

SHAKESPEARE'S IDIOMS

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Shakespeare's idioms have entered the mainstream of the English language and have become a recognized and necessary part of it. They are widely used in literature, movies, and in colloquial speech. The study of Shakespeare's idioms allows us to penetrate into the history and folklore, into the life and culture of that time, and they have not lost their relevance to the present day, and on the contrary, they are deservedly becoming the object of new research.

An idiom is a stable expression inherent only to a specific language and culture. When translated literally, the meaning is distorted or completely lost. For example, the expression to have a frog in your throat should be translated as "иметь лягушку в горле", but in fact this phrase as a whole means "to wheeze, to speak with difficulty, to feel pain in the throat". Thus, an idiom is an indivisible combination of words in which each word has a strictly established place, but the meaning of the expression does not coincide with the meaning of its elements. This raises many problems with the translation of idioms. However, exactly idioms reflect the character of the language and preserve information about the mentality. They are an inexhaustible source of knowledge about culture and traditions, and mastering idioms helps you to think like a native speaker.

It is impossible to imagine British culture without their bard, the great playwright William Shakespeare. Tourists from all over the world strive to come to the city of Stratford-upon-Avon to visit the homeland of the great artist. He wrote for everyone, perhaps because the theater he founded was called Globus.

In 2016, the whole world celebrated the 400th anniversary of the birth of the great playwright. Interestingly, the theatrical performance shown on April 23, 2014, on a flight from London to Verona, claims the Guinness Book of Records as the "highest" in history. The initiator of the performance was the Easyjet airline, which actively advocated for April 23 to become national Shakespeare Day in the UK.

In addition, on the occasion of Shakespeare's anniversary, the Google search engine was decorated with a festive logo.

Shakespeare's plays have long been staged on the Ukrainian stage, translated by such masters of words as M. Rylsky, M. Bazhan, B. Ten, V. Misik - artists who had a keen sense of Shakespeare

The writer whose works have the most translations, whose plays have the most productions, continues to live in literature, music, opera, and art. Shakespeare is more than an author.

To understand the motives of a writer's work, it is necessary to know about the living conditions of society that occur during the period of his work.

The English poet and playwright William Shakespeare is one of the most mysterious and brilliant personalities in world literature and history. There is still persistent talk that Shakespeare was not the author of those unsurpassed tragedies, comedies and sonnets that people have been reading for five centuries. Until now, many facts of his biography are hidden behind a thick veil of secrecy. Until now, Shakespeare fans organize Shakespeare readings every year, hold symposiums and conferences dedicated to his work.

The era in which the writer lived and worked is called the Renaissance or Renaissance. This is the late Middle Ages. The Renaissance is bright and unique. Never before has art played such a big role in the life of society, never been so majestically beautiful. People increasingly value intelligence, experience, and knowledge. Scientists, philosophers, writers, and artists acted as

guides of faith in a person's personality and in his spiritual abilities. They began to be called humanists.

The Renaissance gave the world many talented people. Their names are forever inscribed in the "golden book" of this era. Among them is the name of the great Shakespeare.

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in the tiny town of Stratford-upon-Avon, located in Warwickshire. Very little is known about this genius figure. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but it is generally accepted that it was April 23. It is on this day that the British remember St. George, the Great Martyr of the Christian Church. Shakespeare's birthday was set many years after his death. But the playwright's name deserves close attention. It comes from two English words "shake" and spear, that is, "shaking with a spear."

William Shakespeare's family was completely ordinary. Father, John Shakespeare, is a craftsman, mother, Mary Arden, is a housewife. According to some rumors, they were quite wealthy people, according to others, they barely made ends meet. Many Shakespeare scholars, wanting to somehow logically explain how a provincial boy became the greatest playwright of all time, tried to find evidence that he received an elite and deep education. But they found no evidence indicating this. So, like any child, William attended grammar school. But such schools did not provide any serious education. It was simply by order of King Edward IV that children from poor families were taught to read and write. According to rumors, Shakespeare also attended a literary club as a teenager, where he studied the works of ancient philosophers and poets. But no evidence of this was found either. Therefore, the brilliant William Shakespeare did not receive any significant education and where his gift came from is the mystery that many scientists are trying to solve.

The artist married very early, at the age of 18. Anne Hathaway was eight years older than William and had a bad character. But, at the time of the marriage, she was already pregnant and, we can conclude that Shakespeare was simply forced to walk her down the aisle. For the next seven years, Shakespeare lived quietly with his wife. In four years they had three children. Nothing is known about the further fate of Shakespeare's daughters, and his son died in childhood. What Shakespeare did and how he supported his family is also shrouded in complete mystery.

