

## **THE ROLE OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPACE**

It is a well-known fact that the Latin language and ancient culture form the foundation of modern European civilization. Many European languages, including Ukrainian, have borrowed numerous words of Latin origin. For centuries, Latin served as a means of communication among European nations and functioned as a specialized language in science, education, medicine, philosophy, law, and other fields of human activity. Moreover, the terminology of most European languages is rooted in Latin. Even today, Latinisms, borrowed either directly from Latin or through other Romance languages, hold a significant place in international vocabulary.

Latinisms were first recorded in the Ukrainian language in the tenth and eleventh centuries, but most of them were assimilated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The period of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is characterised by the intensive development of science and education at that time: fraternal schools were established in different regions of Ukraine, the first of which appeared in Lviv; powerful educational centres were founded: the first school of higher education, the Ostroh Greek-Slavic-Latin School (1576) and the first higher educational institution of Ukraine, the Kyiv-Mohyla College (later, in the seventeenth century, the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy) [1, p. 59]. The language of instruction in educational institutions was mainly Latin. These events were of great importance for the development of higher education in the country. Printing also contributed to the spread of the Latin language.

In the modern world, Latin remains traditionally used in anatomical, clinical, and pharmaceutical terminology. A knowledge of Latin enables doctors worldwide to communicate effortlessly. The long-standing tradition of using Latin in medicine serves as a unifying factor for physicians and contributes to

the standardization of medical education. Not so long ago, most medical texts were written in Latin.

Latin plays a special role in anatomy and pharmacology. All organs and parts of the human body have either Latin names or Latinised names. The same applies to the names of medicines; in this field, unification is particularly important, as without it it is impossible to navigate the vast sea of medicines. Prescriptions have long been written in Latin and according to certain rules, so that a prescription written in America, for example, should be easily understood in Ukraine.

Scientific terminology is an integral part of international vocabulary, largely built on Latin and its forms. This vocabulary is intended to be equally comprehensible to educated people worldwide. While most medical and scientific terms are highly specialized and familiar to relatively few, the international vocabulary also includes a more general layer. This layer consists of widely used words, often related to public or political discourse, which should be known and understood by all. This includes such words borrowed from Latin (or formed using its forms) as humanism, republic, dictatorship, forum, university, international, association, applicant, assistant, associate professor, internship, student, scholarship, seminar, professor, lecture, laboratory assistant, etc. Of course, much of the international vocabulary is borrowed from Greek and from the major modern languages. In addition, it should be borne in mind that it is truly international only for those people who speak the language that uses such vocabulary. In the main modern languages, including Ukrainian, internationalisms make up to 10% of the vocabulary. It has been calculated that of the 20000 most used words in English, about 10400 are of Latin origin, about 220 are of Greek origin and only 5400 are of Anglo-Saxon origin.

It is clear that one of the most important tasks of international vocabulary is to contribute to the progress of knowledge, on the one hand, and to a better understanding of people, on the other. This determines its undoubted advantages.

But the lack of ‘living’ linguistic colour, schematicity and abstractness is considered a disadvantage of international vocabulary.

Latin employs laconic and aphoristic expressions that encapsulate wisdom and experience across various fields. The very concept of ‘winged words’ is attributed to Homer and has been used as a literary term since the second half of the 19th century. Due to its long and profound history, Latin is especially rich in such expressions.

Winged expressions arise in different ways and belong to different spheres of human experience. The main subject spheres or areas of classification are: aphorisms of worldly wisdom (proverbs, sayings, etc.), expressions from the field of scientific knowledge (medicine, jurisprudence, etc.), from literary works, as well as statements of famous historical figures, owing their appearance to a particular situation. All these types of winged expressions are present in the history of the Latin language.

Since expressions summarising the everyday experience of the Romans have come down to us, as a rule, as part of literary works, it is not in all cases possible to clearly distinguish folk art proper from the later literary form given to it by a particular Latin writer. To this sphere belong, for example, such sayings as *Quod licet Jovi, non licet bovi*, *Finis coronat opus*, *De gustibus non est disputandum*, *Festina lente*, *Mens sana in corpore sano* (Juvenal), *Fortes fortuna adjuvat* (Cicero), *Manus manum lavat*, etc. Many expressions were borrowed by the Romans from the Greeks.

The political experience of the Romans was particularly intense, so many winged expressions originated in this sphere of activity (in many cases not without Greek influence). For example, the expression *Vox populi – vox dei*, attributed to the ancient Greek poet Hesiod, or *Si vis pacem, para bellum*.

Many expressions were born in the field of medicine. These include, for example, the famous expression attributed to the Greek physician Hippocrates: *Ars longa, vita brevis est, Noli nocere, Medicus curat (morbos), natura sanat*.

The following expressions belong to the field of jurisprudence: *Audiatur*

*et altera pars, Testis unus testis nullus.*

Many famous expressions entered the Latin vernacular from situations involving various historical figures. For example, the expression *Alea jacta est* Caesar uttered when crossing the Rubicon River, and the expression *Veni, vidi, vici* represents Caesar's laconic message to the Senate after his victory over King Pharnaces. The famous orator Cato the Elder is said to have ended every speech in the Senate with the words: *Ceterum censeo Carthaginem delendam esse.*

Latin literature owes many of its winged expressions to poets and writers. In part, these expressions, as already mentioned, were more the literary formulation of worldly wisdom than the writer's own invention. Such are, for example, the famous phrase of the comedigrapher Terentius *Humani nil a me alie-num puto, O tempora, o mores!* from Cicero's speech against Catiline, the phrase *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* from Virgil's Aeneid, the words *Sine ira et studio* from Tacitus's Annals, etc. The functional role of winged expressions is to strengthen the expressiveness of the statement; they act as a certain kind of stylistic means.

From all this, it is clear that studying Latin and maintaining a high level of knowledge in this field is a highly relevant task in modern education. Latin remains an important cultural phenomenon in today's world. Many areas of human activity would be unimaginable without this language. Even today, the influence and significance of Latin remain extensive.

#### REFERENCES

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