

HISTORY AND PHONOLOGICAL CHANGES OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE

Mirraximova Gulbahor Shuhratovna

Senior teacher of department of Uzbek and foreign languages
Tashkent medical academy

Abstract: This article presents the history, origins, and stages of the Latin language. In this, it is possible to study the types and stages in the history of the Latin language. Latin is considered to be an old language family and has its own history.

Key words: *Medicine, vowels, Greek language, Phonological changes, Proto-Italic, Proto-Indo-European, Roman Empire, alphabet, spelling, phonetics.*

Introduction Latin originally spoken by the Latin's in Latium (now known as Lazio), the lower Tiber area around Rome, Italy. Through the expansion of the Roman Republic, it became the dominant language in the Italian Peninsula and subsequently throughout the Roman Empire.

Latin is a member of the broad family of Italic languages. Its alphabet, the Latin alphabet, emerged from the Old Italic alphabets, which in turn were derived from the Etruscan, Greek and Phoenician scripts. Historical Latin came from the prehistoric language of the Latium region, specifically around the River Tiber, where Roman civilization first developed. How and when Latin came to be spoken has long been debated.

Various influences on Latin of Celtic speeches in northern Italy, the non-Indo-European Etruscan language in Central Italy, and the Greek in some Greek colonies of southern Italy have been detected, but when these influences entered the native Latin is not known for certain.

Surviving Roman-era Latin literature consists almost entirely of Classical Latin pieces usually chosen for their importance as help for people learning to write in Latin. Survivals emphasize polished and sometimes highly stylized literary language texts sometimes termed Golden Latin, which spans the 1st century BC and the early years of the 1st century AD.

As with any written language, the spoken language differed somewhat in grammar, tone and vocabulary, and referred to as Vulgar Latin. However, theories that the spoken and written languages were more or less different, separated by class or elite education, now generally rejected.

In addition to Latin, the Greek language often spoken by the well-educated elite, who studied it in school and acquired Greek tutors from among the influx of enslaved educated Greek prisoners of war, captured during the Roman conquest of Greece. In the eastern half of the Roman Empire, later referred to as the Byzantine Empire, the Greek Koine of Hellenism remained current among peasants and traders, while Latin used for laws and administrative writings. It continued to influence the Vulgar Latin that would evolve into the Eastern Romance languages.

Latin had a long working life beyond the Roman period, as it was the language of the Roman Catholic Church, and later of the Carolingian Holy Roman Empire. It was the dominant language of European learning, literature and academia through the middle ages, and in the early modern period. Latin's relevance as a widely used working language ended around 1800, although examples of its productive use extend well into that century, and in the cases



of the Catholic Church and Classical studies, continue to the present day. As a result, the vast majority - over 99.99% of extant Latin texts - belong to these later periods, and especially to the Neo-Latin period.

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.

Phonological changes

Vowels

Proto-Italic inherited all ten of the early post-Proto-Indo-European simple vowels (i.e. at a time when laryngeals had colored and often lengthened adjacent vowels and then disappeared in many circumstances): *i, *e, *a, *o, *u, *ī, *ē, *ā, *ō, *ū. It also inherited all of the post-PIE diphthongs except for *eu, which became *ou.

Proto-Italic and Old Latin had a stress accent on the first syllable of a word, and this caused steady reduction and eventual deletion of many short vowels in non-initial syllables while affecting initial syllables much less. Long vowels were largely unaffected in general except in final syllables, where they had a tendency to shorten.

Consonants

Aspirates

The Indo-European voiced aspirates b^h , d^h , g^h , g^{wh} , which were probably breathy voiced stops, first devoiced in initial position (fortition), then fricativized in all positions, producing pairs of voiceless/voiced fricatives in Proto-Italic: $f \sim \beta$, $\theta \sim \delta$, $\chi \sim \gamma$, $\chi^w \sim \gamma^w$ respectively.^[36] The fricatives were voiceless in initial position. However, between vowels and other voiced sounds, there are indications—in particular, their evolution in Latin - that the sounds were actually voiced. Likewise, Proto-Italic /s/ apparently had a voiced allophone [z] in the same position.

In all Italic languages, the word-initial voiceless fricatives f , θ , and χ^w all merged to f , whereas χ debuccalized to h (except before a liquid where it became g); thus, in Latin, the normal outcome of initial PIE b^h , d^h , g^h , g^{wh} is f , f , h , f , respectively.



Conclusion Teaching History of the Latin language in medicine and methodical teaching of it to future doctors is based on the approach, formation of terminological competences and the development of speech competences are planned in the course of the lesson. Based on international experiences, the skills of learning medical terms and terms are formed through specific requirements for language learning. This History of the Latin language is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the module program and curriculum and includes all the skills required for language learning.

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