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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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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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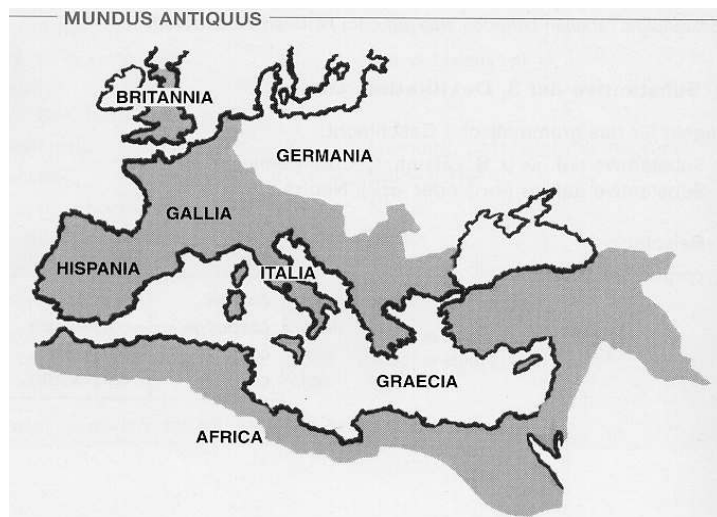
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INTRODUCTION

§ 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 Hippocrátēs (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 Hippocrátēs' 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 Linnseus 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 [froŋs] <i>forehead</i>
E e	[e]	pes [peŋs] <i>foot</i>
<i>All the consonants before «e» are pronounced hard. But «l» is pronounced soft: levator [l'evator] <i>elevator muscle</i></i>		

Exercise 1. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowels:
 vértebra (vertebra), cérebrum (brain), olécranon (elbow tip), intermédius (inter-medium), stérnum (breast bone), léctor (lecturer), procéssus (process), túber (tuber, large rounded swelling), forámen (opening), levátor (elevator muscle), fémur (thigh bone), médius (middle), intervertebrális (intervertebral), veŋter (belly), noŋrma (norm), abdoŋmen (abdomen), membraŋna (membrane), oŋrbita (orbit), aŋrea (area), teŋndo (tendon), reŋte (network).

I i	1) [i]	— in most words	index [índeks] <i>index, forefinger</i>
	2) [j]	— at the beginning of a word before vowels But: in words of Greek origin [i] — in the middle of a word between vowels	iŋgulāris = jŋgulāris [jŋgulaŋris] <i>jugular</i> Iōdum [iódum] <i>iodine</i> maiŋor = majŋor [maŋjor] <i>large</i>

Exercise 2. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowel «i»:
iunctúra — junctúra (joining), inteꝛnus (internal), iuguláris — juguláris (jugular),
intestiꝛnum (intestine), iaꝛter (*Greek*) (doctor), máior — máior (large), infratem-
poraꝛlis (infratemporal), ieiúnum — jejúnum (jejunum), digitaꝛlis (digital),
paꝛies (wall), iuvéntus — juvéntus (youth), mastoiꝛdeus (mastoidal), ilíꝛacus
(iliac).

U u	[u]	tuber [tuber] <i>tuber</i>
	[ngv] <i>before a vowel</i>	língua [liꝛngva] <i>tongue</i>
ngu	[ngu] <i>before a consonant</i>	angŭlus [aꝛngulus] <i>angle</i>
qu	[kv]	squama [skvaꝛma] <i>squama, scale</i>
su	[sv]	suavis [svaꝛvis] <i>sweet</i>

Exercise 3. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowel «u»:
aquaedúctus (water supply), sánguis (blood), tubérculum (tubercle), Quércus
(oak), sublinguaꝛlis (sublingual), tríquetrum (three-edged), língua (tongue),
áqua (water), quíntus (the fifth), únguis (nail), ángulus (angle), quadrátus
(square), squamósus (squamous, scaly), oblíquus (oblique), inguinaꝛlis (ingui-
nal), quaꝛdriceps (four-headed), unguéntum (ointment), líꝛngula (small
tongue).

Y y	[i]	<i>appears only in Greek words</i>	gyrus [gírus] <i>gyrus, convolution</i>
<i>Remember the most used Greek prefixes and root elements with the vowel «y»:</i> 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
cells), cýsta (cyst), dyspépsia (disturbance of digestion), sýmphysis (adhesion),
systéma (system), pýramis (pyramid), pylórus (pylorus of the stomach), ptery-
goídeus (pterygoid, wing-like), syndactýlia (fusion of fingers), 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>ribs</i>
oe	[e]	oesophāgus [ezoꝛfagus] <i>esophagus</i>
au	[au]	auris [aꝛuris] <i>ear</i>
eu	[eu]	pleura [pleꝛura] <i>pleura</i>

NB! If there is ē or ĕ in *ae* (aē/aĕ) or *oe* (oē/oĕ), each vowel is pronounced separately.

aë / aē [ae] aër [aer] *air*
oë / oē [oe] diploë [diplœ] *diploe*

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

§ 5. Pronunciation of consonants

C c	1) [ts]	<i>before e, i, y, ae, oe</i>	pro <u>ce</u> ssus [protse ^h ssus] <i>process</i> fac <u>ie</u> s [fa ^h tsies] <i>face, surface</i>
	2) [k]	<i>in other cases</i>	<u>ca</u> ecum [tse ^h kum] <i>cecum</i> <u>ca</u> put [ka ^h put] <i>head</i> <u>co</u> rpus [kórpus] <i>body</i> <u>ac</u> cessorius [aktse ^h so ^h rius] <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), cingulum (girdle), crísta (crest), procéssus (process), cráanium (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), cólúmna (column), cervicális (cervical).

G g	[g]	gaster [ga ^h ster] <i>stomach</i>
H h	[g/h]	homo [ho ^h mo] <i>man</i>
K k	[k]	skelēton [ske ^h leton] <i>skeleton</i>
L l	[l] (<i>is always pronounced softly</i>)	lamīna [la ^h mina] <i>thin plate, lamina</i> cartilāgo [kartila ^h go] <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), cóllum (neck), clavícula (clavicle), labíum (lip), sélla (saddle), hámulus (hook), lobus (lobe), glándula (gland), lámīna (lamina, thin plate), ova^hlis (oval), laterális (lateral), palátum (palate), fíbula (splint-bone), válvula (valve, flap), úlna (elbow bone), úlcus (ulcer), ala (wing), longus (long), angūlus (angle), pylo^hrus (pylorus of the stomach), línea (line), planus (plain), fronta^hlis (frontal), longitudina^hlis (longitudinal, lengthwise),

pu^lmo (lung), alve^olus (alveolus), li^lber (free), la^ltus (wide), bu^lbus (bulb), mo^lbilis (mobile), pe^lvis (pelvis), medu^lla (medullary substance), abdomina^llis (abdominal), mandi^lbula (lower jaw), fla^lvus (yellow).

S s	1) [s]	<i>in most words</i>	os [os] <i>bone</i>
	2) [z]	— <i>between two vowels</i> — <i>between a vowel and the consonant «m» or «n»</i>	ba ^s is [ba ^l zis] <i>base</i> chias ^m a [hiázma] <i>chiasm</i>
ss	[ss]		ossa [o ^l ssa] <i>bones</i>

Exercise 8. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the consonant «s»:
 os (bone), óssa (bones), incisúra (notch), supe^rior (superior, upper), procéssus (process), siⁿus (sinus), spinósus (spinous), sacrális (sacral), fibro^sus (fibrous), tuberósitas (tuberosity), básis (base), petrósus (petrous), impréssio (impression), fissu^ra (fissure, narrow split), séptum (dividing wall), rece^ssus (recess), trans^fúsió (transfusion), na^sus (nose), ósseus (bony), su^lcus (groove), transve^rsus (transverse), pars (part), dens (tooth), muco^sus (mucous), nasolacríma^llis (nasolacrimal), ste^rnum (breast bone), veno^sus (venous), dista^llis (distal), fá^scia (fascia, sheath of muscles), hypoglóssus (hypoglossal), fo^ssa (shallow depression), tonsi^lla (tonsil).

T t	[t]	tendo [téndo] <i>tendon</i>
ti	[tsi] <i>before a vowel</i>	substant ^{ti} a [substa ^l ntsia] <i>substance</i>
	[ti] <i>after s, t, x</i>	osti ^{um} [o ^l stium] <i>opening, ostium</i>

Exercise 9. Read and pay attention to the pronunciation of the combination «ti»: eminéntia (elevation), digéstio (digestion), protuberántia (projection), spátium (interval, space), o^lpticus (optic), ti^lbia (shin-bone), tértius (the third), perforátio (perforation), substántia (substance), articula^ltio (joint), óstium (orifice, mouth), distántia (distance), intesti^lnum (intestine), evolútió (evolution), imitátio (imitation), palatí^lnus (palatine), vesti^lbulum (vestibule, threshold), reti^lna (retina).

X x	[ks]		apex ^x [a ^l peks] <i>apex, tip</i>
Z z	1) [z]	<i>in words of Greek origin</i>	zygomatícus [zigomáticus] <i>zygomatic</i>
	2) [ts]	<i>in words of non-Greek origin</i>	influen ^z a [influe ^l ntsa] <i>influenza</i> Zincum [tsi ^l nkum] <i>zinc</i>

Exercise 10. Read correctly: ápex (tip), áxis (axis, second cervical vertebra), extrémitas (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), xerostómia (dryness of the mouth).

§ 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]	phalanx [fa□lanks] <i>phalanx</i>
rh	[r]	rhaphe [ra□fe] <i>raphe, suture</i>
th	[t]	thorax [to□raks] <i>chest, thorax</i>
sch	[sh]	ischium [i□skhium] <i>ischium</i>

Exercise 11. Read correctly: thórax (chest), thorácicus (thoracic), cóncha (concha), núcha (nucha), pharyngéus (pharyngeal), scaphoídeum (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 (adhesion of bones), xerophthálmia (dryness of eye), xerochéilia (dryness of lips), achýlia (absence of gastric juice secretion), chylothórax (accumulation of lymph in the pleural cavity), ophthalmorrhágia (bleeding from the eye), ophthalmorrhéxis (rupture of the eye).

