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This manual is meant for foreign students studying the course “Latin and Pharmaceutical Terminology” at Pharmaceutical Faculty (the language of instruction: English).

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PREFACE

The subject you are going to study is the Latin Language.

From the school course of world history you can remember, that many centuries ago, where nowadays Italy is, there was the Roman Empire. The Roman state which included many lands and people existed till 464 A.D. And initially, Rome was a small town, founded by an Italian tribe in 753 B.C. and Latin was its native language. Gradually, century after century, Rome became the most powerful state of the Mediterranean and Latin was widespread and acknowledged.

An event of tremendous historical importance for both Rome and the future of European culture was the Roman conquest of Greece, the motherland of European culture and science. The Greek physician Hippocrates is namely considered to be the founder of European scientific medicine. Hippocrates and other Greek physicians made a great contribution into the development of medicine, that's why Greek medicine was extremely popular and prestigious among the population of the Mediterranean area. For this reason, Greek medical and pharmaceutical terms were borrowed into Latin and came into use in different countries. So originally the European medical and pharmaceutical terminology was formed on the basis of Greek and Latin words. The English *pharmacy* derives from Greek word *pharmakeia* – formation and usage of medicines.

The course of Latin for the Pharmacy students at the Medical University you are going to study is to acquire elementary knowledge of Latin grammar, which enables students to understand the pharmaceutical terminology and the structure of medical prescriptions.

This material is learned in the course of an academic term; each lesson is once a week. Each new lesson includes your teacher's explanation of the topic of the lesson, but the main bulk of work for you is your home task.

A specific feature of studying is written control of checking home task preparation at every lesson. Besides this regular test control, 3 written tests (for 90 minutes) are

provided. The purpose of these tests is to control the knowledge of the entire material of each part of the course.

At every lesson, you will first work orally, checking the home task with your teacher, and then your knowledge will be controlled in written form (while books and notebooks are closed). The principal way to this knowledge is your own persistent work with your textbook memorizing Latin words and rules of its grammar.

Unit 1

Theme: Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter-combinations. Duration and brevity of vowels. Peculiarities of stress in words of Greek origin.

Letter	Name	Pronunciation	Latin examples and their transcription	English equivalents
A a	a	(ʌ)	<u>a</u> rbor	tree
B b	be	(b)	<u>b</u> ursa	bag
C c	tse	(ts) - if c stands before e, i, y, ae, oe. (k) - if c stands before a, o, u, consonants and at the end of the word	<u>c</u> ito <u>c</u> era <u>c</u> apsula <u>C</u> assia <u>l</u> ac	quikly wax capsule senna milk
D d	de	(d)	<u>d</u> osis	dose
E e	e	(e) as in "met"	<u>e</u> lixir	elixir
F f	ef	(f)	<u>f</u> el	bile
G g	ge	(g) as in "get"	<u>g</u> utta	drop
H h	ha	(h) like English "heart", "here"	<u>h</u> epar	liver
I i	i	(i) as in "sit"	<u>i</u> nfans	child
J j	yot	(j) like English "yes", "you"	<u>j</u> ajor	major
K k	ka	(k)	<u>K</u> alium	potassium
L l	el	(l) as in English "life"	<u>l</u> agena	bottle
M m	em	(m)	<u>m</u> assa	mass

