

## Classical Grammar according to Legal Medicine.

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**Summary:** On this paper we focused the different senses of Forensic sciences according the grammar rules in your synchronic values and according to the etymological values of this words in science. Latin and Greek languages are the basic linguistic foundations of Legal Medicine .

**Wey-Words:** Terminology, Legal Medicine, Greek, Latin grammar, and yours applications.

**Resumo :** Pretendemos apresentar os fundamentos gramaticais dos termos fundamentais, quer existem na Medicina Legal. Assim, é relevante, nestas ciências, a aplicação do Grego e do Latim através da Gramática Sincrónica ou Normativa.

**Palavras-chave:** Terminologia, Medicina Legal ,Grego, Latim, e outras aplicações.

**Resumen:** Dada la importancia por supuesto del Griego y Latin en las expresiones de la Legal Medicine, determinamos com este estudio una valorización de la aplicación de la Gramática Sincrónica en sus regulas linguisticas.

**Palabras clave :** Terminologia, Legal Medicina, Griego, Latin y otras aplicaciones.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Latin is a member of the broad family of Italic languages . Its alphabet, the Latin alphabet, emerged from the Old Italic alphabets, which in turn were derived from the Greek and Phoenician scripts. Historical Latin came from the prehistoric language of the Latium region, specifically around the River Tiber, where Roman civilization first developed. How and when Latin came to be spoken by the Romans are questions that have long been debated. Various influences on Latin of Celtic dialects in northern Italy, the non-Indo-European Etruscan language in Central Italy, and the Greek of southern Italy have been detected, but when these influences entered the native Latin is not known for certain. Surviving Latin literature consists almost entirely of Classical Latin in its broadest definition. It includes a polished and sometimes highly stylized literary language sometimes termed Golden Latin, which spans the 1st century BC and the early years of the 1st century AD. However, throughout the history of ancient Rome the spoken language differed in both grammar and vocabulary from that of literature, and is referred to as Vulgar Latin. In addition to Latin, Greek was often spoken by the well-educated elite, who studied it in school and acquired Greek tutors from among the influx of enslaved educated Greek prisoners of war. In the eastern half of the Roman Empire, which became the Byzantine Empire, the Greek Koine of Hellenism remained current and was never replaced by Latin.

Several Latin terms are used in the field of forensic science, since forensics developed alongside the already established legal profession, which extensively uses phrases from the Latin language. The word forensic, itself, comes from the Latin word *forēnsis*, meaning of the forum. It originally applied to the marketplace areas within ancient Rome where many types of businesses and public affairs, such as governmental debates and actions by courts of law, were conducted. Both the person accused of the crime and the accuser would give speeches based on their sides of the story. The individual with the best argument and delivery would determine the outcome of the case. This origin is the source of the two modern usages of the word forensic - as a form of legal evidence and as a category of public presentation. Entering the English

vocabulary in 1659, the modern meaning of forensic is now limited to the areas of legal and criminal investigations. The *primum movens* of curricular situation resides in reading, writing and etymological basis of Lexicology of Forensic Sciences, Medical studies, looking thus presenting synchronous grammars and continuing scientific language, since the tongue, Greek, Latin, so that the student body to apply the Phonetics, Morphology and Syntax of scientific terms. The aim focusses that the student acquires language skills, necessary and sufficient, whether express, oral, correctly, at conferences, symposia, and, respectively, in scientific articles.