Training exercises for home reading

1. Cránium; colúmna vertebrális; clavícula; stérnum; húmerus; os sácrum; os cóxae; fémur; patélla; tibia; fibula; óssa pédís; óssa digitórum; óssa metatársi; óssa társi; óssa metacárpi; óssa cárpi; rádius; úlna; cóstae; scápula; os ethmoidále; os lóngum; os plánum; óssa brévia; os irreguláre; línea epiphysiális; substántia spongiósa; substántia compácta; cávitas medulláris; periósteum; laméllae circumferéntales intérnae; laméllae circumferéntales extérnae; trabéculae ósseae; canális nutritíus; 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 mémbrí superiórís; óssa mémbrí inferiórís.

2. Párs cervicális colúmnae vertebrális; párs thorácica colúmnae vertebrális; párs lumbális colúmnae vertebrális; os sácrum; os coccygis; promontórium; procéssus transversus; vértebra thorácica; átlas; áxis; córpus vértebrae; árcus vértebrae; pedúnculi árcus vértebrae; forámen vértebrae; procéssus spinósus; fóvea costális; procéssus transversí; procéssus transversus; procéssus articuláris supérior; procéssus articuláris inférior; incisúra vertebrális inférior; vértebra cervicális; forámen

procéssus transversí; sùlcus artèriae vertebrális; sùlcus nérvi spinális; tubérculum antérius; tubérculum postérius; tubérculum caróticum; párs cervicális; párs thorácica; párs lumbális; vértebra próminens; forámina intervertebrália; vértebra lumbális; fóvea costális supéríor; incisúra vertebrális supéríor; árcus antérior; mássa laterális; fácies articúlaris postérior; fácies articúlaris supéríor; procéssus articúlaris inférior; procéssus mamilláris; procéssus accessórius; básis 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. Cáput cóstae; sùlcus cóstae; cóllum cóstae; tubérculum cóstae; angúlus cóstae; córpus cóstae; fácies articúlaris tubérculi cóstae; tubérculum músculi scaléni anterióris; sùlcus vénæ, artèriae subcláviae; tubérculum músculi serráti anterióris; stérnum; manúbrium stérni; córpus stérni; procéssus xiphoídeus; incisúra juguláris; incisúra claviculáris; incisúrae costáles; apertúra thorácis supéríor; acrómion; spátia intercostália; cartilágo costális; ángulus infrasternális; cóstae fluctuántes; cóstae spúriae; cóstae vérae; procéssus spinósus vértebrae 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.

To determine which syllable is stressed the word should be divided into syllables. Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs: — *la-mi-na; fo-ve-a; ar-cus; di-ae-ta; pleu-ra; pneu-ma; oe-so-pha-gus*

The main rules of stressing a word:

- 1) The final syllable of a word is never stressed.
- 2) In dsyllabic 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 (next to the last 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 if 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 long or short by nature and by its position in the word.

Long syllables by nature	Short syllables by nature
if it contains a long vowel (with a long mark above the vowel $\bar{}$): $\bar{a}$, $\bar{e}$, $\bar{i}$, $\bar{o}$, $\bar{u}$: ve- sī -ca(vesíca) <i>bladder</i> fo- rā -men (forámen) <i>opening</i> in-ci- sū -ra (incisúra) <i>notch</i>	if it contains a short vowel (with a short mark above the vowel $\breve{}$): $\breve{a}$, $\breve{e}$, $\breve{i}$, $\breve{o}$, $\breve{u}$: la- mī -na (lámina) <i>plate</i> tu-ber- cū -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> 2) if the vowel of the syllable is followed by two or more consonants or consonant x , z : co- lum -na (colúmna) <i>column</i> ; pro- fun -dus (profúndus) <i>deep</i> ; cir-cum- fle -xus (circumfléxus) <i>circumflex</i> ; re- fle -xus (refléxus) <i>reflex</i> ; Gly-cy- rrhi -za (Glycyrrhíza) <i>licorice</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 followed by a consonant group b , p , d , t , c , g + r , l or by ch , ph , th , rh : ce- re -brum (cérebrum) <i>brain</i> ; ver- te -bra (vétebra) <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>

Remember the following long and short suffixes

Long suffixes	Short suffixes
<i>noun suffixes:</i>	
- ūr - fissú <u>r</u> a <i>fissure</i> ; iunctú <u>r</u> a <i>joining</i> - īn - medicí <u>n</u> a <i>medicine</i>	- ōl - fové <u>o</u> la <i>small pit</i> - ūl - glánd <u>u</u> la <i>gland</i> tubérc <u>u</u> lum <i>tubercle</i>
<i>adjective suffixes:</i>	
- āl - lumbá <u>l</u> is <i>lumbar</i> - ār - articulá <u>r</u> is <i>articular</i> - āt - digitá <u>t</u> us <i>like fingers</i> hamá <u>t</u> us <i>like a hook</i> - īn - pelvín <u>u</u> s <i>pelvic</i> - ōs - spinó <u>s</u> us <i>spinous</i> - ē - coccygé <u>u</u> s <i>coccygeal</i>	- īc - gástr <u>i</u> cus <i>gastric</i> ; thorác <u>i</u> cus <i>thoracic</i> ; ópt <u>i</u> cus <i>optic</i> - āc - cardí <u>a</u> cus <i>cardiac</i> - ě - óss <u>e</u> us <i>bony</i> tendín <u>e</u> us <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, digītus, distālis, duodēnum, oesophāgus, flexūra, gastrīcus, forāmen, glandŭla, hiātus, humērus, incisīvus, intercostālis, laryngēus, mediālis, meātus, minīmus, orgānon, ossēus, palātum, petrōsus, proxīmus, 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 the necessary explanations:

processus, ala, squamōsus, externus, tubercŭlum, superior, laterālis, rotundum, carotīcus, crista, posterius, maxillāris, aquaeductus, sutūra, internus, angŭlus, fovea, zygomaticus, spatium, spina, frontālis, medicīna, labyrinthus, maxilla, ulna, petrōsus, lamīna, linea, pyrāmis, palpēbra, foramīna, protuberantia, columna, canālis, profundus, incisūra, glandŭla, palatīnus, medius, humērus, oleum, cerēbrum, pharyngēus, atlas, jugulāris, spinōsus, symphŷsis, facies, epiphŷsis, 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; angŭlus mandibŭlae; 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; mandibŭla; sutūra coronālis; sutūra sphenoparietālis;

margo parietālis ossis temporālis; sutūra temporozygomatīca; arcus zygomaticus; processus styloidēus; porus acusticus externus; processus mastoidēus; sutūra occipitomastoidēa; 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 superioris; facies cerebrālis; impressiōnes digitatae; forāmen caecum; canālis opticus; incisūra ethmoidālis; sinus sphenoidālis; canālis pterygoidēus; processus pterygoidēus; ala major; fossa glandūlae lacrimālis; lamīna orbitālis labyrinthi ethmoidālis; forāmen ethmoidale anterius; cellūlae ethmoidales.

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 sphenoidale; forāmen rotundum; facies orbitālis alae majōris; canālis opticus; processus clinoidēus posterior; fossa scaphoidēa; sulcus hamūli pterygoidēi; sulcus caroticus; tuberculum 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; tuberculum pharyngēum; eminentia cruciformis; condylus occipitālis; canālis hypoglossus; fossa condylāris; processus jugulāris; processus intrajugulāris; margo lambdoidēus; sulcus sinus sigmoidei; sulcus sinus petrōsi inferioris; 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 have the following grammar categories:

- 1) gender (*genus*);
- 2) number (*numērus*);

3) case (*casus*);

4) declension.

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

masculinum – masculine – m;

femininum – 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, ĩnis 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 following Nominative endings refer to the specific gender:

Nominative ending	gender	example
-a	feminine (f)	<i>lamīn<u>a</u></i> , ae f (plate); <i>vertēbr<u>a</u></i> , ae f (vertebra);
-us	masculine (m)	<i>muscul<u>us</u></i> , i m (muscle), <i>arc<u>us</u></i> , us m (arch)
-um; -on; -en; -u	neuter (n)	<i>ligament<u>um</u></i> , i n (ligament), <i>forāmen<u>en</u></i> , ĩnis n (opening), <i>ganglion<u>en</u></i> , ii n (nerve node), <i>corn<u>u</u></i> , us n (horn)

2. 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 – musculi oculōrum et nasi
plural plural singular

parts of the body – partes corpōris
plural singular

3. **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 Genitive Singular

thoracic nerves of the pterygoid canal
 Nominative Plural Genitive 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).

4. 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: thorax – thorāc-is
 Nom. Sing. Gen. Sing.

margo, īnis m: margo – margīn-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, ossis n (*bone*); 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.

5. Latin nouns have **five declensions**. Each noun belongs to some declension 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, ĭcis 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	suparfici- ēi	V	

§ 9. Structure of anatomical terms

Anatomical terms may consist of one word, two words, three words, etc.

One-word terms are nouns in the nominative singular or plural, e.g., atlas, *atlas*, *first cervical vertebra*; pes, *foot*; vasa, *vessels*; ossa, *bones*.

Multi-word terms start with the noun in Nominative Singular or Plural. Then follow the words which characterize this noun. They may be presented by another noun (or nouns) in Genitive Singular or Plural or an adjective (or adjectives). So multi-word terms may be presented by several variants:

- noun + noun (or nouns): corpus vertēbrae (*body of the vertebra*);
- noun + adjective (or adjectives): vertēbra cervicālis (*cervical vertebra*);
- noun + noun + adjective: muscŭlus capĭtis longus (*long muscle of the head*).

The first variant of multi-word terms is «**noun+noun**». While translating this type of terms you should follow the scheme:

Let's translate the term «**arch of the rib**»

1) divide the term into Nominative and Genitive parts. The first noun (before «of») is always Nominative; the second noun (after «of») is always Genitive.

arch of the rib
Nominative Genitive

2) write the lexical form of each word; determine the declension, case and number.

