



BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LATIN

Juraeva Mastura

Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health

Аннотация. В данной статье латынь (*lingua Latina*) относится к италийской группе индоевропейских языков. языковая семья. Первоначально это был родной язык небольшого племени. Латиняне живут в районе под названием Лацио в центральной части Апеннин. Его столица – Рим, и он был основан в 753 г. до н.э. Со временем он стал латинским. Официальный язык великой Римской империи с V до н.э. все страны Средиземноморский бассейн, включая современные Италию, Испанию, Францию, Греция и часть Великобритании, Германии, Венгрии, Румынии, Молдовы и другие страны. Говорят, что латинский алфавит теперь используется во всех европейских странах.

Ключевые слова: морфологическое, синтаксическое, значение, прикладное, литературное, просторечное, врачи, фармацевты, произношение, функционирование

Annotation. In this article, Latin (*lingua Latina*) belongs to the Italic group of Indo-European languages language family. Originally it was the mother tongue of a small tribe The Latins live in a region called Latium in the central part of the Apennines. The Its capital is Rome and it was founded in 753 BC. Over time, it became Latin The official language of the great Roman Empire from V BC. all countries The Mediterranean basin, including modern Italy, Spain, France, Greece and part of Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Moldova and other countries. It is said that the Latin alphabet is now used in all European countries.

Keywords: morphologic, syntactic, importance, applying, literary, popular colloquial, physicians, pharmacists, pronunciation, functioning

LATIN AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY – is a new subject, which is traditionally learned by the future doctors, pharmacists and representatives of other specialties. All of them know well the Latin proverb «*In via est in medicina via sine lingua Latina*» – «The way to medicine is impossible without Latin language». Why are Latin and ancient Greek language of particular importance and applying for physicians and pharmacists?

Why are Latin alphabet, phonetics and grammar used for spelling, pronunciation and functioning of modern medical terms?

To understand this it is necessary get to know the history of Latin.

Latin (*lingua Latina*) belongs to the Italic group of the Indo-European family of languages. Originally it was the native language of a small tribe Latini living in the central part of Apennines in the region called Latium. The capital was Rome founded in 753 B.C. In course of the time Latin became the state language of the great Roman



Empire included till V A.B. all countries of Mediterranean basin, including territories of modern Italy, Spain, France, Greece and also a part of Britain, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Moldova and other countries. Latin alphabet is now used in all European countries.

Inscriptions are the first monuments of the Latin language. The oldest Latin inscriptions written in existence date from the VI century B.C., but inscriptions written earlier than about 200 B.C. are few and short. The earliest extant Latin literature is the comedies by Plautus (254-184 B.C.) and comedies by Terence (190-159 B.C.).

The Latin language of the classical time is presented by the remarkable works created in Rome during I century B.C. – at the beginning of I century A.D. One studies the classical Latin in higher educational establishments of humanities.

The period of the I-II centuries A.D. is called postclassical. The so-called Late Latin (III-IV centuries A.D.) is the last period of the Latin language. At the time of the late Empire, its downfall (476 A.D.) and the emergence of barbarian states the difference between the written Latin language, its literary and popular colloquial forms becomes wider. During this period, Christianity spreads in the region and the Christian literature appears. In the works by Hieronymus (340-420) and Augustine (345-430) and other late Latin authors we find a lot of morphologic and syntactic forms preparing the transition to the young Roman languages, which got this name from the main city of Romans: Rome – Roma, among them are such modern languages as Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Romanian, Moldavian and others. The Latin language of the Middle Ages mainly remains the language of science. Teaching was conducted in Latin not only in primary schools, but also at Universities, which had appeared at that time in Europe.

Latin was used in contemporary literature, jurisprudence, diplomacy, Catholic Church service as well.

The outstanding scientists, philosophers, physicians of the European countries wrote and published their works in Latin during the movement of Renaissance in the XIV– XVI centuries. Tradition to write scientific works and 7 treatises in Latin remained until the second part of the XIX century.

At present, Latin is called a dead language, as it is no longer the means of communication, it exists in modern Roman languages, and it is widely used in terminology of all sciences and humanities.

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