N n	en	(n) ngu: as /ngv/ before vowels as /ngu/ before consonants	<u>n</u> umerus <u>lingua</u> /lingvΛ/ <u>lingula</u> /lingulΛ/	number tongue, language small tongue
O o	o	(o)	<u>o</u> leum	oil
P p	pe	(p)	<u>p</u> ilula	pill
Q q	ku	(kv) together with vowel u	<u>Q</u> uercus <u>q</u> uartus	oak four
R r	er	(r)	<u>r</u> uber	red
S s	es	(s) as (z) between vowels and between a vowel and consonants “m/n” in the words of Greek origin	<u>s</u> irupus Rosa organism <u>s</u>	sirup rose organism
T t	te	(t) as (tsi) before vowels as (ti) before consonants, after s, t, x	<u>t</u> abuletta solut <u>i</u> o mixt <u>i</u> o	tablet solution mixing
U u	u	(u)	<u>U</u> rtica	nettle
V v	ve	(v)	<u>V</u> aleriana	valerian
X x	iks	(ks)	<u>X</u> eroformium	xeroform
Y y	iphsilon	(i)	<u>H</u> ydrogenium	hydrogen
Z z	zeta	(z) (ts)	Oryza Zincum	rice zinc

The diphthongs.

Combination of two different vowels in one syllable pronounced as one sound is called a diphthong. In Latin there are four diphthongs: **ae, oe, au, eu.**

ae – (e) – aether

oe – (e) – oedema

au – (au) – Aurum

eu – (eu) – pneumonia

Some vowels happen to stand next to each other, but they don't form the diphthong and should be pronounced separately; in this case two points are put over the second vowel:

aër – air.

The digraphs.

Combination of two consonants pronounced as one sound is called a digraph. They are used mainly in words loaned from the Greek language.

ch - (h) – charta

ph - (f) – pharmaceuta

th - (t) – therapia

rh - (r) – Rheum

The rules of stress:

1. If a word consists of two syllables, there is always only one stress: the first syllable is stressed:

ól-la

frúc-tus

hó-mo

2. In polysyllabic words consisting of three and more syllables, the second or third syllables from the end of the word can be stressed. The stress depends on the length or

brevity of the second syllable from the end of the word: if it is long, it is stressed, if it is short, it can not be stressed and then the third word end syllable is stressed.

3. The length and brevity of the second syllable and particularly in textbooks are usually marked by special signs: a short line is placed over the vowel if it is long, and a little arch — if it is short, compare:

ā – ǎ, ē – ě, ī – ě, ō – ǒ, ū – ů, y – ǚ.

So, if we find such words as *tinctūra*, *spirituōsus*, *fractūra* etc. in the dictionary, we can instantly determine, that such words have an accent on the second syllable from the end.

There exist some rules helping us to determine at once the length or brevity of the second end syllable, or more simply of the second end vowel. First of all, there are suffixes containing vowels, which are long or short by nature. Such suffixes called accordingly “**long**” or “**short**” can give us guidance about the length or brevity of the second end vowel.

The rules of syllable length determination:

In some cases we can determine the syllable length or brevity with the help of certain rules:

1. The syllable is long, when its vowel is placed before two or more consonants:

lamēlla, *sinīster* (*left*).

2. The syllable is long, when it includes the diphtongs **au**, **eu** or **ae**, **oe**: *amoeba* (*ameba*), *diaeta* (*diet*), *Althaea* (*althea*).

3. The syllable is long when its vowel is placed before the consonants **x** or **z**: *reflēxus* (*reflex*), *Oryza* (*rise*).

The rules of brevity of syllable:

1. The syllable is short when its vowel is placed before another vowel:

liněa (*line*), *superřor* (*higher, upper*), *cornřa* (*horn*), *Aluminřum* (*aluminium*).

2. When the vowel is short by nature (it is shown in the dictionary) and it is placed before two consonants, first of which being **b, c, d, g, p, t** and the second is **l** or **r**, this short vowel is pronounced short:

Ephēdra(ephedra), *multiplex* (multiple).

3. The syllable is short when its vowel is placed before the digraphs **ch, ph, rh, th**:

Arāchis - peanut.

4. The vowel is short before **h**: *contrāho* (I connect).

Long suffixes

Suffixes of the nouns **-ūr-**, **-ān-**, **-īn-** (if after its stands ending **-um**).

