



PROVERBS IN SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS

Bozorova Muhabbat Abdurahmonovna

Teacher of the "Uzbek Language and literature" department
Bukhara branch of Tashkent Institute of irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers

ABSTRACT

The article studies the proverbs and their role in the works of Shakespeare. As we know proverbs and sayings provide an excellent opportunity to get to know the life and culture of the people for whom the language is the mother tongue and convince us that different peoples may have the same views and moral values. Studying proverbs and sayings helps us understand the mentality and national character of native speakers of the language. Proverbs and sayings as a whole cover most of the human experience.

Key words: proverbs, Shakespeare, phraseology, neologisms.

INTRODUCTION

A language is a world with its own structure, value system, problems and experiences. Proverbs, phraseology, neologisms, winged expressions and other means make speech brighter, more imaginative, richer and thus stimulate communication, cognitive and aesthetic motivation to master the language. Proverbs and proverbs are an element of folk art that makes it possible to express folk wisdom in a concise and figurative way and to reflect the history and worldview of the people, their customs, traditions, morals and values. They contain common sense and humour, emotional expression and the ability to express feelings and moods, national originality and the depth of culture of the people who speak the language.

Proverbs and sayings provide an excellent opportunity to get to know the life and culture of the people for whom the language is the mother tongue and convince us that different peoples may have the same views and moral values. Studying proverbs and sayings helps us understand the mentality and national character of native speakers of the language. Proverbs and sayings as a whole cover most of the human experience.

MAIN PART

Relevance, validity of topic selection. Proverbs and sayings are an integral part of any language. Unlike a native speaker who easily uses many proverbs and sayings from childhood, the process of memorizing them and using them correctly requires a certain effort from those who learn the language. Those who have a superficial understanding of proverbs and proverbs used in the language have difficulty listening to English speech and translating English texts, and do not interpret them adequately in conversations and discussions. The topic of this diploma thesis is defined by the desire to help English language students avoid mistakes due to incorrect or inaccurate translation and use of proverbs and sayings in speech.

Shakespeare undoubtedly ranks second after the Bible in the number of quotations used as English proverbs.

According to the latest data, the number of quotes is 10512. No one can be sure, however, which proverbs are attributed to Shakespeare are really his creations, and which are taken in one form or another from oral tradition. Scientists continue to find proverbs that existed before Shakespeare and that have since become lines in his works.

Many "Shakespearean" proverbs in English have retained their original form, for example:

Brevity is the soul of wit.

Others are adaptations of his statements, for example:

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

Many statements from literary works are used from time to time as proverbs, but never become, or remain halfway between the quote and the proverb. These include, for example, such statements:

The wages of sin is death (Romans).

No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money (Samuel Johnson).

Thus, proverbs have mobility and are in constant motion. Outdated proverbs are constantly being added to them.

Frequently used idioms like proverbs have to be separated from the proverbs themselves.

"**To cry for the moon**" - one of these revolutions. It itself does not give any advice or warning, so it is not a proverb. But you can easily turn it into a proverb by giving it a form of advice, for example:

"**Don't cry for the moon**" or "**Only fools cry for the moon**" proverbs that then become lines in his work.

Many "Shakespearean" proverbs in English retain their original form, for example:

Brevity is the soul of wit.

Gild refined gold (King John) to "gold pure gold", i.e. "try to decorate, improve something already good enough"; to one's heart's content (Merchant of Venice) to "revolutionize", "as much as one's soul wants", "breathe in", "omnipotent"; **to wear one's heart upon one's sleeve for daws to peck at** (Othello) "to show off one's feelings"; "soul to peck at".

In modern English, this is usually used in abbreviated form: wear one's heart upon one's sleeve;

The spread of some of the phraseologies that existed before Shakespeare is linked to the popularity of his works. These include, for example, the popularity of Shakespeare's works:

better a witty fool than a foolish wit (Twelfth Night) «лучше умный дурак, чем глупый мудрец»;

cowards die many times before their deaths (Julius Caesar) «трусы умирают много раз»;

salad days (Antony and Cleopatra) «пора юношеской неопытности» (ср. «молодо — зелено»);

something is rotten in the slate of Denmark (Hamlet) «подгнило что-то в датском королевстве», «что-то неладно»

In modern English, Shakespeare's can be changed in one way or another. Some of these changes can be shown in the following examples.

Shakespeare's best part of valour is discretion (King Henry IV) "one of the jewels of courage - modesty" exists in modern English with a changed word order: discretion is the best part of valour.

From Shakespeare's Shakespeare fool somebody to the top of somebody's bent "fool somebody", "leave somebody in a fool's fool" stood out as an independent phraseology to the top of somebody's bent "completely", "completely", "completely", "satisfactorily", "as much as the soul wants".

Conclusion

We can say that proverbs and sayings, which are an indispensable attribute of folklore and, in turn, an attribute of the culture of a given people, reflect the life of the nation to which they belong, the way of thinking and the character of the people. Proverbs and sayings are diverse, and they are as if outside the time space. Indeed, no matter what time we live in, proverbs and sayings will always remain relevant, always in their place.

Proverbs and sayings reflect the rich historical experience of the people, representations related to work, everyday life and culture of people. The correct and appropriate use of proverbs and sayings gives speech a unique originality and special expression.

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