

Related Languages of the Latin Branch

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Abstract: *One of the branches of the Indo-European language family is Latin or Roman languages, which are derived from the ancient Latin language that was spoken in an area of Italy 800 years before Christ, which was the foundation of the Roman Empire. With expansion, this language also expanded and became the language of many Jews, later with the collapse and decline of the Roman Empire, this language was also influenced by other neighboring languages and due to these effects, different languages (French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Romanian) are born from it. French is the official language of Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada in addition to France. It was an international language until the 19th century and is still one of the six official languages of the United Nations. Likewise, Spanish is the official language of 18 countries and is spoken by 200 million people worldwide. Portuguese is the mother tongue of nearly 130 million people. This language flourished when a small country expanded its colonial rule. Brazil is the largest Portuguese-speaking country. Besides Italian, Italian is one of the four official languages of Switzerland. It is widely practiced in the United States of America, Canada, Argentina, and Brazil, and more than 60 million people speak this language. Italian is a Romance language and has retained more of its ties to the original Latin than any other language. The Romanian language has speakers in European Romania and is also the official language of that country. Based on historical changes, the Romanian language is considered to be 90% Latin, and the remaining 10% is influenced by Slavic languages, and some words of this language are also Albanian or Hungarian.*

Keywords: Indo-European Languages, Language Family, Latin Branch, Linguistics, Roman languages

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Introduction

Language was created with the creation of man to understand and communicate. One of the languages was Latin. The Roman state was established before Christ (753), in the first hundred years, the whole state was not bigger than the current Rome. At that time, only Latin was spoken in that region. In 100 BC, the empire grew. A few centuries later, this Latin language was replaced by other neighboring languages in French due to various reasons, i.e. German and other languages.

This article discusses the language family and its branches, the classification of Latin languages, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian languages, and ...

In the writing of this article, the bibliographic method and descriptive method have been used; That is, I have looked at the books related to this subject and explained and explained the material related to the subject.

Language was created with the creation of man to understand and communicate. With the passage of centuries, a language has become many dialects and later these dialects have become new languages and the number of languages has increased. Similarly, many languages have disappeared over the centuries. There are also some languages that were once the language of civilized.

Research Method

A bibliographic and descriptive method was used in this research, which was related to the topic, taken from different sources and brought in an explanatory manner in the relevant titles.

Classification of Indo-European Languages

There are eleven major categories into which the Indo-European languages are divided (ten if Baltic and Slavonic are combined to form Balto-Slavonic). While some of these groups include several people, others just have one. Nine of the eleven major groupings have the two extinct languages; Anatolian and Tocharian have no extant spoken counterparts.

Linguistics: Linguistics is the science of researching and studying languages, dead languages and emerging languages (Ludin, 2016). Linguistics has three branches: 1. Historical Linguistics, 2. Comparative Linguistics, 3. Descriptive Linguistics (Yari, 1995).

Comparative Linguistics: Comparative linguistics compares several dialects of a language or several families of a language (Taheri, 2015).

What Does Linguistics Mean?

The group of languages, that are born from a specific common parent language (Proto-Language) and have linguistic relations among themselves, is called a linguistic family. In other words: those languages that have similarities or proximity in root, letters, words, and morphological and syntactical grammatical structures, linguistics considers as mother language, or daughter languages, have evolved in different ways throughout history and linguists On the basis of these linguistic relationships, they consider the languages of a family (Languages Family) (Niazi, 2019).

First of all, the linguistics, then the linguistic branches, and then the other languages from each linguistic branch are divided into separate branches. The tree of the Indo-European languages is shown here, and the Latin language is also related to this language family.

