

## THE STUDY OF THE VOCABULARY FORMS OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, NUMERALS AND VERBS IN THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Khafizova Mukharram Nematilloevna  
Asian International University

**Abstract:** This article examines the components presented in the vocabulary of Latin nouns, adjectives, numerals, and verb categories in the study of medical terminology. What suffixes are these components made with, and when memorizing the dictionary, the need to memorize with these components is indicated.

**Keywords:** vocabulary, noun, adjective, numeral, verb, generic endings, components

In the module 'Latin Language and Medical Terminology', Latin is taught according to the plan of noun, adjective, numeral and verb word categories, as well as their grammatical categories. In the section of anatomical terminology as grammar of the Latin language, nouns, adjectives and numerals are studied in depth. It will be necessary to know what components the vocabulary forms of these categories of words will consist of, and when memorizing a dictionary, attach great importance to memorizing with its components.

Nouns, which are the first of the independent parts of speech in Latin, will have 5 different varieties. The vocabulary of Latin nouns consists of several obligatory elements: 1. Nominativus singularis (nominative case, singular) → the basic form of the word; 2. Genetivus singularis (genitive, singular) → shows the base of the word and the type of declension; 3. Noun gender (m (masculinum) — masculine gender, f (femininum) — feminine gender, n (neutrum) — neuter gender). Why do we need the genitive case? The form of the Genetivus singularis determines: the base of the word (in the word *vertebra*, **vertebr** is considered the base). Nouns of the 1st declension include feminine nouns ending in the suffix **-a**, and in the genitive case they receive the suffix **-ae**. Based on this, the vocabulary of nouns will consist of the following components: nouns are written in the main singular case, indicating the suffix of the noun in the singular and the gender of the noun. For example: I declension: *planta*, **ae f** - plant, II declension: *musculus*, **i m** - muscle, *ligamentum*, **i n** - ligament etc. Since nouns of the third declension include nouns of all three genders and make up the majority of them, their vocabulary will consist of various suffixes. The difference will depend on the addendum to the main agreement. Nouns of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension include in the nominative case (masculinum) — masculine gender, (femininum) — feminine gender, (neutrum) — neuter gender endings with different suffixes, but in the genitive case they receive the suffix **-is**. For example: *corpus*, *corporis n* — body; *liquor*, *oris m* - liquid; *pulmo*, *onis m* - lungs; *cervix*, *icis f* - neck; *articulatio*, *onis f* - joint; IV declension *fructus*, *us m* — fetus; *cornu*, *us n* — horn; V declension *facies*, *ei f* - surface.

The vocabulary form of Latin adjectives is the form in which an adjective is given in dictionaries. It depends on the type of declension. Since Latin adjectives are divided into two groups, and just like nouns have genders, the adjectives of group I are written in the dictionary as the masculine gender, and the ending of the feminine and neuter gender is indicated next to the word. Adjectives of the I–II declension: *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*—good; *magnus*, *magna*, *magnum*—big; *longus*, *a*, *um* — long; *albus*, *a*, *um* - white; *rectus*, *a*, *um* - straight; *palatinus*, *a*, *um* - palatal, *thyroideus*, *a*, *um* — thyroid, *durus*, *a*, *um* — hard etc. Some adjectives ending in the suffix **-er** lose the letter **-e** when forming the feminine and neuter genders, and some retain them. For example: *niger*, *gra*, *grum* — black; *dexter*, *tra*, *trum* — right; *sinister*, *tra*, *trum* - left; *ruber*, *bra*, *brum* — red but *liber*, *era*, *erum* — free; *asper*, *era*, *erum* — rough, etc. In medical



terminology, adjectives of the third declension form the majority, since such adjectives are formed by adding the suffix **-aris** or **-alis** to the base. III declension of adjectives, i.e. The vocabulary of adjectives with the same suffix in the masculine and feminine genders consists of two components: the same form in the masculine and feminine genders and the neuter generic suffix. For example: **vertebralis**, e - spinal, **dentalis**, e - dental, **cerebralis**, e - cerebral, etc.

Adjectives with two endings of the same masculine and feminine gender in **-is** and neuter gender in **-e**. For example: a) **brevis**, e — short; **mollis**, e — soft b) one ending **teres** - round; **simplex** - simple. Adjectives of comparative and superlative degrees are often indicated separately: **Gradus comparativus** (comparative degree) : **longior**, **ius** — longer; **Gradus superlativus** (superlative degree): **longissimus**, **a**, **um** — the longest, etc.

