

ASPECTS OF THE USAGE OF CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMERALS IN THE LATIN LANGUAGE MODULE

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Abstract: In this article we will talk about the numerals in the Latin language and its categories. The aspects of the use of cardinal and ordinal numbers in medicine, the importance of using Greek numeric prefixes are highlighted.

Keywords: numerals, cardinal and ordinal numerals, distributive and numeral adverbs, Latin and Greek prefixes

Students of the 1st year of medical higher educational institutions study the numerals and its groups according to the module of the Latin language and medical terminology. The numerals (*Nomen numerale*) is one of the independent parts of speech, it is a group of words denoting the number and order of the subject.

In Latin, the numerals are divided into the following groups: 1. *Cardinal numerals* (numeralia cardinalia) answering the question 'how many'? 2. *Ordinal numerals* (numeralia ordinalia), answering the question 'which'? 3. *Distributive numerals* (numeralia distributiva), answering the questions 'of how many'? 4. *Numeral-adverbs* (numeralia adverbia) that answer the question 'how many times'?

In Latin, numerals are used together with nouns and are indicated by Arabic and Roman numerals (3, 5, 10, V, IX, XX). The cardinal numerals are the ordinary numbers used for counting ordinary nouns ('one', 'two', 'three' and so on). The first three numbers: *unus, una, unum* 'one' have masculine, feminine and neuter forms; *duo, duae, duo* 'two'; *tres, tria* - three. However, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 200, 300, etc. change their endings for gender and grammatical case. *Ūnus* 'one' declines like a pronoun and has genitive *ūnūs*. The numerals from 4 to 100, as well as *Mille* '1000' is indeclinable in the singular but variable in the plural. The conjunction *et* between numerals can be omitted: *vīgintī ūnus, centum ūnus*. *Et* is not used when there are more than two words in a compound numeral: *centum trīgintā quattuor*. The word order in the numerals from 21 to 99 may be inverted: *ūnus et vīgintī*. Numbers ending in 8 or 9 are usually named in subtractive manner: *duodētrīgintā, ūndēquadrāgintā*. Numbers may either precede or follow their noun. Ordinal numerals all decline like normal first- and second-declension adjectives. When declining two-word ordinals (thirteenth onwards), both words decline to match in gender, number and case. Ordinal numbers are given with gender suffixes, as in Russian. For example: *primus, prima, primum*- first; *secundus, secunda, secundum*- second; *tertius, tertia, tertium*- third; *septimus,*

septima, septimum - seventh, etc. Suffix **-us** masculine ending, **-a** feminine, **-um** neuter genders. When counting fingers, the first, second finger (digitus) is translated as *digitus primus*, *digitus secundus*.

In clinical and histological terminology, terms that consist of the root of ordinal numbers are used. For example: primarius, a, um - *primary*; secundarius, a, um-*secondary*, tertiarus, a, um-*tertiary*. For example: encephalitis primaria allergica acuta (acute allergic primary encephalitis).

Roman numerals in anatomy denote a pair (number) of nerves, ribs, backbones, fingers, bones, palms of hands and feet. In the clinic, the stages of the disease, as well as drops of medicine in the formulation of a pharmaceutical drug, are written in Roman numerals.

In medicine with Greek-Latin numeral prefixes: a) in anatomical terms, numerals with prefixes borrowed from the Latin language are used. For example: **uni**-one, **unicornis**-unicorn, **bi**-two, musculus biceps- biceps muscle, **tri** - three, musculus triceps - triceps muscle, **quadri** - four, musculus quadriceps- quadriceps muscle. On the other hand, numbers with prefixes borrowed from the Greek language are used in clinical and pharmaceutical terms. For example: **mono**saccharide, **dis**accharide, adenosine **tri**phosphate, etc.

In Latin, distributive numerals include the following terms: *singuli* - one at a time, *bini* – two at a time, *terni* – three at a time, *quaterni* –four at a time, *quini* – five at a time, *seni* – six, etc. The distributive numeral does not incline in cases.

The following words belong to the numeral adverbs: *semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* three times, *quarter* four times, *quingies* five times, *sexies* six times, etc.

Medical students will need to memorize the count, order, distribution and even numbers. Only then will they be able to efficiently translate anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terms related to numbers and understand this term.

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