Remember!!! We always start translating from the Nominative noun.

noun 1	arch	arcus, us m	IV; Nominative Singular	arcus
noun 2	rib	costa, ae f	I; Genitive Singular	costae

arch of the rib – arcus costae

If the term contains several Genitive nouns, they are placed according to the English sequence.

Let's translate the term «**surface of the tubercle of the rib**»

1) divide into Nominative and Genitive and make the correct order:

¹ ² ³
 surface of the tubercle of the rib
 Nom. Sing. Gen. Sing. Gen. Sing.

2) write the lexical form of each word; determine the declension, case and number.

noun 1	surface	facies, ēi f	V; Nominative Singular	facies
noun 2	tubercle	tubercŭlum, i n	II; Genitive Singular	tubercŭli
noun 3	rib	costa, ae f	I; Genitive Singular	costae

surface of the tubercle of the rib – facies tuberculi costae

Lexical minimum № 1

I declension nouns

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ala, ae f | <i>wing</i> |
| 2. arteria, ae f | <i>artery</i> |
| 3. costa, ae f | <i>rib</i> |
| 4. crista, ae f | <i>crest</i> |
| 5. fissŭra, ae f | <i>fissure, narrow slit</i> |
| 6. fossa, ae f | <i>shallow depression</i> |
| 7. fovea, ae f | <i>small pit</i> |
| 8. incisŭra, ae f | <i>notch</i> |
| 9. lamīna, ae f | <i>plate</i> |
| 10. linea, ae f | <i>line</i> |
| 11. scapŭla, ae f | <i>shoulder blade</i> |
| 12. vena, ae f | <i>vein</i> |
| 13. vertēbra, ae f | <i>vertebra</i> |

II declension nouns

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 14. collum, i n | <i>neck</i> |
| 15. sulcus, i m | <i>groove; furrow</i> |
| 16. tubercŭlum, i n | <i>tubercle</i> |

III declension nouns

17. atlas, atlantis m	<i>first cervical vertebra, atlas</i>
18. axis, is m	<i>second cervical vertebra, axis</i>
19. caput, ĭtis n	<i>head</i>
20. corpus, ōris n	<i>body</i>
21. forāmen, ĭnis n	<i>opening</i>
22. os, ossis n	<i>bone</i>
23. thorax, ācis m	<i>chest</i>

IV declension nouns

24. arcus, us m	<i>arch</i>
25. processus, us m	<i>process</i>

V declension nouns

26. facies, ēi f	<i>surface; face</i>
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EXERCISES

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

Model: costa – costae f - I

a) vertēbra, ae f; corpus, ōris n; dorsum, i n; arcus, us m; superficies, ēi f; basis, is f; collum, i n; apex, ĭcis m; cranium, ii n; ductus, us m; caput, ĭtis n; ganglion, ii n; cornu, us n; squama, ae f; facies, ēi 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, ēi f; pancreas, ātis n; muscŭlus, i m; recessus, us m; axis, is m; genu, us n; tuberositas, ātis f; ala, ae f; plexus, us m; ramus, i m; cerēbrum, i n; incisūra, ae f; forāmen, ĭnis n; sulcus, i m; fossa, ae f; crista, ae f; dens, dentis m; apex, ĭcis m; os, ossis n; cavitas, 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, capĭt... (III); arcus, arc... (IV); atlas, atlant... (III); forāmen, foramĭn... (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, margĭn... (III); tympanum, tympan... (II); apex, apĭc... (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 – tuberculum, i n – noun, II, Gen. Sing. – tuberculi

a) 1) arch of the vertebra (arcus, us m; vertebra; 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 vertebrae; caput costae; collum scapulae; collum costae; corpus costae; foramen vertebrae; tuberculum costae; sulcus venae; incisura scapulae; facies tuberculi costae.

Exercises for control reading

1. Os temporale: processus zygomaticus; tuberculum articulare; fissura petrosquamosa; fissura petrotympanica; pars tympanica; porus acusticus externus; fissura tympanomastoidaea; spina suprameatica; sulcus nervi petrosi minoris; sulcus nervi petrosi majoris; hiatus canalis nervi petrosi; eminentia arcuata; sulcus sinus sigmoidae; impressio trigemini; apex partis petrosae; margo sphenoidalis; tegmen tympani; apertura externa aquaeductus vestibuli; apertura externa canaliculi cochleae; meatus acusticus externus; fissura tympanosquamosa; tuberculum articulare; fossula petrosa; apertura externa canaliculi cochleae; foramen stylomastoidaeum; cavum tympani; promontorium; fenestra vestibuli; fenestra cochleae; fissura petrotympanica; fissura petrosquamosa; vagina processus styloidei; canalis caroticus; prominentia canalis semicircularis lateralis; geniculum canalis facialis; semicanalis musculi tensoris tympani; semicanalis tubae auditivae; cellulae tympanicae; canaliculus chordae tympani.

2. Os ethmoidale: lamina perpendicularis; concha nasalis media; crista galli; labyrinthus ethmoidalis; lamina cribrosa; ala cristae galli; foramen caecum; concha nasalis superior; meatus nasi superior; processus uncinatus; bulla ethmoidalis.

3. Maxilla: corpus maxillae; margo infraorbitalis; facies anterior; juga alveolaria; fossa canina; incisura nasalis; spina nasalis anterior; sulcus infraorbitalis; facies infratemporalis; tuber maxillae; canalis incisivus; foramen incisivum; foramina alveolaria; canales alveolares; hiatus maxillaris; alveoli dentales; juga alveolaria; os incisivum; sutura palatina mediana; septa interradicularia; processus sphenoidalis; processus pyramidalis; lamina horizontalis; incisura sphenopalatina; fossa pterygoidaea; ala vomeris; fossa sacci lacrimalis; hiatus lacrimalis; processus temporalis; foramen zygomaticotemporale.

4. Mandibŭla: basis mandibŭlae; processus coronoidĕus; processus condylāris; tuberositas masseterica; sulcus mylohyoideus; septa interalveolaria; linea obliqua; protuberantia mentalis; lingŭla mandibŭlae; fossa digastrica; fovea sublingualis; os hyoideum; cornu majus; cornua majora; cornu minus; cornua minora.

5. Cranium: calvaria; basis; crista frontālis; foveolae granulares; sella turcica; forāmen jugulāre; canālis hypoglossi; synchondrosis sphenoccipitalis; vomer; lamina horizontalis ossis palatini; orbita; processus pyramidalis ossis palatini; palatum durum; choana; cōndylus occipitalis; tuberculum pharyngĕum; canālis condylāris; forāmen lacĕrum; fissura tympanosquamosa; sutura sphenosquamosa; forāmen palatinum minus; clivus; eminentia cruciformis; orbita; aditus orbitae; canālis nasolacrimālis; fossa sacci lacrimālis; os sphenoidale; forāmen ethmoidale posterius; meatus nasi communis; apertura piriformis; recessus sphenoehtmoidālis; infundibulum ethmoidale; hiatus semilunāris; lamina laterālis processus pterygoidĕi; processus palatinum maxillae; os lacrimālis; fonticulus anterior; anulus tympanicus; squama occipitalis.

LESSON 4

§ 10. Latin adjectives

Adjectives are words that qualify a noun and therefore they are always used with the noun.

Example: transverse ligament of the atlas
 adjective → noun noun

In all Latin terms adjectives are placed after the noun which they refer to. A Latin adjective have the same grammar categories as a Latin noun.

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

Remember!!! There are only **three declensions** of adjectives. *Compare:* nouns belong to 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 have different forms for each gender. Therefore they 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.

English	Lexical form	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: musculus, i **m** + longus, a, um = musculus longus

long head: caput, itis **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** + thoracīcus, **a**, um = ductus^{IV} thoracīcus^{II} (m)

2nd group adjectives have two endings in their lexical form (Nominative Singular endings): ending **-is** – for **masculine** and **feminine** genders; ending **-e** – for **neuter** gender.

English	Lexical form	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** + frontālis, e = sutūra frontālis

frontal angle: angūlus, i **m** + frontālis, e = angūlus frontālis

vertebral tuber: tuber, ěris **n** + vertebrālis, **e** = tuber vertebrāle

The second group adjectives also include several adjectives frequently used in anatomical terms. These adjectives resemble the comparative degree of adjectives but are translated as positive adjectives:

anterior, ius *front*, *anterior*;

inferior, ius *lower*;

posterior, ius *back*, *posterior*;

major, ius *large*;

superior, ius *upper*, *superior*;

minor, us *small*.

These adjectives 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>large</i>	major, jus	ma- jor	ma- jor	ma- jus
<i>small</i>	minor, us	min- or	min- or	min- us

Example:

large wing: ala, ae **f** + ma**jor**, jus = ala major

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

upper ligament: ligamentum, i **n** + superior, **ius** = ligamentum superius

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		
gender	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!!! Adjectives agree with the noun they qualify in gender, number and case.

