, ae f
cochlear	cochleāris, e
colon	colon, i n
column	columna, ae f
commissure, joining	commissŭra, ae f

common
compounded
concha
constrictor muscle
convolution, gyrus
coronary
corrugator muscle, that wrinkles
cortex
cortical
costal
cotyloid cavity
crack, split, hiatus
cranial
cranium, skull
crest
cribrate, sieve-shaped
curvature
curve, twist, flexure

D

deep
deltoid
dense
dental, related to the tooth
depressor muscle
descending
diaphragm
dilator muscle
diploe
distal
dividing wall, septum
dorsal
duct
duodenal
duodenum

E

ear
efferent
elbow bone, ulna
elevator muscle
encephalon, brain

commūnis, e
compositus, a, um
concha, ae f
m. constrictor, ōris m
gyrus, i m
coronarius, a, um
m. corrugātor, ōris m
cortex, ĩcis m
corticālis, e
costālis, e
acetabūlum, i n
hiātus, us m
craniālis, e
cranium, i n
crista, ae f
cribrōsus, a, um
curvatūra, ae f
flexūra, ae f

profundus, a, um
deltoideus, a, um
compactus, a, um
dentālis, e
m. depressor, ōris m
descendens, ntis
diaphragma, ātis n
m. dilatātor, ōris m
diploë, ës f
distālis, e
septum, i n
dorsālis, e
ductus, us m
duodenālis, e
duodēnum, i n

auris, is f
effērens, ntis
ulna, ae f
m. levātor, ōris m
encephālon, i n

esophageal
esophagus, gullet
ethmoid, sieve-shaped
extensor (muscle)
external
extremity, limb
eye
eyeball
eyebrow
eyelash, cilium
eyelid
eye-socket, orbit

F

face, surface
facial
fascia
femur, thigh bone
fiber, fibra
fibrous
fibula, splinter bone
fibular, related to the splinter bone
finger
first
fissure, narrow slit
flank, side
flexor (muscle)
flexure, curve, twist
fold
foot
foramen, opening
forearm
forearm bone, radius
forefinger, index
forehead
fornix, vault
fossa, shallow depression
four-headed, quadriceps
fovea, small pit
framework
free
front, anterior

esophagēus, a, um
oe(e)sophāgus, i m
ethmoidālis, e
m. extensor, ōris m
externus, a um
membrum, i n; extremītas, ātis f
ocūlus, i m
bulbus ocūli
supercilium, i n
cilium, i n
palpēbra, ae f
orbīta, ae f

facies, ēi f
faciālis, e
fascia, ae f
femur, ōris n
fibra, ae f
fibrōsus, a, um
fibūla, ae f
fibulāris, e
digītus, i m
primus, a, um
fissūra, ae f
latus, ěris n
m. flexor, ōris m
flexūra, ae f
plica, ae f
pes, pedis m
forāmen, ĩnis n
antebrachium, i n
radius, i m
index, ĩcis m
frons, ntis f
fornix, ĩcis m
fossa, ae f
quadriceps, cipītis
fovea, ae f
stroma, ātis n
liber, ěra, ěrum
anterior, ius

frontal
fundus, bottom

frontālis, e
fundus, i m

G

gallbladder
ganglion, nerve node
gastric
general
gingiva, gum
girdle
gland
globe
glome
gray
great, large
greater, larger
great toe
the greatest, the largest
groove
gullet, esophagus
gum, gingiva
gyrus, convolution

vesīca fellea
ganglion, i n
gastrīcus, a, um
generālis, e
gingīva, ae f
cingūlum, i n
glandūla, ae f
globus, i m
glomus, i m
griseus, a, um
magnus, a, um
major, jus
hallux, ūcis m
maxīmus, a, um
sulcus, i m
oe(e)sophāgus, i m
gingīva, ae f
gyrus, i m

