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## LATIN IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF WORLD CULTURE

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### ANNOTATION

The article examines the role and significance of Latin in the development of modern scientific terminology and as a part of world culture. And also the opinions of scientists and students in social networks about the further use of Latin as a "living" language are given.

**Key words:** Latin, history of Latin, Recent Latin, spoken Latin, literature, education, science

### Introduction

The Latin language is the most important means of international cultural and scientific communication, it is used in political and scientific terminology. And today, the Latin language is the most important "tool" used for professional communication of people from different spheres of activity.

In medicine, Latin traditionally remains the main international source for the formation of new natural science and medical terminology in modern languages. Medical terminology of the XX and XXI centuries has been replenished and

continues to be replenished with new, artificially formed terms for expressing concepts that were not previously known: vitaminum (from *vita* - life), hormonum (from *hormano* - I excite), phagocytosis (from *phagos* - devouring and *cytos* - cavity, container), allergy (from *allos* - another and *ergon* - action), virus (from *virus* - poison), immunity (from *immunitas* - release, getting rid of something), carcinogen (from *cancer* - cancer and *genus* - beget), ordinator (from *ordinator* - tidying up, manager), patient (from *patiens* - suffering, suffering), reanimation (from *re* - renewal, repetition and *animator* - giving life), etc.

### **The place of the Latin language in modern scientific terminology**

Knowledge of the Latin language allows doctors from different countries of the world to understand each other, share experiences, observations and new discoveries. The Latin language is necessary for the study and knowledge of jurisprudence, since it was Roman law that formed the basis of modern Western European law, which in turn had a significant impact on the development of jurisprudence in the world. Latin plays an important role in the study of history, especially ancient and medieval times, since most of the documents at that time were written in Latin. The Latin language has played and continues to play a significant role in the professional activities of pharmacists. Knowledge of the Latin word-forming elements, which have received a generally accepted, often international, meaning, allows you to "construct" the names of new drugs according to certain agreed principles, makes it possible for specialists in all countries to understand and analyze the names of drugs: chemical composition, origin, belonging to a certain pharmacological group and application medicines. The World Health Organization publishes "Pharmacopoea Internationalis" - "International Pharmacopoeia", where each drug is assigned an international Latin name, which is recommended for use in all countries of the world. Thus, the Latin language in our time continues to be highly demanded in various fields of science, technology, production.

### **The general cultural significance of the Latin language**

However, what is the general cultural (humanitarian) meaning of the Latin language? What can be said about Latin from the point of view of general thought? What is the strength of the Latin language, as a language in its primary meaning, as a way of expressing our thoughts and feelings?

Latin words are truly precious. Latin serves people, forming an international vocabulary that makes up a significant part of the vocabulary of French, Russian and other European languages. The words "culture" and "humanitarian" are also of Latin origin: from lat. *cultura* - cultivation, education, development and *humanitas* - human nature and interests, education. Many words in the political, technical, economic and even everyday spheres were formed thanks to the Latin language, for example: pluralism (lat.*pluralis* - plural), rotation (lat.*rotatio* - circular movement), conversion (lat.*conversio* - transformation, change), consensus (lat.*consensus* - agreement, agreement), sponsor (lat.*sponsor* - trustee) and others. It should be noted that some words borrowed into Russian from English, which is now the most popular language of international communication, and retaining the peculiarities of English pronunciation, are also Latinisms in origin: computer, provider, server, distributor, image.

Learning Latin has a beneficial effect on any person, regardless of his vocation and profession. The harmony of Latin grammar contributes to the development of linguistic logic, disciplines our linguistic thinking.

Knowledge of this beautiful language makes it possible to understand the primordial meaning of a huge number of words in Russian and the studied modern foreign language, allows you to correctly use Latin winged sayings and aphorisms, expressing a generalized complete thought in a concise form. Most of the aphorisms have long been catch phrases. They are used in fiction and scientific literature, in public speaking, for example: Fortes fortunaadjuvat! - Fate helps the brave!

Omnia mea mecum porto! - I carry everything with me,

Festinalente. - Hurry slowly,

Avibusbonis! - Good hour!

Barba crescit, caput nescit. - The beard grows, the head does not become wiser,

De gustibus non estdisputandum - There is no dispute about tastes,

Regredi non estprogređi - To go back means not to go forward,

Divide etimpera. - Divide and conquer and others.

Many aphorisms are separate lines, sayings of famous ancient writers, philosophers, and politicians. Of considerable interest are aphorisms in Latin belonging to scientists of the modern era - Descartes, Newton, Linnaeus and others. Some aphorisms relate to the issues of life and death, the health of the patient, the behavior of the doctor and are medical deontological (from deon, deontos - due and logos - teaching) commandments. For example:

Salusaegrotisupremalexmedicorum. - The welfare of the patient is the highest law of doctors,

Primumnolinocere! - First of all, do not harm!

