



LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMATIC LANGUAGE

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Phraseological units occupy a special place in literary language because they significantly enrich the expressive potential of speech. In literature, language serves not only as a tool of communication but also as a means of artistic expression. Writers carefully select linguistic forms to create imagery, express emotions, and convey philosophical ideas.

Phraseological units, due to their figurative nature and emotional coloring, play an important role in shaping the stylistic richness of literary works. Literary language differs from everyday language in its heightened level of expressiveness and artistic function.

Authors often employ various stylistic devices such as metaphors, similes, hyperboles, and idiomatic expressions to achieve aesthetic effects. Among these devices, phraseological units stand out as particularly effective tools because they combine metaphorical meaning with cultural symbolism. These expressions often evoke associations that help readers better understand the emotional and intellectual content of the text. One of the primary functions of phraseological units in literary works is the creation of **imagery and figurative meaning**. Phraseological expressions often rely on metaphorical imagery derived from everyday life, nature, historical events, or cultural traditions. By using such expressions, authors can convey complex ideas in a concise and vivid form. For instance, idiomatic expressions frequently illustrate emotional states such as fear, anger, hope, or despair, thereby enhancing the psychological depth of literary characters. Another important function of phraseological units in literature is their **stylistic role in character portrayal**. The speech patterns of literary characters often reflect their social background, education, personality, and emotional state. Writers frequently use idiomatic expressions to make the speech of characters more natural and expressive. Through phraseological units, authors can reveal subtle aspects of a character's identity and worldview. In dramatic works, this function becomes especially significant because the characters' dialogue forms the main structure of the narrative.³⁸

³⁸ Leech, G., & Short, M. (2007). *Style in Fiction*. London: Longman. pp. 95.



Phraseological units also contribute to the **emotional expressiveness of literary texts**. Emotional intensity is one of the defining features of dramatic and poetic works, and phraseological expressions help convey this intensity effectively. Idioms often contain strong evaluative or emotional meanings that enable writers to express attitudes, judgments, and feelings in a powerful manner. As a result, the use of phraseological units enhances the emotional impact of the text and strengthens the connection between the author and the reader. In addition to emotional expression, phraseological units serve as tools for **conveying philosophical and moral ideas**. Many idiomatic expressions contain metaphorical meanings that reflect universal human experiences and moral values. Writers frequently employ phraseological language to express reflections on life, destiny, justice, and human relationships. Such expressions help communicate complex philosophical concepts in a form that is accessible and memorable for readers. The importance of phraseological units becomes particularly evident in dramatic literature. Drama is a literary genre that relies heavily on dialogue and spoken language. Unlike narrative prose, where the author can directly describe events and emotions, dramatic works present the story primarily through the speech of characters. Therefore, the language of dialogue must be vivid, expressive, and capable of conveying psychological depth. Phraseological units contribute significantly to this goal by making dialogue more natural and emotionally engaging. One of the most remarkable examples of the artistic use of phraseological language in drama can be found in the works of William Shakespeare. Shakespeare's plays are renowned for their linguistic richness and stylistic diversity. His language is characterized by a wide range of figurative expressions, including idioms, metaphors, and rhetorical devices. These phraseological elements help create vivid imagery and deepen the emotional and philosophical content of his works. The tragedy *Hamlet* provides numerous examples of phraseological expressions that have become widely recognized in the English language.³⁹ Many of Shakespeare's expressions have entered everyday speech and are frequently quoted in various contexts. Phrases such as "something is rotten in the state of Denmark," "the time is out of joint," and "to be or not to be" demonstrate how phraseological language can convey profound philosophical reflections on human existence. These expressions not only contribute to the dramatic atmosphere of the play but also reveal the internal conflicts and moral dilemmas faced by the characters. In Shakespeare's dramatic language, phraseological units often serve several functions simultaneously. They help express the emotional states of characters, highlight conflicts between individuals and society, and illustrate

³⁹ Shakespeare, W. (2005). *Hamlet*. London: Penguin Classics. pp. 12.



