

SHAKESPEARE'S WORDS TRANSFORMATION TO NOWADAYS

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The research of Shakespeare's masterpieces is topical because it will help us to find out the words investigated by him and the role he played in forming modern English. The aim of our research is to analyze Shakespeare's plays, to find out words made by him and to prove his influence to the development of the English language. Shakespeare was a poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. In his works there are more than 2,200 words, which have not encountered in writing earlier. Shakespeare experimented with word-formation by combining some lexemes together, adding suffixes and prefixes. Due to these operations new shades of meanings or words with other meanings have appeared. As the English bard not only made up the words, but coined them there is an expression "words *coined* by William Shakespeare". We even do not suspect that most of usual for us words have first been written in Shakespeare's compositions. There are some examples of words he created.

The word «ADDICTION» was first written in "Othello":

*"It is Othello's pleasure, our noble and valiant general, that, upon certain tidings now arrived, importing the mere perdition of the Turkish fleet, every man put himself into triumph; some to dance, some to make bonfires, each man to what sport and revels his **addiction** leads him."* – Herald

A very widespread word «ADVERTISING» is from Shakespeare's comedy "Measure for measure":

"Come hither, Isabel.

Your friar is now your prince: as I was then

***Advertising** and holy to your business,*

Not changing heart with habit, I am still

Attorney'd at your service." – Vincentio

Nowadays we hear everywhere the word «FASHIONABLE» which was first written in "Troilus and Cressida":

*"For time is like a **fashionable** host that slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand, and with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly, grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing."* – Ulysses

How will our modern society exist without the word «MANAGER»? It was first mended in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream":

Where is our usual manager of mirth?

What revels are in hand? Is there no play

To ease the anguish of a torturing hour?" – King Theseus

It could be concluded that William Shakespeare affected a lot on the English language, but of course, just because the first written instances of these terms appeared in Shakespeare's scripts. It doesn't preclude the possibility that they existed in the oral tradition prior to his recording them.