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## SHAKESPEAREAN IDIOMS AND THEIR SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

**Abstract:** The words and expressions used by W.Shakespeare became the basis for the literary lexicon of the language. During the period when the writer lived and created, as a result of discoveries, diplomatic relations, colonization and wars, the flow of new words was rapidly entering, and there were continuous changes in the rules and vocabulary due to the transition period, and he left an indelible legacy to the English language.

**Key words:** idioms, transition period, phrase, phraseological unit.

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## ШЕКСПИРОВСКИЕ ИДИОМЫ И ИХ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

**Аннотация:** Слова и выражения, использованные У.Шекспиром, стали основой литературного лексикона языка. В период, когда жил и творил писатель, в результате открытий, дипломатических сношений, колонизации и войн стремительно поступал поток новых слов, происходили непрерывные изменения в правилах и лексике, обусловленные переходным периодом, и он оставил неизгладимое наследие английскому языку.

**Ключевые слова:** идиомы, переходный период, словосочетание, фразеологизм.

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## SHEKSPIR IDIOMLARI VA ULARNING SEMANTIK TAHLILI

**Annotatsiya:** V.Shekspir qo‘llagan so‘z va iboralar til adabiy leksikasiga asos bo‘ldi. Yozuvchi yashab ijod qilgan davrda kashfiyotlar, diplomatik aloqalar, mustamlakachilik va urushlar natijasida yangi so‘zlar oqimi shiddat bilan kirib bordi, o‘tish davri munosabati bilan qonun-qoida va lug‘at tarkibida uzluksiz o‘zgarishlar ro‘y berdi va u ingliz tiliga o‘chmas meros qoldirdi.

**Tayanch so‘zlar:** idiomalar, o‘tish davri, ibora, frazeologik birlik.

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It is irrefutable fact that, W. Shakespeare was a quintessential figure in the history of the English language with the popular plays, sonnets and creativity behind shoes works. There are so many directions of his legacy. Idioms play a great role in his literary treasure. As D.Crystal rightly stated that, if he could add a one word into the language, he would be happy so far. In this juncture, W.Shakespeare deserves honors. His idioms became popular as the works travelled throughout the world. Each of them has own etymology and semantic features as well.

A *sorry sight* used to describe regrettable and unpleasant situations. In Macbeth, it is used in the speech of the main characters, in which Macbeth's desire to be king refers to how disgusting and sad the incident happened when he killed the current King Duncan, looking at his bloody hands. The scheming and angry Lady Macbeth tries to convince that this event is not at all regrettable:

Macbeth: This is a sorry sight.(Looking on his hands) Lady Macbeth:A foolish thought, to say a sorry sight.

*Heart of gold*, which is currently part of the active vocabulary of English speakers, is used to describe kind, kind and generous people. Originally, this phrase was used in Shakespeare's historical drama "Henry V". According to him, King Henry, in order not to be known, goes to the camp of general soldiers at night in the guise of an ordinary soldier and wants to know their opinion about him. A soldier named Pistol surprisingly answers:

The King's a bawcock and a heart of gold, A lad of life, an imp of fame;

Even today, this phrase, which has not changed its original meaning, is used more often as a conjunction. Because the phrase "heart of gold" is expressed to mean that there is something lacking in being a perfect person.

*Forever and a day* used to describe how long (unknown) an event or situation, whether good or bad, will last.

This phrase was first used in Shakespeare's comedy "The Maiden's Casting":

If this is not what you look for,

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

Sometimes they write the word forever separately. The same phrase is referred to in the work "As You Like It":

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

Orlando: Forever and a day.

And if you break the ice and do this feat, Achieve the elder, set the younger free.

*Lend me your ears* is considered to be one of Shakespeare's expressions that has not lost its original meaning even today, and it means to attract someone's attention, to listen to someone's words with attention. It was used for the first time in Mark Antony's speech in the creator's drama "Julius Caesar":

Friends, countrymen, lend me your ears!

In modern English, a variant of this phrase is used in the same context, referring to being in the company of friends and good people. The short form of the phrase lend an ear is also used.

Shakespeare's words, which have reached the 21st century and have not changed their form, are also important.

We can be sure that Shakespeare was a highly intelligent person from his pure thoughts. This is because some of the phrases he used in the speech of his characters in his works are now familiar to English speakers as wise words. It is important that even many foreigners consider these words

to belong to folklore. However, these words belong to Shakespeare, the owner of a sharp mind. We will analyze several phraseological units with such etymological roots.

*All that glitters is not gold* this wise saying is expressed through a metaphor, which means that judging something or a person based on appearance is very deceptive. Usually, seemingly simple things become more necessary. In the same way, ordinary, humble people will have a nature worthy of real respect. The meanings of these words were observed in the 12th century as well. According to him, write down the words of the French monk Alain de Lille "Do not hold everything gold that shines like gold". But his words were preserved only in that source.

The real variant of the word glitters in this phrase is glisters. The artist used it for the first time in the work "Merchant of Venice". In modern editions of the work, the glitters variant of this word is used:

Oh hell! What have we here?

A carrion Death, within whose empty eye

There is a written scroll! I'll read the writing. All that glitters is not gold.

The part where the phrase is used in the work is that the king bequeaths all his property to his daughter and gives her a way to find a future husband. 3 boxes are made of gold, silver and lead, and for the prince who prefers gold, there is a human skull in the box, and a clown from a silver box: a doll, and a picture of a girl comes out of a lead box to a Venetian merchant. There was also a letter with this phrase written in the golden box.

The phrase "*salad days*" was used for the first time in the dramatist's "Antony and Cleopatra" and meant inexperience, unknowingly making mistakes in youth. In today's modern English, this phrase also refers to young people living an irresponsible, easy life.

*All is well that ends well* is one of such wise sayings and the name given to Shakespeare's play. If we analyze its semantic features, this expression is used when talking about a person's success after long difficulties. That is, all difficulties are forgotten due to a good ending and everything is considered to have gone well.

The question of "life or death" stands in front of Hamlet, who is faced with innumerable debaucheries in life, and is shocked by the bitter truth that strikes the pure concepts of existence and man. Then, in the speech of this image, an exciting monologue beginning with the lines "to be or not be" is born. Today, this phrase is often found in oral speech, that is, it is translated as "to die or to stay, that's the question."

*Elbow room* - this phrase, which is the basis for describing Shakespeare as universal, has been used in oral and written communication processes since the 16th century without losing its original meaning. It means a suitable place to work or engage in some activity. This phrase first appeared in the speech of one of Shakespeare's characters, King John: Ay, marry, now my soul hath elbow-room;

It would not out at wind ows nor at doors.

It can be seen from the above verses that the playwright used this phrase metaphorically, and as a result, the artistic effect of the work increased.

As a conclusion, it can be noted that the English speech culture developed further through the words and phrases written by Shakespeare. Effective and simple phrases in Shakespeare's works spread quickly because they are close to the life of ordinary people and have been used in circulation for many years.

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