§ 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 noun occupies the first position. Then goes the adjective referring to an organ or part of the body (*articular, pulmonary, cerebral, ect.*). Then goes the adjective determining the size (*large, small*), form (*round, sphenoid, ect.*) and 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.	colli
transverse	transversus, a, um	adj., m, II, Nom. Sing.	transversus

transverse nerve of the neck – nervus colli transversus

Lexical minimum № 2

1st group adjectives

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. carotīcus, a, um | carotic |
| 2. coccygēus, a, um | coccygeal |
| 3. dexter, tra, trum | right |
| 4. externus, a, um | external |
| 5. internus, a, um | internal |
| 6. ischiadīcus, a, um | ischadic |
| 7. medius, a, um | middle |
| 8. palatīnus, a, um | palatine |
| 9. pterygoideus, a, um | pterigoid, wing-shaped |
| 10. sinister, tra, trum | left |
| 11. thoracīcus, a, um | thoracic |
| 12. transversus, a, um | transverse |

2nd group adjectives

13. articulāris, e	<i>articular</i>
14. costālis, e	<i>costal</i>
15. dorsālis, e	<i>dorsal</i>
16. frontālis, e	<i>frontal</i>
17. horizontālis, e	<i>horizontal</i>
18. jugulāris, e	<i>jugular</i>
19. laterālis, e	<i>lateral</i>
20. mediālis, e	<i>medial</i>
21. spinālis, e	<i>spinal</i>
22. vertebrālis, e	<i>vertebral</i>

Comparative adjectives

23. anterior, ius	<i>front, anterior</i>
24. inferior, ius	<i>lower</i>
25. major, jus	<i>larger</i>
26. minor, minus	<i>smaller</i>
27. posterior, ius	<i>back, posterior</i>
28. superior, ius	<i>upper</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. Agree adjectives with the nouns in gender:

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); canālis, is m (vertebrālis, e); forāmen, īnis n (vertebrālis, e); columna, ae f (vertebrālis, e); processus, us m (transversus, a, um); sinus, us m (transversus, a, um); linea, ae f (transversus, a, um); facies, ēi f (articulāris, 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 (articularis, e) – facies^V articularis^{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; anterior ligament of the atlas; 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 class adjectives are formed by the following suffixes:

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
-īc-, -īn-, -ē-	relation to some anatomical structure	gastr- īc -us, a, um <i>gastric, related to the stomach</i> ; pancreat- īc -us, a, um <i>pancreatic, related to the pancreas</i> ; 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>
-idē-	likeness with something	pterygo- idē -us, a, um <i>pterigoid, like the wing</i> ; lambdo- idē -us, a, um <i>lambdoid, like the Greek letter Λλ</i> ; sigmo- idē -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>

Most **second group adjectives** are formed from appropriate nouns according to the following model: [noun's stem + suffix **-āl** or **-ār**]:

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*) + zygomaticus, a, um (*zygomatic*) = sphen-o-zygomaticus, 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, beneath	<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

	<i>Prefixes</i>
1. infra-	<i>under, beneath</i>
2. inter-	<i>between</i>
3. intra-	<i>inside</i>
4. pre- (prae-)	<i>in front of</i>
5. semi-	<i>half</i>
6. supra-	<i>above</i>
	<i>Adjectives</i>
7. cribrōsus, a, um	<i>cribrate, sieve-shaped</i>
8. ethmoidālis, e	<i>ethmoid, sieve-shaped</i>

9. hyoideus, a, um	<i>hyoid (bone)</i>
10. hypoglossus, a, um	<i>hypoglossal (nerve)</i>
11. mastoideus, a, um	<i>mastoidal, mammiform</i>
12. occipitalis, e	<i>occipital</i>
13. orbitalis, e	<i>orbital</i>
14. ossëus, a, um	<i>bony</i>
15. parietalis, e	<i>parietal</i>
16. petrösus, a, um	<i>petrous, stony</i>
17. sacrālis, e	<i>sacral</i>
18. sphenoidālis, e	<i>sphenoidal, wedge-shaped</i>
19. spinösus, a, um	<i>spinous</i>
20. squamösus, a, um	<i>squamous, scaly</i>
21. sternalis, e	<i>sternal, related to the breast bone</i>
22. styloideus, a, um	<i>styloid, awl-shaped</i>
23. temporālis, e	<i>temporal</i>
24. tympanīcus, a, um	<i>tympanic</i>
25. zygomaticus, a, um	<i>zygomatic</i>
Nouns	
26. spina, ae f	<i>spine</i>
27. squama, ae f	<i>squama, scale</i>
28. sternum, i n	<i>breast-bone</i>
29. sutūra, ae f	<i>suture, seam</i>
30. zygōma, ātis n	<i>zygoma, cheek-bone</i>

EXERCISES

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

venösus, nervösus, arteriösus, spinösus, cribrösus, squamösus, cartilaginëus, gastrīcus, hepaticus, pancreaticus, tympanīcus, thoracīcus, palatīnus, coccygëus, 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 *tympanum*; thorax, ācis m *chest*; palātum, i n *palate*; coccyx, ygis m *coccyx*; zygōma, 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. Agree the adjectives with the nouns. Determine the declension of each word. Translate the word combinations into English:

a) sutūra, ae f (sphenozygomaticus, a, um); fissūra, ae f (orbitālis, e; superior, ius); forāmen, īnis n (stylomastoideus, a, um); forāmen, īnis n (supraorbitālis, e); margo, īnis m (supraorbitālis, e); sulcus, i m

(pterygopalatinus, a, um); articulatio, ōnis f (atlantoaxiālis, e); ligamentum, i n (sacrocoecygēus, 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, īnis n (ethmoidālis, e; anterior, ius); incisūra, ae f (ethmoidālis, e); membrana, ae f (atlantooccipitālis, e; posterior, ius); fissūra, ae f (tympanomastoideus, a, um).

4. Translate into English:

forāmen stylomastoidēum; muscūlus semispinālis thorācis; sutūra intermaxillāris; crista infratemporalis; fossa subscapulāris; lamīna cribrōsa dex-tra; spina scapulāe; os hyoideum.

5. Translate into Latin:

infratemporal crest; mastoidal opening; spinous process of the vertebra; mastoidal process; frontal process; petrous opening; frontozygomatic suture; jugular notch of the breast-bone; 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*.

<i>lexical form</i>	<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	<i>gender</i>
	- 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 ending in **-ma** are of the **neuter** gender and refer to the **III**-rd declension:

zygōma, ātis n *zygoma, cheek bone*; glaucōma, ātis n *increase of intra-ocular pressure*.

First declension adjectives are the adjectives of the **first group** (-us/-er; -a; -um) if they agree with a noun of the **feminine** gender and get 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

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

	Sing.		Plur.	
Nom.	systōl-e	ascīt-es	systōl-ae	ascīt-ae
Gen.	systōl-es	ascīt-ae	systol-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 — *comissūra palpebrārum*

joining of the eyelids

Nom. Sing.

Gen. Plur

1. the term has preposition «of», so *joining* is Nominative Singular and *eyelids* — Genitive Plural

2. making the order:

joining of the eyelids

1 — Nominative noun (joining)

2 — Genitive noun (eyelids)

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

commissūra

eyelid: palpebra, ae f – noun; I; Gen. Plur.

palpebrārum

3. write the lexical forms of each noun

noun: declension;

Nominative or Genitive

Singular or Plural

palatine folds

Nom. Plur.

2 1
palatine folds

palatine folds — *plicae palatinae*

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

fold:

plica, ae f – noun; I; Nom. Plur.

plicae

noun: declension;

Nominative or Genitive

Singular or Plural

palatine:

palatinus, a, um – adj.; f; I; Nom. Plur.

palatinae

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

concha

8. fascia, ae f

fascia

9. fibūla, ae f

splint-bone

10. lingua, ae f

tongue

11. mandibūla, ae f

lower jaw

12. mandibulāris, e

mandibular, related to the lower jaw

13. maxilla, ae f

upper jaw

14. maxillāris, e

maxillary, related to the upper jaw

15. mucosa, ae f

mucous membrane

16. mucosus, a, um

mucous

17. patella, ae f

knee-pan

18. plica, ae f

fold

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*); cellūla nervōsa (*nerve cell*);
b) crista palatīna (*palatine crest*), incisūra 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; incisūra scapūlae; incisūra scapūlae profunda; linea transversa; corpus vertēbrae; apertūra thorācis superior; clavicūla dextra; vena cava superior; plica venae cavae sinistrae; arteria palatīna major.

b) vertēbrae thoracīcae; vena linguae profunda; scapūla sinistra; vena palatīna externa; sinus venārum cavārum; lamīna cribrōsa dextra; plicae tunīcae mucōsae vesīcae felleae; bursa mucōsa ischiadīca; lamīna propria mucōsae.

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 hol-

low 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.

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

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

<i>Lexical form</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Nom. Sing.</i>
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** (coccygēus, a, um) — cornu (IV) coccygēum (II)

Second declension nouns and adjective have the following case endings:

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

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 neuter gender.

Nouns ending in **-us** 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 shpulder blade crest</i>
2. angŭlus, 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 ocŭli	<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. encephălon, i n	<i>large brain</i>
13. humērus, i m	<i>upper arm</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. muscŭlus, 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. ocŭlus, 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. ventricŭlus, 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; tubercŭlum, i n; arcus, us m; humĕrus, i m; brachium, i n; corpus, ōris, n; cerĕbrum, i n; meātus, us m; ventricŭlus, i m; pectus, ōris n; ramus, i m; sinus, us m; cavum, i n; digĭtus, i m; tempus, ōris n; ductus, us m; encephălon, i n.

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

ventricŭlus, 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; incisŭra, ae f; forāmen, ĩnis n (vertebrălis, 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:

tubercŭlum poster (-ior, -ius) atlantis;
ligamentum venŏs (-us, -a, um);
sulcus temporăl (-is, -e) super (-ior, -ius);
nervus transvers (-us, -a, um);
nervus ophthalmĭc (-us, -a, um) profund (-us, -a, um).

5. Translate into Latin minding the agreement of 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 ocŭli; spina scapŭlae; nervus transversus; bronchus sinister; sulci nervŏrum; atrium dextrum; nervus ophthalmĭcus profundus; facies articulăris acromii; collum radii;

b) septum nasi; crista tubercŭli; angŭlus sterni; ligamentum sternoclaviculăre; angŭlus scapŭlae inferior; fovea costălis processus transversi; tubercŭlum minus humĕri; ligamenta digitŏrum; angŭlus mastoideus; ligamenta transversa; angŭlus laterălis scapŭlae; muscŭli dorsi recti; sulcus nervi; lobus dexter et sinister.

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

a) angle of the eye; back of the tongue; transverse ligaments; branches of the internal thoracic artery; septum of the ventricles and atria; right atrium; angle

of the rib; neck of the gallbladder; left ventricle; carotic tubercle; grooves of nerves; muscles of the tongue; ligaments of the skull.

b) tubercle of the rib; body of the breast-bone; neck of the shoulder blade; small tubercle; head of the upper arm; optic nerve; ophthalmic nerve; transverse ligament of the atlas; lower angle of the shoulder blade; wide ligament of the shoulder blade; muscles of the neck; 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 of them have the **common ending in Genitive Singular -is**.

