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FROM HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO COMPARATIVE STUDIES: LATINISMS AS AN INTERLINGUAL BRIDGE

Abstract. The article examines Latinisms as a universal linguistic and cultural phenomenon that serves as an interlingual and intercultural bridge in the development of European civilization.

The relevance of the topic is determined by the role of Latin as the lingua franca of science, law, religion, and education over many centuries, as well as by its profound influence on the formation of the English language and a number of other European languages.

The paper traces the historical trajectory of Latinisms in English from the earliest borrowings during Roman Britain and the Christianization of the island to later stages, particularly the Renaissance, when Latin became the main source of scientific and philosophical terminology. It is shown that Latinisms remain relevant in modern English, especially in the domains of law, medicine, education, and international communication.

Special attention is given to the comparative aspect: the study considers common Latin elements in English, French, German, Ukrainian, and other

languages; analyzes the patterns of phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptation of borrowings; and outlines the problem of "false friends of the translator" that arise due to cross-linguistic semantic divergences of Latinisms.

The article concludes that Latinisms function as cultural universals, contribute to the formation of a shared European intellectual space, and continue to serve as markers of scholarly prestige in today's globalized world. The research opens up prospects for further exploration of the Latin legacy through digital corpora and cross-linguistic comparative studies.

A promising direction for further research lies in the use of digital corpora for the systematic analysis of Latin borrowings across different languages, which makes it possible to trace historical tendencies, patterns of integration, and the development of terminological systems in both synchronic and diachronic perspectives.

These methods open up opportunities for a more in-depth investigation of cross-linguistic contacts, for identifying parallels and divergences in the semantic evolution of Latinisms, as well as for creating interactive resources for academic and educational practice. Thus, Latin borrowings retain their relevance in the contemporary linguistic and cultural context, simultaneously functioning as a historical source, a tool of comparative analysis, and a factor of global communication.

Keywords: Latinisms, History of English, Lexical peculiarities, Latin, comparative philology, interlingual contacts, borrowings, cultural universals, linguo-culturology

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ВІД ІСТОРІЇ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ДО ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИХ СТУДІЙ: ЛАТИНІЗМИ ЯК МІЖМОВНИЙ МІСТ

Анотація. Стаття присвячена дослідженню латинізмів як універсального мовного та культурного феномену, що виступає міжмовним і міжкультурним мостом у розвитку європейської цивілізації. Актуальність теми зумовлена роллю латини як lingua franca науки, права, церкви та освіти впродовж багатьох століть, а також її визначальним впливом на формування англійської мови та низки інших європейських мов.

У роботі простежується історичний шлях латинізмів в англійській мові від ранніх запозичень періоду Римської Британії та християнізації острова до пізніших етапів, зокрема епохи Ренесансу, коли латина стала головним джерелом наукової й філософської термінології. Показано, що латинізми й нині зберігають актуальність у сучасній англійській мові, насамперед у сфері права, медицини, освіти та міжнародної комунікації.

Особлива увага приділяється порівняльному аспекту: розглянуто спільні латинські елементи в англійській, французькій, німецькій, українській та інших мовах; проаналізовано особливості адаптації запозичень на фонетичному, морфологічному та семантичному рівнях; окреслено проблеми «фальшивих друзів перекладача», що виникають унаслідок міжмовних розбіжностей у значенні латинізмів.

Зроблено висновок, що латинізми виконують функцію культурних універсалій, сприяють формуванню спільного інтелектуального простору Європи й залишаються маркером науковості та престижності у сучасному глобалізованому світі. Дослідження відкриває перспективи подальшого вивчення латинської спадщини засобами цифрових корпусів та міжмовної компаративістики.

Перспективним напрямком подальших досліджень є використання цифрових корпусів для систематичного аналізу латинських запозичень у різних мовах, що дозволяє відстежувати історичні тенденції, закономірності інтеграції та розвиток термінологічних систем як у синхронічній, так і в діахронічній перспективі.

Ці методи відкривають можливості для глибшого дослідження міжмовних контактів, виявлення паралелей та розбіжностей у семантичній еволюції латинізмів, а також для створення інтерактивних ресурсів для академічної та освітньої практики.