## II. LATIN TERMS IN LEGAL MEDICINE

- It is important to know that Latin should be written in italic since. Below we highlight few words, typically used in forensic sciences and we present the correct way to write them and we developed the respective etymology, by the etymology, according to the Synchronic Grammar :
- **Ab extra** (from outside), without. **A, ab** is a latin preposition with ablativ, because she determines the passiv agent ( by), and **extra** is a adverb from the triform adjectiv **exterus; - a; - um**, that means out, outside, outward, abroad, save, except, besides, without;
- **Ad hominem** (to the individual), relating to the preferences of a particular person. **Homo, -inis** (man, to be individual ) from the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension in singular, masculine acusativ by **ad** (for, to ) acusativ preposition;
- **Amicus curiae** (friend of the court), person who is allowed to submit a point of view or intervene in a court case. **Amicus; -i** is a noun of second declension, in nominative, singular, feminine and **curia, -ae** ( noun of first declension, nominative, singular, feminine), that means sentus, court, etc;
- **Compos mentis** (of sound mind), legally responsible. **Compos, -otis**, biform adjectiv from **cum potis**, that is a Sir that has so many things. To possess, to own, to hold, etc. **Mentis** is the genitiv from **mens, mentis**, noun of third latin declension, that means reason, mind, etc;
- **Corpus delicti** (the body of the crime) fundamental facts that prove a crime. Comes from the neutral noun of third declension **corpus, -oris** (body ) and **delicti** in genitiv singular, neutral, that means crime, delict, offence in english language;
- **De novo** (new), trial that begins again without reference to previous trials. **De** is a latin preposition with ablativ, that means “about”, and the triform adjectiv **novus, -a, -um** (new, young, recent, etc);
- **Flagrante delicto** (while the crime is blazing), caught in the act of a crime. The present particip **flagrans, -antis** from the verb **flagro, -as, -are, -avi, -atum** means, in english, to burn, to flame. Meanwhile, **delictum, -i** ( second declension noun, neutral, singular). The two words there are in singular ablativ;
- **Functus officio** (having served its purpose), expiration of someone's authority due to completion of duty or expired date. The triform adjectiv **functus, -a, -um** comes from the transitiv verb **fungor, fungeris, fungi, functus sum**, as arcaic form, means to fulfil, to accomplish, to carry out, to discharge, to perform, to execute, etc. The second declension noun **officium, -i**, as a second declension neutral noun, in ablativ, singular signifies the office, post, position, employment;
- **Habeas corpus** (that you have a body), writ issued to bring a party before a court or judge in order to release or continue to detain the party. **Habeo, habes, habere, habui, habitum** (to have) according to the second latin conjugation in conjunctiv present;
- **In loco parentis** (in place of the parent), legal responsibility of a party to take on parental responsibilities. **locus, -i** noun of second declension in ablativ, singular, masculine, by the preposition **in**, and **parens, parentis** as present particip in genitiv, singular, feminine, from **pario** ;
- **Indicia** (to point out), identifying marks or signs. **Indicium, -i**, is a neutral noun
- of the 2<sup>nd</sup> declension according to the plural nominativ, that means “ indication, revelation, indicium, sign, mark, symptom, token”;
- **In esse** (in existence), being. **In** is a ablativ preposition, and **esse** as infinitive from the verb : **sum, es, esse, fui**. (to be, was, being);
- **In extenso** (at full length), completely. **In** according to ablativ (in), and the triform adjectiv **extensus, -a, -um**, (extensive, ample, large, long, length, spacious, etc.);
- **In situ** (in its place), in its original position. **In** (in) ablativ preposition, and **situs, -us** (place, locus ) is a 4<sup>th</sup> declension noun, in singular, masculine ablativ ;
- **Medias res** (the midst of things), middle of a series of events. The correct expression will be **Media rerum** or **Media res** ( the middle of things). **Medius; -a, -um** refers a triform adjectiv ( to be in center, central, intermedium, middle, mean, average, intermediate, median) with **res, rei** (thing) in the fifth declension in plural genitiv, feminine;
- **Mens rea** (guilty in mind), intent or knowledge of performing. **Mens, mentis** (reason, mind, knowledge, etc) according to the third declension in feminine, singular, nominativ. **Rea; -ae** ( noun of first declension, nominativ, feminine, singular) is a woman charged with a crime;

