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GENERAL CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL VALUES OF ANCIENT-CLASSIC LATIN LANGUAGE.

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Abstract– Roman literature is a rich cultural heritage for the peoples of the world. One of them is winged words, literary quotes, figurative expressions and proverbs. We know and are well aware that the use of appropriate proverbs in our speech can give effect and eloquence to our speech. And also Latin is a medical language. All terms related to this area are studied in this language. This language is widely taught in medical schools. The aim of this course is to train future healthcare professionals in skills such as independent reading in Latin and comprehension of medical texts using a dictionary, assimilation of information from scientific literature in the field and writing in a specialty, diagnostics and writing grammatically correct recipes.

Key words: statehood, the role of the Latin language, the place of the Latin language in the world community, catchwords, philosophical meaning, the language of diplomacy, the era of renaissance.

Introduction

It is known that the Latin language belongs to the so-called literary and historical languages. It is called "dead", like some other languages, since there is no people now who would communicate in it [1, p. 189-197]. But knowledge of the Latin language has always been considered a sign of high culture and education. And today the words of the Roman orator, philosopher and writer Cicero are still relevant: "Non tam praeclare est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire" = It is not so commendable to know the Latin language, how shameful it is not to know it.

Main part

There is a rich literary and scientific heritage in Latin. These are the works of Roman poets: Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Catullus; works of famous scientists, philosophers, orators: Cicero, Caesar, Lucretius, Seneca, Pliny the Elder and many others. They played a significant role in the formation of European science, culture and art [2]

From time immemorial, brilliant aphorisms of Latin authors have come down to us: Una dies gradus est vitae. - One day is a stage of life; Tertium non datur. - There is no third; Suum cuique placet. - Everyone likes their own; Si sapis, sis apis. - If you are wise, be a bee; Si vis pacem, para bellum. - If you want peace,

prepare for war; Simplex sigillum veri. Simplicity is a sign of truth [3]. We use them in everyday communication, in legal and diplomatic practice, we meet in fiction and scientific literature. Some of these aphorisms have become the mottos of states, associations, unions, scientists, politicians: Noli nocere! - Do no harm! (the motto of doctors and pharmacists); Citius, altius, fortius! - Faster, higher, stronger! (The motto of the Olympic Games); Gens una sumus. - We = one tribe (the motto of chess players); Similia similibus curantur. - Like is treated like (the motto of homeopaths) and others [4, p. 162-166]. Many Latin words related to different spheres of human activity have become international: consensus, sponsor, conversion, pluralism, student, pharmacist, scholarship, reaction, experiment, faculty, rector, dean, graduate student, audience, institute and many others[11].

The Latin language (Lingua Latina) got its name from the word Latium - the name of a small area in the center of the Apennine Peninsula.

The colloquial variety of the Latin language, the so-called Vulgar Latin, influencing local dialects, gave rise to a group of Romance languages, to which modern Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Romanian, Moldavian and some other languages belong [5, p. 45-50].

In turn, Latin constantly felt the influence of the ancient Greek language, especially after the conquest of Greece by Rome in 146 BC. During this period, the Greek language was the second language of the empire, and bilingualism was a characteristic phenomenon of Roman life. It was then that the Latin language borrows a lot of Greek vocabulary, and especially scientific concepts from other areas of knowledge, including medicine [6, p. 590-598]. Historically, medical and pharmaceutical terminology has long been bilingual.

It is known that for the first time medical terms were collected and written down by the Greek "father" of medicine Hippocrates in the 5th century. BC e. in "Corpus Hippocraticum" ("Hippocratic collection") = an encyclopedia of ancient Greek medicine. Ethical standards for doctors were developed by Hippocrates and have survived to our time in the form of the "Hippocratic Oath".

