



DIACHRONIC SPHERE AND STAGES OF THE FORMATION OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE

Pulatova Sh.S.

Tashkent medical academy

Senior teacher of the Department of Uzbek and foreign languages

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Key words: diachronic, latino, germanic, celtic, and hellenic languages, the roman language, medical university, types of the latin languages.

Резюме:

Ushbu maqola lotin tili va tibbiyot terminologiyasiga kirish, uning tarixiy kelib chiqishi va til haqida umumiy tushuncha beradi, tibbiyot talabalariga asosiy va maxsus fanlarni oʻzlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Резюме:

В этой статье представлено введение в латинский язык и медицинскую терминологию, его историческое происхождение и общее понимание языка, что помогает студентам-медикам освоить базовые и специализированные предметы..

Summary:

This article provides an introduction to the Latin language and medical terminology, its historical origins and a general understanding of the language, helping medical students master basic and specialized subjects.

Introduction. The name Latin derives from the Italic tribal group named Latino that settled around the 10th century BC in Latium, and the dialect spoken by these people. The **Italic** languages form a centum subfamily of the Indo-European language family, which include the Germanic, Celtic, and Hellenic languages, and a number of extinct ones. Broadly speaking, in initial syllables the Indo-European simple vowels - **i*, **e*, (**a*), **o*, **u*; short and long-are usually retained in Latin. The vocalized laryngeals (**ə*) appear in Latin as a (cf. IE **pater* > L *pater*). Diphthongs are also preserved in Old Latin, but in



Classical Latin some tend to become monophthongs (for example *oi* > *ū* or *oe*, and *ei* > *ē* > *ī*). In non-initial syllables, there was more vowel reduction.

Consonants are generally more stable.

However, the Indo-European voiced aspirates *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *gwh* are not maintained, becoming *f*, *f*, *h*, *f* respectively at the beginning of a word, but usually *b*, *d*, *g*, *v* elsewhere.

Of the original eight cases of Proto-Indo-European, Latin inherited six: nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative. The Indo-European locative survived in the declensions of some place names and a few common nouns, such as *Roma* "Rome" (locative *Romae*) and *domus* "home" (locative *domī* "at home"). Vestiges of the instrumental case may remain in adverbial forms ending in *-ē*.

It is believed that the earliest surviving inscription is a seventh-century BC fibula known as the *Praenestine fibula*, which reads roughly *Manios med fhefhaked Numasioi* "Manius made me for Numerius"

Old Latin (also called **Early Latin** or **Archaic Latin**) refers to the period of Latin texts before the age of Classical Latin, extending from textual fragments that probably originated in the Roman monarchy to the written language of the late Roman republic about 75 BC. Almost all the writing of its earlier phases is inscriptional.

Some phonological characteristics of older Latin are the case endings *-os* and *-om* (later Latin *-us* and *-um*). In many locations, classical Latin turned intervocalic */s/* into */r/*. This had implications for declension: early classical Latin, *honos*, *honosis*; Classical *honor*, *honoris* ("honor"). Some Latin texts preserve */s/* in this position, such as the *Carmen Arvale's lasas* for *lares*.

Classical Latin is the form of the Latin language used by the ancient Romans in Classical Latin literature. In the latest and narrowest philological model, its use spanned the Golden Age of Latin literature - broadly the 1st century BC and the early 1st century AD - possibly extending to the Silver Age - broadly the 1st and 2nd centuries.

It was a polished written literary language based on the refined spoken language of the upper classes. Classical Latin differs from Old Latin: the earliest inscriptional language and the earliest authors, such as Ennius, Plautus and others, in a number of ways; for example, the early *-om* and *-os* endings shifted into *-um* and *-us* ones, and some lexical differences also developed, such as the broadening of the meaning of words.

In the currently used philological model, this period represents the peak of Latin literature. Since the earliest post-classical times the Latin of those authors has been an ideal norm of the best Latin, which other writers should follow.

Silver Age. In reference to Roman literature, the Silver age covers the first two centuries AD directly after the Golden age. Literature from the Silver Age more embellished with mannerisms.

Late Latin. Late Latin is the administrative and literary language of Late Antiquity in the late Roman Empire and states that succeeded the Western Roman Empire over the same range. By its broadest definition, it dated from about 200 AD to about 900 AD when it replaced by written Romance languages. The authors of the period looked back to a classical period they believed should be imitated and yet their styles were often classical. According to the narrowest definitions, Late Latin did not exist and the authors of the times are to be considered medieval.

Vulgar Latin (in Latin, *sermo vulgaris*) is a blanket term covering vernacular usage or dialects of the Latin language spoken from earliest times in Italy until the latest dialects of the Western Roman Empire, diverging significantly after 500 CE, evolved into the early Romance languages, whose writings began to appear about the 9th century.

Spoken Latin differed from the literary language of Classical Latin in aspects of its grammar and vocabulary, as any language differs in written and spoken registers. It is likely to have evolved over time, with some features not appearing until the late Empire. Other features are likely to have been in place much earlier. Because there are few phonetic transcriptions of the daily speech of these Latin speakers (to match, for example, the post-classical Appendix Probi) earlier forms of spoken Latin must be studied mainly by indirect methods, such as errors made in texts and transcripts. Nevertheless, while native speakers spoke Latin, there is consensus that it was the same language; there was no “unbridgeable gap” between spoken and written Latin. Knowledge of Vulgar Latin comes from a variety of sources. Prescriptive grammar texts from the Late Latin period condemn some usages as errors, providing insight into how Latin actually spoken. The solecisms and non-Classical usages occasionally found in Late Latin texts also shed light on the spoken language, especially after 500 CE. A windfall source lies in the chance finds of wax tablets such as those found at Vindolanda on Hadrian’s Wall. Finally, the comparative method can help test hypotheses about spoken Latin.

