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THE IMPACT OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE ON THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE: LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL DIMENSIONS

Abstract. The article explores the influence of the Latin language on the formation and development of the English grammatical tradition, particularly in the context of shaping its terminological apparatus, syntactic models, and lexical composition. It analyses the key stages of the Latinisation of English – from early indirect contact through translations of religious and scientific texts to the deliberate imitation of classical norms in the 17th-18th centuries. Special attention is given to the adaptation of Latin grammatical elements to the analytical structure of English, which involved the abandonment of the complex case system, changes in word order, and the disappearance of double agreement.

The study highlights the role of Latin as a universal language of science, diplomacy, and law, which contributed to the consolidation in written English of more formalised syntactic constructions and terms directly borrowed from Latin (e.g., nominative, genitive, subjunctive). A comparison of the grammatical systems of Latin and English confirms that direct influence was largely confined to written registers, while colloquial language developed independently. In specialised domains – legal, academic, medical, and scientific-technical – Latin elements have retained stable positions, functioning as markers of formality, precision, and tradition. The findings of the research allow the Latin influence to

be interpreted as a multilevel process: from literal reproduction of grammatical and lexical structures to their deep integration and functional reorientation within the English language.

Keywords: Latin language, history of English, English grammar, historical-linguistic analysis, Latinisms, language borrowings, terminology, Latin linguistic heritage, lexicology of English language.

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ВПЛИВ ЛАТИНСЬКОЇ МОВИ НА ІСТОРІЮ РОЗВИТКУ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ: ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ

Анотація. Стаття присвячена дослідженню впливу латинської мови на становлення та розвиток англійської граматичної традиції, зокрема у контексті формування термінологічного апарату, синтаксичних моделей та лексичного складу. Проаналізовано ключові етапи латинізації англійської – від ранніх непрямих контактів через переклади релігійних і наукових текстів до свідомого наслідування класичних норм у XVII-XVIII ст. Особлива увага приділена адаптації латинських граматичних елементів до аналітичної структури англійської, що супроводжувалася відмовою від складної відмінкової системи, зміною порядку слів та зникненням подвійного узгодження.

Розкрито роль латини як універсальної мови науки, дипломатії та права, що сприяла закріпленню у письмовій англійській більш формалізованих синтаксичних конструкцій і термінів, безпосередньо запозичених з латини (наприклад, nominative, genitive, subjunctive). Порівняння граматичних систем латини та англійської підтверджує, що прямий вплив обмежувався переважно писемними регістрами, тоді як колоквіальна мова розвивалася незалежно.

У спеціалізованих сферах – правничій, академічній, медичній, науково-технічній – латинські елементи зберігають стійкі позиції, виконуючи функції маркерів формальності, точності та традиційності. Результати дослідження дають підстави трактувати латинський вплив як багаторівневий процес: від буквального відтворення граматичних та лексичних структур до їхньої глибокої інтеграції та функціональної переорієнтації в межах англійської мови.

Ключові слова: латинська мова, історія англійської мови, граматика англійської мови, історико-лінгвістичний аналіз, латинізми, мовні запозичення, термінологія, латинська лінгвістична спадщина, лексикологія англійської мови.

Problem statement. In contemporary digitalized society, one is confronted with an extensive proliferation of neologisms that emerge in response to technological, economic, social, and political advancements across diverse domains of human activity. The processes of labeling, naming, and generating new lexical units for novel phenomena and objects attract the attention of inventors, scientists, engineers, and linguists alike. In this context, Latin constitutes a particularly productive linguistic resource, as it provides a well-structured system of word formation rooted in centuries of effective word-building practices that have gained recognition and acceptance on a global scale.

Thus, **the purpose** of this article is to examine the significance of Latin influence on the historical development of the English language, which continues to play a crucial role in contemporary society. The relevance of the study arises from the necessity to investigate lexical, grammatical, and syntactic aspects of Latin influence on the evolution of English, with particular attention to lexical borrowings, syntactic models, and morphological patterns. These elements, which retain their impact even today, contribute to the formation and refinement of the official and business registers of modern English under current conditions.