A significant contribution to the development of medical terminology was made by the doctors of the Alexandrian school in the 4th - 3rd centuries. BC e. Subsequently, it was enriched mainly thanks to the work of Roman scholars. The most prominent of them were Aulus Cornelius Celsus (end of the 1st century BC - the first half of the 1st century AD) = the author of the famous treatise "On Medicine" and Claudius Galen (131 - 201 BC. .) - a Greek who wrote in Greek, but lived and worked in Rome[12].

Great attention is paid to the issues of medicine in the encyclopedic work "Natural History" by the famous Roman scientist Pliny the Elder (23 = 79) and in "Investigations on Nature" by Lucius Anneas Seneca (1st century AD).

In the XII century. the famous "Canon of Medicine" by Ibn Sina or Avicenna (980 - 1037) was translated into Latin, which until the end of the 16th century was the main textbook on medicine in Europe [7, p. 95-97]. A lot of information concerning the use of medicinal plants is also contained in the famous "Salerno Health Colex" by Arnold from Vilanova (about 1235-1311).

The influence of the Latin language on European culture is not limited to the heyday and power of the Roman Empire. And after the fall of Rome (AD 476), Latin remains the language of the church and jurisprudence, science, literature and diplomacy. The most prominent scientists, philosophers, poets of the Renaissance and Modern times wrote their works in Latin: Spinoza, T. More, Galileo, E. Rotterdam F.

Bacon, Campanella, Newton, Leibniz, N. Copernicus, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio and others [8, p. 414-419].

Among Russian scientists and doctors in the XVIII - XIX centuries. M.V. Lomonosov (1711 - 1765), N.I. Pirogov (1810 - 1881), the famous pharmacologist I.E. Dyadkovsky (1784 - 1841). Scientific dissertations in Russia up to the XX century. had to defend themselves in Latin. In Latin, medical histories were filled in, in Latin, the first five Russian pharmacopoeias were published [9, p. 627-631].

Having lost the meaning of the language of international communication, Latin today remains the source of the creation of international nomenclatures, a new scientific vocabulary. Having a strictly fixed meaning, the Greek-Latin (bilingual) word-formation elements make it possible to give an exact definition of a new concept or name, unknown diseases, symptoms, viruses, microorganisms, as well as the names of new drugs [10, p. 45-50].

The World Health Organization publishes the International Pharmacopoeia ("Pharmacopoeia internationalis") - a list of the main international Latin names of drugs. In Latin, recipes are prescribed in many countries.

The words "pharmacy", "pharmacist", "pharmaceutical" come from the Greek word *pharmakon* - medicine, which in turn was borrowed by Greek from the ancient Egyptian language, and was written under the image of the ancient Egyptian god of the art of healing *Thoth* [13].

The word "term" is of Latin origin (from *terminus* - border, edge, boundary. Term - the name of the Roman god of borders). The main purpose of the term is to accurately and unambiguously define and name a scientific concept [11, p. 128-136]. The term can be either one separately taken, independent word (organism, tissues, cell, gene, appendicitis, fluorography, organ, disease, ontogenesis, etc.), or a phrase (chest, occipital bone, joint of the bones of the skull, common myology, hypertension, sanitization, radiation hygiene, etc.). The collection of terms in a specific area of knowledge is called terminology. It is necessary to distinguish between the actual terms - the names of general concepts, and nomenclature names-denoting single concepts [12, p. 201 - 206]. The set of nomenclature names within a certain classification system forms the corresponding nomenclature. There are botanical, microbiological Latin international nomenclatures.

Conclusion

Modern medical and pharmaceutical terminology is the result of centuries of development of theoretical and practical medicine and pharmacy, many special disciplines that study the research, production and use of drugs [13]. They consist of terminological subsystems from a number of areas of knowledge. Mastering the basics of Latin grammar, knowledge of a certain lexical minimum, Greek-Latin word-formation elements and the structure of special terms provides professional terminological literacy of a future specialist - a physician [14].

It is not for nothing that doctors and pharmacists have long known the Latin aphorism: "Inviaes"

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