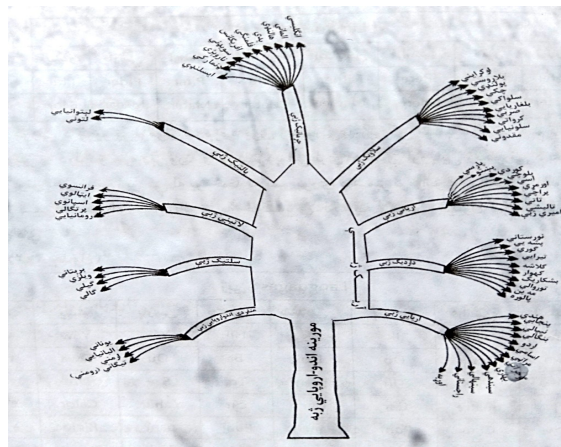


Figure 1

Indo-European Language Family

There are many language families in the world, one of which is the Indo-European language family. This family is the most famous and influential among other language families in the world. Indo-European languages, also called Indo-Germanic and Indo-Aryan, are the Pashtun languages of the Aryans.

Before spreading and multiplying, the Aryans lived together and spoke the Aryan language. Arik language is sometimes mentioned with the names of Aryan and Aryan language (Ghorbandi, 2021).

Linguists have classified the current languages of the world into different families based on their roots, letters, words, grammatical similarities, and characteristics (Niazi, 2019).

One of these groups is the Indo-European language family, and a branch of this family is the Latin language. Since the main topic is these dialects, we will discuss them in detail.

Latin Languages

Latin (Italic) languages are the oldest languages in the world. From the great empire of ancient Rome to the great civilizations of Europe, languages have been collected in these languages. This group includes two of the world's six official languages, French and Spanish, and one of the world's ten most spoken languages, Portuguese, which is included in this group.

Among these languages, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian languages are the languages of an entire nation, and Catalan, Provençal, Romanian, Sardinian, and Moldavian are small languages in small regions (Ghorbandi, 2018).

When the Roman armies expanded their imperial attacks in Europe, the Latin language was also introduced everywhere as the new language of government. The Latin language was initially a single language with few major differences. However, with the fall of the Roman Empire, the Latin language of each region took the path of development and evolution. Each of them has been influenced by its neighboring languages, due to these influences, each Latin language has developed special differences and as a result of these differences, each language has become a separate language. French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian and some of the languages were born from the ancient Latin language (Marhoon, 2017).

Nearly (450) million people in the world speak these languages, which make up (20) percent of Indo-European languages and (11) percent of the world's people. From the above number, it can be said that these languages are spoken by the same people as German languages, and these languages are a special place of rapid spread in Latin America (Niazi, 2019). These languages are very close to each other, which can be seen in the following figure 1:



Figure 2

These languages are largely derived from the Latin language, which was the language of the Roman Empire, and has organized and harmonized its language with the inspiration and benefit of ancient Greece. Although these languages have been divided into different branches at different times, we divide them into two parts according to the value and influence of the languages, which are the current living language branch and the smaller ancient language branches (Marhoon, 2017).

Latin writing can be seen anywhere before 600 years BC. From a long time ago, there was writing in this language and other languages also had a writing system. The Romans most likely took the idea of writing from their northern neighbors, the Etruscans (Yanson, 2019).

Introduction to Living Latin Languages

The following is a brief introduction to the living Latin languages.

French language: French is a related language of the (Latin) language family of the Indo-European language family, which is considered one of the largest languages in the world. Based on research, besides French, French is also one of the official languages in Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada. It is the official language in Luxembourg, Haiti, and more than fifty African countries, in many territories belonging to France, such as Saint-Berromique, Guadeloupe and Martinique, Guinea, the Union, Caledonia, and Tahiti. It is also considered the second official language in some countries such as Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Lebanon, Syria, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

After the end of the French colonies in Africa, the French influence is still visible. But in Islamic countries, especially in Arab countries, Arabic languages have been overshadowed.

In the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, French became an international language. The international language of communication is becoming more and more popular. Previously, French was one of the two official languages of the international community, but today it is one of the six official languages of the United Nations. The French alphabet is similar to the English alphabet, but there are very few differences.