The review of scientific resources and research work. The significance of Latin influence on the history of the English language has been extensively investigated by scholars such as O. Jespersen, A. Baugh, T. Cable, T. Pyles, J. Algeo, F. Durkin, B. Strang, and R. Hogg, as well as by contemporary researchers in historical lexicology. Ukrainian linguistics has also contributed to this field, particularly through textbooks on the history of English published in Kyiv and Lviv by authors such as H. V. Vorobyova and L. I. Hrynevych. In the present research, our aim is to identify the historical periods of Latin influence on the development of the English language; to analyze the lexical and grammatical elements of Latin words and structures present within English; to examine the processes of adaptation and transformation of these elements; and to determine

the role of Latin in shaping the standards and norms of the English language throughout its evolution. The methodological framework of this research relies on comparative-historical and structural analysis, supplemented by a cultural-linguistic approach, which enables the examination of linguistic phenomena within their socio-cultural context. In the course of the study, we consulted scholarly resources on the history of the English language, particularly those addressing the development of its lexis, grammar, and syntax. This provided the basis for tracing the interconnections between the two language systems within their historical genesis and for identifying the enduring influence of Latin on the evolution of modern English [7, 8, 9, 10].

Most linguists summarizing classical English-language studies emphasize the importance of lexical borrowings. Scholars underline that Latin functioned as the language of ancient civilization, the Christian Church, and education, which determined its powerful role as both a cultural and linguistic factor within the European linguistic landscape. The earliest contacts between Anglo-Saxon dialects and Latin occurred long before Roman Britain (1st-5th centuries BC). Although Latin exerted only minimal influence on the lexical and grammatical layers of Old English at this stage, it nevertheless functioned as the language of the military and administrative spheres, providing opportunities for the introduction of specialized terms, notions, and formulas. A second, more intensive, period of Latinization of the Anglo-Saxon linguistic environment took place in the 6th-11th centuries, primarily as a result of the Christianization of Britain. Latin was introduced by missionaries and became the liturgical and educational language, serving as the primary medium for transmitting religious and cultural knowledge. During this period, the Anglo-Saxons adopted Latin script, implemented grammatical calques, and borrowed complex syntactic structures from sermons, chronicles, and translations. Borrowings also included terms for material culture, titles, concepts, and institutions, creating a significant lexical layer that contributed to the establishment of Latin-based models within the English written tradition.

At the lexical level, Latin enriched English with numerous everyday words related to material culture, such as *street* (from *strata*), *wine* (from *vinum*), and *wall* (from *vallum*). With the Christianization of England, a substantial body of religious vocabulary entered the language, including *altar*, *priest*, and *psalm*. In the Middle English period, Latinisms frequently reached English through French mediation, as in *justice*, *council*, and *religion*.

From the Norman Conquest of 1066 onwards, the dominance of Latin in written domains steadily increased, particularly during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, when the codification of English grammar was largely modeled on Latin. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the authors of the first English grammars

deliberately drew on classical grammatical models to grant English cultural and scholarly prestige. As a result, Latin influence is visible both at the level of vocabulary and at the level of grammatical structure, reflecting a long history of interlingual contact – from the Roman occupation of Britain to the formation of the modern English literary norm.

During the Renaissance, Latin became the principal source of scientific and technical terminology, introducing words such as *formula*, *radius*, and *index*. Medicine and biology, in particular, remain deeply rooted in Latin vocabulary, with terms such as *corpus*, *nervus*, and *species*.

Legal language also bears Latin imprints, as illustrated by formulas such as *habeas corpus*, *de facto*, and *bona fide*. Furthermore, abstract vocabulary in English was enriched with numerous Latin-origin words, including *virtue*, *memory*, and *nature*. In general, Latin borrowings have imparted an international character to the English lexicon and secured its position as a central medium of scientific and cultural communication.

According to first grammar research works (William Bullokar, *Pamphlet for Grammar* (1586), **John Wallis,** *Grammatica Linguae Anglicanae* (1653), the Latin grammar structures became the fundamentals for the methodological and terminological base for the description of the English language grammar. The majority of the important terms and definitions was borrowed from Latin (nominative – *nōmināt*ī*vus*, genitive – *genit*ī*vus*, dative – *dat*ī*vus*, accusative – *accūsāt*ī*vus*, ablative – *ablāt*ī*vus*, indicative – *indicāt*ī*vus*, subjunctive – *coniunctīvus*, imperative – *imperāt*ī*vus*).

The Latin names of tenses (*praesēns, praeteritum, futūrum*), aspects (*perfectum, imperfectum*), conjugations (*coniugātiō*), declensions (*dēclīnātiō*), as well as terms related to word formation (*prōnōmen* – pronoun, *adiectīvum* – adjective, *adverbium* – adverb, *praepositiō* – preposition, *coniūnctiō* – conjunction, *interiectiō* – interjection) were also integrated into the system of English linguistics.