Таким чином, латинські запозичення зберігають свою актуальність у сучасному лінгвістичному та культурному контексті, одночасно функціонуючи як історичне джерело, інструмент порівняльного аналізу та фактор глобальної комунікації.

Ключові слова: латинізми, історія англійської мови, лексичні особливості, латина, порівняльна філологія, міжмовні контакти, запозичення, культурні універсалії, лінгвокраїнознавство

Problem statement. Modern globalisation, processes of digitalisation and post-technical revolution the nominative function of the languages tends to invent new terms, definitions for the new phenomena or criteria, indexes. As the eternal source for the new devices, social interconnections or skills, our global society finds the fundamental in English and Latin languages whose history is writhed and intertwined. Despite the extensive presence of Latin-derived elements in modern English language, their historical genesis, semantic shifts, and comparative potential across European languages remain underexplored in a systematic and integrated manner. Scientists underline that individual studies have examined Latin influences on specific lexical fields, legal terminology, or scientific vocabulary. But there is a lack of comprehensive research scientific studies which comprehend Latinisms as both historical artifacts and dynamic instruments of intercultural communication in the context of the English language history. Furthermore, the phenomenon of “false friends” among Latin-derived terms poses challenges for translation, interprertation and cross-linguistic understanding, highlighting the need for a deeper analysis of semantic nuances. That’s why there is the gap which limits our comprehension of the way of how the Latin language functions as a linguistic and cultural bridge, connecting English with other European languages and contributing to the formation of a shared intellectual space. Due to the relevance of the issue the proposed material could be essential for advancing comparative philology, historical linguistics, and applied translation studies, particularly in the context of globalized academic and professional communication.

Introduction. The relevance of this study is determined by the unique role of Latin as the *lingua franca* of European culture over the course of many centuries in the context of languages’ development, English in particular. It is known that Latin functioned as the language of classical science and education, Roman law, and the Christian Church, which ensured its position as a universal medium of interlingual and intercultural communication because the Latin language influenced and shaped the European intellectual space as Latinisms became an essential component in the development of national languages, including English language. The borrowing firmly entered the legal, scientific, philosophical, and educational domains, fulfilling the role of cultural and linguistic universals.

The aim of the article is to trace the development of Latinisms in the English language historical development from the early stages to the present days

and to highlight their comparative potential in the context of other European languages. The objectives of the study involve identifying the main historical stages of borrowing Latin elements, analyzing their morphological, phonetic, and semantic transformations, outlining typological similarities and differences of Latinisms across various languages, and revealing their role in shaping the cultural and linguistic space of Europe.

The conducted previous research gives us opportunity to state the broad scientific interest in the issue of Latin language heritage. The prominent linguists, who studied History of the English language, such as A. Baugh, T. Cable, P. Durkin, and others, provide detailed analysis of periods of Latin language's influence on vocabulary and terminology on the discourses of various languages. National and international studies in classical philology (M. Bald, H. Pinkster) underline the role of Latin as a carrier of scientific and legal traditions. Comparative philology (O. Jespersen, contemporary comparative studies) highlights the significance of Latinisms as a factor in cross-linguistic connections and cultural universals. Thus, this article builds upon the established scholarly foundation while aiming to integrate historical-linguistic and comparative approaches in a comprehensive study of Latinisms as an interlingual bridge.

In antiquity, during the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages, Latin functioned as a universal language of communication, science, and culture, serving as the official language of administration and law, providing a means for recording legislation, legal norms, and state documentation. According to the linguists, the Latin language was crucial to the operation of the educational system and the transmission of knowledge in various fields of science: philosophy, medicine, rhetoric, and later, Christian theology. Throughout the Middle Ages, Latin remained the language of the Church, science, universities, and scholarly treatises, thereby making contribution to the preservation of unity in the European intellectual tradition despite the diversity of vernacular languages.

The spread of Latin terms across various European languages occurred both directly (through direct borrowing) and indirectly (via French, Italian, or other intermediary languages). English, German, French, Spanish, Polish, and Ukrainian incorporated a substantial layer of Latinisms, particularly in the fields of law, medicine, philosophy, and theology. For example, concepts such as *forum*, *lex*, *universitas*, and *scientia* formed the foundation for the development of key terminological systems in national languages. Latin thus facilitated the creation of a unified intellectual lexicon, comprehensible to scholars and educated individuals across different countries.

