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THE CONTRIBUTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to shed light on Shakespeare's contribution to the English language. The English literary world owes its greatness to William Shakespeare, the literary genius who revolutionized the English literature beyond measure. His contribution to literature and English vocabulary is immense and profound. This research paper throws a light on how William Shakespeare influenced to the development of the English language with his works.

SHEKSPIR ASARLARINING INGLIZ TILI RIVOJIGA QO'SHGAN HISSASI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi Shekspirning ingliz tiliga qo'shgan hissasini yoritishdir. Ingliz adabiy olami o'zining buyukligi uchun ingliz adabiyotini cheksiz inqilob qilgan adabiy daho Uilyam Shekspirga qarzdor. Uning adabiyot va ingliz lug'atiga qo'shgan hissasi juda katta va chuqurdir. Ushbu tadqiqot maqolasi Uilyam Shekspir o'z asarlari bilan ingliz tilining rivojlanishiga qanday ta'sir qilganiga oydinlik kiritadi.

ВКЛАД ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ ШЕКСПИРА В РАЗВИТИЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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О СТАТЬЕ

Аннотация: Цель данной статьи — пролить свет на вклад Шекспира в английский язык. Английский литературный мир обязан своим величием Уильяму Шекспиру, литературному гению, который произвел безмерную революцию в английской литературе. Его вклад в литературу и английский словарь огромен и глубок. Данная исследовательская работа проливает свет на то, как своими произведениями Уильям Шекспир повлиял на развитие английского языка.

INTRODUCTION

In fact that William Shakespeare had a great influence not only in theater and films and other poets and novelists, but also in the English language, with words that we use every day. Many may not even know that it was him who invented or coined these words. Literally there are thousands of words that Shakespeare invented that we still use today. He contributed significantly to the growth of **English vocabulary** and phrases which have enriched the language making it more colorful and expressive. The history of English drama is reflected in Shakespeare's works. Shakespeare lived during the Renaissance (1300-1600) period which was the part of the Middle Ages. Renaissance means rebirth, a word originated from the French. It is a time in European history that led to the beginning of the classical learning and knowledge. This period was a changeover from the Middle Ages into the modern world. It was during the English Renaissance that most of the words from Greek and Latin entered English. This period in English cultural history (early 16th century to the early 17th century) is sometimes referred to as "the age of Shakespeare" or "the Elizabethan era", taking the name of the English Renaissance's most famous author and most important monarch, respectively. The interesting part of this movement is that it united academic, cultural, and political characteristics into one.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Who is Shakespeare?

William Shakespeare was a poet, playwright, and actor born in England in 1564. He was active in the world of theater during the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. The Elizabethan period refers to the years 1558-1603, and the Jacobean period refers to the years 1603-1625. Early in his

career, he worked mostly in London. Two long poems he published there, Venus and Adonis (1593) and The Rape of Lucrece (1594), are said to have launched his career. Additionally, he was a founding member of the acting group the Lord Chamberlain's Men, and was a regular playwright for about 20 years, writing about two plays a year on average. During his life, Shakespeare wrote 38 plays, two narrative poems and 154 sonnets, a special type of poem made of 14 lines. He is also said to have written over 150 other works of poetry. So Shakespeare's life and works are still studied and interested by around the world. Before Shakespeare, English language was not famous, but then after Shakespeare's works English language became dominant language in the world languages. Moreover, Shakespeare standardized the English language. Before him, the rules of English were not very specific. Through his works, guidelines for grammar, spelling and vocabulary were gradually established and became common.

His literary masterpieces include "Hamlet", "Twelfth Night", "Macbeth" and "King Lear" among many others. His dramas were performed more than any other dramatist's works. Shakespeare's diction influenced the English language evidently; he constructed his prose and poetry and increased the standards of grammar by inventing new words. Shakespeare was among the first writers to provide a new form to the art of writing. He has a unique style in writing plays and poetry. He created a legacy of his own in the usage of words. He was a master in using metaphors in his writing.

The following text taken from Romeo and Juliet (Act 3, Scene 4) is one of the examples of his writing styles:

"Look, love, what envious streaks

Do lace the severing clouds in yonder East:

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day

Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops."

Shakespeare created 1,700 original words into the language many of which we still use. There are many words whose first appearance in writing is in the works of Shakespeare. But many of these words may have been in colloquial use at the time. Some of these 1,700 words actually appeared in earlier but less-known literature. Shakespeare popularized these words and helped to confirm its presence in Modern English throughout its development. So, it is difficult to determine which of these words were formed by themselves and which were not.

1.   **Idioms.** There are many idioms which were originated with Shakespeare:

• "The be-all and end-all" – "The beginning of all things and the end of all things". It means the most impressive or important in its category. This term first appears in the play Macbeth. Shakespeare used it in a slightly different sense: "All that is needed to end all his problems".

