

## LINGUOPOETIC ANALYSIS ON SHAKESPEAREAN IDIOMS

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### ARTICLE INFO.

**Key words:**

Idioms, semantic analysis,  
etymological analysis, phrases.

### Annotation

The thesis reveals information on Shakespearean idioms in his plays. The authors highlight crucial semantic changes occurred on them and aim to analyze etymologically.

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*Fair play* is one of Shakespeare's short phraseological units, which he used in three different senses in three plays. Significantly, the term is also popular in modern English, and is mainly used to describe *fair play* in sports competitions. It is understood that they do not commit cheating and deceit. So what was the origin of the phrase? First, if we analyze the semantic features of the two words, the word *fair* is derived from Old Gothic, meaning beautiful, harmonious. The word *play* in Old English means to move fast, to move, to keep busy, to do something. It also meant playing music and even caring and making promises. Shakespeare, on the other hand, manages to put these ambiguous words into one context. In all three cases, Shakespeare used the phrase as a play on words and tested the reader's intellect. For example, in *Tempest*, let's analyze the following dialogue:

Miranda: Sweet lord, you play me false.

Ferdinand: No, my dear'st love,

I would not for the world.

Miranda: Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should wrangle,

And I would call it, fair play.

This conversation takes place at the end of the play, and the two couples get married as a solution to all their problems. Miranda responds: You, in the sense that you have done me an injustice, that I consider it as a mistake. Because we translate the word Fair as a mistake, Shakespeare says in *Macbeth*, "Fair is foul, foul is fair."

Many of the phrases of the great creative writer have been passed down through the ages, through trials and tribulations. One of the phrases in this category is 'good riddance', which also belongs to Shakespeare.

*Good riddance* is a phrase commonly used in Shakespeare's style of speech to express the feeling of getting rid of something unnecessary. This phraseological unit also has its own history of creation. The

word Riddance also existed in the 16th century and was used only as a noun meaning “get rid of something”. Originally, the words happy, gladsome, and fire were used in the same context. In Shakespeare's comedy *The Merchant of Venice*, he appeared in the form of a gentle riddance. Significantly, the word riddance alone is rarely used today. Good riddance is often used as a whole phrase. The phrase is often extended to "good riddance to bad rubbish." In the playwright's *Troilus and Cressida*, we see that the phrase is also used appropriately in the following verses from Patroclus' speech:

Thersites: I will see you hanged, like clotpoles, ere I come any more to your tents: I will keep where is wit stirring and leave the faction of fools.

Patroclus: A good riddance.

*A sorry sight*- is used to describe sad and unpleasant situations. It is used in the speeches of the protagonists in the Macbeth tragedy, in which Macbeth's desire to be king points to how disgusting and tragic the event was when he killed the incumbent King Duncan, looking at his bloody hands. Cunning and furious Macbeth tries to convince him that the incident is not unfortunate:

Macbeth: This is a sorry sight. (Looking on his hands)

Lady Macbeth: A foolish thought, to say a sorry sight.

*Heart of gold*- This phrase, which is now part of the active vocabulary of English speakers, is used to describe kind, kind and generous people. The term was originally used in Shakespeare's historical drama *Henry V*. According to him, King Henry, in the guise of an ordinary soldier, goes to the barracks at night to find out what he thinks of himself. A soldier named Pistol responds surprisingly:

The King's a bawcock and a heart of gold,

A lad of life, an imp of fame;

Even today, the phrase, which has not changed its original meaning, is more commonly used with but. Because the word heart of gold is used to mean that there is no such thing as a perfect human being.

*Forever and a day* - used to describe how long (unknown) an event or situation, whether good or bad, lasts. The phrase was first used in Shakespeare's comedy :

If this be not that you look for,

I have no more to say, But bid Bianca farewell for ever and a day.

Sometimes the word forever is written separately. The play "As You Want" uses the same phrase:

Rosalind: Now tell me how long you would have her after you have possessed her.

Orlando: For ever and a day.

*Break the ice* is one of the most memorable expressions of a creative artist, meaning a conversation that takes place before a major action is taken, or before the main conversation begins. For example, even before starting a meeting on a serious business, at least the mood of the interlocutor is asked, or there is a brief exchange of views on the weather. If we analyze the origin of this phrase, it, like other expressions, consists of a phrase of artistic texture. That is, we can imagine the fact that the fishermen of that time tried to break the ice and fish, or that the icebreakers used to break the ice to open the way. This means that Shakespeare also created the phrase in the sense that a person removes certain obstacles to achieve a goal, if it is achieved by starting a good conversation. In the playwright's work, the phrase was first used as a metaphor in his comedy:

And if you break the ice and do this feat,

Achieve the elder, set the younger free.

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