Suffixes of the Adjectives **-āt-**, **-ōs-**, **-āl-**:

tinctūra – tincture

Valeriāna – valeriane

Aspirīnum – aspirin

aquōsus – watery

In many words the second vowel from the word end is placed before a consonant, but this vowel is not a part of a common long or short suffix. In such cases we can determine its length or brevity controlling those peculiarities of the given word in the textbook vocabulary.

The Latin pharmaceutical terms are formed by combination of frequent sections of terminological elements. It is necessary to memorize the most frequent word-building elements met in the pharmaceutical terminology:

-aesth- (feeling, sensation) – anaesthesia

-anaesthes- (loss of sensation) – Anaesthesinum, i n

-barb- (barbituric acid) – Barbamylum, i n

-cardi- (heart) – Cardiovalenum, i n

-chol- (bile) – Alacholum, i n

-cillinum (antibiotics of penicillin group) – Penicillinum, i n

-cyan- (blue) – cyanidum
-cycl- (circle) – Tetracyclinum, i n
-erythr- (red) – erythrocytes
-glyc- (sweet) – Corgluconum, i n
-haemo, -aemia (blood) – Haematogenum, i n – anaemia
-hydr- (water) – Hydrogenium, i n
-lys, -lyt (resorption , resolution) – Phytolysinum,i n
-myc- (mushroom) – Neomycinum, i n
-myl- (substance) – Amylum,i n
-oxy- (sour) – Oxygenium, i n
-phen- (phenol) – Phenacetinum, i n
-pyr- (fever) – Antipyrinum, i n
-sulfa- (sulphur) – Sulphaperidosinum, i n
-thyr- (the thyroid gland) – Thyrotropinum, i n
-pharm- (medicines) – pharmacotherapia

Self - control:

1. How many letters are there in the Latin alphabet?
2. What is a diphthong?
3. What is a digraph?
4. What is the pronunciation of the letter **c**, if it stands before **e, i, y, ae, oe**?
5. What is the pronunciation of the letter **c**, if it stands before **a, o, u** and at the end of the word?
6. What syllable is stressed in double-words?
7. What syllable is stressed in polysyllabic words?
8. What syllable is long and why?
9. What noun suffixes are always long?
10. What suffixes are short?

Exercises for reading:

1. Read paying attention to the pronunciation of diphthongs.

Octoestrólum, Oestradiólum, Haematogénium, paediáter, idáeus, oedéma, áær, Aëvítum, pro roentgéno, purpúreus, Áurum, áureus, Raunatínium, Rhéum, séu, praescribere, áuctor, Foenículum, Eucalýptus, Leucogénium, Cratáegus, audire, lúteus, Alóë.

2. Read, paying attention to the pronunciation of digraphs ch, ph, th, rh:

chóle, Phósphorus, Théa, rhizóma, Rhéum, Ortthosíphon, Chlórum, Rhámnus cathártica, Líthium, Chamomílla, phóbia, Thiopentálum, Thyreoidínium, pharmacopóeia, chárta, Chenopódium, Schisándra, Méntha, Chína.

3. Read aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation of the sound (c) in the following words:

céra, scátula, sácculus, coeruléum, Cítrus, Cacáo, Cucurbíta, cytología, Tetracyclínium, Cimicifúga, bácca, médicus, Ricínus, Accácia, cito, salicýlicus, vaccínium, decóctum, Sálvia, cámphora, Cássia, Caléndula, Centauréa cyánus, cum, acidum, gúmmi Armeniácae.

4. Read aloud , paying attention to the pronunciation of the sounds h, g:

Hydrárgyrum, hómo, hormónium, Hydrogénium, Sénega, éxtraho, Haematogénium, Heliánthus, Gossýpium, glándula, gémma, hóra, adhibére, gútta, gangráena.

5. Read aloud, single out the frequent sections and explain their meaning :

Valocardínium, Bicillinum, Amycazóium, Erythromycínium, Mycosolónium, Barbamýlum, Gentamycínium, Synthomycínium, Phenobarbitálum, Glycerínium, Glucósum, Hydrocortisónium, Aspyrínium, Cholenzýmum, Dipyridamólum.