The **Romance languages**, a major branch of the Indo-European language family, comprise all languages that descended from Latin, the language of the



Roman Empire. The Romance languages have more than 700 million native speakers worldwide, mainly in the Americas, Europe, and Africa, as well as in many smaller regions scattered through the world. All Romance languages descend from Vulgar Latin, the language of soldiers, settlers, and slaves of the Roman Empire, which was substantially different from that of the Roman literati. Between 200 BC and AD 100, the expansion of the Empire and the administrative and educational policies of Rome made Vulgar Latin the dominant vernacular language over a wide area, which stretched from the Iberian Peninsula to the west coast of the Black Sea.

During the Empire's decline and after its collapse and fragmentation in the 5th century, spoken Latin began to evolve independently within each local area, and eventually diverged into dozens of distinct languages. The overseas empires established by Spain, Portugal and France after the 15th century then spread these languages to other continents; about two thirds of all Romance speakers are now outside Europe.

In spite of the multiple influences of pre-Roman languages and later invasions, the phonology, morphology, lexicon, and syntax of all Romance languages are predominantly derived from Vulgar Latin. As a result, the group shares a number of linguistic features that set it apart from other Indo-European branches.

Ecclesiastical Latin (sometimes called **Church Latin**) is a broad and analogous term referring to the Latin language as used in documents of the Roman Catholic Church, its liturgies (mainly in past times) and during some periods the preaching of its ministers. Ecclesiastical Latin is not a single style: the term merely means the language promulgated at any time by the church. In terms of stylistic periods, it belongs to Late Latin in the Late Latin period, Medieval Latin in the Medieval Period, and so on through to the present. One may say that, starting from the church's decision in the early Late Latin period to use a simple and unornamented language that would be comprehensible to ordinary Latin speakers and yet still be elegant and correct, church Latin is usually a discernible sub style within the major style of the period. Its authors in the Neo-Latin period are typically paradigmatic of the best Latin and that is true in contemporary times. The decline in its use within the last 100 years has been a matter of regret to some, who have formed organizations inside and outside the church to support its use and to use it.

Medieval Latin, the literary and administrative Latin used in the Middle Ages, exhibits much variation between individual authors, mainly due to poor communications in those times between different regions. The individuality



characterized by a different range of solecisms and by the borrowing of different words from Vulgar Latin or from local vernaculars. Some styles show features intermediate between Latin and Romance languages; others are closer to classical Latin. The stylistic variations ended with the rise of nation states and new empires in the Renaissance period, and the authority of early universities imposing a new style.

Renaissance Latin is a name given to the Latin written during the European Renaissance in the 14th-16th centuries, particularly distinguished by the distinctive Latin style developed by the humanist movement.

Neo-Latin, or **New Latin**, is applied to Latin written after the medieval period according to the standards developed in the Renaissance; it is however a modern term. The field of Neo Latin studies has gained momentum in the last decades, as Latin was central to European cultural and scientific development in the period.

Latin continued to be significantly used in education, academia, government and literature through the 1500s and 1600s. It entered a decline from around 1650, gradually ceding ground to vernacular languages. However, it remained important until at least 1800, and was a central part of education into the mid twentieth century. Modern scholarly and technical nomenclature, such as in zoological and botanical taxonomy and international scientific vocabulary, draws extensively from Neo-Latin vocabulary. In such use, Neo-Latin is subject to new word formation. As a language for full expression in prose or poetry, however, it often distinguished from its successor, Contemporary Latin.

Various kinds of contemporary Latin can be distinguished, including the use of single words in taxonomy, and the fuller ecclesiastical use in the Catholic Church. As a relic of the great importance of Neo-Latin as the formerly dominant international lingua franca down to the 19th century in a great number of fields, Latin is still present in words or phrases used in many languages around the world, and some minor communities use Latin in their speech.

Greek and Roman cultures are the foundations of western culture - its literature, ideas, art, politics, and conceptions of the individual. Greek myth is still a shared fund of images and narratives that express human experience. Latin is the major source of English vocabulary, and Greek provides scientific language in many fields. Greek and Roman cultures help us to understand the relationship between western culture and other cultural systems and place ourselves better in the world.

The study of Latin and Greek culture provides students with a better understanding of the roots of their own culture, which has been so strongly



influenced by Roman and Greek art, Medicine, law, and religion. The pursuit of Latin and Greek language skills not only provides the broadening experience, which comes from learning how to think and express oneself in another language, but can also be great aid to building vocabulary and language skills in English. Latin and Greek literature and mythology introduce you to classical authors whose excellence is beyond question and whose works and genres have influenced Western literature down to our own day. As the Romans conquered the then known world, Latin became the universal language of Italy and the provinces. Many centuries after the fall of Rome, Latin still ruled supreme. To this very day, Latin is the language of the Catholic Church, and during the formative period of the western European languages, it incorporated in every one of them. The Latin language has been around for more than 2500 years and throughout the years has played a leading role in various fields. Not only was Latin the language of the Romans in antiquity, but at a later stage it also became the language of administrators, the Catholic Church, scholars and artists. Even now, the Latin language is present in a prominent way, especially in **Medicine**.

Science is of international nature. The development of technical languages in the individual branches of science connected with frequent borrowing of foreign language lexical material, which is mostly of Latin or Greek origin. Greek and Latin represent the traditional language material to be used in **medical terminology**. English **medical terminology** developed from medieval Latin terminology, which had absorbed a developed Greek terminology. Greek medicine migrated to Rome at an early date, and many Latin terms crept into its terminology. Only a few medical terms came from the oldest developmental period of the English language (from Anglo-Saxon). Latin was the language of science up to the beginning of the 18th Century, so all medical texts written in Latin.

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