H

hair
half
hamulus, hook
hand
hard
hard brain membrane
head
heart
hepatic, related to the liver
hiatus, crack, split
the highest
hollow
horizontal
horn
humerus, humeral bone
humor
hyoid (bone)
hyoid bone

pilus, i m
semi-
hamūlus, i m
manus, us f
durus, a, um
dura mater
caput, ūtis n
cor, cordis n
hepatīcus, a, um
hiātus, us m
suprēmus, a, um
cavus, a, um
horisontālis, e
cornu, us n
humērus, i m
humor, ōris m
hyoideus, a, um
os hyoideum

hypogastric
hypoglossal (nerve)

hypogastrīcus, a, um
hypoglossus, a, um

I

ileocecal
ileum
iliac
impression
incisive (tooth)
index, forefinger
inferior, lower
inner
intercostal
internal
interosseal
intestinal
intestine
intravenous
iris of the eye
ischiodic
ischioanal
ischium

ileocaecālis, e
ileum, i n
iliācus, a, um
impressio, ōnis f
incisīvus, a, um
index, īcis m
inferior, ius
internus, a, um
intercostālis, e
internus, a, um
interosseus, a, um
intestinālis, e
intestīnum, i n
intravenōsus, a, um
iris, irīdis f
ischiodīcus, a, um
ischioanalīsis, e
ischium, i n

J

jejunum
joining, commissure
joint
jugular

jejūnum, i n
commissūra, ae f
articulatio, ōnis f
jugulāris, e

K

kidney
knee
kneecap

ren, renis m
genu, us n
patella, ae f

L

lacrimal, related to tears
lamina, plate
large, great
larger, greater
large intestine
the largest, the greatest
laryngeal, related to the larynx
larynx

lacrimālis, e
lamīna, ae f
magnus, a, um
major, jus
intestīnum crassum
maxīmus, a, um
laryngēus, a, um
larynx, yngis m

lateral	laterālis, e
layer	stratum, i n
left	sinister, tra, trum
leg, shin	crus, cruris n
lens	lens, lentis f
levator muscle	m. levātor, ōris m
ligament	ligamentum, i n
limb, extremity	membrum, i n; extremītas, ātis f
line	linea, ae f
lingual, related to the tongue	linguālis, e
lip	labium, i n
liver	hepar, ātis n
lobe	lobus, i m
loin	lumbus, i m
long	longus, a, um
the longest	longissīmus, a, um
lower, inferior	inferior, ius
lower jaw, mandible	mandibūla, ae f
lumbar, related to the loin	lumbālis, e
lung	pulmo, ōnis m
lymphatic	lymphaticus, a, um

M

man	homo, ĩnis m
mandible, lower jaw	mandibūla, ae f
mandibular, related to the lower jaw	mandibulāris, e
manubrium	manubrium, i n
margin, border	margo, ĩnis m
marrow, medullary substance	medulla, ae f
mastoidal, mammiform	mastoideus, a, um
maxilla, upper jaw	maxilla, ae f
maxillary, related to the upper jaw	maxillāris, e
meatus, passage	meātus, us m
medial	mediālis, e
median, middle	mediānus, a, um
membrane, covering	membrāna, ae f
membrane of the brain or spinal cord	mater, tris f
meninx	meninx, ngis f
mental, related to the chin	mentālis, e
metacarpus	metacarpus, i m
metatarsus	metatarsus, i m
	medius, a, um; mediānus, a, um

middle
mouth
mucous
mucous membrane
muscle
muscular

N

nape of neck, nucha
narrow slit, fissure
nasal, related to the nose
nasolacrimal
the nearest
neck
nerve
nerve node
nervous
net, network
nipple, papilla
node
nose
nostril
notch
nucha, nape of neck
nucleus, centre
nutricious