Many of these concepts in English have accepted an adapted meaning, because the synthetic system of Latin had a marvellous morphological apparatus which could not be transformed into the analytical structure of the English language. Nevertheless, the terminological apparatus of Latin origin remained the basis of the English grammatical meta-language, forming the paradigm of its description from the 17th century to the present days.

In syntax, the Latin influence was manifested in the calque of complex constructions, especially in scientific and legal texts. For example, the Latin structure *ablativus absolutus* inspired the English phrase with + noun + participle (*With the sun having set, they departed*), which, although not a direct borrowing, reproduces the syntactic principle.

Morphologically, Latin models are noticeable in word formation through suffixes (*-tion, -ity, -al*) and prefixes (*sub-, pre-, trans-*). This influenced the formation of abstract nouns and terminological vocabulary, which, in turn, determined the grammatical habits of English scientific language.

Talking about the scientific style, we should make and accent on the fact that the Latin constructions obtain their dominant place even in the 21st century. We mean the complex nominative groups, passive forms, which are generally used in academic writing, are originatd from the Latin tradition of impersonal presentation. For example, in phrases such as *It is observed that…* or *The data were collected…* one can feel the tracing of the Latin impersonal style.

In the English legal language, Latinisms retain both vocabulary (*habeas corpus, pro bono*) and syntactic schemes that give the texts a formal, archaic colour. Latin abbreviations (*etc., e.g., i.e., et al.*) are integral elements of the English written standard nowadays.

Besides, in diplomatic, legal and scientific discourse, Latin has long served as a lingua franca, a universal language of interstate communication and the transfer of knowledge. As the language of official correspondence, legal codes, university education, and theological treatises, it set a high standard of textual organization, distinguished by syntactic complexity, clear morphological structure, and a well-established terminological system. Under the influence of Latin, the English written tradition inherited a number of grammatical models characteristic of the *ars grammatica* of classical and medieval Europe, including extended periodic constructions, Latin inflections such as the *ablativus absolutus*, and the use of infinitive and gerund structures in a formal, clerical style. This led to an increased formality and bookishness of written English, which was noticeably different from the spoken version of the language. In the scientific field, the Latin terminological system – *nominative, genitive, accusative, subjunctive, concord, declension* – was established as the basis for describing English grammar, even though English did not preserve a complete inflectional system. Thus, Latin not only served as a tool for intercultural communication, but also acted as a model for the formal organization of language, contributing to the codification of English grammar in a direction that brought it closer to classical standards.

Grammatical elements borrowed from Latin underwent gradual adaptation to the analytical structure of the English language, which is characterized by minimal inflection and the predominance of syntactic means of expressing grammatical relations. Thus, the case system of Latin (*nominativus, genitivus, dativus, accusativus, ablativus*) was not fully integrated, since the process of morphological reduction took place in English as early as the Middle English period. As a result, syntactic models of Latin origin underwent restructuring with

the preservation of the semantic structure, but with a more fixed word order. For example, the Latin motto "*Ad astra per aspera"* in literal reproduction retains a free order of components, while the English equivalent "*To the stars through difficulties"* obeys a stable positional scheme typical of modern English. Some Latin grammatical features disappeared due to their incompatibility with English structure, in particular the double agreement of adjectives with nouns in gender and number (*concordantia generis et numeri*), which was reduced in English. At the same time, other elements were preserved in specialized registers – ecclesiastical Latin formulas (*Gloria in excelsis Deo*, *Requiescat in pace*).

In modern English, the Latin influence remains most intense in specialized registers – legal (*habeas corpus, amicus curiae*), academic (*et al., ibid., a priori*) and scientific and technical (in vitro, circa, post mortem). In contrast, everyday speech developed to a large extent autonomously, forming its own syntactic and lexical models without direct dependence on the Latin model. This situation confirms the thesis about the differentiated nature of Latin influence: from deep structural assimilation in professional spheres to the almost complete absence in the space of colloquial communication.