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

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Nominative Singular</i>	<i>Genitive Singular</i>
m, f, n	various endings	-is

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*); *canalis*, **is** m (*ca-na-lis – ca-na-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*, **īnis** 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 called the *practical stem*. It is used for making other case forms (for example plural forms).

margo, **īnis** m: margo – margīnis

Nom. stem Gen. stem

	<i>pulmo, ōnis m</i>	<i>radix, īcis f</i>	<i>forāmen, īnis n</i>
<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	pulmo	radix	foramen
<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	pulmōn-is	radīc-is	foramīn-is
<i>Nom. Plur.</i>	pulmōn-es	radīc-es	foramīn-a
<i>Gen. Plur.</i>	pulmōn-um	radīc-um	foramīn-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 and their practical stem ends in one consonant:

corpus, corpōr-is n *body*; forāmen, foramīn-is n *opening*; crus, crur-is n *leg*; homo, homīn-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*; anīmal, ālis n *animal*; calcar, āris n *calcar, spur*.

3. the **mixed type** includes **a)** equal nouns having endings **-is, -es** in Nominative Singular: auris, is f *ear*; tabes, is f *tabes*; **b)** unequal nouns with the practical stem ending in two or more consonants: 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>consonant type</i>	<i>vowel type</i>	<i>mixed type</i>
<i>gender</i>	m, f, n	n	m, f, n
<i>ending of Nom. Sing.</i>		-e, -al, -ar	-es, -is (for nouns with equal number of syllables in Nom. Sing. and Gen. Sing.)
<i>examples</i>		rete, is n calcar, is n anīmal, 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 the stem ends in one consonant, the noun is of the consonant type (corpus - corpōris n).

— If the stem ends in two consonants, the noun is of the mixed type (os, ossis n).

	<i>consonant type</i>	<i>vowel type</i>	<i>mixed type</i>
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<i>gender</i>	m, f, n	n	m, f, n
<i>stem of Gen. Sing.</i>	ends in one consonant		ends in two consonants
<i>examples</i>	pulmo, pulmō <u>n</u> -is m radix, radi <u>c</u> -is f pectus, pectō <u>r</u> -is n		dens, dent <u>t</u> -is m os, oss <u>s</u> -is n pars, part <u>t</u> -is f

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

Consonant type

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

Vowel Type

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

Mixed Type

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

Lexical minimum № 6

1. abdōmen, ĩnis n	<i>abdomen</i>
2. accessorius, a, um	<i>accessory</i>
3. apex, ĩcis 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, ýcis m	<i>index, forefinger</i>
12. lymphaticus, a, um	<i>lymphatic</i>
13. margo, ýnis 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, ýcis m	<i>thumb</i>
21. pulmo, ōnis m	<i>lung</i>
22. pyrāmis, ýdis f	<i>pyramid</i>
23. regio, ōnis f	<i>region</i>
24. tendo, ýnis 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, ýnis n; atlas, ntis m; auris, is f; caput, ýtis n; cervix, ýcis f; rete, is n; cartilāgo, ýnis f; dens, dentis m; crus, cruris n; canālis, is m; extremitas, ātis f; gaster, tris f; hallux, ūcis m; iris, irýdis f; calcar, āris n;

b) diaphragma, ātis n; cutis, is f; forāmen, ýnis n; fornix, ýcis m; os, ossis n; hepar, ātis n; humor, ōris m; index, ýcis m; lens, lentis f; larynx, ngis m; occýput, ýtis 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, ýtis 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; os, ossis n; forāmen, ýnis n; tendo, ýnis m; vas, vasis n.

3. Agree the adjectives with the nouns. Determine the declension of each word in the term. Translate the terms into English:

os, ossis n (zygomatīcus, a, um); auris, is f (medius a, um); pars, partis f (petrōsus, a, um); forāmen, īnis n (posterior, ius); margo, īnis m (laterālis, e); caput, ītis n (longus, a, um); tuber, ěris n (frontālis, e).

4. Agree the adjectives with the nouns, determine the declension of each word and decline the word combinations:

a) articulatio, ōnis f (planus, a, um); margo, īnis m (mastoideus, a, um); forāmen, īnis n (nutricius, a, um); regio, ōnis f (zygomatīcus, a, um); pulmo, ōnis m (dexter, tra, trum);

b) os, ossis n (planus, a, um); auris, is f (medius, a, um); canalis, is m (optīcus, a, um); vas, vasis n (lymphatīcus, a, um); pars, partis f (petrōsus, a, um); dens, dentis m (incisīvus, a, um).

5. Translate the following terms into English:

apex partis petrōsae; articulatiōnes cranii; caput phalangis; foramīna nutriticia; ligamentum transversum atlantis; nervi vasōrum; os coccýgis; vasa lymphatīca; vasa nervōrum; tuber ischiadīcum; phalanges digitōrum; regiōnes et partes corpōris; vasa vasōrum; phalanx distālis (proximālis) indīcis; processus styloideus ulnae; corpus phalangis; caput phalangis; basis cranii externa; os zygomatīcum; angūlus oris; apex pulmōnis; articulatio capītis costae; muscūlus longus capītis.

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

a) regions of the body; tuber of the upper jaw; nerve of the pterygoid canal; joint of the head of the rib; sutures of the bones; body of the tongue; vessels of the internal ear; tuberosity of the distal phalanx; flat bone.

b) base of the lung; left lung; regions of the abdomen; vessels of vessels; bones of the skull; apex of the head of the fibula; bones of the skull; phalanges of the fingers of the foot; 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	-ōris	flos, flōris 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 ending in -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	-ēdis	pes, pedis m <i>foot</i>	equal nouns ending in -es are of the feminine gender
	-ētis	paries, ětis 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

<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Exceptions</i>
-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>	—
	-ĕris	glomus, ĕris n <i>glome</i>	
	-ŭris	crus, cruris n <i>leg</i>	
-ur	-ōris	femur, ōris n <i>femur, thigh bone</i>	—
	-ŭris	guttur, ŭris 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, alis 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, ĕris n *tuber*; vas, vasis n *vessel*.

Lexical minimum № 7

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

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, ĭtis n	<i>occiput, back of the head</i>
19. pancreas, ātis n	<i>pancreas</i>
20. paries, ětis 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. Agree the following adjectives with the nouns and translate the terms into English:

pulmo (dexter, tra, trum); canālis (optĭcus, a, um); tuber (ischiadĭcus, a, um); crus (longus, a, um); forāmen (occipitālis, e); impressio (hepatĭcus, a, um); rete (sanguineus, a, um); os (ethmoidālis, e); caput (mediālis, e); vas (venōsus, a, um); pancreas (accessorius, a, um); paries (externus, a, um); pars (petrōsus, 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; tuberositas pterygoidea; impressio hepatica pulmōnis; collum ossis femōris; canālis cervicis utēri; arteria femōris profunda; cervix dentis; incisūra apĭcis 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; deep lymphatic vessels; crests of the skin; cavity of a tooth; fossa of the head of the thigh bone; neck of the tooth; top of the heart; head of the pancreas; wing of the vomer; car-

tilage of the dividing wall of the nose; impression of the left lung; tuberosity of the shin-bone; deep artery of the thigh bone; 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 individual endings for each gender: **m -er; f -is; n -e** (*celer, ěris, ěre, swift*). 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, frontāl*).

(3) Adjectives of one ending have **common form for all three genders**. Their lexical form represents the ending of Nominative Singular and the ending of Genitive Singular (in the same way as nouns but without the gender): *teres, ětis*: *teres* (Nom. Sing. m; f; n) — *terětis* (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	ĭcis <i>simple</i> ĕtis <i>round</i> cipĭtis <i>two-headed</i>

Third declension adjectives of two endings

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

Third-declension adjectives of one ending

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

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, ģis	<i>simple</i>
20. superficiālis, e	<i>superficial</i>
21. teres, ģtis	<i>round</i>
22. triceps, cipītis	<i>three-headed</i>

EXERCISES

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

dens, dentis m (*tooth*); frons, frontis f (*forehead*); latus, ģris n (*side*); dorsum, i n (*back*); muscūlus, i m (*muscle*); orbīta, ae f (*eye-socket*); clavicūla, ae f (*clavicle*); costa, ae f (*rib*); vertēbra, ae f (*vertebra*); fibūla, ae f (*splint-bone*); facies, ģi f (*face*); occiput, ģtis 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. Agree adjectives with the nouns. 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, ģnis n (ethmoidālis, e); articulatio, ōnis f (simplex, ģis);

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

3. Decline the following word combinations:

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

4. Agree the adjective with each noun. Translate the word combinations into Latin:

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 infratemporālis; os hyoideum; fossa subscapulāris; fovea sublinguālis; angūlus oculi laterālis; caput longum muscūli bicipitis brachii; muscūli faciāles; canales laterāles; venae pulmonāles dextrae; spina nasālis ossis frontālis; vagina musculōrum communis.

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; lateral sacral arteries; superficial lymphatic vessels; clavicular notch; openings of the pulmonary veins; lateral parts of the occipital bone; tendon of the four-headed muscle of the thigh; three-headed muscle of the shoulder; cranial nerves; sieve-shaped openings; round ligament of the uterus.

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 ending in **-us** refer to the fourth declension; but only **manus, us f** (*hand*) is used in the anatomical terminology.

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

Nouns of the fourth declension are declined as follows:

	<i>m f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	- us	- u	<i>sin-us</i>	<i>man-us</i>	<i>corn-u</i>
<i>Gen. Sing.</i>	- 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	facies, ēi f (<i>face</i>)

Nouns of the fifth declension are declined as follows:

	<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>	- ērūm	<i>faci-ērūm</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. — glandulae <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. Agree each adjective with the noun. 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. Agree the adjective with each noun 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 mastoi-deus; sinus sphenoidālis; sinus frontālis; sinus petrōsus; cornu occipitāle; cornu dextrum; ductus sublinguālis.