- **Algor mortis** - the postmortem cooling of the body. **Algor, -oris** is a noun of 3<sup>rd</sup> declension to the normative Latin Grammar, that has the semantic sense “cold”. This noun comes from the intransitive Cicero Latin verb **algeo** (to be frozen, to freeze, to chill), and **mortis** is in genitive, singular, feminine, and in nominative (of death);
- **Ante mortem** - Prior to death. **Ante** is a Latin preposition with accusative cases, by the Grammar sense of “before, prior”. The noun **mors, mortis** comes from the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension, and is the Men’s death, in accusative singular feminine.
- **Chain of custody** - the documented process the evidence goes through from the point of gathering to the final presentation in court; intended to assure that there has been no tampering or altering of the evidence. This is an English expression from Indogermanic derivation. But the term **custody** has origin from the Latin language (**custodire**), that in English means “custody, keeping, charge protection, detention, imprisonment”;
- **Forensic** - the application of scientific knowledge to legal problems; This noun comes from the nominative, singular, neutral, to the 2<sup>nd</sup> declension (**forum, fori; fora**). This is in Roman culture the marketplace, the square, the green, and so on). According to the Classical Greek Civilization, is the **agora**, the place where the people carry out the laws;
- **Livor mortis or hypostasis** – *post mortem* reddish discoloration of the body due to the settling of red blood cells due to gravity. **Livor, -oris** is a 3<sup>rd</sup> declension noun in the singular masculine nominative (from verb **liveo**), that signifies “lividness, lividity, leaden color, lead, dark color”. **Mortis** is in singular genitive of **mors, mortis** (of death) **Hypostasis** (nominative, singular of 3<sup>rd</sup> declension) is a Greek word, that will express the person, supposit, reality, nature, substance, matter. This term will be very important to Aristotelian philosophy, to Scholastic and Neo-scholastic, and Theology, because defines two natures, in one person, Jesus Christ, according to the Chalcedon Council (451, B Ch.) in the Catholic Church. This expression comes from the Greek verb **hyphistemi**. Here there is only a semantic relationship of ground or settlements or sediment of anything. This term is very different from **mortis livor**. According to the diachronic grammar, there is the historic grammar: “**liveo, -es, -ere, -Etre** livide, couleur de plomb, bleuâtre, poétique “être blême de jalousie”, par suite, “être envieux de ...”. On rapproche irl. Li, gall. **lliw** “couleur”, et peut-être sl., **sliva** “prune”, v.h.a. **sleha** “prune sauvage”; **Modus operandi** - method of operation of a criminal. **Modus operandi** (method of operation), abbreviated M.O., particular way by which crimes are committed. The verb **operare** is in gerundium (of making) in genitive, with noun **modus, modi** (noun of 2<sup>d</sup> declension, nominative, singular, and masculine);
- **Obiter dictum** (something said in passing), judge's observation on something not specifically before a court. **Obiter** is a compound Latin adverb (**ob iter; ob viam**): to be passing through, act of passing; **dictum** is the past participle, neutral in nominative, from **dico, dices, dicere, dixi, dictum**, 3<sup>rd</sup> verbal conjugation (to say); **Onus** (the burden), responsibility of governmental body or plaintiff to prove a case beyond reasonable doubt; The neutral nominative noun of 3<sup>rd</sup> declension **onus; -eris** in English means load, burden, weight, pack, freight, accusation, charge of a cannon, etc;
- **Peri mortem** - at or around the time of death. The period of time immediately before death. **Peri** is a classical Greek preposition with accusative, where is **mortem**.
- **Post mortem** - after death. **Post mortem** (after death), **autopsy** performed after a person's death. **Post** (after) is a Latin preposition in accusative, and **mortem** is in accusative, singular, feminine, in nominative.;
- **Prima facie** - (at first sight), evidence that appears to be sufficient to establish proof. Two words are in ablative (**primus; -a; -um** – first – triform adjective, and **facies; -ies** – face -). **Facies, -ies** is a substantive, in ablative, singular and feminine, of the 5<sup>th</sup> declension (face, look, aspect, semblance, side, front, head, visage);
- **Res judicata** (the thing has been judged), case before a court that has already been decided by another court. **Res; rei** from the 5<sup>th</sup> declension, noun in singular, feminine, nominative, with **iudicatus, -a, -um** (judged, judgment) past participle from Latin verb **iudicare**;
- **Ultra vires** (without authority), outside the powers of legal authority. **Ultra** Latin preposition in accusative (meta) with in accusative plural from **vir, viri** (men) of second declension;
- **Rigor mortis** - stiffening of the body after death due to the chemical breakdown of actin-myosin and the depletion of glycogen from muscles; a time dependent change that helps determine time of death; **Rigor, -oris** is a 3<sup>rd</sup> noun declension, in singular, masculine, and nominative, and express the semantic senses: rigidity, stiffness, harshness, inflexibility, strictness, severity, and in Portuguese language: “rigidez cadavérica”, according to the synchronic grammar.