O

oblique
oblong
occiput, back of the head
occipital
opening, foramen
ophthalmic, related to the eye
optic, visual
or
orbit, eye-socket
orbital, related to the eye-socket
organ
osseous, bony
ostium, opening
oval

os, oris n
mucōsus, a, um
mucōsa, ae f
muscūlus, i m
musculāris, e

nucha, ae f
fissūra, ae f
nasālis, e
nasolacrimālis, e
proxīmus, a, um
collum, i n; cervix, īcis f
nervus, i m
ganglion, ii n
nervōsus, a, um
rete, is n
papilla, ae f
nodus, i m
nasus, i m
naris, is f
incisūra, ae f
nucha, ae f
nucleus, i m
nutricius, a, um

obliquus, a, um
oblongātus, a, um
occīput, ītis n
occipitālis, e
forāmen, īnis n
ophthalmīcus, a, um
optīcus, a, um
seu
orbīta, ae f
orbitālis, e
orgānon, i n
ossēus, a, um
ostium, i n
ovālis, e

P

palatal, palatine	palatīnus, a, um
palate	palātum, i n
palatoglossal	palatoglossus, a, um
pancreas	pancreas, ātis n
pancreatic, related to the pancreas	pancreatīcus, a, um
papilla, nipple	papilla, ae f
parietal	parietālis, e
part	pars, partis f
passage, meatus	meātus, us m
pelvic	pelvīnus, a, um
pelvis	pelvis, is f
perineum	perin(a)eum, i n
periosteum	periosteum, i n
peritoneum	periton(a)eum, i n
petrous, stony	petrōsus, a, um
phalanx	phalanx, ngis f
pharyngeal, related to the pharynx	pharyngēus, a, um
pharynx	pharynx, ngis m
plain	planus, a, um
plate, lamina	lamīna, ae f
pleura	pleura, ae f
plexus	plexus, us m
portal vein	vena portae
posterior, back	posterior, ius
premolar (tooth)	praemolāris, e
process	processus, us m
projection	protuberantia, ae f
proper	proprius, a, um
proximal	proximālis, e
pterygoid, wing-shaped	pterygoideus, a, um
pulmonary, related to the lung	pulmonālis, e
pylorus	pylōrus, i m
pyramid	pyrāmis, ĩdis f

Q

quadriceps, four-headed	quadriceps, cipītis
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R

radial, related to the forearm bone	radiālis, e
radius, forearm bone	radius, i m
raphe	raphe (rhaphe), es f

recess
rectal
rectum
red
region
renal, related to the kidney
renal pelvis
retina
retinaculum
rib
right
root
rotator muscle
rough
round

S

sacral
sacrum
scapula, shoulder blade
second
septum, dividing wall
serous
shallow depression, fossa
sheath, vagina
shin, leg
shinbone, tibia
short
shoulder
shoulder blade, scapula
side, flank
sieve-shaped, cribrate
sieve-shaped, ethmoid
simple
sinus
skeleton
skin
skull, cranium
small intestine
smaller
the smallest
small pit, fovea

recessus, us m
rectālis, e
rectum, i n
ruber, bra, brum
regio, ōnis f
renālis, e
pelvis renālis
retīna, ae f
retinacūlum, i n
costa, ae f
dexter, tra, trum
radix, ĩcis f
m. rotātor, ōris m
asper, ěra, ěrum
rotundus, a, um; teres, ětis

sacrālis, e
sacrum, i n
scapūla, ae f
secundus, a, um
septum, i n
serōsus, a, um
fossa, ae f
vagīna, ae f
crus, cruris n
tibia, ae f
brevis, e
brachium, i n
scapūla, ae f
latus, ěris n
cribrōsus, a, um
ethmoidālis, e
simplex, ĩcis
sinus, us m
skelĕton, i n
cutis, is f
cranium, i n
intestīnum (i) tenue (is)
minor, minus
minĭmus, a, um
fovea, ae f

soft brain membran
 space
 sphenoidal, wedge-shaped
 sphincter (muscle)
 spinal
 spinal cord, spinal marrow
 spine
 spinous
 spleen
 splinter bone, fibula
 split, crack, hiatus
 spongy
 spur, calcar
 squama, scale
 squamous, scaly
 stapes
 sternal, related to the breast bone
 sternocostal
 sternum, breast bone
 stomach
 stony, petrous
 straight
 stroma, framework
 structure
 sublingual
 substance
 superficial
 surface
 superior, upper
 suprarenal
 surface, face
 suture, seam
 sympathetic, sympathic
 symphysis
 synchondrosis
 system

