

Levina Karina

Student of Higher Education at the Faculty of Design
Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design, Ukraine

Lebedieva Svitlana 

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Philology and Translation
Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design, Ukraine

INTERPRETATION OF LATIN ELEMENTS IN MODERN TRANSLATION PRACTICE

The evolution of a language is inextricably linked to the historical and cultural context of its speakers. The existence of unique concepts that have no or alternative interpretations, the variability of world perception, the presence of different lexical, grammatical, syntactical means of expression, the phenomenon of the polyphonic meaning of words, the lack of direct analogues in the target language, structural differences in sentence organization necessitate the adaptation of translation methods to a specific language and text in order to harmonize cognitive lacunae.

In the view of the Italian writer, philosopher, and linguist Umberto Eco, the notion of translation, in terms of reproducing the same meaning in another language, is inherently ambiguous. In order to convey the meaning of the original text in another language, the translator may employ a variety of techniques, including the use of synonyms, paraphrases, and explanations, among others [1, 7].

It is a common practice in the field of linguistics to utilize Latin words, expressions, or whole phrases in classical and modern texts of various kinds, which are usually left untranslated.

Latin, which originated in ancient Rome, has had a huge influence on the development of European languages and culture. Having lost its dominant spread with the collapse of the Roman Empire, yet it continued to exert influence for millennia. The enduring vitality of the Latin language, despite its lack of connection to a contemporary territory or people, is still relevant today. Although Latin is no longer used in everyday communication, its importance for translators remains incontestable, particularly given the fact that a considerable number of European languages are either direct or indirect descendants of Latin. The word «translate» is derived from the Latin «*transductio -onis*», which originally signified «*transfer*» [2].

A translator's familiarity with Latin loanwords represents a kind of secret code that facilitates comprehension of a multitude of other languages. The Latin language is not merely a historical and cultural legacy; it also serves as a kind of lingua franca of science, facilitating the reception and dissemination of cultural and scientific

traditions. The majority of scientific terminology and concepts have their roots in Latin or Greek. In his analysis, Jürgen Leonhardt asserts that Latin, in comparison to other languages that have ceased to be spoken, has retained a significant degree of influence, particularly in terms of its continued impact, role, and weight [3,1].

It is characteristic of scientific texts to employ terminology and expressions derived from the Latin language. It is not always necessary to translate Latin terms. The use of these terms serves to emphasize the formality and intellectual significance of the matter under discussion. The terminological system is more stable than the common vocabulary, which is subject to greater change in response to shifts in society and culture [4, 66]. The pragmatic potential of Latin loanwords is considerable. The use of some terms is intended to reflect multiple semantic strata simultaneously. To illustrate, the term "*in vitro*", denoting processes occurring in a laboratory setting, is used to describe events that take place outside the context of a living organism. The expressions "*a priori*" (*from what is before*) and "*a posteriori*" (*from what is after*) are employed to differentiate between hypothetical analysis, logical reasoning, and their confirmation or invalidation through practical observation or experimentation.

In certain instances, Latin expressions are utilized in order to adhere to established historical rituals and procedures, which are regarded as a matter of course in such contexts. To illustrate, in the context of legal practice, one may encounter the use of such expressions as "*de facto*", which denotes the actual state of affairs, "*de jure*", which is associated with the legal realm, and "*quid pro quo*", which is defined as something for something.

The use of such expressions as "*ad hoc*" (*for this situation*), "*tabula rasa*" (*blank slate*), "*alter ego*" (*another "I"*), and "*status quo*" (*the existing state of things*) are hallmarks of an educated and broad-minded outlook. Similarly, the phrases "*terra incognita*" (*the unknown*) and "*sic transit gloria mundi*" (*thus passes the glory of the world*) are indicative of a keen intellect and a well-rounded understanding of the world.

In the context of globalization, the existence of a universal language of communication within the international academic community is of particular significance. This approach prevents misinterpretation, facilitates the rapid and effective dissemination of knowledge, and enables the standardization of research result descriptions. To cite an example, the terms "*per capita*," "*Homo sapiens*," and "*quantum*" may be utilized in particular contexts.

A familiarity with the Latin language enables translators to accurately interpret terms in a variety of situations, thereby ensuring the precision and intent of the

source text are not compromised. The capacity to utilise Latin loanwords correctly and appropriately broadens the scope for translation, rendering it more precise and definitive. This confers a significant advantage on the translator in professional activities.

References:

1. Umberto Eco. (2013). *Dire quasi la stessa cosa: Esperienze di traduzione*. Milano: Bompiani, 392 p.
2. Treccani – Vocabolario on line [Электронный ресурс] : <https://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/traduzione/> дата звернення (12.10.24)
3. Jürgen Leonhardt. (2016). *Latin: Story of a World Language*. London: Harvard University Press, 352 p.
4. Lebedieva, S. L. (2023). Cross-cultural parallels in the terminology systems of english and italian. *Research bulletin. Series: Philological sciences*, 206, 66–71. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2522-4077-2023-206-9>