In 1590, he ran away from his annoying wife and went to London to seek his fortune. At this time, he was barely 28 years old. He found this very "happiness" very quickly, in the theater troupe of Richard Burbage, a poet, entrepreneur, director, and a prominent representative of the English bohemia of those years. It is said that Burbage took William on as a groom, which provides further strong evidence that Shakespeare had no education.

Already in 1595, Shakespeare somehow became one of the shareholders of the Berberda Theater, and in 1599, one of the owners of the new Globe Theater, which is still considered the best theater of the times of Queen Elizabeth. There are still a huge number of hypotheses (first put forward at the end of the 18th century) that Shakespeare's plays belong to the pen of a completely different person. A variety of candidates were put forward for the "role" of the author of these - from Francis Bacon and Christopher Marlowe to the pirate Francis Drake and Queen Elizabeth. There were versions that a whole team of authors was hiding under the name of Shakespeare. At the moment, there are already 77 candidates for authorship.

One of the authors of the hypothesis is James Wilmot (1758), Delia Bacon (1858). Delia Bacon relied on the similarity of many of Bacon's philosophical ideas to Shakespeare's worldview.

The Renaissance, during which William Shakespeare lived, brought cultural and economic development to England. This was a period of revival of spiritual beauty in coexistence with the beauty of physical, family relationships, which could not but leave an imprint on the work of William Shakespeare. In his book, Medieval England appears before the reader's eyes, where, as we see in the example of the main characters, small children completely obey the will of their parents, parents chose a mate for their children; women, in turn, obeyed men. Betrayal and loyalty, love and hatred, humility and rebellion, death and thirst for life - that which reigned at the court of Elizabeth, and we can observe in England through the prism of the playwright's work.

The issue of education was significant at that time. So Hamlet and Laertes study at

universities, their speech is poetic, they have a philosophical mindset. Hatred and the desire for revenge are fighting with moral principles, which indicates a significant breakthrough in the cultural life of that time.

Summarizing the analysis of phraseological units, we can conclude that the writer widely used phraseological units to reveal the character of the main characters, the emotional state and problems of the works, which remains relevant at all times.

To systematize this information, we have included a mini-dictionary of Shakespearean phraseological units used in the work, which are proposed to be used in English lessons when writing essays; these phraseological units can be used to create situations.

The phraseological units that William Shakespeare uses in his works can be used in English lessons, since reading books in the original is one of the most effective ways to create an artificial English-speaking environment.

As the work proves, phraseological units are effective means for revealing the problems of the works of William Shakespeare.

In his works, William Shakespeare addresses a number of issues that are close to the hearts of today's teenagers. For example, the relationship between parents and children is a theme that appears in many of Shakespeare's plays and is relevant throughout time. So, according to the plot of "Romeo and Juliet". Juliet secretly decides from her family to marry Romeo, since her family wants her to marry Paris. To more fully reveal the character of the hero, say his desire for independence, the author uses the technique of monologue, phraseological units, and idioms that emphasize the strength of character.

We see the conflict between mother and son between Hamlet and Gertrude. In Hamlet's monologues, the author uses aphoristic sayings that reveal the prince's philosophical nature. His famous phrase "to be or not to be" denotes the protagonist's uncertainty about what to do next. This phrase is also used in modern speech. The eternal problem of parents and children still exists today and requires conflict resolution.

Due to a misunderstanding and inability to resolve the "fathers and sons" conflict, the fate of Juliet, Hamlet, Cordelia, Ophelia is tragically cut short...

In the line Polonius-Ophelia, Polonius-Laertes, Lear-Cordelia we can observe obedience and obedience to parents, which was in the spirit of that time. Disobedience to parents was considered a sin. By listening to her father's advice, and not to the advice of her heart, Ophelia loses the trust of her loved one.

This issue can serve as a topic for discussion by students of grades 9, 10 and 11 in English lessons when studying the topics "My family and friends", "family relationships", "what makes a family happy".

The appendix offers a sample situation where the studied phraseological units are used in combination with the problematic of the plays.

Phraseologisms are becoming increasingly developed. They can be found in different areas of communication. You cannot master a language without knowing idioms and other types of phraseological units. This is evidenced by forums and blogs where people share the meaning of the idioms they use.

English language before Shakespeare.