4. Translate into English:

a) ductus sublinguales; lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei; musculi faciales; plexus facialis; plexus cardiaci; arcus ductus thoracici; processus styloideus radii; cornu medullae spinalis;

b) caput superficialis; medulla ossium rubra; medulla ossium flava; medulla renalis; apertura sinus sphenoidalis; ossa digitorum manus; ligamenta flava; regiones faciei; ductus hepaticus communis; processus styloideus ulnae; arteria mediālis genus; sinus maxillaris; tractus optici; rami tractus optici; articulationes interphalangeae manus; arcus palatopharyngēus; cornu sacrale.

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 pterigoid 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 pterigoid 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. iugularis interna; r. externus n. laryngei superioris; a. vertebrālis; m. longus capitis; rr. cardiaci inferiores; vv. cordis anteriores; rr. musculares n. ischiadici; a. et v. thoracica interna; aa. et vv. intercostales; forr. palatina minora; nn. articulares.

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: minimus, a, um *the smallest*; supremus, 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:

Lexical form

m; f

n

anterior, ius (*front*)

anter-ior

anter-ius

Comparative forms are declined according to the consonant type of the third declension nouns:

	<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>

Comparative forms agree with the nouns they modify like positive forms in number, gender, and case:

	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>
<i>back arch</i>	arcus	posterior
	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
<i>back spine</i>	spina	posterior
	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
<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, i m 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. minīmus, 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 latissīmus.

4. Agree the adjectives with each noun 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, groove, head); smaller [minor, us] (horn, muscle, opening, notch, wing, tubercle, depression); back (arch, surface, ligament, tubercle, 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 intīmi; musculus longissīmus thorācis; muscūlus teres minor; muscūli oblīqui superior et inferior; muscūlus latissīmus dorsi; spina inferior; nodi lymphatīci gastrīci sinistri; ossa membri inferiōris; processus articulāres superiōres; vena ophthalmīca inferior; nervus optīcus.

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; crest of the smaller tubercle; front border of the lung; groove of the larger petrous nerve.

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:

bulb of the duodenum; abductor muscle of the great toe; extensor muscle of the fingers; radial flexor muscle of the wrist; depressor muscle of the dividing wall; horizontal part of the duodenum; long extensor muscle of the thumb; depressor muscle of the lower lip; elevator muscle of the upper lip; superior oblique muscle of the head; transverse folds of the rectum.

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. sympathīcus, a, um	<i>sympathetic</i>
19. thyroideus, a, um	<i>thyroid</i>
20. viscerālis, e	<i>visceral, related to inner organs</i>

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

venae; forāmīna; 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 transversī; sinus frontālis; ductus lymphatīci; ductus sublinguāles; sulcus inferior; sinus ethmoidāles; articulatiōnes costochondrāles (*Greek chondros cartilage*); ductus laterālis; arteria major;

atrium dextrum; articulationes sternocostales; arteriae inferiores; sulcus inferior; processus temporales; tunica muscularis.

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

suturae oss (-ium; -um); vagina tendin (-ium; -um); septum sinuum frontalis (-ium; -um); ligamenta dent (-ium; -um); plexus nervorum spinal (-ium; -um); chiasma tendin (-ium; -um); tuberculum anterius et posterius vertebrarum cervical (-ium; -um); nuclei nervorum 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) hepatis; 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); foramen (-a; -ia; -ua) palatinum (-a; -ia; -ua) minor (-a; -ia; -ua); ligament (-a; -ia; -ua) transvers (-a; -ia; -ua); lamina (-a; -ia; -ua) arcus vertebrae; oss (-a; -ia; -ua) cranii; valv (-a; -ia; -ua) lymphatic (-a; -ia; -ua); foramen (-a; -ia; -ua) sacral (-a; -ia; -ua) minor (-a; -ia; -ua); foramen (-a; -ia; -ua) ethmoidal (-a; -ia; -ua); ligament (-a; -ia; -ua) intercarpal (-a; -ia; -ua) interosse (-a; -ia; -ua); cornu (-a; -ia; -ua) major (-a; -ia; -ua) et minor (-a; -ia; -ua); ven (-a; -ia; -ua) accessori (-a; -ia; -ua).

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

vagina tendinum musculorum extensorum radialium carpi; sulcus temporalis inferior; caput laterale musculi tricipitis; musculus flexor hallucis longus; flexura coli sinistra; musculus longus colli; plica longitudinalis duodeni; ligamentum transversum scapulae superius; articulationes cranii; ligamenta interossea; plicae palatinae transversae; lobus superior pulmonis sinistri; plicae tunicae mucosae; apex partis petrosae; vasa auris internae; septum sinuum sphenoidalium; ganglia plexuum sympathicorum; sulcus sinus sphenoidalis; sulci nervi petrosi majoris; plicae recti; musculi dorsi recti; lingua pulmonis sinistri.

6. Translate into English:

angulus oculi lateralis; bursa musculi teretis; caput laterale musculi tricipitis; caput longum musculi bicipitis brachii; crista nasalis anterior; foramen ovale; foramina sacralia pelvina; margo mastoideus ossis occipitalis; musculi faciales; musculi obliqui superior et inferior; musculus biceps femoris; musculus teres minor; os parietale; tuber frontale; processus lacrimalis conchae nasalis inferioris; musculi intercostales; medulla ossium flava; medulla ossium rubra; medulla renalis; ossa membri inferioris; cornu superius cartilaginis thyroideae; arteria hepatica; canalis radialis dentis; ductus hepaticus communis; facies visceralis; foramina sacralia pelvina; ligamenta anteriora durae matris; ligamentum teres hepatis; margo linguae; ossa membri inferioris; tunica mucosa oris;

vasa sanguinea retīnae; pia mater spinālis; vagīnae fibrōsae tendīnum digitōrum pedis; ligamentum hepatoduodenāle; articulatīōnes sternocostāles; muscūlus bronchooesophagēus; muscūlus rectus abdomīnis; pars abdominālis (thoracīca, cervicālis) oesophāgi; recessus duodenāles superior et inferior; recessus ileocaecālis inferior; tunīca musculāris oesophāgi; muscūli oblīqui superior et inferior; cornu inferius cartilagīnis 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 splint-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 combinations (Nom. Sing.; Gen. Sing.; Nom. Plur.; Gen. Plur.)

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

2. Translate the terms into Latin; 3. Translate the terms into English: write the lexical forms of all the words:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) muscular tunica of the stomach | 1) caput ossis femōris |
| 2) surface of the tubercle of the rib | 2) cornu uteri dextrum |
| 3) lymphatic nodes of the neck | 3) facies pulmonālis cordis |
| 4) palatal process of the upper jaw | 4) muscūlus longus |
| 5) gastric folds | 5) muscūlus flexor digiti |
| 6) inferior deep vein | 6) arteria superior laterālis genus |
| 7) levator muscle of the nose | 7) basis cordis |
| 8) muscles of the rectum | 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
alveŏlus, 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
areŏla, ae f	areola
arteria, ae f	artery
arteriālis, e	arterial
arteriŏsus, 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
biceps, cipītis
biliāris, e
bilis, is f
brachium, i n
brevis, e
bronchus, i m
bulbus, i m
bulbus oculi
bursa, ae f

base
two-headed, bicipital
biliary
bile
shoulder
short
bronchus
bulb
eyeball
bursa, bag

C

caecum, n
calcanēus, a, um
calcar, āris n
canālis, is m
capillāris, e
capsula, ae f
caput, ītis n
cardiācus, a, um
carotīcus, a, um
carōtis, īdis
carpus, i m
cartilaginēus, a, um
cartilāgo, īnis f
caverna, ae f
cavernōsus, a, um
cavitas, ātis f
cavum, i n
cavus, a, um
cellūla, ae f
cellulāris, e
cerebellāris, e
cerebellum, i n
cerebrālis, e
cerēbrum, i n
cervicālis, e
cervix, īcis f
chiasma, ātis n
cilium, i n
cingūlum, i n
circumflexus, a, um
clavicūla, ae f

caecum, blind intestine
calcaneal
calcar, spur
canal
capillary
capsule
head
cardiac
carotic
carotid
wrist
cartilaginous
cartilage
cavern
cavernous
cavity
cavity
hollow
cell
cellular
cerebellar
cerebellum
cerebral, related to the brain
cerebrum, brain
cervical, related to the neck
neck, cervix
chiasm
cilium, eyelash
girdle
circumflex
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
commissūra, ae f	joining, commissure
commūnis, 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, ĭcis 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
curvatūra, 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
digītus, i m	finger
diploë, ës f	diploe
distālis, e	distal
dorsālis, e	dorsal
dorsum, i n	back

ductus, us m	duct
duodenālis, e	duodenal
duodēnum, i n	duodenum
dura mater	hard brain membrane
durus, a, um	hard

E

e (ex) (<i>w. abl.</i>)	out of, of, from
effērens, ntis	efferent
encephālon, i n	encephalon, brain
esophagēus, a, um	esophageal
esophāgus, i m (oesophāgus)	esophagus
et	and
ethmoidālis, e	ethmoid, sieve-shaped
externus, a um	external
extremītas, ātis f	extremity, limb

F

faciālis, e	facial
facies, ēi f	face, surface
fascia, ae f	fascia
femur, ōris n	femur, thigh bone, thigh
fibra, ae f	fibra, fiber
fibrōsus, a, um	fibrous
fibūla, ae f	fibula, splint-bone
fibulāris, e	fibular, related to the splint-bone
fissūra, ae f	fissure, narrow slit
flavus, a, um	yellow
flexūra, ae f	flexure, curve, twist
forāmen, īnis n	foramen, opening
fornix, īcis m	vault, fornix
fossa, ae f	fossa, shallow depression
fovea, ae f	fovea, small pit
frons, ntis f	forehead
frontālis, e	frontal
fundus, i m	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

glandŭla, ae f
glandŭla thyr(e)oidea
globus, i m
glomus, i m
griseus, a, um
gyrus, i m

gland
thyroid gland
globe
glome
gray
gyrus, convolution

H

hallux, ūcis m
hamŭlus, i m
hepar, ātis n
hepatīcus, a, um
hiātus, us m
homo, īnis m
horisontālis, e
humērus, i m
humor, ōris m
hyoideus, a, um
hypogastrīcus, a, um
hypoglossus, a, um

great toe
hamulus, hook
liver
hepatic, related to the liver
hiatus, crack, split
man
horizontal
humerus, upper arm
humor
hyoid (bone)
hypogastric
hypoglossal (nerve)