universal themes such as betrayal, justice, and the search for truth. The richness of Shakespeare's phraseological language has had a lasting influence on the development of English literature and the English language itself. Similarly, phraseological units play an important role in Uzbek literary tradition. Uzbek literature has a long history of figurative and expressive language, particularly in poetry and dramatic works. Idiomatic expressions derived from folklore, proverbs, and everyday speech have become integral elements of Uzbek literary style. The works of Abdulla Oripov provide a vivid example of how phraseological language can be used to convey philosophical ideas and national cultural values. Oripov's poetry and dramatic works are characterized by deep emotional intensity and rich symbolic imagery. In his dramatic poem *The Road to Paradise*, phraseological expressions help create a spiritual and philosophical atmosphere that reflects the author's reflections on morality, faith, and human destiny. In Oripov's literary language, phraseological units often originate from traditional Uzbek expressions, religious symbolism, and cultural imagery. These expressions help convey the moral lessons and spiritual messages embedded in the text. Through phraseological language, the author creates a connection between literary art and the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. Another important aspect of phraseological units in literature is their ability to enhance **intertextual connections**. Many phraseological expressions used by writers are rooted in earlier literary works, religious texts, or folklore traditions. By incorporating such expressions into their works, authors establish a dialogue with previous cultural and literary traditions. This process enriches the text with additional layers of meaning and allows readers to interpret the work within a broader cultural context. The comparative study of phraseological units in different literary traditions reveals both similarities and differences in the use of figurative language. Despite cultural and linguistic differences, many phraseological expressions reflect universal human experiences. Themes such as love, suffering, hope, and moral struggle appear in the phraseological systems of many languages.⁴⁰ At the same time, each culture develops unique idiomatic expressions that reflect its historical experiences and social values. Therefore, the study of phraseological units in literary and dramatic language provides valuable insights into the relationship between language, culture, and artistic creativity. By analyzing the phraseological expressions used in literary works, researchers can better understand how writers use language to convey emotional, philosophical, and cultural meanings, phraseological units serve as powerful stylistic devices in literary and dramatic texts. They enrich language with figurative meaning, enhance emotional expression, and contribute to the

⁴⁰ Halliday, M. A. K. (2004). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Arnold. pp. 150–260.



artistic structure of literary works. Through the use of idiomatic expressions, writers create vivid imagery, portray complex characters, and communicate profound philosophical ideas. The analysis of phraseological units in literary works therefore plays an essential role in understanding the artistic and cultural significance of language in literature. Phraseological units play a significant role in the formation of artistic language and represent one of the most expressive elements of literary style. Literary works are characterized by their ability to convey deep emotional, philosophical, and cultural meanings through language. In this context, phraseological expressions function as important stylistic devices that enrich the text and enhance its aesthetic value. They help authors create vivid imagery, intensify emotional expression, and communicate complex ideas in a concise and memorable form. In literature, phraseological units are widely used because they possess strong **expressive and stylistic potential**. Unlike ordinary lexical units, phraseological expressions often contain metaphorical meanings that evoke associations in the reader's mind. These associations allow authors to present ideas in a more imaginative and emotionally engaging way. As a result, phraseological units become powerful tools for shaping the artistic language of literary works. One of the main functions of phraseological units in literary language is the creation of **figurative imagery**. Writers frequently employ idiomatic expressions to produce vivid pictures that stimulate the reader's imagination. Through figurative language, abstract ideas and emotions can be represented in concrete and easily understandable forms. For example, many phraseological expressions rely on metaphors derived from nature, human activities, or everyday life. Such expressions allow writers to illustrate emotions such as anger, sorrow, joy, or hope through symbolic images. Another important function of phraseological units is their role in **characterization**. In literary works, the language used by characters often reflects their personality, social status, educational background, and emotional state. The use of idiomatic expressions in dialogue helps make the speech of characters more natural and realistic. Phraseological units may reveal whether a character is educated, wise, humorous, emotional, or philosophical. Thus, idiomatic language becomes an effective means of developing character identity within a literary narrative. Phraseological units also serve to **strengthen emotional expression** in literary texts. Emotional intensity is a fundamental characteristic of dramatic and poetic works. Writers often use idioms and figurative expressions to convey strong feelings such as love, despair, anger, fear, or hope. Because phraseological units carry implicit meanings and emotional connotations, they can communicate feelings more effectively than literal expressions. In addition to emotional expression, phraseological units contribute to the **philosophical**