In the 20th century, English finally became the global language of science, technology, and international politics. Latinisms played an important role in this process, giving English terminology a universal character. In the natural sciences, most fundamental concepts are of Latin origin: *atomus* (atom), *formula, radius, species*. Biology and medicine retain almost exclusively Latin nomenclature: *homo sapiens, corpus callosum, nervus opticus*. Latin allowed the creation of a stable international system of terms that is understandable to scientists regardless of their native language. In pharmacology, the names of drugs and active ingredients are often formed according to Latin models, for example, *Aspirinum, Paracetamolum.*

21st-century medicine actively uses Latinisms to designate diseases and conditions: *diabetes mellitus, influenza, coronarius*. Latin elements are also found in the newest areas of genetics and biotechnology: *genome, mutatio, transplantatio*. The English language of information technology also borrowed many Latin roots: data (from *datum*), *algorithmus, programmus* (through French mediation). Latin ensures neutrality and precision of terms, which makes it easy to create new scientific vocabulary.

In the field of law and diplomacy, Latinisms remain a significant element of the official English language. Expressions such as *status quo, de jure, per se, ipso facto* regularly appear in international treaties and court decisions. Latin terms in English and American law, such as *habeas corpus, sub poena, amicus curiae,* are of particular importance. They retain a connection with Roman law and emphasize the inheritance of the legal tradition.

Latin in diplomatic language serves as a symbol of universality, since its terms are understandable in most countries of the world.

The use of Latin elements in the military sphere of the 20th-21st centuries is important. Numerous acronyms and mottos of military structures come into English language from Latin: the British Army traditionally retains slogans such as *Ad unum omnes* ("all as one"), *Per ardua ad astra* ("through difficulties – to the stars"). In military doctrine, terms such as *casus belli* (reason for war), *modus operandi* (method of action), *in situ* (in place) are found. In international military alliances, in particular NATO, Latin abbreviations are often used to denote operations or strategies.

This is due to the need for universal and neutral terminology understandable to participating countries with different languages. In the 21st century, Latin has not lost its relevance in the field of education. The Latin abbreviations i.e. (*id est*), e.g. (*exempli gratia*), etc. (*et cetera*), et al. (*et alii*) have become a standard in academic writing. They are used in articles, dissertations and scientific reports, ensuring conciseness and accuracy of presentation. Latin retains a leading role in the system of university mottos: *Veritas* (Harvard), *Dominus illuminatio mea* (Oxford), *Lux et veritas* (Yale). Such statements consolidate tradition and emphasize the continuity of intellectual heritage.

In the 20th-21st centuries, Latinisms also functioned actively in English journalism. Journalists and political scientists often use expressions such *as persona non grata, vox populi, ad hoc*, giving the texts an official and at the same time classical tone. Latin in the media plays the role of a "sign of authority", as it creates the impression of intellectual depth. At the same time, it retains its place in the religious vocabulary of English: Catholic masses and Vatican documents translated into English contain many Latin expressions. In general, in the 20th-21st centuries, Latinisms perform three main functions in the English language: they ensure the universality of terms in science, preserve the continuity of tradition in law and official discourse, and act as a means of prestige and stylistic reinforcement in journalism and the military sphere.

They demonstrate that Latin remains a living tool for the formation of the English scientific and official language, despite its status as a "dead language". It is thanks to Latinisms that English retains its ability to communicate internationally and combine national and global traditions.

In the space sphere, Latin has retained its symbolic and terminological role. The very names of the planets come from the Latin names of the gods: *Mars, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn*. In the 20th century, the International Astronomical Union officially established Latin as the basis for the nomenclature of celestial bodies. This is how names like *Terra Nova, Mare Tranquillitatis* ("Sea of Tranquility" on the Moon) or *Mons Olympus* (the highest mountain on Mars) arose.

Latin in astronautics is also used for slogans and symbols: the NASA motto *Per aspera ad astra* ("Through hardships to the stars") has become international.

In the 21st century, when studying exoplanets and space objects, Latin terms help create a unified system of names: for example, classifications like *supernova*, *nebula*, *corona*. Latin in space vocabulary performs a dual function – scientific (standardization) and cultural (connection with ancient tradition). Its use creates a sense of universality and timelessness of space research.

In the field of artificial intelligence, Latin also leaves its mark. The very name artificial intelligence comes from the Latin *artificialis* ("artificial") and *intelligentia* ("understanding, cognition"). AI terminology is replete with Latin roots: *algorithmus* (through Arabic and Latin mediation), *data* (plural of datum — "given"), *corpus* (in corpus linguistics), *persona* (in modelling of virtual agents). Latin is used to denote key concepts that are universal in nature.

