

STRUCTURAL AND ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

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Annotation. *The English language's richness lies in its vast system of units, especially phraseological ones that make speech vivid, expressive, and impactful. Mastery of phraseology is essential for understanding humor, figurative meaning, and effective translation. William Shakespeare's works greatly contributed to English phraseology, introducing over a hundred enduring expressions still widely used today. This paper examines the theoretical basis of phraseological units in the context and discusses strategies to improve its efficiency through translation. In modern higher education, especially in creative and practice-based disciplines like journalism, the appropriate use of phraseological units plays a vital role in translation and speech.*

Key words: *phraseology, speech, William Shakespeare, English context*

The English language is a vast system of units that has unlimited potential for variation in speech. The strength of any language is determined by the combination of its units, where, along with the units within words, phraseological units play a special role, embellishing our speech. Thanks to them, our speech becomes figurative and unique, and its impact on the listener is greatly enhanced.

Phraseological units are widely used in literature of all styles. A competent translator must avoid inaccuracies in translating any phraseological unit. Without knowledge of phraseology, it is impossible to appreciate the vividness and expressiveness of speech, understand a joke, a play on words, and sometimes even the meaning of an entire statement.

The works of the famous English classic William Shakespeare are among the most important literary sources in terms of the number of phraseological units that have enriched the English language. Their number exceeds one hundred. Here are examples of some of the most common Shakespeareanisms.

Pride of place – высокое положение, высокомерие

Full of sound and fury – громкие, грозные речи, которые ничего
не значат

German to the matter – ближе к делу

The better part of valor is discretion - одно из украшений храбрости-
скромность

Besides Shakespeare, many other writers enriched the English phraseological fund. Among them, Alexander Pope, Walter Scott, Geoffrey Chaucer, John Milton, Jonathan Swift, and Charles Dickens are particularly noteworthy. For example:

Alexander Pope: ***Damn with faint praise*** ("Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot").

Осуждать, делая вид, что хвалишь.

Walter Scott: ***To catch smb. red-handed*** ("Ivanhoe").

Застать кого-либо на месте преступления.

Geoffrey Chaucer: ***Through thick and thin*** ("The Canterbury Tales").

Решительно, стойко, несмотря ни на какие препятствия.

John Milton: ***More than meets the ear*** ("Paradise lost").

Не так просто как кажется.

Jonathan Swift: ***To rain cats and dogs*** ("Polite conversation").

Лить как из ведра (о дожде).

Many phraseological units originated in the United States and came to England. They are considered intralingual loanwords. American writers created some of these phraseological units and have become widespread in modern English speech. The originators of many of these expressions are well-known.

W. Irving: *A Rip Van Winkle* – «Рип Ван Уинкл», отсталый человек (по имени проспавшего двадцать лет героя одноименного рассказа).

F. Cooper: *Go on the war-path*– вступить на путь войны.

H. Longfellow: *ships that pass in the night* – мимолетные, случайные встречи.

The number of phraseological units borrowed from American fiction is not as great as the number created by English writers. However, it should be noted that the Americanisms cited above possess more vivid imagery and heightened expressiveness compared to the statements of English writers.

As A.V. Kunin said, "phraseology is the treasury of language," and phraseological units constitute a wealth of language. Phraseological units not only reflect the culture and everyday life of a given language but also help make speech more expressive and emotional.

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