The Latin language was the basis for the formation of many languages that exist today, and has had a very strong influence on the languages that are usually grouped under the general name "Romance": Italian, French, Provencal, Spanish, Portuguese, Moldavian. The famous novelist G. Greber put forward the so-called "chronological theory" of the formation of the Romance languages and tried to classify them based on the chronology of the Roman conquests. The Czech linguist J. Mole suggested that the beginning of the formation of Romance languages should be sought in the dialectal fragmentation of Latin even at the time when it spread to the Apennine Peninsula and underwent the most profound changes. With a basic knowledge of Latin, it is easier to learn to speak living spoken Romance languages. With a sufficiently diligent study of a language, as well as with its active use in their daily life, the studied language can not only be learned, the studied language can become a second native language. Studying foreign languages, we get to know not

only the culture of native speakers of this language, we get to know ourselves better, as well as open up new perspectives. Therefore, knowledge of the Latin language helps to rise one step higher and, in no case, does not allow to take a step back.

### **The status of Latin in modern society**

However, now Latin is not used in everyday communication, they do not actively express their thoughts in it, they do not write works of art, official documents and scientific works. Does this mean that now Latin can no longer become for anyone's "native" language, the "clothing" of their own thoughts? We believe that this is not entirely true. There is an interesting trend towards a resurgence in the study of the Latin language. The Latin language is compulsorily studied in medical and pharmaceutical universities, since Latin is the language of medicine and pharmacy: *In via est in medicina via sine lingua latina* - The path in medicine is impassable without the Latin language. The Latin language is also studied by students of many faculties of higher educational institutions: philological, legal, historical, biological. In the spoken Russian language among young people, Latin words and expressions are actively used. This trend can be traced very clearly on the Internet, namely in various social networks. Young people are in favor of learning this "dead" language, and this is confirmed by statements on social networks: "We studied Latin at the university in the 2nd and 3rd year. The language is very interesting! You learn and enjoy. I studied many living languages, but Latin was really a hobby for me. It is actually a mathematical language and must be solved like a puzzle. For me personally, it was easy, and it was interesting to study. I am sure that excellent knowledge of the Latin language is needed in modern life! "; "Learning Latin is possible. If there is a desire, then even a little complicated grammar will not become a stumbling block for you. In the 19th century in the Russian Empire, Latin was taught in all lyceums and gymnasiums. In the modern world, Latin is studied mainly in philological faculties. When I was at the university, I could read Caesar's "Notes on the Gallic War" from the sheet. In general,

everything depends on the incentive: if there is one, it will not be difficult to learn Latin, no, you will stumble over every stone ”; “If you are not afraid of the changes of the being,specific by gender, number and case (in general, as in Russian) - then Latin is not so difficult. But it’s not simple either. The lexicon is relatively easy to accumulate, the words are completely borrowed from us. Grammar is harder. And the worst thing is that there is no one to talk to in Latin! " Everything is translated into Latin, from short phrases to the texts of the most famous songs, and with full adherence to grammar and the correct arrangement of words in sentences. Users of various social networks like this movement, moreover, they actively use phrases, expressions, texts translated into Latin. This phenomenon increases interest in the Latin language, which implies the use in everyday speech not only of "fashionable" phrases translated into Latin, but also of classic Latin catchphrases.

The fact that Latin began to be used not only in the fields of scientific and political activity, but also in everyday communication, suggests that the language is gradually returning. "Is Latin a closed page in history or a still unfinished line?" - there are many discussions on this topic to this day, but nevertheless, officially, it is considered Latin is a "dead" language. And what does “dead” language mean? If the language, as they say, is "dead", then it means that once it was alive. The language was born, developed and at some point died. This proves that language is a living organism and is more than just a "tool" for expressing thoughts and feelings. Language is not only a means of intra-ethnic and inter-ethnic communication used in history. Language is the whole story. And history, as you know, knows no end.

## **Conclusion**

The Latin language has left a noticeable mark on the history of world culture. No matter how much time has passed, there is no doubt that this trace will not disappear. Perhaps the Latin language will never be able to fully revive and exist on a par with other actively used languages, it will not be so in demand and necessary,

but the fact that Latin is again “in vogue” and the foundation laid thanks to this language only grows stronger, already there is confirmation that this language is not dead. The Latin language was, is and will be an “immortal” part of world culture and a significant aspect in the life of both humanity and each individual.

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