

GREEK PARADIGMS

GM 19

Content

- Types of Greek words used in Medical Terminology.
- Paradigms.
- Vocabulary and test.

Greek in Medical Terminology

- As result of long-term coexistence there are generally three types of Greek words in medical terminology:
 - Words of Greek origin that adopted completely Latin paradigms (*iris, trachea, trochanter, ...*).
 - Words assimilated in form of Greek **stems**. Technically they have no paradigms of own. The stem is always followed by a normal Latin ending.
 - Words which preserved partially original Greek grammar and have therefore exceptions in paradigms (*diabetes, basis, systole, ...*).

Group 1 (words with Latin grammar)

- Those words do not differ from ordinary Latin paradigms.
- They are part of your vocabulary since the beginning of the course.

Group 2 (Greek stems)

- This subject was explained in the lesson concerning “Clinical terminology”.

Group 3 (partially Greek endings)

- Words in this group use both Latin and Greek endings. Therefore they have a paradigm of their own, based on Latin with several exceptions.
- They can be divided into two groups:
 - 3rd declension paradigm *basis*.
 - 1st declension paradigms *systole* and *diabetes*.

- Type *basis* is a derivation of parisyllabic 3rd declension.
- A hallmark of words belonging to type basis is Nom. Sg. and Gen. Sg. ending ...*sis*, *-sis*.
 - (Example: *diagnosis*, *-is*; *hepatoptosis*, *-is*; *dosis*, *-is*).
- Three archaic Latin words *tussis*, *febris*, and *sitis* also belong to paradigm basis.
- They are all feminines.

Paradigm *systole*

- Type *systole* is a derivation of nouns from the 1st declension.
- The paradigm applies to a small group of feminines.
- Only singular has specific endings. Plural has ordinary suffixes according the 1st declension *vena*.
- Some of these words can have both ordinary vena-like endings or Greek *systole*-type in singular. Some must follow *systole*.

Paradigm

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>systol -e</i>	<i>systol -ae</i>
Gen.	<i>systol -es</i>	<i>systol -arum</i>
Acc.	<i>systol -en</i>	<i>systol -as</i>
Abl.	<i>systol -e</i>	<i>systol -is</i>

Examples

- *acne chronica*
- *acnes chronicae*
- *acnen chronicam*
- *acne chronica*

- *acnae chronicae*
- *acnarum chronicarum*
- *acnas chronicas*
- *acnis chronicis*

- *dyspnoe imminens*
- *dyspnoes imminētis*
- *dyspnoen imminētem*
- *dyspnoe imminenti*

- *dyspnoae imminentes*
- *dyspnoarum imminētium*
- *dyspnoas imminentes*
- *dyspnois imminētibus*

Paradigm *diabetes*

- Only two words: *diabetes* and *ascites* follow this pattern.
- Plural is a copy of vena.
- Beware: those are **masculines**.

Paradigm

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>diabet -es</i>	<i>diabet -ae</i>
Gen.	<i>diabet -ae</i>	<i>diabet -arum</i>
Acc.	<i>diabet -en</i>	<i>diabet -as</i>
Abl.	<i>diabet -e</i>	<i>diabet -is</i>

Example

- *diabetes mellitus*
- *diabetae melliti*
- *diabeten mellitum*
- *diabete mellito*

- *diabetae melliti*
- *diabetarum mellitorum*
- *diabetas mellitos*
- *diabetis mellitis*