

ADJECTIVES WITH ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE GRAMMATICAL CASE

GM 13

Content

- Revision of grammar.
- Revision of syntax.
- Paradigm.
- Examples.
- Vocabulary.

Revision of grammar

- Role of grammatical cases:
 - Nominative ... basic form of word
 - Genitive ... connects two nouns together
 - Accusative ... used with prepositions
 - Ablative ... used with prepositions.

Required endings in the 1st and 2nd declension nouns

	feminine <i>vena</i>	masculine <i>musculus</i>	masculine <i>magister</i>	neutrum <i>intestinum</i>	neutrum <i>colon</i>
Nom.	-a	-us	-r/-er	-um	-on
Gen.	-ae	-i	-i	-i	-i
Acc.	-am	-um	-um	-um	-on
Abl.	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o
	Plural				
Nom.	-ae	-i	-ri/-eri	-a	-a
Gen.	-arum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-orum
Acc.	-as	-os	-os	-a	-a
Abl.	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is

Review of syntax

- So far we have had three relations between words in medical terminology:
 - noun – noun (requires Gen.)
 - noun – adjective (the adjective follows the noun)
 - preposition – noun (preposition forces the noun to change into Acc. or Abl. form).
- A relation preposition – adjective (without a noun) doesn't exist!

Paradigms

- As you know, Latin adjectives can be divided in two groups:
 - adjectives from the 1st and 2nd declension,
 - adjectives from 3rd declension.
- Today we will focus on the former, while the latter group will be treated separately after the 3rd declension nouns.

	masculine form	feminine form	neutral form
Nom.	long -us	long -a	long -um
Gen.	long -i	long -ae	long -i
Acc.	long -um	long -am	long -um
Abl.	long -o	long -a	long -o
	Plural		
Nom.	long -i	long -ae	long -a
Gen.	long -orum	long -arum	long -orum
Acc.	long -os	long -as	long -a
Abl.	long -is	long -is	long -is

Comments

- As you can see adjectives borrow endings from the 1st and 2nd declension.
- There is a small group of adjectives which have in Nom. Sg. for masculine form ending -r/-er instead of -us. Example: *sinister, tra, trum* or *niger, gra, grum*.

Examples

- “long muscle” will have following forms: *musculus longus, musculi longi, musculus longum, musculo longo, musculi longi, musculorum longorum, musculos longos, musculis longis.*
- “damaged vein” is as follows: *vena laesa, venae laesae, venam laesam, vena laesa, venae laesae, venarum laesarum, venas laesas, venis laesis.*
- “blind gut”: *intestinum caecum, intestini caeci, intestinum caecum, intestino caeco, intestina caeca, intestinorum caecorum, intestina caeca, intestinis caecis.*

Irregularities

- Irregularities may occur if we combine masculine or neutral paradigms with slightly different endings.
- For example if you want to add an adjective to *colon*. The adjective will have -um endings in Nom. and Acc. Sg. (not -on).
- If you combine masculine paradigms ending with -r and -us in Nom. Sg. for example *musculus dexter*, *puer novus*.

- Combination with “colon” is probably the most difficult one:

colon laesum

cola laesa

coli laesi

colorum laesorum

colon laesum

cola laesa

colo laeso

colis laesis

Exercise

- Connect expressions *aqua pura*, *thymus laesus*, *septum novum* with prepositions “with” and “above”.
- Translate:
 - in a long muscle,
 - because of danger of big epidemic,
 - membrane in blind gut,
 - new rupture of connective tissue in damaged windpipe.