In Latin, the vocabulary of numerals depends on their type, because numerals have different endings. Since in Latin, the name of a numeral is mainly divided into quantitative and ordinal numbers. Numeralia cardinalia 1-3 tend to be adjectives, so they are given in three genders in the dictionary: **unus**, **una**, **unum** — one; **duo**, **duae**, **duo** — two; **trēs**, **tria** — three; Usually undecided, the dictionary gives one form: **quattuor** — four, **quinque** — five, **sex** — six, **decem** — ten, **vīgintī** — twenty, **centum** — one hundred. Special numbers are declined as adjectives of the third declension: **mīlle**, **mīlia** — thousand. Ordinal numbers (numeralia ordinalia) are inclined as adjectives of the I–II declension, therefore the dictionary form —

**prīmus**, **a**, **um** — the first; **secundus**, **a**, **um** — the second; **tertius**, **a**, **um** — the third; **dēcimus**, **a**, **um** — the tenth; **primarius**, **a**, **um** — the primary, etc. Distributive numerals (distributiva) have endings like adjectives I–II declensions: **singulī**, -ae, -a — one at a time; **bīnī**, -ae, -a — two at a time; Fractional - often adjectives: **dīmidium**, -a — half; **tertia pars** — a third, etc.

In medical terminology, verbs have 4 different conjugations. In Latin, the dictionary form of a verb is not one form, but usually a set of basic forms by which conjugation can be determined and all other verb forms can be formed. The classical dictionary notation of the verb is usually given in 4 forms: the 1st person of the present tense. In the dictionary form of the verb, the present tense is written entirely with the suffix **-o** in the 1st person singular. At the end of the indefinite verb form, declension suffixes are written and the number indicates which declension the verb is in. For example: **do**, **dare** I - to give, **signo**, **are** I - to designate; **misceo**, **ere** II - to mix, **addo**, **ere** III - to add, **finio**, **ire** IV - to finish, **audio**, **ire** IV - to hear and etc.

Students of medical educational institutions will need to memorize vocabulary in order to thoroughly master Latin grammar while studying the Medical Terminology module.

## REFERENCES

1. Хафизова, М. Н. (2024). ВАЖНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ИМЕН ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ В ЛАТИНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ. *Modern education and development*, 10(1), 288-298.
2. Nematilloevna, K. M., & Salokhiddinovna, K. Y. (2024). IMPORTANT FEATURES IN THE FORMATION OF DEGREE OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES IN LATIN. *Modern education and development*, 10(1), 277-287.
3. Nematillaevna, K. M. (2024). ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY AS THE MAIN PART OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY. *Modern education and development*, 10(1), 266-276.
4. Khafizova, M. N. (2024). Latin Suffixes in Medical Terminology. *American Journal of Alternative Education*, 1(8), 96-101.
5. Nematilloevna, K. M. (2024). Nomen Adjectivum in Lingua Latina. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 54, 1027-1031.
6. Nematilloevna, X. M., & Salokhiddinovna, X. Y. (2024). TIBBIYOT FANLARIDA MOTIVATSIYON METODLAR. *Modern education and development*, 16(7), 31-42.



7. Nematillaevna, K. M., & Salokhiddinovna, K. Y. (2024). NUMERALS IN THE LATIN. *Modern education and development*, 16(7), 57-67.
8. Nematilloevna, X. M., & Saloxiddinovna, X. Y. (2024). TIBBIY TERMINOLOGIYADA TARJIMA MASALALARI. *Modern education and development*, 16(7), 43-56.
9. Nematilloevna, X. M., & Saloxiddinovna, X. Y. (2024). TURLI TIBBIY TERMINLARNING YASALISH USULLARI. *Modern education and development*, 16(7), 68-78.
10. Nematilloevna, X. M. (2024). FARMATSEVTIK TERMINOLOGIYADA MA'NOLI QISMLAR. *Modern education and development*, 16(9), 232-243.
11. Nematillaevna, K. M. (2024). THE ROLE OF LATIN IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY. *IMRAS*, 7(12), 104-110.
12. Khafizova, M. (2025). THE USE OF SEGMENTS OF FREQUENCY IN THE NAMES OF MEDICINES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY. *Modern Science and Research*, 4(2), 708-714.
13. Khafizova, M. (2025). IMPORTANT CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY. *Modern Science and Research*, 4(3), 743-751.
14. Khafizova, M. (2025). THE TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF MODERN MEDICINE IN LATIN. *Modern Science and Research*, 4(4), 1893-1902.
15. Xafizova, M. (2025). FARMATSEVTIK TERMINOLOGIYADA MA'NOLI QISMLAR. *Modern Science and Research*, 4(5), 1642-1648.