We would like to make a stress on the facts that Latinisms played a significant role in the formation of the Ukrainian literary language and scientific style. These phenomena started to immerse into the Ukrainian language system

since the times of Kyivan Rus due to the interpretations of educational and religious written resources. During the Renaissance and Baroque Latinisms became played especially significant role, thus Latin served as the international language of science and education (the huge number of definitions in the certain branches of medicine, law, philosophy and theology have the Latin origin)[2].

According to the proved written resources, the period within 17th –18th centuries was marked by the influence which had the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, spreading along the Latin discourse, because the majority of disciplines were represented in Latin, which had the result in the form of the Latin terms' immersion into the Ukrainian intellectual social layers. We can name such scientists as Meletii Smotrytskyi and Feofan Prokopovich as the scholars who intensively implemented Latinisms in their scientific research studies. Ivan Ogienko, Oleksandr Potebnia and Yuriy Shevelyov paid great attention to the role of Latin borrowings and elements in the formation and development of the Ukrainian scientific style.

The linguists analyzed the schemes and ways of Latinisms' assimilation within the Ukrainian language discourses. Among the terms which have the Latin origin we can mark "jurisdiction", "precedent", "consensus","constitution", "discipline", "nation", etc.

In the modern Ukrainian language, Latinisms have most often been preserved in terminological systems - medical, legal, scientific. For example, the words "anatomy", "institute", "faculty", "formula" are of Latin origin. These words became an integral part of the Ukrainian literary language and a means of expressing complex concepts. Thus, Latinisms not only expanded the vocabulary of the Ukrainian language, but also contributed to the development of its stylistic diversity.

The functions of Latinisms as cultural universals could be traced in their capacity to serve as a shared code for intercultural communication, being the sign of the noble, high style, are associated with scholarly authority, and acted as transmitters of concepts that unite diverse European traditions. Latin elements not only enriched the vocabularies of various languages but also ensured cultural continuity – from ancient civilization through the Middle Ages to the modern era of English and other languages. We can state that with the help of Latinisms, we can trace the continuity of European science, education, and law, while also fostering a sense of belonging to a common civilizational space.

The history of the English language demonstrates a consistent and long-standing influence of the Latin language, which at different periods functioned as a source of terminology, cultural concepts, and communicative models. Latin borrowings entered English in several waves, each characterized by its own socio-cultural determinants and thematic specificity [3,6].

The first stage of contact with Latin is associated with Roman rule in Britain. Furthermore, the vocabularies of the early Germanic tribes absorbed and assimilated words denoting elements of material culture, infrastructure, and daily life. Latin impact spread further during the period of Christianization, when, alongside liturgical texts, religious literature, and spiritual practices, the Anglo-Saxons adopted a substantial layer of ecclesiastical and scholarly terminologies. Thus, Latin began to be associated with Christian religion, culture, bookish style, written resources, chronicles, education, science and cultural legitimacy.

Latin kept strongly the function as the language of the Church, law, and scholarship during the Middle English period as its influence was further reinforced through the intermediary role of French, which, following the Norman Conquest, it provided an additional channel for the introduction of Latin words into English vocabulary [1,2].

It was especially this period of time that a huge number of legal and administrative terms became widespread within linguistic spheres, laying the groundwork for the development of the official and business style.

According to the research works, the most intensive period of Latinization of English language is associated with the Renaissance, when Latin was attributed as the universal language of science and philosophy. English vocabulary of this era was enriched with numerous terms in the fields of natural sciences, medicine, philosophy, rhetoric, and politics.

In the Modern English period, Latin elements remained an integral part of the English language, particularly in legal and scientific domains. Legal terms such as *habeas corpus*, *de facto*, and *pro bono* became established fixed expressions that are not translated but function in their original Latin form [7]. In medicine, biology, and chemistry, Latin continues to be used today for designating diagnoses, disease names, biological species, and chemical elements. Thus, Latinisms not only mark certain distinct historical periods in the development of the English language but also points on the continuity of its connections with the European cultural traditions. They assisted to the integration of English language into the broader scientific and intellectual sphere and laid the fundamentals for the formation of a universal terminology that remains relevant in today's globalized world.

