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**INFLUENCE OF LATIN ON OTHER LANGUAGES, LINGUISTIC CHARACTER AND
HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE**

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article discusses the role, importance, linguistic character and historical stages of the Latin language in other languages of the world. In it, information is given based on analytical opinions about the role of Latin as a foundation in the study of other languages, especially in the study of Romance languages.

INTRODUCTION

Latin (self-name - lingua Latina), or Latin - the language of the ancient Romans, used in the Roman Empire. The language of the Latino-Faliscan branch of the Italic languages of the Indo-European language family. To date, it is the only active, albeit limitedly used (not colloquial) of the ancient Italic languages. The modern descendants of Latin are the Romance languages, while the other Italic languages disappeared without leaving descendants.

The first common language, at least in Central and Western Europe, was Latin. We can say that once it was the only language that could be written in this region. As French, Spanish, Italian, and English developed into literary forms, instructions to diplomatic representatives began to be written in the language of the envoy's country. Later they began to write in German. Latin was also used in conversations between diplomats, since the parties did not speak the language of their partner.

Latin is one of the most ancient written Indo-European languages.

Today, Latin is the official language of the Holy See, the Order of Malta and the Vatican City State, as well as, to some extent, the Roman Catholic Church.

A large number of words in European (and not only) languages are of Latin origin (see also International Vocabulary).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Latin, like Russian, is predominantly synthetic. This means that grammatical categories are expressed by inflection (declension, conjugation), and not by function words. In Latin, there are nouns (lat. Nomen Substantivum), numerals and pronouns, declined according to cases, persons, numbers and genders; adjectives, other than those listed, modified by degrees of comparison; verbs conjugated by tenses and pledges; supin is a verbal noun; adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions.

The Latin language in its folk (colloquial) variety - the so-called Vulgar Latin (meaning - "folk") - was the basis language for new national languages, united under the general name of Romance. These include: the Italian language and many of its dialects, which arose on the Apennine Peninsula as a result of the historical change in the Latin language; French and Occitan, which developed in the former Gaul; Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese, Galician and Mirandese - in the Iberian Peninsula; Romansh - on the territory of the Roman colony of Rezia (in part of present-day Switzerland and in northeastern Italy); Romanian - in the territory of the Roman province of Dacia (modern Romania), Moldavian and some other Eastern Romance languages of the Balkan Peninsula. Of particular note is the Sardinian language, as the closest to classical Latin of all modern Romance languages.

Despite the common origin of the Romance languages, there are now significant differences between them. This is explained by the fact that the Latin language penetrated the conquered territories over a number of centuries, during which it itself, as the base language, changed somewhat and entered into complex interaction with local tribal languages and dialects. A well-known imprint on the emerging related Romance languages was also left by the difference in the historical fate of the territories in which they were formed for a long time.

Nevertheless, all Romance languages retain Latin features in their vocabulary, and also, although to a much lesser extent, in morphology. For example, the verbal system of the French language represents a further development of the forms of the verb, which was already outlined in popular Latin. During the period of the formation of the French literary language, it was strongly influenced by Latin syntax, under the influence of which the rules of agreement and sequence of tenses, separate participial constructions, and infinitive turns were formed in French grammar.

Attempts by the Romans to subjugate the Germanic tribes, repeatedly undertaken at the turn of the 1st century BC. e. and 1st century A.D. e., were not successful, but the economic relations of the Romans with the Germans existed for a long time; they went mainly through the Roman garrison colonies located along the Rhine and Danube. This is reminiscent of the names of German cities: Cologne (German Köln - from Latin colonia "settlement"), Koblenz (German Koblenz - from Latin confluentes,

lit. - "flocking", since Koblenz is located at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine) , Regensburg (German Regensburg - from lat. regina castra), Vienna (from lat. vindobona), etc.

In the British Isles, the most ancient traces of the Latin language are the names of cities with the component -chester, -caster or -castle - from lat. castra "military camp" and castellum "strengthening", foss- - from lat. fossa "ditch", col (n) - from lat. colonia "settlement": Manchester, Lancaster, Newcastle, Fossebrook, Lincoln, Colchester. The conquest of Britain in the 5th-6th centuries by the Germanic tribes of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes increased the number of Latin borrowings adopted by the British tribes at the expense of words already adopted by the Germans from the Romans.

The significance of the Latin language for the gradual and long-term formation of new Western European languages \u200b\u200bpreserves even after the fall of the Western Roman Empire (the traditional date is 476). Latin continued to be the language of state and school in the early feudal Frankish kingdom, formed at the end of the 5th century and absorbing a significant part of the territory of the Western Roman Empire; the Frankish state, which became an empire (Charlemagne took the title of emperor in 800), broke up in 843 into independent states of Western Europe - the kingdoms of Italy, France and Germany.

The absence in these states for several centuries of national literary languages forced them to resort to the help of the Latin language in relations between them. Throughout the Middle Ages and beyond, Latin was the language of the Catholic Church. At the same time, Latin was the language of science and university teaching, and the main subject of school teaching. Finally, Latin was the language of jurisprudence, and even in those countries where legislation was transferred to national languages already in the Middle Ages (as, for example, in France), the study of Roman law and its reception were the most important component of jurisprudence.

CONCLUSION

Hence the widespread penetration of Latin vocabulary into the new European languages, primarily as scientific, theological, legal, and generally abstract terminology.

In Russia, until the 18th century, Church Slavonic and (to a lesser extent) Greek were used as a source of terminology; however, starting from the time of Peter I, an increased penetration of Latin vocabulary into the Russian language begins, to a lesser extent directly, to a greater extent through the new European languages. It should be noted, however, that in the Old Russian language itself there are several very early borrowings from Latin, partly directly, partly through Greek ("bath", "chamber", "mint", "cherry", "nasty").

In English, Latin vocabulary had a significant impact through French as a result of the conquest of England in the 11th century by the Normans. Many borrowings were made into English during the Renaissance and directly from Latin.

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