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ЛИТЕРАТУРА

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FAMOUS WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE’S QUOTES, WORDS AND PHRASES (WITH RUSSIAN EQUIVALENTS)

We all know William Shakespeare as probably one of the most famous writers ever been. Some people claim that he did not exist; others prefer believing in his doubtless greatness. Nevertheless, the aim of this work is not to find the truth but to study the influence of his plays, sonnets and comedies on modern English language and to show popular Russian equivalents of his wise quotes.

Phrases & word combinations
All these phrases we undoubtedly use nowadays without even thinking that they were created centuries ago by the single man. *Catch a cold* (заболеть), *fair play* (честная игра), *smell to heaven* (дурно пахнуть), *to give the devil his due* (отдавать должное черту (т.е. отдавать должное врагу, противнику), *a heart of gold* (золотое сердце), *the milk of human kindness* (сострадание, доброта, сердечность), *it’s all Greek to me* (для меня это китайская грамота), *break the ice* (положить начало, делать первый шаг), *clothes make the man* (одежда красит человека; встречают по одежке, провожают по уму) [2].

Quotes
Lots of quotes from Shakespeare’s plays have become world-famous:

*A fool thinks himself to be wise, but a wise man knows himself to be a fool.* – Дурак считает себя мудрым, но мудрый человек знает себя дураком (As You Like It).

*All the world’s a stage, and all the men and women merely players: they have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many parts, his acts being seven ages.* – Весь мир – театр. В нем женщины, мужчины – все актеры. У них свои есть выходы, уходы. И каждый не одну играет роль. Семь действий в пьесе той (As You Like It).
If music be the food of love, play on. – Если музыка – пища для любви, играйте! (Twelfth Night).

It is not in the stars to hold our destiny but in ourselves. – Наша судьба не в звёздах, но в нас самих (Julius Caesar).

Better three hours too soon than a minute too late. – Лучше на 3 часа раньше, чем минутой позже (The Merry Wives of Windsor).

Hell is empty and all the devils are here. – Ад пуст, все демоны здесь (The Tempest).

We know what we are, but know not what we may be. – Мы знаем, кто мы, но мы не знаем то, кем мы можем стать (Hamlet) [3].

Words created by Shakespeare

There are more than 2200 words in his works which has never existed in English written language. Shakespeare boldly experimented with word-formation, sticking lexemes and adding prefixes and suffixes. Therefore, new senses and meanings began to exist. There is a good expression "words coined by William Shakespeare". British bard didn’t just created words, he made them being used in the society.

Some examples:

Addiction ("склонность, чрезмерное пристрастие"): if Shakespeare didn’t exist, then all human faults such as caffeine, alcohol, drugs, gambling, cigarettes and shopping addictions were called differently.

Advertising ("реклама, продвижение") is a good example that advertisement is as old as the hills.

Assassination ("убийство по политическим мотивам"). Shakespeare’s tragedies are full of insidious plots, violent political intrigue and traitors. The current political situation in the world continues to remain tense, and this word, unfortunately, hasn’t lost its force.

Belongings ("собственность, имущество, принадлежности"). The classic London subway announcement sounds: "Please keep your personal belongings with you at all times".

Eyeball ("глазное яблоко") is one more example of a creative Shakespeare’s word-formation [1].

William Shakespeare created a lot of words and expressions that are still popular nowadays.

REFERENCES

Shakespeare is difficult to read today, even for native English speakers. It's understandable: Shakespeare wrote over 400 years ago. Word meanings and expressions change really quickly over time. But if you compare Shakespeare's works (Early Modern English) to the language of Geoffrey Chaucer (Middle English), you will see much more similarities of Shakespeare's English to the contemporary language.

If you want to read Shakespeare in the original, there are five linguistic areas you should pay attention to: grammar, word usage, wordplay, omissions and versification [1].

**Grammar.** Shakespeare's grammar differs greatly from present-day English grammar: 1. Parts of speech are often changed: nouns and adjectives become verbs. 2. Verbs don't always agree with subjects. 3. Words are often omitted in phrases. 4. Word endings such as -ly are not logically applied. 5. Shakespeare uses double negatives and phrases such as "most unkindest". 6. Inversions are frequently used.

Whereas we would say, "John caught the ball," Shakespeare might render the same statement with the same meaning as "John the ball caught," or "The ball John caught." Thus, it's important to identify a part of speech of each word and locate the subject, verb, and the object of the sentence. Rearrange the words in the order that makes the most sense to you [1; 2].

**Word Usage.** There can be two main problems of understanding Shakespeare’s word usage: obsolete (archaic) words which are not used in Present-Day English and words that are still used today but have different meanings. Although it is frustrating when we come across these unknown words, it is not surprising. Shakespeare's vocabulary included 30,000 words. Today our vocabularies only run between 6,000 and 15,000 words! Shakespeare loved to play with words, he also created more than 1000-1500 new words that we still use today (accommodation, apostrophe, exposure, generous, gloomy, impartial, majestic, etc.) [2; 4].

Here is a list of some of the most common words in Shakespeare with which you might not be familiar: *anon* – right now (Anon, good nurse!)