Modern research in the field of machine learning also actively uses Latinisms as a stylistic and terminological resource. For example, *generativus* ("creative") in the concept of generative AI, or *modulus* ("measure, parameter") in the names of models. In the field of AI ethics, the Latin formula *primum non nocere* ("first do no harm") is often cited in discussions about algorithmic safety. Latin thus not only shapes terms but also provides conceptual depth to new scientific directions. Thus, in the space sphere and AI, Latin performs not only a heritage function, but is also actively integrated into the modern terminological system. It helps to combine historical authority and global comprehensibility, ensuring the status of the English language as a universal tool for science and technology in the 21st century. We suggest you tpo take a look at the compilation of the words which are intensively used within the English language users.

Table 1

The compilation of the words which are intensively used within the English language users

	Sphere	**Latinism**	**Meaning**
1	Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology)	*atomus*	atom
		formula	formula
		radius	radius
		species	kind, species
		cellula	cell
		nervus	nerve
2	Medicine / Biology	*homo sapiens*	intelligent person
		corpus callosum	corpus callosum
		virus	virus
		diabetes mellitus	diabetes
		influenza	flu
		coronarius	coronary

	Sphere	Latinism	Meaning
3	Law / Formal Language	*status quo*	current state of affairs
		de jure	by law
		habeas corpus	legal principle of "detention"
		amicus curiae	"friend of the court", consultant in the case
		sub poena	under threat of punishment
4	Education / Academic Language	*i.e. (id est)*	i.e.
		e.g. (exempli gratia)	for example
		etc. (et cetera)	and so on
		et al. (et alii)	and others (co-authors)
		veritas	truth (university mottos)
5	Military Sphere	*Ad unum omnes*	all as one
		Per ardua ad astra	through difficulties – to the stars
		casus belli	pretext for war
		modus operandi	method of action
		in situ	in place
6	Space Sphere	*Mars, Venus, Jupiter*	planets (names of Latin gods)
		Terra Nova	new earth
		Mare Tranquillitatis	Sea of Tranquility (Moon)
		Mons Olympus	mountain on Mars
		supernova	supernova
7	Artificial Intelligence / IT	*artificialis*	artificial
		intelligentia	understanding, intelligence
		algorithmus	algorithm
		data	data
		corpus	corpus (text or data)
		persona	agent, virtual persona
		generativus	creative (generative AI-model)
		modulus	model parameter
		primum non nocere	"first do no harm" (AI ethics)

A comparative analysis of the grammatical systems of Latin and English demonstrates that the direct influence of Latin was largely confined to the written tradition and to elevated styles of speech. The synthetic structure of Latin, characterized by a highly developed system of inflections, a broad range of case forms, and a strict category of gender, stands in marked contrast to the analytical nature of English, where grammatical relations are primarily expressed syntactically and through the use of function words. Nevertheless, Latin exerted a lasting and structurally significant influence in the areas of syntax and word formation. In particular, the use of complex constructions, periodic clauses, infinitival and gerundial turns, as well as the development of terminological systems, reflects deep Latin impact. In the early stages of contact, Latin operated

mainly as a mediating language, transmitting influence through translations of religious texts, theological treatises, legal documents, and early scientific writings.

By the late Middle English period, the expansion of the Latinized lexical stock became increasingly evident, though grammatical integration remained selective. In the 17th-18th centuries, during the age of normative grammar, English grammarians deliberately "Latinized" their descriptions of English, attempting to align it with the framework of classical Latin grammar. This practice often led to the artificial imposition of categories and rules that were not well suited to the analytical structure of English.

Conclusions. The conducted analysis allows us to state that the Latin language, despite the differences in typological organization compared to English, had a significant and multifaceted influence on the formation of its grammatical structure. This influence was indirect in the early period and direct in times of active written and scientific activity, when Latin served as the language of education, law, science and church. The grammatical influence of Latin on English was manifested mainly in the areas of syntax, word formation and stylistics. The borrowing of Latin constructions and terms contributed to the development of the English scientific language and the formation of the official business style. The adaptation of Latin models to the analytical system of English was accompanied by their structural modification, which led to the creation of hybrid constructions in which classical principles were combined with the Germanic grammatical basis. An important result of the Latin influence was the enrichment of the English language with means of expressing abstract concepts, logical connections and formal presentation of thought. This, in turn, determined the high degree of suitability of English for functioning in the fields of science, technology and international communication.

Future research will focus on the quantitative and corpus-based analysis of grammatical Latinisms in modern English, with particular attention to their distribution across different genres and functional styles. In addition, comparative studies with other Germanic languages will be undertaken in order to identify the specific features of the English trajectory in the integration of Latin elements.

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