

ceased to exist, and the language ceased to develop and took the form known to this day, Latin served as the basis for the development of other European languages.

With the current volume of information, the language is required to be precise and rational, which is what distinguishes the Latin language. When mastering a profession, it is very important to know and understand the terminology. This rule is especially important for sciences and medical specialties. Many of the terms of Latin origin were borrowed by European languages or transformed into new words based on Latin. The latter is happening to this day.

There are international lists of terms, so-called nomenclatures in Latin. A modern doctor, speaking in Russian on a professional topic, uses more than half of the words that have Latin and Greek origin. N.I. Pirogov made a great contribution to the study of Latin in medical specialties. Little attention was paid to teaching Latin at that time, but this did not prevent N. I. Pirogov from writing his works in Latin. Pirogov, when creating the unified school plan, assigned the main place in the system to the Latin language, along with other languages.

Terms are created artificially according to certain rules from certain elements. If you master these rules and know these elements, you can learn to understand even new terms. Let's give an example: psychology is the science of mental activity, whereas psychiatry is the treatment of mental disorders, and psychotherapy is treatment by influencing the psyche. Words and elements of Latin words have entered all languages of the world: mobilis — mobile – mobil — móvil, etc.

Thus, we see that knowledge of Latin word formation facilitates understanding not only Latin, but also most modern Western languages. The importance of Latin is still great. Latin is the official language of the Vatican, the international language in the field of botany. Newly discovered plant species should be described in Latin. The Latin language is necessary for physicians, biologists, since all terminology is built with the help of Greek-Roman word-forming elements.

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LATIN BRROWINGS IN MODERN ENGLISH

Латинские заимствования в современном английском языке

Throughout the history of the English language, the vocabulary of the English language has been constantly expanded and enriched by borrowings from other languages. To this day, Latin is the most common source of borrowings in English, with over 40,000

borrowings from this source registered in the OED3. This thesis is about the influence of Latin on the vocabulary of the English language, that is, the enrichment that the English language has experienced as a result of borrowing lexical and semantic elements from Latin.

The English language was distinguished by its depth and reach to a number of sources. Latin is an important source. In fact, the Latin influence is the earliest and strongest of all influences on the language. Widespread borrowing from foreign languages, together with productive processes of word formation, caused a huge and unprecedented growth in English vocabulary, and the borrowed vocabulary gave not only new names to new ideas, but also various names for already existing terms (synonyms).

There are three chronological layers of Latin borrowings in English:

1. The first layer — the words that came in the first centuries of our era, through the trade of the Germanic and Roman peoples. Words like *uncia* (eng. «*ounce — унция*»), *moneta* (eng. «*mint — чеканить монеты*»), *pondo* (eng. «*pound — фунт*») *vinum* — вино, wine [ˈwaɪn] — вино; came into English at this time.

2. The second layer is words borrowed during the formation of Christianity in England (VI–VII centuries). For example, *candela* (eng. «*candle — свеча*»), *monachus* (eng. «*monk — монах*»). *Episcopus* — епископ, *bishop* [ˈbɪʃəp]; *presbyter* — священник, *priest* [ˈpriːst];

3. The third layer is the borrowings of the Renaissance (XV–XVI centuries). Words associated mainly with culture and science: *animal* (eng. «*animal — животное*»), *formula* (eng. «*formula — формула*»), *memorandum* (eng. «*memorandum — меморандум*»), *inertia* — in english [ɪnˈɜːʃjə] — инерция; *maximum* — in english [mæksɪməm] — максимум, *minimum* — in english [mɪnɪməm] — минимум.

There are thousands of words that have been anglicized by borrowing local endings or abbreviations. Latin suffixes such as *-ale* (as in *English*), *-ie* (as in *elliptical*) and *al* (as in *unofficial*), become part of the language.

Thus the letter "n" was added to the words *humble*, *on our*, *abit* (*humble, honor, habit*). The connection between Hispanics and English teachers was established by inserting an error in the line. At present, Romance languages, as well as English, use Latin legal terms with little or no change in their orthographic structure. Many of these words were taken directly from the source language during the Renaissance, when there was an interest in Latin not only in church writing, but also in classical: *alibi*, *bona fide*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, *memorandum*, *ultra vires*, *veto*. In the process of studying borrowings, it is worth paying attention not only to where the word came from, but also to how well it assimilated, that is, adapted to the grammatical and phonetic structure of the language. Abbreviations are a special type of assimilation of borrowings. Long Latin words are shortened to accommodate the monosyllables of English. Thus, the Latin word *campus* (*camp*) turned into English; latin expression *mobile vulgus* (*толпа*) became English *mob* (*толпа*); latin *fanaticus* (*восторженный, иступленный*) transformed into an English word *fan* (*фанат, болельщик*).

Latin borrowings continue to be actively assimilated, they change their sound, spelling and semantics, adjusting to modern English.

It must be understood that the process of assimilation is not random and unpredictable, but a natural and constant desire to adapt to the laws of the English language and culture.

In conclusion, it should be noted that borrowings do not "clog" the language, but rather replenish its lexical vocabulary.

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MANAGEMENT PLAN AS A TOOL FOR COMMUNICATION OPTIMISATION

План управления как средство оптимизации коммуникации

Communication is an important tool for ensuring that employees perceive their roles, rights and responsibilities, as well as a necessary condition for the successful achievement of the organizational goals. In the modern business context, companies should solve a wide variety of tasks, including increasing production efficiency, developing strategies and tactics of the company's behaviour in the market, ensuring the competitiveness. The complication of market processes and the development of information technologies cause radical changes, which today create new values, change technologies for communication. According to M.V. Kaimakova, «management experts believe that 63 % of English, 73 % of American, 85 % of Japanese managers single out communication as the main condition for achieving the effectiveness of their organizations, and the managers themselves spend from 50 to 90 % of their time on it» [1, p. 7]. Many modern organizations use a project approach to achieve their business goals. Project can be defined is «temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result Projects are undertaken to fulfill objectives by producing deliverables» [2, p. 4]. One of the main areas of project management is communication management. Project communication is an exchange of information aimed at creating mutual understanding between the sender and the recipient within the framework of a specific project.

The Project Management Institute (PMI) reported in the Pulse of the Profession (2013 a) that poor communication is the number one reason why projects fail [3]. White & Fortune, in their empirical study of project management practices, compiled a list of the most important factors for project success, and "clear communication channels" were the number 6 factor on this list [4]. Project communication management ensures timely and proper