The history of French language literature starts from the 10th century AD, the literary works that were compiled before 1480 AD are classified into three groups: church literature, palace literature, and city literature. (Niazi, 2019)

Spanish language: Spanish is a language related to the (Latin) or Romance branch of the Indo-European language family. According to the number of speakers in Latin or Roman languages, Spanish has a great place and is an important international language, which is the official language of almost eighteen countries and is spoken by over 200 million people. In addition to this, it is the official language of the entire South America as six countries of Central America, including Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. It also has speakers in the Balearic and Canary Islands, Africa and Morocco, in the United States of America, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. It is the second official language in New Mexico next to English.

The original form of the Spanish language is called Castilian, which is one of the dialects that separated from the Latin language after the conquest of Spain by the Romans in the third century AD. After the collapse of the Roman Empire, Spain came under the attack of the Visigoths, and in the 8th century, the Arabs captured all of Spain except for the northern part of Spain, but the Christians returned to Spain in a part called Castile. The independent region was prioritized over other regions, so Castile was considered a dominant region in the unification of Spain. Later, Castilian, or today's Spanish, became the language of a vast empire in the world (Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, 2007).

The words of the Spanish language have Latin roots, although they are very different from the French and Italian equivalent words, but due to the Arab rule over Spain, the Arabic language has greatly influenced Spanish. Today there are many traditional words in Spanish that have Arabic roots.

The first prose example of Spanish literature is Sayyid Hamasma, which dates to the 12th century. In the 13th century, other poems appeared. Such as epic lyrical, racial, and ethnic poems that were copied from time immemorial. The first poet of the Spanish language was called Al-QasJunthaludiBrisso, who wrote religious poems in the 13th century (Niazi, 2019).

Portuguese language: Portuguese is a language related to the Indo-European (Latin) or Romance languages. Portuguese is the first language of almost 130 million people. This language flourished when a small nation expanded its colonial rule. Brazil is the largest Portuguese-speaking country, with a population of more than 115 million, while Portugal has a population of 10 million. Also, thanks to the Spanish colonial rule, Portuguese is also the official language of five other governments, such as Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Island, Sao Tome and Principe.

Portuguese is one of those Latin languages, and although it is closely related to Spanish, but also very different. Words that start with /h/ in Spanish start with /f/ in Portuguese. For example, the boy is called /hijo/ in Spanish and /filho/ in Portuguese.

Portuguese language and Brazilian Portuguese language are so different, like British and American English, but the people of both Portuguese languages can talk to each other easily.

The writing literature of the Portuguese language began with lyrical poems, these lyrical poems were collected and published under the name of the lyrical poems of Alfonso III, and Denis, the son of Alfonso III (1325-1279), who was a poet, tried to popularize these poems. This collection was forgotten until the 19th century and after that much attention was paid to it. Especially in the 20th century, the old literature of the Portuguese language became very popular (Niazi, 2019).

Italian language: Italian is a language related to the (Latin) or Romanic branch of the Indo-European language family. Besides Italian, it is one of the four official languages of Switzerland. It is widely practiced in the United States of America, Canada, Argentina, and Brazil, and more than 60 million people speak this language. Italian is a Romanic language and has retained more of its ties to the original Latin than any other language, yet Italian dialects are surprising, as its speakers have difficulty communicating.

Its literary standard was found in the fourteenth century, and it was also found in the works of Dante, Patterson, and Boccaccio. These important writers used a lot of Tuscan (especially Florentine) dialects in their writings, so today's literary Italian is basically Tuscan. The Roman standard has grown considerably since the 1870s, but its success has not reached the point where it overshadows the Florentine standard.

The Italian alphabet consists of 21 letters and is very close to the Latin language, Italian, and French. Between the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, each city and region of Italy had a unique and separate rule and the dialects of the Italian language were also different, but at the time of Frederick II, the Italian language was used in Sicily and Tuscany, poets in the Italian language. Reciting poems, the leader and teacher of this type of poetry was a man named Gidogi Ni Chali, who died in 1254 (Niazi, 2019).