I

ileoacaēlis, e
ileum, i n
iliācus, a, um
impressio, ōnis f
incisīvus, a, um
incisūra, ae f
incus, ūdis f
index, īcis m
inferior, ius
infra
in (w. *acc.*, *abl.*)
inter (w. *acc.*)
intercostālis, e
interior, ius
internus, a, um
interosseus, a, um
intestinālis, e
intestīnum, i n
intestīnum crassum
intestīnum (i) tenue (is)
intravenōsus, a, um

ileocecal
ileum
iliac
impression
incisive (tooth)
notch
incus, anvil
index, forefinger
lower, inferior
under, beneath
into, in
between
intercostal
inner
internal
interosseal
intestinal
intestine
large intestine
small intestine
intravenous

iris, irīdis f	iris of the eye
ischiadīcus, a, um ischiorec-	ischiadie
tālis, e	ischioirectal
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, ĩnis 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
maxīmus, 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
minīmus, a, um	the smallest
minor, minus	smaller
mucōsa, ae f	mucous membrane
mucōsus, a, um	mucous
musculāris, e	muscular
muscūlus, 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	sphincter (muscle)
m. tensor, ōris m	tensor muscle

N

naris, is f	nostril
nasālis, e	nasal, related to the nose

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

nasolacrimal
nose
nervous
nerve
black
node
nucha, nape of neck
nucleus, centre
nutricious

O

obliquus, a, um
oblongātus, a, um
occipitālis, e
occiput, itis n
ocūlus, i m
oesophāgus, i m (esophāgus)
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
pancreas, ātis n
pancreatīcus, a, um
papilla, ae f
paries, ētis m
parietālis, e
pars, partis f
patella, ae f

palatal, palatine
palatoglossal
palate
eyelid
pancreas
pancreatic, related to the pancreas
papilla, nipple
wall
parietal
part
kneepan

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, ĩcis 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, ĩdis f	pyramid

Q

quadriceps, cipītis	four-headed, quadriceps
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R

radiālis, e	radial, related to the forearm bone
radius, i m	radius, forearm bone

radix, ĩcis 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
retinacŭlum, i n	retinaculum
rotundus, a, um	round
ruber, bra, brum	red

S

sacrālis, e	sacral
sacrum, i n	sacrum
sanguineus, a, um	bloody
sanguis, ĩnis m	blood
scapŭla, ae f	scapula, shoulder blade
secundus, a, um	second
semi-	half
septum, i n	septum, dividing wall
serŏsus, a, um	serous
seu	or
simplex, ĩcis	simple
sine (w. <i>abl.</i>)	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
spinŏsus, a, um	spinous
spleen, splenis m	spleen (Greek)
spongiŏsus, a, um	spongy
squama, ae f	squama, scale
squamŏsus, a, um	scaly, squamous
stapes, ědis m	stapes

sternālis, e	sternal, related to the breast bone
sternocostālis e	sternocostal
sternum, i n	sternum, breast bone
stratum, i n	layer
stroma, ātis n	stroma, framework
structūra, ae f	structure
styloideus, a, um	styloid, awl-shaped
sub (<i>w. acc., abl.</i>)	under
sublinguālis, e	sublingual
substantia, ae f	substance
sulcus, i m	groove
supercilium, i n	eyebrow
superficiālis, e	superficial
superficies, ēi f	surface
superior, ius	upper, superior
supra-	above
suprarenālis, e	suprarenal
suprēmus, a, um	the highest
sutūra, ae f	seam, suture
sympathīcus, a, um	sympathetic, sympathetic
symphysis, is f	symphysis
synchondrōsis, is f	synchondrosis
systema, ātis n	system

T

tegmen, ĩnis n	tegmen, roof
temporālis, e	temporal
tempus, ōris n	temple
tendo, ĩnis m	tendon
teres, ētis	round
textus, us m	tissue
thalāmus, i m	thalamus
thoracīcus, a, um	thoracic
thorax, ācis m	chest, thorax
thymus, i m	thymus gland
thyr(e)oideus, a, um	thyroid
tibia, ae f	tibia, shinbone
tonsilla, ae f	tonsil
tonsillāris, e	tonsillar, tonsillary
trachēa, ae f	trachea, windpipe
tractus, us m	tract
transversālis, e	transverse
transversus, a, um	transverse
trapezoideus, a, um	trapezoid
triceps, cipītis	three-headed, tricipital

trigemīnus, a, um
truncus, i m
tuba, ae f
tuber, ěris n
tubercŭlum, i n
tuberositas, ātis f
tunīca, ae f
tympanīcus, a, um

trigeminal
trunk
tube
tuber
tubercle
tuberosity
covering, membrane
tympanic

U

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

ulna, elbow bone
ureter
urethra
urinary
uterus, womb

V

vagīna, ae f
vaginālis, e
valva, ae f
valvŭla, ae f
vas, vasis n
vena, ae f
vena portae
venōsus, a, um
venter, ntris m
ventrālis, e
venrtricŭlus, i m
vertēbra, ae f
vertebrālis, e
vertex, ěcis m
verus, a, um
vesīca, ae f
vesīca fellea
vesīca urinaria
vestibŭlum, i n
viscēra, um n (*pl.*)
viscerālis, e
vitreus, a, um
vomer, ěris m

vagina, sheath
vaginal
valve
valve, valvule
vessel
vein
portal vein
venous
belly
ventral
ventricle (heart chamber)
vertebra
vertebral
vertex
true
bladder
gallbladder
urinary bladder
vestibule
viscera
visceral, related to inner organs
vitreous
vomer

Z

zygōma, ātis n
zygomatīcus, a, um

zygoma, cheek-bone
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	acustĭcus, 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, ĭcis m
apical	apicālis, e
appendage	appendix, ĭcis f
arch	arcus, us m
areola	areŏla, ae f
arterial	arteriŏsus, a, um; arteriālis, e
artery	arteria, ae f
articular	articulāris, e
ascending	ascendens, ntis
atlas, 1 st cervical vertebra	atlas, antis m
atrium (heart chamber)	atrium, i n
auricle, auricula	auricŭla, ae f
auricular	auriculāris, e
awl-shaped, styloid	styloideus, a, um
axis, 2 nd cervical vertebra	axis, is m

B

back	dorsum, i n
back, posterior	posterior, ius

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

C

calcaneus
calcar, spur
fibula, splint-bone
canal
capillary
capsule
cardiac
carotic
carotid
cartilage
cartilaginous

occiput, ĩtis n
bursa, ae f
basis, is f
ante-
venter, ntris m
infra-
inter-
biceps, cipĭtis
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

calcanēus, a, um
calcar, āris n
fibūla, ae f
canālis, is m
capillāris, e
capsula, ae f
cardiācus, a, um
carotĭcus, a, um
carōtis, ĩdis
cartilāgo, ĩnis f
cartilaginēus, a, um

cavern
cavernous
cavity
caecum, blind intestine
cell
cellular
cerebellar
cerebellum
cerebral, related to the brain
cerebrum, brain
cervical, related to the neck
cervix, neck
cheek muscle, buccinator
chest, thorax
chewer
chiasm
chin
cilium, eyelash
circumflex
clavicle
clavicular
fissure, narrow slit
covering, membrane
coccygeal
coccygeal bone, coccyx
cochlea
cochlear
colon
column
commissure, joining
common
compounded
concha
constrictor muscle
convolution, gyrus
coronary
corrugator muscle, that wrinkles
cortex
cortical
costal
cotyloid cavity
crack, split, hiatus

caverna, ae f
cavernōsus, a, um
cavum, i n, cavitas, ātis f
caecum, i n
cellūla, ae f
cellulāris, e
cerebellāris, e
cerebellum, i n
cerebrālis, e
cerēbrum, i n
cervicālis, e
cervix, īcis f
m. buccinātor, ōris m
thorax, ācis m
m. massēter, ēris m
chiasma, ātis n
mentum, i n
cilium, i n
circumflexus, a, um
clavicūla, ae f
claviculāris, e
fissūra, ae f
tunica, ae f
coccygēus, a, um
coccyx, ygis m
cochlea, ae f
cochleāris, e
colon, i n
columna, ae f
commissūra, ae f
commūnis, e
composītus, a, um
concha, ae f
m. constrictor, ōris m
gyrus, i m
coronarius, a, um
m. corrugātor, ōris m
cortex, īcis m
corticālis, e
costālis, e
acetabūlum, i n
hiātus, us m

cranial
cranium, skull
crest
cribrate, sieve-shaped
curvature
curve, twist, flexure

craniālis, e
cranium, i n
crista, ae f
cribrōsus, a, um
curvatūra, ae f
flexūra, ae f

D

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

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

E

ear
efferent
elbow bone, ulna
elevator muscle
encephalon, brain
esophageal
esophagus, gullet
ethmoid, sieve-shaped
extensor (muscle)
external
extremity, limb
eye
eyeball
eyebrow
eyelash, cilium
eyelid
eye-socket, orbit

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

F

face, surface	facies, ēi f
facial	faciālis, e
fascia	fascia, ae f
femur, thigh bone	femur, ōris n
fiber, fibra	fībra, ae f
fibrous	fibrōsus, a, um
fibula, splint-bone	fībŭla, ae f
fibular, related to the splint-bone	fībulāris, e
finger	digītus, i m
first	primus, a, um
fissure, narrow slit	fīssūra, ae f
flank, side	latus, ěris n
flexor (muscle)	m. flexor, ōris m
flexure, curve, twist	flexūra, ae f
fold	plica, ae f
foot	pes, pedis m
foramen, opening	forāmen, ĩnis n
forearm	antebrachium, i n
forearm bone, radius	radius, i m
forefinger, index	index, ĩcis m
forehead	frons, ntis f
fornix, vault	fornix, ĩcis m
fossa, shallow depression	fossa, ae f
four-headed, quadriceps	quadriceps, cipītis
fovea, small pit	fovea, ae f
framework	stroma, ātis n
free	liber, ěra, ěrum
front, anterior	anterior, ius
frontal	frontālis, e
fundus, bottom	fundus, i m

