

GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF NOUNS IN LATIN AND THEIR USE IN ANATOMICAL HISTOLOGICAL TERMS

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Abstract. This article provides only a small amount of information on aforementioned subject. Additionally, I provided guidance on the gender, stem, and nominal form for the anatomical-histological words.

Key words: terminology, vocabulary forms, communication, instrumental, fundamental, declension, function.

Introduction

Anatomy and histology express some of the difficulties involved in the operation of living beings. This paper attempts to show the fundamental peculiarities of this spoken language and how nouns, forms, feminine suffixes, stems, vocabularies, and other word elements take part in the message delivery. Therefore, adequate comprehension in this regard is vital for proper communication within the anatomical and histological science.

Nouns and Grammar Categories: Modern medical terminology is one of the most extensive and complex terminological systems, numbering several hundred thousand terms. Lists of medicines are compiled in Latin, prescriptions are written in it and pharmaceutical terms are drawn up. Nouns have the grammatical categories of gender (genus), number (numerus) and case in Latin (casus). In Latin there is:

1. Three genders: masculinum (m) – masculine, femininum (f) – feminine, neutrum (n) – neuter.

Nouns are at the center of anatomical and histological discussion because they represent different structures, cells, and histological constituents. It then discusses the various grammar structures that lead to such nouns and their unique genders.: Unlike the biological attributes, however, the three gender classifications—masculine, feminine, and neuter—are a set of linguistic conventions. One should probe for fundamental properties and remain conscious the unalterable axis, or stems, of names when discussing about gender and negotiate the linguistic peculiarities that are found in the scientific speech.

2. Two numbers: singulāris – singular plurālis – plural

3. The Latin declension system is formed by six cases: nominatīvus – nominative, genitīvus – genitive, datīvus – dative, accusatīvus – accusative, ablatīvus – ablative

(depositive), *vocativus* – vocative. The Latin ablative combined the meanings of three once independent Indo-European cases: instrumental or instrumental *instrumentalis*, denoting an instrument or means of action; local *locativus*, denoting the place of action; deferent, removable *ablativus*, denoting an object or person from whom something removed, separated. *ablativus* got its name from this last function. Latin *ablativus* correlates with instrumental case, but retains the meaning of place and removal.

Grammatical categories of a noun in Latin, there are three nouns childbirth: male, female and middle. Masculine (genus) *masculinum* (m). Feminine gender (genus) *femininum* (f). Neuter gender (genus) *neutrum* (n). The word genus in the name of a Latin genus nouns are usually omitted, only the corresponding adjective is used. *crista* (f) “comb” (m. r.), *os* (n) “bone” (f. r.), *facies* (f) “face” (s.r.); *sulcus* (m) “furrow” (g. r.). The gender of Latin nouns can be seen in the dictionary form, which is given for each noun in the dictionary.

Latin has six cases. These are: *Nominativus* (Nom.) nominative (subject case: who? what?); *Genetivus* (Gen.) genitive (generally denotes belonging; case of inconsistent definition: whom? what?); *Dativus* (Dat.) dative (case of indirect object: to whom? to what?); *Accusativus* (Ass.) accusative (direct object case: whom? what?); *Ablativus* (Abl.); *Vocativus* (Voc.) vocative (in classical Latin expresses an appeal). Regarding dative and vocative cases, they are not found in medical nomenclatures, therefore they are not studied in a special section of the program.

In anatomical and histological terminology, the first two cases are mainly used (*Nominativus*, *Genetivus*); *Accusativus* and *Ablativus* are used in prepositional constructions, found mainly in pharmaceutical and clinical terms. One or another case ending is added to the stem (*ven-a*, *ven-y*, *ven-e*, etc.). It is extremely important in Latin to be able to correctly identify the stem of a noun, which is necessary not only for the formation of case forms, but and to construct new, derived words by suffixation (*ven-point-a*, *ven-ozn-y*) or the addition of the bases (*ven-o-section*, *intra-ven-n-y*). Dictionary entry for Latin nouns according to form No. Sg. (nominative singular) it is not always possible to determine the type of declension and gender of a noun. For example, nouns ending in *-us*. There are masculine, feminine and neuter genders. They are found in the second, third, and fourth declensions.

Therefore, the dictionary entry for a Latin noun includes

the following components: full form *Nominativus Singularis*; ending *Genetivus Singularis* (in all five declensions these the endings are different, which makes it easy to determine type of declension); genus designation (m, f, n). For example: *crista*, ae f “comb”; *sulcus* i, m “furrow”; *foramen*, inis n “hole”.