6. Read the following words paying special attention to the vowel pronunciation:

gútta (drop), ólla (galipot), Caléndula (calendula), sírupus (syrup), cápsula (capsule), Heliánthus (sunflower), púlvis (powder), Línum (flax), fólium (leave), rectális (rectal),

Adónis vernális (spring Adonis), tabulétta (tablet), frúctus (fruit), unguéntum (ointment).

7. Read the following words paying special attention to the pronunciation of the letter c:

cáput (head), cervicális (cervical), cérebrum (brain), cútis (skin), Ácidum acéticum (acetic acid), síccus (dry), fácies (face, surface), coccygéus (coccygeal), coerúleus (blue), caécum (caecum), búccae (cheeks), carcinóma (cancer), sáccus lacrimális (lacrimal sac).

8. Read aloud:

extractum Leonūri fluīdum; linimentum Aloēs; rhizōma cum radicībus Valeriānae; sirūpus ex fructībus Rosae; solutio “Testosterōnum” pro injectionībus; suppositoria vaginalia cum Synthomycīno; tabulettae Aspirīni obductae; tinctūra foliōrum Eucalypti; unguentum Dibiomycini ophthalmīcum.

9. Read the terms and place the stress:

gutta, Calendula, Arnica, Tilia, species antiasthmaticae, tincture Valerianae, Oryza, contraho, gelatinosus, Strophanthus, mixtura, solutio, tabulettā, Aloë, Adonis vernalis, Urtica, chloridum, Methylenum coeruleum, pharmacopoea, citricum, Kalanchoë, hydrochloridum, glandula, camphoratus, Belladonna.

10. Determine what syllable is long and why:

lamella, Frangula, aquosus, cardialis, medicus, camphoratus, pilula, Lavandula, Kanamycinum, Salmonella, Phosphorus, medicus, amicus, pertussis, aceticum, benzolum, linimentum, fructus, decoctum, folium, obductus, suppositorium, globulus.

11. Define what syllable is stressed:

cera, sacculus, Citrus, Cacao, Cucurbita, cytologia, Tetracyclinum, bacca, medicus, Ricinus, salicilicus, decoctum, Salvia, Linum, camphora, homo, Helianthus, gemma, gutta, glandula, gangraena, gummi, aqua, massa, emplastrum, axungia, fructus, succus.

Vocabulary

aërosolum, i n – aerosol

gutta, ae f – drop

emplastrum, i n – plaster

pulvis, ěris m – powder

tabuleta, ae f – tablet

tabuleta obducta – coated tablet

suspensio, ōnis f – suspension

pilula, ae f – pill

infusum, i n – infusion

capsula, ae f – capsule

capsula amylacea – starch capsule

capsula gelatinosa – gelatinous capsule

granulum, i n – granule

pasta, ae f – paste

solutio, ōnis f – solution

emulsum, i n – emulsion

decoctum, i n – decoction

species, ěi f – medicinal species

Valeriana, ae f – valerian

extractum, i n – extract

fluīdus, a um – liquid

folium, i n – leaf

fructus, us m – fruit

injectio, ōnis f – injection

Leonūrus, i m – motherwort

linimentum, i n – liniment

obductus, a, um – coated

ophthalmīcus, a, um – ophthalmic

radix, ĩcis f – root

rhizōma, ātis n – rhizome

sirūpus, i m – syrup

sirupus medicinalis – medicinal syrup

suppositorium, i n – suppository

tinctūra, ae f – tincture

unguentum, i n – ointment

vaginālis, e – vaginal

sulphadimidine Sulfadimidinum, i n
sulphate sulfas, ātis m
sulphur Sulfur, ūris n
sunflower Helianthus, i m
suppository suppositorium, i n
suspension suspensio, ōnis f
synoestrol Synoestrōlum, i n
synthomycine Synthomycīnum, i n
syrup sirūpus, i m
system systema, ātis n
swampy, uliginous paluster, tris, tre
sweet dulcis, e
sweet almond Amygdala dulcis
sweet-root Glycyrrhīza, ae f