Romanian language: Romanian is a related language of the Indo-European language family (Latin) or Romanic language, it has speakers in European Romania and it is also the official language of that country. Historically, there are two theories about the Romanians, based on one theory, the Romanians are Kolyans (Jatans) and the issue of the location of the Kolyans has been discussed for a long time. The word (gypes), which is rooted in an ancient belief in the English language, based on which the Colians left Egypt, was wrong. Linguistics solved this problem, because it became clear from the study of the language of the Kolis that they originally came from India, and the common features of this language with Sanskrit and other Indian languages indicated this well.

The Romanians, whose name indicates their kinship with Rome, are the descendants of Roman colonies. The Roman Emperor Trajanus conquered Dacia in 106 AD and established a family there, while the Romanian people in the fourth and fifth centuries; That is, they came to the Balkan Peninsula long before the arrival of the Slavs in the 7th century AD. Despite the fact that Romania was part of the Bulgarian government at that time and they tried to laicize them, this country defended itself in a very serious way. It maintained its national unity after the First World War. During the Second World War, when Romania

was one of Germany's allies, it lost its northern provinces, and 5 million Romanians lived in Ukraine. Today, a total of 23 million people speak Romanian, of which 18 million live in Romania.

Based on historical changes, the Romanian language is considered to be 90% Latin and the remaining 10% is influenced by Slavic languages and some words of this language are also Albanian or Hungarian. This language has many dialects, and each dialect is mostly influenced by the languages of the same country where it is spoken.

There are various works of written literature in the Romanian language, such as the Romanian Geography Book, which dates back to the eleventh century AD, and during the period of Byzantine rule, the Byzantine religious and literary influence on the literature and culture of the Romanian language was great. After this, Turkish language literature and culture influenced the culture of the Romanian language, but the ancient and important literary work of the Romanian language dates back to the fifteenth century (Niazi, 2019).

Discussion

Many languages that have similar roots to Latin, the classical language of the Roman Empire, are included in the Latin branch of languages. Different linguistic families and branches have emerged from the way these languages have changed over time and dispersed throughout different geographical areas. Because of their common ancestry, a number of related languages within the Latin branch have striking lexicon, grammatical, and syntactic similarities. The Romance languages, which include Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Romanian, are a well-known family of related languages within the Latin branch. These languages are different national languages with their dialects, regional variants, and distinctive linguistic traits that have emerged from Vulgar Latin, the spoken version of Latin spoken by common people under the Roman Empire.

The Latin language family encompasses more than just the Romance languages; it also includes closely related languages spoken in certain parts of Europe, like Catalan, Occitan, and Galician. These languages retain close linguistic linkages to Latin and share many structural similarities, even if they may not be as extensively spoken as the larger Romance languages. Furthermore, Latin itself still has a big impact on current languages, especially when it comes to the regular usage of Latin terms and phrases in academic, scientific, and legal contexts. All things considered, the Latin branch's related languages create a rich linguistic legacy that crosses several continents and continues to influence cross-cultural communication.

Conclusion

As a result of this article, it can be said that the Latin or Roman language is a language from the Indo-European language family. This language was firstly the language of a city or a small region, then with the expansion of the Roman Empire, this language also expanded and became the language of a large empire. Influenced each took their own unique path to development and evolution. Due to these influences, each Latin language has developed special differences and as a result of these differences, each has become a separate language such as Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, and Romanian languages have come from the ancient Latin language. Most of the languages of this branch are still among the world's most famous languages, such as French, which is the official language of Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada in addition to the country of France. It was an international language until the 19th century and is still one of the six official languages of the United Nations. Similarly, Spanish is the official language of eighteen countries and is spoken by 200 million people worldwide. Another result I got is that people of one language changed their language to another language due to political, economic, social, and religious reasons throughout history.

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