The first declension includes feminine nouns with ending -a in Nom. Sg. and with the ending -ae in Gen. Sg. For example: *vertebra*, ae f “vertebra”, *fovea*, ae f “fossa”, *ala*, ae f “wing”. To find the stem of a noun of the first declension, it is enough to use the form Nom. Sg. discard the ending -a. Yes, the basis the noun *vertebra* has *vertebr-*, and the noun *fovea* has the stem *fove-*. In the first Latin declension there are many words borrowed from the ancient Greek language, which are completely Latinized, that is, declined according to the model of Latin nouns, for example: *arteria*, ae f “artery”, *trachea*, ae f “trachea”. However, some words were retained in singular forms the Greek case endings. In No. Sg. they end in -e, in Gen. Sg. to -es. For example: *raphe*, es f “suture”, *chole*, es f “bile”. The II declension includes masculine nouns, which in Nom. Sg. have endings -us or -er, as well as neuter nouns ending in Nom. Sg. -um or -on, in Gen. Sg. all these nouns end in -i. For example: *sulcus*, i m “furrow”, *cancer*, cri m “cancer”, *septum*, i n “septum”, *organon*, i n “organ”.

Noun stems with the ending -us can be easily identified by the form Nom. Sg., discarding the indicated ending. In the dictionary form, where the ending of the word is presented in the genitive case, fluency, if it occurs, is clearly visible. That is why the stem of such nouns is determined according to the form Gen. Sg. by dropping the ending -i. For example: *cancer*, cri m “cancer” (fluency present), base: *cancr-*; *puer*, eri m “child” (no fluency), stem: *puer-*. The stem of neuter nouns is found as easily as for nouns ending in -us: by discarding the endings of the nominative case (-um or -on). According to the III declension, masculine nouns are declined, feminine and neuter; in the genitive singular they all end in -is. For example: *articulatio*, onis f “joint”, *ren*, renis m “kidney”, *tempus*, oris n “temple”. In No. Sg. endings may be different. Moreover, even nouns of the same gender end differently. For example, the neuter gender includes *carut* “head”, and *corpus* “body”, and *zygoma* “cheekbone”. The main feature of the III declension is the fact that most nouns have a nominative stem and indirect cases do not coincide either qualitatively or quantitatively. The true stem of a noun of the III declension is determined by the form Gen. Sg. by dropping the -is endings, like shown below: Nom. Sg. Gen. Sg. Base *sarut* “head) *sapitis* *saritpulmo* “lung”, *pulmonis* *pulmoncartilag*

Vocabulary of anatomico-histological terminology is a specialised lexical system, focused on precise scientific language usage. These forms from singular to plural configurative, genitive and fined inflexions are specially fitted to the needs of biology. The ability to competently analyze and translate various types of this anatomical and histological language is essential.

It constitutes a semantic challenge wherein nouns are categorized into genders that are assigned according to the convention without regard for biologic features. Under this

section is an intricate discussion of how gender identifications work together with the linguistic culture and biology.

In anatomical and histological terminology, constant stem comes up as a linchpin. Knowledge of the fixed heart of a noun is the door which gives access to all its various grammar cases. In this part, I will explain why is important and who builds the house and how we communicate with each other in science by structures of base and column.

Summarizing the above, we note that the anatomical terms rarely consist of one word. Most often you have to deal with terms consisting of two, three or more words. The main word in the term is, of course, the noun. You should immediately remember that any term begins with words of a noun in the nominative case (singular or plural). As a rule, the main word has carry with you a definition (one or more) that can be expressed by adjectives (agreed definitions) or nouns in the genitive case (inconsistent definitions). Construction noun + noun in genus item in anatomical and histological nomenclature occurs very often, and learn correctly construct a term with an inconsistent relationship

means being able to form a variety of anatomical terms. In Latin these are: collum (Nom. Sg.) + scapulae (Gen. Sg.). An inconsistent definition may include two nouns in genitive case: ligamentum tuberculi (definition of the word ligamentum), costae (definition of the word tuberculi) "ligament of the tubercle of the rib".

Conclusion

Thus, to sum up, this linguistic examination of anatomical and histological terms does not mean to be simply a language study. It shows that the language is an alive element needed for adequately expressing conceptual ideas in biology. This complex of nouns, grammar categories, gender determinations, stem formations, and vocabulary forms is what makes up this specialist lexis which is so important in such subtle communication between scientists.

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