T

tablet tabuletta, ae f
take recipio, ěre 3
talc talcum, i n
tansy Tanacetum, i n
tar pix liquida
taraxacum Taraxacum, i n
tartaric tartaricus, a um
taste (+noun) gustatorius, a, um; gustus, us m
tea thea, ae f
terrilytine Terrilytīnum, i n
testoenat Testoenātum, i n
tetracycline Tetracyclīnum, i n
theobromine sodium
Theobrominum-natrium, i n
theophylline Theophyllīnum, i n
theophedrine Theophedrinum, i n
thermopsis Thermopsis, idis f
thick (dense) spissus, a, um
thickened extract extractum spissum
thin tenuis, e
thioacetazone Thioacetazōnum, i n
thiosulphate Thiosulphas, atis m
through per (with Acc.)
thymalin Thymalinum, i n
thyreoidin Thyreoidinum, i n
tincture tinctura, ae f
thymogen Thymogēnum, i n
thyreoidin Thyreoidīnum, i n
tincture tinctūra, ae f
tormentil Tormentilla, ae f
toothache odontalgia, ae f
toxoid anatoxinum, i n
toxoid tetanus anatoxinum tetanicum

transdermal transdermalis, e
treat curo, āre 1
treatment by means of medical plants
phytotherapia, ae f
tree arbor, oris f
triturate tere, ěre 3
trituration triturationio, ōnis f
turn verto, ěre 3
turpentine Terebinthina, ae f
turpentine oil oleum Terebinthinae
twice bis
typhoid vaccine Salmonellae typhi

U

under sub (prep. Ablat.)
under the skin subcutaneus, a, um
up to ad
urinary urinarius, a, um
urological urologicus, a, um
use usus, us m

V

vaccine against rabies vaccinum antirabicum
vaginal vaginālis, e
valerian Valeriāna, ae f
validol Validōlum, i n
vanilla vanilla, ae f
vanillin vanillinum, i n
vaseline Vaselīnum, i n
vegetable vegetabilis, e
vegetable sulphur Lycopodium, i n
vehicle, agent used as a solvent in the solution remedium constituens
venom, poison venenum, i n
very quickly citissime
veterinary veterinarius, a, um
viburnum Viburnum, i n
vinegar acetum, i n
vinilin Vinylinum, i n
violet Viola, ae f
virginal virginalis, e
viscous spissus, a, um
vitamin vitaminum, i n
vitreous vitreus, a, um
volatile volatilis, e
vomiting vomitus, a, um

W

warm water aqua fervens

water aqua, ae f
water for the injection aqua pro injectione
waterless aquosus, a, um; anhydricus, a, um
water lily Nufar, aris n
water pepper Polygonum, i n
wax cera, ae f
wax-coated, cerated ceratus, a, um
weak (in action) mitis, e
web foot Tormentilla, ae f
well bene
wheat Triticum, i n
white albus, a, um
white clay Argilla, ae f
wide latus, a, um
wild rose Rosa, ae f
wine vinum, i n
wintergreen Gaultheria, ae f
witchhazel hamamelis, idis f
with cum (Abl.)
without sine (with Abl.)
wool lana, ae f
wool fat lanolin, adeps lanae cum aqua
wormseed chenopodium, i n
wormwood, sage brush Absinthium, i n

zinc Zincum

X

Xeroform Xeroformium, i n

Y

yarrow Millefolium, i n
yeast fermentum, i n
yellow flavus, a, um
yellow luteus, a, um
yellow dock rumex, icis f
yellow Jessamine Gelsemium, i n
yolk (of egg) vitellus, i m

Z

Zea zea, ae f

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NOTE