

QUOTES IN SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS

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Introduction. William Shakespeare is one of the classics of English literature. His works are the basis of the English language. Shakespeare invented new words, phraseological units. They exist and are still used. Often we use the well-known expression, but do not think about who is the author of. Of course, the author used English not to express thoughts, but explored it, gave meaning to each word. Therefore, we study the work of William Shakespeare for a better understanding of modern English.

Aim. The aim of our research is to study William Shakespeare's plays and his contribution and influence on modern English, to detect quotes and common statements.

Materials and methods. Famous Shakespeare's plays «Hamlet», «Romeo and Juliet» and «As you like it» have been scrutinized. Method of semiotic analysis and intertextual one have been used.

Results and discussion. The searching for famous quotes has showed that Shakespeare greatly influenced English literature and English. He laid the foundation on which modern English has developed. The quotes that have become phraseological are commonly called "Shakespearisms". For example, the statement "To be, or not to be: that is the question..." («Hamlet», Act III, Scene I) is often used by people with a difficult choice. The quote "Brevity is the soul of wit..." («Hamlet», Act II, Scene II) is used by a lot of people, but only some of them knows, who is the author. Moreover, everybody, who has read «Romeo and Juliet», knows the phrase "O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?..." (Act II, Scene II). Everyone knows that "all the world's stage, and all the men and women merely players" («As you like it», Act II, Scene VI). Also, the writer invented new words. For example, the words "lonely", "fashion", "luggage" were used for the first time by Shakespeare. William Shakespeare introduced more than one and a half thousand new words, phrases.

Conclusions. Shakespeare's works are relevant in our time; his plays are translated into all major languages. The author has a direct relation to the invention of new words, phraseological units in his plays. He wanted to make every phrase, sentence clear and accessible to everyone, to make it sound dignified. Finally, we can say, that William Shakespeare is not only a famous writer, a classic, and a dramatist; he is the founder of modern English. Modern English have being formed for a long time, but Shakespeare created the right base for it. If we want to understand English better, we need to study Shakespeare's plays and sonnets.

THE ORIGIN OF ENGLISH DAYS OF WEEK

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Introductoin. There are a lot of interesting facts in English history and culture about the origin of week days. In English-speaking countries, as in almost all others, adopted the seven-day week. Today the official version is the origin of the planets names . The week in some English-speaking countries starts on Sunday but why the week starts on Sunday? Actually it is not common only in England. English week starts from Sunday in America, Canada and some other countries. It is connected with religion and Jewish traditions. Interesting facts about old traditions that Sunday was placed in the beginning of the week in calendars and the first known mention of the word "week-end" were also studied.

Aim. To analyze and to investigate different ways of origin the names of English days of week.

Materials and methods. English literature and scientific sources on history and culture.

Results and discussion. We were able to study and to analyze the historical, cultural, religious and scientific aspects of origin the names of English days of week.

Conclusion. Today the official version is the origin of the names of the planets. Week starts from Sunday in America, Canada and some other countries. In fact it is connected with religion and Jewish traditions. There is an old tradition that Sunday is placed in the beginning of the week in calendars, but in everyday