It should be mentioned that Latinisms in the English language could be described as the multilayered phenomenon, because they are linked to various historical stages and the impact of scientific, legal, and cultural domains. Legal terminology is among the most saturated with Latin elements. Many formulas preserved from Roman law remain in use in English legal discourse without translation: *habeas corpus* ("you shall have the body" – an order to bring a detainee before the court), *sub judice* ("under judgment" – a case pending before

the court), *bona fide* ("in good faith"). Similar expressions can also be found in French (*bonne foi*), German (*in guten Treuen*), and Ukrainian (*добросовісність*), demonstrating the cross-linguistic stability of the concept, even though the paths of adaptation vary.

In the field of science, Latin roots have formed the fundamental of the international terminological systems [2,5,7]. Take a look at a Biological nomenclature (e.g., *Homo sapiens, Canis lupus*) which still preserves Latin as a "universal language of classification". Surely, English actively employs Latin affixes in the creation of new terms: *aqua-* (*aquaculture*), *terra-* (*terraforming*), *lumen-* (*luminescence)*. Similar formations are found in Ukrainian (*аквакультура, тераформування, люмінесценція*) and Polish (*akwakultura, terraformowanie, luminescencja*), indicating both the commonality of word-formation models and the varying scales of their usage across languages.

However, the process of adapting Latinisms involves not only the preservation of universal formulas but also the appearance of so-called "false friends of the translator" – words of Latin origin that share similar forms across languages but differ in meaning. For example, English *actual* (from Latin *actualis*) means "real, genuine", whereas in Ukrainian, *актуальний* conveys "timely, important". Another illustrative case is *eventual* (English "final, ultimate"), while in Ukrainian, *евентуальний* is used to mean "possible, probable". Such semantic divergences frequently lead to misinterpretations in translation practice.

Particular attention should be given to examples from legal language: the Latin-derived term *prescription* in English legal terminology denotes "the acquisition of rights through the passage of time", whereas in general usage it is primarily associated with a "doctor's prescription". In Ukrainian, *прескрипція* retains its narrow legal meaning, while *рецепт* diverges semantically. This highlights the complexity of cross-linguistic correspondence of Latinisms and underscores their potential as a source for comparative studies. We can find such terms within modern scientific language (Tab. 1):

Table 1

Terms within modern scientific language

Term	Meaning	Field of Implementation
Конституція (*Constitutio*)	The fundamental law of a state	Law, Politics
Анатомія (Anatomia)	The science of the structure of organisms	Medicine, Biology
Дисципліна (Disciplina)	Order, organization, or a branch of knowledge	Education, Science

Term	Meaning	Field of Implementation
Інститут (*Institutum*)	Educational or scientific institution	Education, Science
Факультет (*Facultas*)	Department of a university	Education
Нація (Natio)	Historical community of people	Sociology, Politics
Формула (Formula)	Expression of a rule in science or math	Science, Mathematics
Юрисдикція (Jurisdictio)	Sphere of legal authority	Law
Консенсус (Consensus)	General agreement	Politics, Social sciences
Прецедент (Praecedens)	Case serving as an example for future decisions	Law
Аудиторія (Auditorium)	Hall for listeners or the audience itself	Education, Media
Аудиторія (Auditorium)	Hall for listeners or the audience itself	Education, Media
Магістр (Magister) (Master)	Academic degree	Education
Доктор (Doctor)	Academic title or medical practitioner	Education, Medicine
Лабораторія (Laboratorium)	Place for experiments and research	Science, Education
Аргумент (Argumentum)	Reason, proof	Science, Rhetoric
Теза (Thesis)	Main statement to be proven	Science, Philosophy
Цивілізація (Civilisatio)	Level of social and cultural development	History, Sociology
Інтерпретація (Interpretatio)	Explanation or interpretation	Humanities, Arts
Експеримент (Experimentum)	Scientific test to verify a hypothesis	Science
Doctor	Academic title or medical practitioner	Education, Medicine
Laboratorium	Place for experiments and research	Science, Education
Argumentum	Reason, proof	Science, Rhetoric
Thesis	Main statement to be proven	Science, Philosophy
Civilisatio	Level of social and cultural development	History, Sociology
Interpretatio	Explanation or interpretation	Humanities, Arts
Interpretatio	Explanation or interpretation	Humanities, Arts

Thus, Latinisms in the English language not only reflect cultural and historical contacts but also serve as a tool for comparing linguistic systems. They

operate on two levels: on one hand, as established international terms and cultural universals; on the other, as a source of semantic shifts and translation errors. For this reason, the study of Latinisms from a comparative perspective makes it possible to identify both European linguistic universals and the specific national features of their adoption.