### III. CONCLUSION

Latin is a member of the Indo-European family of languages, and is part of the Italic branch of that family. Although it is technically classified as a dead language, it is still spoken in present-day times in the various guises of the Romance languages, such as French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese, all of which are descendants of Latin. Classical Latin, and was the language of many great Roman authors and thinkers — such as Cicero, Catullus, Lucretius, and Virgil. Those who learn Latin can read directly the words of great

masterpieces in poetry, history, philosophy, etc. Ancient Latin literature became the foundation for the Western world for all academic areas. Borrowing the Ancient Greek alphabet, the Romans created a script which is used for countless modern languages today, including English. Latin formed the basis for the Romance languages, and was central in the development of English. Latin roots can be discovered in very many modern English words, and this language plays a very important role to Medicine, and Forensic Sciences from diachronic to synchronic Grammar.

Homer's poetry of the Iliad and Odyssey were written in a sort of literary Ionic with some borrowed words from the other dialects. Ionic, became the first literary language of ancient Greece until the ascendancy of Athens in the late fifth century. Greek lyrical poetry and Ancient Greek Tragedy was written in Doric. Attic Greek was a sub dialect of Ionic that belonged to the language of the Athenians for centuries. Classical Literature that survived is written in Attic Greek, this includes extant text of Plato and Aristotle. Hellenistic Greek *koine* (meaning Common, also known as Biblical Greek) came from the colonization of Asian Minoans to Egypt and to the Middle East; this is where the language evolved into multiple dialects. Alexander the Great was instrumental in combining these dialects to make the 'Koine' dialect. As this allowed Alexander's combined Army to communicate with itself and the language also taught the inhabitants of the land he conquered, making Greek a world language. This then allowed the Greek language to flourish during the Hellenistic period. From the beginning of the classical period, Greek has been written in the Greek alphabet, which was derived from the Phoenicians. This is clear from the shape of the letters, even Herodotus in his book of Histories, claimed the Greek alphabet included Phoenician styled letters in the alphabet, However, the Phoenician language only had letters for constants, which the Greeks adopted and evolved to included letters of sounds that were not included. Early Ancient Greek was also written from right to left, the same as the Phoenician.

The Classical Greek and Latin the cultural languages are the linguistic foundations of medical and pharmaceutical sciences. From the the first step to the last positions by the Etymological grammar, Greek was the *lingua franca* of the Mediterranean world from the rise of the Hellenic states after the Persian War until the rise of Rome. Its basis as the uniting factor of the Greek city-states makes knowledge of the language and its history vital to an understanding of the rise of Greek culture in the Western World. The national medical languages did not confine themselves to importing terms already found in medical Latin. Medical scientists continued to develop new concepts that had to be named, and our classically schooled predecessors coined a multitude of new terms, most of which were composed of Greek rather than Latin roots, since Latin does not to the same extent permit the formation of composite words. However, even a seasoned reader of Greek may benefit from a basic review. If you're coming here with no experience of the Ancient Greek Language then congratulations on your choice to begin learning it! You are in for an exciting adventure that will not only give you knowledge of Latin and Greek languages, but a new way of thinking the forensic sciences.

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