T

tegmen, roof
 temple
 temporal
 tendon

pia mater
 spatium, i n
 sphenoidālis, e
 m. sphincter, ēris m
 spinālis, e
 medulla spinālis
 spina, ae f
 spinōsus, a, um
 lien, liēnis m; splen, splenis m
 fibūla, ae f
 hiātus, us m
 spongiōsus, a, um
 calcar, āris n
 squama, ae f
 squamōsus, a, um
 stapes, ēdis m
 sternālis, e
 sternocostālis e
 sternum, i n
 gaster, tris f
 petrōsus, a, um
 rectus, a, um
 stroma, ātis n
 structūra, ae f
 sublingualis, e
 substantia, ae f
 superficiālis, e
 superficies, ēi f
 superior, ius
 suprarenālis, e
 facies, ēi f
 sutūra, ae f
 sympathīcus, a, um
 symphysis, is f
 synchondrōsis, is f
 systēma, ātis n

tegmen, ĩnis n
 tempus, ōris n
 temporālis, e
 tendo, ĩnis m

tensor muscle	m. tensor, ōris m
thalamus	thalāmus, i m
thigh, thigh bone, femur	femur, ōris n
thoracic	thoracīcus, a, um
thorax, chest	thorax, ācis m
three-headed, tricipital	triceps, cipītis
thumb	pollex, ĭcis m
thymus gland	thymus, i m
thyroid	thyr(e)oideus, a, um
thyroid gland	glandūla thyr(e)oidea
tibia, shin bone	tibia, ae f
top, apex	apex, ĭcis m
tip of the elbow	olecrānon, i n
tissue	textus, us m
tongue	lingua, ae f
tonsil	tonsilla, ae f
tonsillar, tonsillary	tonsillāris, e
tooth	dens, dentis m
top, apex	apex, ĭcis m
trachea, windpipe	trachēa, ae f
tract	tractus, us m
transverse	transversālis, e; transversus, a, um
trapezoid	trapezoideus, a, um
tricipital, three-headed	triceps, cipītis
trigeminal	trigemīnus, a, um
true	verus, a, um
trunk	truncus, i m
tube	tuba, ae f
tuber	tuber, ěris n
tubercle	tubercūlum, i n
tuberosity	tuberositas, ātis f
two-headed, bicipital	biceps, cipītis
tympanic	tympanīcus, a, um

U

ulna, elbow bone	ulna, ae f
under, beneath	infra-; sub-
upper, superior	superior, ius
upper arm	humĕrus, i m
upper jaw, maxilla	maxilla, ae f
ureter	urĕter, ěris m
urethra	urethra, ae f

urinary
urinary bladder
uterus, womb

urinarius, a, um
vesīca urinaria
utērus, i m

V

vagina, sheath
vaginal
valve
vault, fornix
vein
venous
ventral
ventricle (heart chamber)
vertebra
vertebral
vertex
vessel
vestibule
viscera
viscerālis, e
visual
vitreous
vomer

vagīna, ae f
vaginālis, e
valva, ae f; valvūla, ae f
fornix, ĩcis m
vena, ae f
venōsus, a, um
ventrālis, e
ventricŭlus, i m
vertēbra, ae f
vertebrālis, e
vertex, ĩcis m
vas, vasis n
vestibŭlum, i n
viscēra, um n (pl.)
visceral, related to the inner organs
optīcus, a, um
vitreus, a, um
vomer, ěris m

W

wall
wedge-shaped, sphenoidal
white
wide, broad
the widest
windpipe, trachea
wing
wing-shaped, pterygoid
womb, uterus
wrist

paries, ětis m
sphenoidālis, e
albus, a, um
latus, a, um
latissīmus, a, um
trachēa, ae f
ala, ae f
pterygoideus, a, um
utērus, i m
carpus, i m

Y

yellow

flavus, a, um

Z

zygoma
zygomatic

zygōma, ātis n
zygomatīcus, a, um

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