Latinisms as a Factor of Intercultural Communication.

Latinisms played a key role in the formation of a shared European intellectual space, providing the linguistic foundation for the transfer of ideas in science, law, philosophy, and religion. For many centuries, Latin functioned as the language of universities, diplomacy, and theology, contributing not only to the preservation of the intellectual heritage of antiquity but also to the unification of terminology. Latin elements enabled scholars and thinkers from different countries to engage in dialogue beyond the confines of their national languages. This gave rise to the phenomenon of Latin as the lingua franca of medieval Europe, which subsequently influenced the development of many modern European languages, including English.

At the same time, Latin acquired the status of a cultural code, signifying not only affiliation with the scholarly tradition but also high social prestige. The use of Latin expressions and borrowings became a marker of education, a function that persists to this day. In contemporary academic texts, legal documents, and medical terminology, Latinisms serve not merely as technical units but as symbols of scholarly authority and universality. Formulas such as *status quo*, *ad hoc*, *de facto*, and *in vitro* retain their international applicability, fulfilling both communicative and culturally representative functions.

In a globalized world, Latin borrowings continue to serve as an important element of intercultural communication. In English, which now functions as the world's *lingua franca*, Latinisms often act as bridges to other languages and cultures. For example, in the field of law, international agreements still employ formulas such as *pacta sunt servanda* or *lex specialis*, understood by professionals across different countries. In science, the use of Latin roots facilitates the creation of terms that are quickly adopted into various national languages, minimizing the risk of misunderstandings. Thus, Latinisms function as a tool of cultural integration, simultaneously preserving the continuity of tradition and adapting to the needs of contemporary global communication.

The symbolic function of Latinisms is also evident in contemporary mass culture and media. Brand and company names often draw on Latin roots to emphasize prestige and universality: *Audi* (from *audire* – "to hear"), *Volvo* ("I roll"), *AstraZeneca* (combining Latin *astra* – "stars" with *Zeneca* as a modified term). In film and literature, Latin expressions are employed to evoke a sense of archaic authority or "timeless wisdom," for example in mottos such as *Per aspera*

ad astra and *Carpe diem*. In modern media, Latinisms are widespread as stylistic markers that signal global reach and cultural continuity. This demonstrates that, despite losing its status as a living spoken language, Latin has retained its role as a code of intercultural communication and cultural memory, functioning in both academic and popular contexts.

The analysis of Latin borrowings in the English language demonstrates the multidimensional and long-lasting impact of Latin on the development of vocabulary, stylistic functions, and scientific terminology. Latinisms entered English at various historical stages – from the Roman conquest and Christianization to the Renaissance and the modern era – serving both as a source of new concepts and as markers of cultural prestige. They facilitated the integration of English into the European intellectual sphere, enabling the establishment of unified communicative and terminological standards in the domains of law, science, and education.

A comparative analysis of Latinisms in different languages confirms their universal character as both cultural and linguistic universals. Comparative studies reveal not only similarities in the assimilation of Latin elements but also specific national transformations, including semantic shifts and the phenomenon of "false friends of the translator". This contributes to a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of cross-linguistic influence, the regularities of word formation, and the role of Latin as an "interlingual code" for European and global communication.

A promising direction for further research lies in the use of digital corpora for the systematic analysis of Latin borrowings across different languages, which makes it possible to trace historical tendencies, patterns of integration, and the development of terminological systems in both synchronic and diachronic perspectives. These methods open up opportunities for a more in-depth investigation of cross-linguistic contacts, for identifying parallels and divergences in the semantic evolution of Latinisms, as well as for creating interactive resources for academic and educational practice. Thus, Latin borrowings retain their relevance in the contemporary linguistic and cultural context, simultaneously functioning as a historical source, a tool of comparative analysis, and a factor of global communication.

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