G

gallbladder	vesīca fellea
ganglion, nerve node	ganglion, i n
gastric	gastrīcus, a, um
general	generālis, e
gingiva, gum	gingīva, ae f
girdle	cingŭlum, i n
gland	glandŭla, ae f
globe	globus, i m
glome	glomus, i m

gray
great, large
greater, larger
great toe
the greatest, the largest
groove
gullet, esophagus
gum, gingiva
gyrus, convolution

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, upper arm
humor
hyoid (bone)
hyoid bone
hypogastric
hypoglossal (nerve)

I

ileocecal
ileum
iliac
impression
incisive (tooth)
index, forefinger
inferior, lower
inner
intercostal
internal

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

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
hypogastrīcus, a, um
hypoglossus, a, um

ileocaecālis, e
ileum, i n
iliācus, a, um
impressio, ōnis f
incisīvus, a, um
index, ūcis m
inferior, ius
internus, a, um
intercostālis, e
internus, a, um

interosseal
intestinal
intestine
intravenous
iris of the eye
ischadic
ischio rectal
ischium

interosseus, a, um
intestinālis, e
intestīnum, i n
intravenōsus, a, um
iris, irīdis f
ischiadīcus, a, um
ischio rectālis, e
ischium, i n

J

jejunum
joining, commissure
joint
jugular

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

K

kidney
knee
kneepan

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
lateral
layer
left
leg, shin
lens
levator muscle
ligament
limb, extremity
line
lingual, related to the tongue
lip
liver
lobe

lacrimālis, e
lamīna, ae f
magnus, a, um
major, jus
intestīnum crassum
maxīmus, a, um
laryngēus, a, um
larynx, yngis m
laterālis, e
stratum, i n
sinister, tra, trum
crus, cruris n
lens, lentis f
m. levātor, ōris m
ligamentum, i n
membrum, i n; extremītas, ātis f
linea, ae f
linguālis, e
labium, i n
hepar, ātis n
lobus, i m

loin
long
the longest
lower, inferior
lower jaw, mandible
lumbar, related to the loin
lung
lymphatic

lumbus, i m
longus, a, um
longissimus, a, um
inferior, ius
mandibŭla, ae f
lumbālis, e
pulmo, ōnis m
lymphaticus, a, um

M

man
mandible, lower jaw
mandibular, related to the lower jaw
manubrium
margin, border
marrow, medullary substance
mastoidal, mammiiform
maxilla, upper jaw
maxillary, related to the upper jaw
meatus, passage
medial
median, middle
membrane, covering
membrane of the brain or spinal cord
meninx
mental, related to the chin
metacarpus
metatarsus
middle
mouth
mucous
mucous membrane
muscle
muscular

homo, ūnis m
mandibŭla, ae f
mandibulāris, e
manubrium, i n
margo, ūnis m
medulla, ae f
mastoideus, a, um
maxilla, ae f
maxillāris, e
meātus, us m
mediālis, e
mediānus, a, um
membrāna, ae f
mater, tris f
meninx, ngis f
mentālis, e
metacarpus, i m
metatarsus, i m
medius, a, um; mediānus, a, um
os, oris n
mucōsus, a, um
mucōsa, ae f
muscŭlus, i m
musculāris, e

N

nape of neck, nucha
narrow slit, fissure
nasal, related to the nose
nasolacrimal
the nearest
neck

nucha, ae f
fissŭra, ae f
nasālis, e
nasolacrimālis, e
proximus, a, um
collum, i n; cervix, īcis f

nerve
nerve node
nervous
net, network
nipple, papilla
node
nose
nostril
notch
nucha, nape of neck
nucleus, centre
nutricious

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

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

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
palate
palatoglossal
pancreas
pancreatic, related to the pancreas
papilla, nipple
parietal
part
passage, meatus
pelvic
pelvis
perineum

palatīnus, a, um
palātum, i n
palatoglossus, a, um
pancreas, ātis n
pancreatīcus, a, um
papilla, ae f
parietālis, e
pars, partis f
meātus, us m
pelvīnus, a, um
pelvis, is f
perin(a)eum, i n

periosteum
peritoneum
petrous, stony
phalanx
pharyngeal, related to the pharynx
pharynx
plain
plate, lamina
pleura
plexus
portal vein
posterior, back
premolar (tooth)
process
projection
proper
proximal
pterygoid, wing-shaped
pulmonary, related to the lung
pylorus
pyramid

Q

quadriceps, four-headed

R

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

periosteum, i n
periton(a)eum, i n
petrōsus, a, um
phalanx, ngis f
pharyngēus, a, um
pharynx, ngis m
planus, a, um
lamīna, ae f
pleura, ae f
plexus, us m
vena portae
posterior, ius
praemolāris, e
processus, us m
protuberantia, ae f
proprius, a, um
proximālis, e
pterygoideus, a, um
pulmonālis, e
pylōrus, i m
pyrāmis, ĭdis f

quadriceps, cipītis

radiālis, e
radius, i m
raphe (rhaphe), es f
recessus, us m
rectālis, e
rectum, i n
ruber, bra, brum
regio, ōnis f
renālis, e
pelvis renālis
retīna, ae f
retinacŭlum, i n
costa, ae f
dexter, tra, trum
radix, ĭcis f
m. rotātor, ōris m
asper, ěra, ěrum
rotundus, a, um; teres, ětis

S

sacral	sacrālis, e
sacrum	sacrum, i n
scapula, shoulder blade	scapŭla, ae f
second	secundus, a, um
septum, dividing wall	septum, i n
serous	serōsus, a, um
shallow depression, fossa	fossa, ae f
sheath, vagina	vagīna, ae f
shin, leg	crus, cruris n
shinbone, tibia	tibia, ae f
short	brevis, e
shoulder	brachium, i n
shoulder blade, scapula	scapŭla, ae f
side, flank	latus, ěris n
sieve-shaped, cribrate	cribrōsus, a, um
sieve-shaped, ethmoid	ethmoidālis, e
simple	simplex, ĩcis
sinus	sinus, us m
skeleton	skelĕton, i n
skin	cutis, is f
skull, cranium	cranium, i n
small intestine	intestĭnum (i) tenue (is)
smaller	minor, minus
the smallest	minĭmus, a, um
small pit, fovea	fovea, ae f
soft brain membrain	pia mater
space	spatium, i n
sphenoidal, wedge-shaped	sphenoidālis, e
sphincter (muscle)	m. sphincter, ěris m
spinal	spinālis, e
spinal cord, spinal marrow	medulla spinālis
spine	spina, ae f
spinous	spinōsus, a, um
spleen	lien, liĕnis m; splen, splenis m
splint-bone, fibula	fibŭla, ae f
split, crack, hiatus	hiātus, us m
spongy	spongiōsus, a, um
spur, calcar	calcar, āris n
squama, scale	squama, ae f
squamous, scaly	squamōsus, a, um
stapes	stapes, ědis m

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, sympathetic
symphysis
synchondrosis
system

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

T

tegmen, roof
temple
temporal
tendon
tensor muscle
thalamus
thigh, thigh bone, femur
thoracic
thorax, chest
three-headed, tricipital
thumb
thymus gland
thyroid
thyroid gland
tibia, shin bone
top, apex
tip of the elbow
tissue
tongue
tonsil

tegmen, īnis n
tempus, ōris n
temporālis, e
tendo, īnis m
m. tensor, ōris m
thalāmus, i m
femur, ōris n
thoracīcus, a, um
thorax, ācis m
triceps, cipītis
pollex, īcis m
thymus, i m
thyr(e)oideus, a, um
glandūla thyr(e)oidea
tibia, ae f
apex, īcis m
olecrānon, i n
textus, us m
lingua, ae f
tonsilla, ae f

tonsillar, tonsillary
tooth
top, apex
trachea, windpipe
tract
transverse
trapezoid
tricipital, three-headed
trigeminal
true
trunk
tube
tuber
tubercle
tuberosity
two-headed, bicipital
tympanic

tonsillāris, e
dens, dentis m
apex, ĭcis m
trachēa, ae f
tractus, us m
transversālis, e; transversus, a, um
trapezoideus, a, um
triceps, cipītis
trigemīnus, a, um
verus, a, um
truncus, i m
tuba, ae f
tuber, ĕris n
tubercŭlum, i n
tuberositas, ātis f
biceps, cipītis
tympanīcus, a, um

U

ulna, elbow bone
under, beneath
upper, superior
upper arm
upper jaw, maxilla
ureter
urethra
urinary
urinary bladder
uterus, womb

ulna, ae f
infra-; sub-
superior, ius
humĕrus, i m
maxilla, ae f
urĕter, ĕris m
urethra, ae f
urinarius, a, um
vesīca urinaria
utĕrus, i m

V

vagina, sheath
vaginal
valve
vault, fornix
vein
venous
ventral
ventricle (heart chamber)
vertebra
vertebral
vertex

vagīna, ae f
vaginālis, e
valva, ae f; valvŭla, ae f
fornix, ĭcis m
vena, ae f
venōsus, a, um
ventrālis, e
venrtricŭlus, i m
vertĕbra, ae f
vertebrālis, e
vertex, ĭcis m

vessel
vestibule
viscera
viscerālis, e
visual
vitreous
vomer

vas, vasis n
vestibŭlum, i n
viscĕra, um n (pl.)
visceral, related to the inner organs
optĭcus, a, um
vitreus, a, um
vomer, ěris m

W

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

paries, ětis m
sphenoidālis, e
albus, a, um
latus, a, um
latissĭmus, a, um
trachĕa, ae f
ala, ae f
pterygoideus, a, um
utĕrus, i m
carpus, i m

Y

yellow

flavus, a, um

Z

zygoma
zygomatic

zygōma, ātis n
zygomatĭcus, a, um

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