**An appendix to the Appendix (to Czech Express)**

Special patterns of declension for some loanwords of Latin and Greek origin

(i.e. grammar that is definitely not essential for survival

but might be useful for advanced medical Czech)

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| **Some masculines ending in –us (from Latin)**  |
| **singular**  |  | **plural**  |
| vir**us**  | **nominative** | vir**y**  |
| vir**u**  | **genitive** | vir**ů**  |
| vir**u**  | **dative** | vir**ům**  |
| vir**us**  | **accusative**  | vir**y**  |
| vir**u**  | **locative**  | vir**ech**  |
| vir**em**  | **instrumental**  | vir**y**  |
| The endings are the same as in the pattern “banán”, except for N.sg. and A.sg. where the original Latin endings are preserved.  |
| This pattern includes words such as *humerus, iktus, ikterus, exitus, radius, talus, meniskus, alveolus, bolus, bronchus, embolus, hipokampus, hypotalamus, névus, nukleus, plexus, fetus, trombus, uterus, vagus, tetanus.*  |

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| **Some neuters ending in –um (from Latin)** |
| **singular**  |  | **plural**  |
| sept**um**  | **nominative** | sept**a**  |
| sept**a**  | **genitive** | sept  |
| sept**u**  | **dative** | sept**ům** |
| sept**um**  | **accusative** | sept**a** |
| sept**u**  | **locative** | sept**ech\*)** |
| sept**em**  | **instrumental** | sept**y** |
| The endings are the same as in the pattern “auto”, except for N.sg. and A.sg. where the original Latin endings are preserved, and also \*) L.pl., which may be different (see below).  |
| This pattern includes words such as (1) *sternum, retikulum, cerebrum, duodenum, ileum, jejunum, ligamentum, peritoneum, centrum* - all with the ending **-ech in L.pl.** (2) *manubrium, endometrium, ovarium, muzeum* - all with the ending **-ích in L.pl.** (3) *antibiotikum, analgetikum, antipyretikum* etc. - all with the ending **-ách in L.pl.** |

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| **Some neuters ending in –a (from Greek)**  |
| **singular**  |  | **plural**  |
| traum**a**  | **nominative** | traum**ata** |
| traum**atu**  | **genitive** | traum**at** |
| traum**atu**  | **dative** | traum**atům** |
| traum**a** | **accusative** | traum**ata**  |
| traum**atu** | **locative** | traum**atech** |
| traum**atem** | **instrumental** | traum**aty**  |
| The endings are similar as in the pattern “auto”, except for N.sg. and A.sg. In all other case forms, **-at-** is inserted before the ending. (Compare the English words *trauma* and *traum****at****ic*, or Greek *trauma* – G.sg. *traumatis, coma* – G.sg. *comatis*!) Different is the ending in G.sg. |
| This pattern includes words such as *stigma, astma, aneurysma, téma, kóma*. The word *plazma/plasma* does not belong here when it means the body liquid – then it is feminine (pattern “káva”).  |

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| **Some masculines ending in –s**  |
| **singular**  |  | **plural**  |
| precedens | **nominative** | preceden**ty** |
| preceden**tu** | **genitive** | preceden**tů** |
| preceden**tu** | **dative** | preceden**tům** |
| precedens | **accusative** | preceden**ty** |
| preceden**tu** | **locative** | preceden**tech** |
| preceden**tem** | **instrumental** | preceden**ty** |
| The endings are the same as in the pattern “banán”. The final **-s** in N.sg. and A.sg. is replaced with **-t-** in all other case forms. (Compare e.g. the Latin *recurrens* – G.sg. recurrentis.)  |
| This pattern also includes the word *pankreas.*  |

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| **Some masculines ending in –x (from Greek)**  |
| **singular**  |  | **plural**  |
| larynx | **nominative** | laryn**gy** |
| laryn**gu** | **genitive** | laryn**gů** |
| laryn**gu** | **dative** | laryn**gům** |
| larynx | **accusative** | laryn**gy** |
| laryn**gu** | **locative** | laryn**gách** |
| laryn**gem** | **instrumental** | laryn**gy**  |
| The endings are similar as in the pattern “banán”, except for N.sg. and A.sg. as well as L.pl. In all case forms other than N.sg. and A.sg., **-x** is replaced with **-g-**. (Compare the English words *laryn****x***and *laryn****g****itis*, or the Greek *larynx* – G.sg. *laryngis*!) |
| This pattern includes words such as *farynx* and *meninx*.  |

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| **Some neuters ending in –on (from Greek)**  |
| **singular**  |  | **plural**  |
| gangli**on** | **nominative** | gangli**a** |
| gangli**a** | **genitive** | gangli**í** |
| gangli**u** | **dative** | gangli**ím** |
| gangli**on** | **accusative** | gangli**a** |
| gangli**u** | **locative** | gangli**ích** |
| gangli**em** | **instrumental** | gangli**i** |
| The endings of singular case forms are the same as in the pattern “auto”, except for N.sg. and A.sg. where the original Greek endings are preserved.  |
| This pattern also includes words such as *akromion* and *olekranon*. |

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| **Some feminines ending in –is**  |
| **singular**  |  | **plural**  |
| syfilis | **nominative** | *Plural forms are hardly ever used.*  |
| syfili**dy** | **genitive** |
| syfili**dě** | **dative** |
| syfilis | **accusative** |
| syfili**dě** | **locative** |
| syfili**dou** | **instrumental** |
| The endings are the same as in the pattern “káva”, except for N.sg. and A.sg. where the original Latin endings are preserved. (Compare the Greek *syphylis* – G.sg. *syphylidis, bronchitis* – G.sg. *bronchitidis*!) |
| This pattern also includes words such as *parotitis, bronchitis*, which, however, are more often used in the regular feminine form (such as *bronchitida*).  |

**Don’t worry if you can’t remember all that!**

**You are not expected to use all these case forms actively.**

**But perhaps you can test ☺ your Czech colleagues.**