In the 16th century, the wars of the Middle Ages introduced many foreign words into the English language. It was unstable, flexible and lacking structure, without a vocabulary or canons to organize the language. The beginning of colonization of distant lands also did not contribute to its strengthening. Most of the early texts were written in structured and understandable languages: Greek and Latin.

At this time, England was becoming one of the most powerful colonial powers. Its role in the international arena has increased. In England, bourgeois relations formed earlier than in other countries, and the contradictions of bourgeois society and its inconsistency with the high ideals of the Renaissance were revealed earlier and more acutely. Therefore, the crisis of humanism here was especially deep, and the works of humanist writers are full of tragedy.

Shakespeare's work constitutes an entire era in the development of world drama. He raised the art of depicting a person, revealing human emotions and feelings to a new level. But the writer is best known for his contribution to the development of the English language. He coined over a thousand words, many of which are still in active use today. Shakespeare spread new words and expressions and at the same time recorded features already existing in the English language. He had to work with rich but raw material. As a result, he independently designed the language and created its literary form. Without it, modern English would be different. Shakespeare, not only used language to express thoughts, but also explored it, contributed to lexical enrichment, and gave meaning to every word. Despite his noble origin, his contemporaries called him a “national” poet because of his ability to be understandable and accessible to every person, which was explained by his incredible sense of language and time. In his works there are previously unused, but quite logically formed words that show traditions and features of character and art. Thanks to this skill, words that were new at that time did not go out of fashion with the death of their inventor, but live and are actively used today.

The English language was not rich enough and used a lot of borrowings. Shakespeare used its potential and created several hundred new words, actively using them in his plays. He did this in different ways. The writer composed words from two parts that already existed in the language, but together acquired a new meaning (to after-eye-look after, heaven-kissing - rising high, well-bred - well-mannered, eye-drop - tear); He added suffixes and prefixes to existing words, changing their meaning (swag - swagger - behave arrogantly, law - outlaw - criminal, daunt - dauntless - fearless). Shakespeare was especially fond of the prefix -un, which reverses the meaning of a word. He was also one of the first to widely use the ability of English words to change parts of speech and made the greatest contribution in this area. In his plays, the writer often turns a noun into a verb, identifying it with a thing and making it as if physically tangible. For example, in the phrase “such stuff as madmen Tongue and brain not” in *Cymbeline*, the words tongue and brain are used as verbs meaning “to speak” and “to think.” He immediately created such unusual words as womaned - “being in the company of a woman” or childing - “giving birth to children, fertile.” The writer rarely resorted to borrowing, preferring to work only with the English language. However, even if he had to borrow something from other languages, he did it subtly and organically. Shakespeare brought into English from the German word crants - “wreaths”, from the French word “oeillades” - “lovers”. His plays contain Latin borrowings.

Shakespeare's texts also contain neologisms - completely new words created with the help of imagination and developed linguistic intuition. But more often than not, the available material was enough for him. One example of neologisms is the word puke, meaning “to throw up,” which appears in the comedy “*As You Like It*.”

The writer had a talent for combining words into apt phrases that were quickly picked up by the people. They are still actively used in English. Here are a few expressions that first appear in Shakespeare's plays:

«...For goodness sake - for the sake of all that is holy

Break the ice - melt the ice, overcome awkwardness

Vanish into thin air - melt into thin air

What's done is done - what's done is done

All of a sudden – suddenly...» [5]

In fact, Shakespeare's vocabulary was not unusually diverse. His language is rich not because of the number of words, but because of the enormous number of meanings in which he used them. With the help of context, the writer expressed a variety of shades using a limited number of words. Researchers of his work especially highlight the adjective free, which in Shakespeare has several dozen meanings: “carefree, generous, frank, independent, innocent, ready to do something.” The verb to breathe takes on the meaning of “breathe, speak, rest, dance, blow.”

Use of Shakespeareanisms by Russian writers:

The fate of Shakespeare's heritage in Russia has long been the subject of study. It is obvious that the historical and literary study of a writer cannot be limited to his biography and the totality

of the works he created, but must also cover the perception of his work in all eras and in all countries where it penetrated. "Shakespeare" as a historical and literary concept includes not only a collection of his dramatic and poetic works; An integral part of this concept is the development of Shakespeare's heritage for almost four centuries throughout the globe.

Shakespeare certainly had a huge influence on the development of the English language. Many of the words and phrases he introduced are still widely used today. However, his work attracted intense interest not only in English-speaking countries. Russian writers also found something to learn from their foreign colleague, and readers use his catchphrases in their everyday speech.

List of sources used

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