depth of literary works. Many idiomatic expressions contain moral lessons or reflections on life. Writers use such expressions to convey universal ideas about human nature, morality, justice, and destiny. Through phraseological language, philosophical reflections can be expressed in a more accessible and memorable way. The use of phraseological units becomes particularly significant in **dramatic literature**, where dialogue is the primary means of communication. In dramatic works, the characters' speech must convey both information and emotional intensity. Since the author cannot directly describe events or emotions as in narrative prose, the characters' language must be expressive enough to reveal their inner thoughts and feelings. Phraseological expressions help achieve this goal by adding vividness and authenticity to the dialogue. The dramatic language of William Shakespeare provides one of the most remarkable examples of the artistic use of phraseology in world literature. Shakespeare's works are famous for their linguistic richness and creativity. His plays contain numerous idioms, metaphors, and figurative expressions that have become part of the English language. Through these expressions, Shakespeare was able to convey complex emotions and philosophical ideas in a powerful and memorable way. In Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet, phraseological expressions play a crucial role in shaping the philosophical and psychological atmosphere of the play. The language of the characters is rich in metaphorical expressions that reveal their internal conflicts and existential reflections. Expressions such as "the time is out of joint," "something is rotten in the state of Denmark," and "to be or not to be" illustrate how phraseological language can communicate deep philosophical ideas about the human condition. These expressions have become widely recognized and are frequently used in modern English. Shakespeare's use of phraseological units also demonstrates his ability to combine **poetic language with dramatic dialogue**. His characters often speak in expressive and metaphorical language that reflects the emotional intensity of the dramatic situation. Through idiomatic expressions, Shakespeare creates powerful dramatic scenes that explore themes such as betrayal, revenge, justice, and moral responsibility. Similarly, phraseological units play an important role in the literary language of Abdulla Oripov, one of the most influential figures in modern Uzbek literature. Oripov's works are known for their philosophical depth, emotional intensity, and rich figurative language. His poetic and dramatic writings often incorporate phraseological expressions derived from Uzbek folklore, proverbs, and cultural traditions. In the dramatic poem The Road to Paradise, phraseological units contribute significantly to the spiritual and philosophical themes of the work. Oripov frequently uses idiomatic expressions that reflect moral values, religious symbolism, and national cultural traditions. These expressions help convey the author's



reflections on human destiny, ethical responsibility, and the search for spiritual truth.⁴¹ The phraseological language used by Oripov often reflects **national cultural imagery**. Many Uzbek idiomatic expressions originate from traditional customs, historical experiences, and religious beliefs. Through these expressions, the author connects his literary work with the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. This connection strengthens the emotional and cultural impact of the text. Another important function of phraseological units in literary language is their ability to create **intertextual connections**. Writers often use expressions that have historical, religious, or cultural origins. By incorporating such expressions into their works, authors establish links between their texts and earlier literary traditions. This process enriches the meaning of the text and allows readers to interpret it within a broader cultural framework. Phraseological units also contribute to the **rhythm and stylistic harmony of literary language**. In poetry and dramatic works, the sound and structure of language play an important role in shaping the aesthetic experience of the reader.⁴² Idiomatic expressions often possess rhythmic patterns that make the text more memorable and expressive. Writers use these expressions to maintain the artistic flow of the narrative or dialogue. The comparative study of phraseological units in different literary traditions helps reveal both universal and culturally specific aspects of language. Although languages differ in their vocabulary and grammatical structures, many phraseological expressions reflect universal human experiences such as love, suffering, hope, and moral struggle. At the same time, each language develops unique idiomatic expressions that reflect its cultural history and social values. Therefore, analyzing phraseological units in literary and dramatic language provides valuable insights into the interaction between language, culture, and artistic creativity. The study of such expressions helps reveal how writers use language to express complex emotional and philosophical ideas while simultaneously reflecting the cultural identity of their societies. In conclusion, phraseological units represent an essential component of literary language.

⁴¹ Iskhakov, A. (2007). *Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili*. Tashkent: Fan. pp. 135–210.

⁴² Leech, G., & Short, M. (2007). *Style in Fiction*. London: Longman. pp. 95.