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Annotation. The main purpose of this article is to determine the direct role and place of the Latin language in modern society, to identify social spheres in which the Latin language is the most important part, to determine the level of understanding in society of the role of the Latin language in the modern world.

Key words: Latin aphorisms, modern world, progressive, time period, rank of dead languages, legal processes

Introduction. Latin is one of the oldest written languages of the Indo-European language family. It is also known that in Ancient Rome in the 6th century. BC. Imperial laws were issued, a population census was carried out, which was used for the needs of administration, compiling chronicles, recording prayers and oracles, and concluding transactions. The found recordings, made on the then popular copper tables, date back to approximately the middle of the Vth century.

The Great Roman Empire actively expanded its territories through the military seizure of the lands of neighboring barbarian tribes, which could not but lead to the widespread spread of the Latin language in the conquered territories. Along with the implantation of the Latin language by the Roman invaders, its wide dissemination among foreign-speaking peoples was facilitated by both the lexical richness of Latin, the presence of a large number of abstract concepts reflecting the spheres of human activity and existence, as well as grammatical harmony, brevity and accuracy of expression. Thanks to its long and rich history, Latin has become the main language of European culture from antiquity to modern times.

Latin is the language of the people of a large and rich civilization preserved in the history of the world. Ancient traditions, in a sense, are universal and harmonious, included in many other cultures, forming, in some cases, the basis for them, for example, European ones. Ancient mythology, philosophy, literature, medicine, law and much more became the beginning of today's sciences and the worldview of an educated person. Any scientific terminology is based on Greek-Latin terms; Latin aphorisms adorn the speech of politicians, journalists, and writers. Thus, Latin fills speech not only with beauty and ease of style, but also contributes to systematic work with internationally accessible concepts.

The study of the Latin language has contributed an invaluable treasure to the development of comparative historical and comparative typological linguistics. Thus, thanks to the influence of Latin on the languages of neighboring Gaulish and Celtic tribes, the modern world acquired such significant languages as French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and many others. Without the Latin language, it is not possible to comprehend the most important facts of the culture of antiquity from primary sources, and, consequently, no truly historical education.

Despite the fact that Latin has lost the importance of the international language of scientists of any specialty, which belonged to it back in the 18th century, in a number of scientific fields its position remains unshakable today. This is the language of natural science taxonomy, anatomical, medical and pharmacological nomenclature. At the same time, Latin and Latinized Greek vocabulary serves as the main source of replenishment of the continuously and progressively growing terminology in all areas of science and technology. In this regard, the relevance of the topic of this study is based on the

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significance of the role of the Latin language in the process of formation of world culture, religion, science, law and medicine, as well as the influence on most languages of the Indo-European language family. Despite the fact that the Latin language is classified as a dead language, it is still actively used in many areas of human life. Latin continues to be an important cultural phenomenon in the modern world. Without this language it is impossible to imagine many areas of human activity.

The scientific novelty of the presented work lies in the fact that previously no attempts have been made in science to consider the areas of application of the Latin language in the modern world and to systematize the information received. The theoretical significance of the work lies in the fact that it contributes to the study of the Latin language from the point of view of sociolinguistics and illuminates the status of the Latin language in the time period of the 20th-19th centuries. This article is of interest to modern science in general, since the Latin language is an integral part in all areas of science. This work identifies and characterizes the stages of development of the Latin language in the aspect of diachrony. Factors influencing the development of Latin as an international language of science, which is still relevant for study and scientific research, are also identified.

The practical significance of this work is that it can help teach Latin in both secondary and higher educational institutions. Having left behind a rich written heritage, Latin encourages us to study its grammatical and lexical structure, ancient texts, to try to adapt it to the present moment, to remove it from the sphere of exclusively written use. Also, the results of the work can be used in the study and translation of texts in Latin.

In conclusion, the main conclusions and results of the work performed are presented.

1. Botany, like medicine, requires a single unified terminology system available for international use. The dominant language of this system, in connection with the history of the formation of the above sciences, is Latin. The basis of medical and botanical terminology is the original Greek term elements adapted by the Romans; 2. The Latin language, thanks to the reception of Roman law, becomes an important element in legal discourse. The language of Roman law, which is Latin, plays an integral role in legal processes, documentation as well as discourse. In modern legal literature, Latin terms and popular expressions are actively used;

3. Latin occupies a stable position in the religious sphere of human activity. It is still a compulsory subject in Catholic seminaries and universities, and is also used in the writing of official Vatican documents such as the encyclical. Modern terms in documents such as the encyclical are in most cases formed using reinterpreted Latin vocabulary;

4. For a long period, Latin was the language of higher education and contributed to the development of translation activities.

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