Macbeth (a character in the play) considers the assassination of King Duncan, but wonders what additional issues it might cause.

- "Come full circle" – "Return to the starting point". This term first appeared in the play "King Lear" (Act 5, scene 3, 171-175). "Your actions have gone through a series of stages but you arrive back at your starting point (in some sense)".

- "To have the makings of..." - "To have the potential to become...". It was firstly used in the play "Henry VII" (Act 4 Scene 1, 82-90). This is an idiom which means to have potential to become. This idiom comes from Henry VIII. She had all the royal makings of a queen. The original meaning was a little different though. It meant that she possessed things that gave her appearance of a queen, not that she had the potential to become a queen. Some idioms and vocabulary introduced by Shakespeare have evolved in meaning since then.

- "A foregone conclusion". A term referring to a highly predictable outcome. This is first found in the play "Othello".

IOGO: Nay, this was but his dream.

OTHELLO: But this denoted a foregone conclusion.

In other words what happened in the dream most certainly happened in real life and again what happened in the dream was something illicit of an adult nature.

- "Neither rhyme nor reason". This is an idiom meaning that something is completely lacking in logic and order. This first appeared in "The comedy of Errors". But it's a translation of a similar phrase in French: "Sans rime in raison"("without rhyme or reason"). In modern-day English this idiom exists in a few variations like "without rhyme or reason" or "no rhyme or reason". For example, He managed the office without rhyme or reason. There is no rhyme or reason for his behavior.

- "One fell swoop". This is an idiom referring to an action completed rapidly and all at once. It first appeared in "MacBeth" (Act4, Scene 3, 213-219)

-All my pretty ones?

Did you say all" – O hell-kite! – All?

What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,

At one fell swoop?

McDuff is talking about the murder of his family ordered by MacBeth, and uses the metaphor of a dangerous bird swooping down to attack them. The word fell is used here with its archaic meaning of deadly.

2.   **Vocabulary.** The vocabulary introduced by William Shakespeare into English developed in a few different ways.

1)   Some words created by combining two existing words together

Up|stairs (adv) – up(adv) +stairs(n)

Down|stairs(adv) – down(adv) + stairs(n)

Watch|dog (n) – watch(v) + dog(n)

Eye|ball – eye + ball

Birth|place – birth + place

Shakespeare introduced a number of compound adjectives consisting of an adjective and a past participle:

Cold-blooded

Cold-hearted

Well-behaved

Well-bred

Well-read

Well-educated

Ill-tempered

2)   Some words became used in different word classes. After English lost much of inflection in the Middle English period, it became easy words from one class (such as noun, adjective, or verb) to be used in another:

• Some verbs became used as nouns. For example, bump. It first appeared as a noun in the works of Shakespeare. But it existed as a verb before that. "Control" used as a noun. "Hint" used as a noun.

• Some nouns became used as verbs. For example, "to torture". This first existed as a noun, but Shakespeare used it as a verb. "To cater" is a verb meaning to supply food. This came from the Middle English noun couture meaning "Buyer of provisions".

• Many new words were created through adding affixes to existing words.

Success|ful (adj) – success(n) + ful(adjective suffix – "full of" ~)

Use|ful(aj) – Use(n) + ful

Amaze|ment(n) – amaze(v) + ment(creates a noun referring to an action or the state resulting from that action)

Count|less(adj) – count(n) + less

Employ|er – employ(v) + er(agent suffix)

Employ|ment(n) – employ(v) + ment

Fashion|able(adj) – fashion(v) + able ("able to be fashioned")

Majest|ic (adj) – majesty(n) + ic (adjective suffix)

To mis|quote (v) – mis(adds the meaning of "mistaken" or "wrong") + quote(v)

• Some words were even created by removing affixes.

- Some existing words were given a new sense. For example, "cheap" had already existed with the meaning of "low price", but Shakespeare used it with the sense of "low quality" or "vulgar". "Flowery" had already existed as adjective related to flowers, but Shakespeare used it with the new sense of "rich embellished" speech.

- Some words were adopted from Latin and French. For example, "generous" taken from French word which is "genereux". It originally had a different sense from now, meaning "gentle" "noble" or "fair".

- Some words are completely original, whether colloquial or coined from scratch.

- Certain common phrases were first found in the works of Shakespeare. For instance, "the __in question" meant that the thing we are focusing on.

CONCLUSION

It's quite amazing that one man who wrote a collection of plays and poetry not only inspired the literary tradition but also had a such huge impact on the words which people use every day without even realizing it. English is now the international language and people all around the world including people who learn English as a second language or a foreign language use words and idioms either created by William Shakespeare or catapulted into the mainstream of Modern English through his works.

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