

THE ROLE OF LITERATURE AND FAMOUS FIGURES IN SHAPING COMMON IDIOMS

Amangeldiyeva Shaxnoza Baxadir qizi

Chirchik state pedagogical university

Scientific Supervisor: **Khazratkulova Ezoza Ismat Kizi**

Annotation: Expressions that convey meanings distinct from the literal meanings of the words they include are known as phrases. Many of these colloquial idioms have literary roots, and their evolution has been greatly influenced by a number of well-known writers and historical personalities. In order to express concepts more vividly, these authors frequently employed idioms in their writings; as a result, these expressions have permeated common speech. The impact of literature and famous people on the development and evolution of common idioms is examined in this article.

Key words: Idioms, Shakespeare, Literature, Metaphor, Figurative language.

Possibly the most well-known author whose writings have influenced the English language is William Shakespeare. His use of colloquial language has left a lasting legacy in the form of terms and phrases that are still often used today. The expression "*wild-goose chase*" is a famous example.

Shakespeare coined this phrase in *Romeo and Juliet* (1597) to characterize a pointless endeavor that is akin to attempting to catch a wild goose. The expression eventually came to be used to describe any endeavor that is futile or without any hope of success. Shakespeare is also credited with coining the well-known phrase "*break the ice*," which was first used in *The Taming of the Shrew* (1593). Originally used to describe ships breaking through ice to gain passage, it later came to indicate striking up a discussion in an embarrassing or challenging circumstance.

Another person whose writings have influenced contemporary colloquial terms is the well-known Victorian author *Charles Dickens*. Dickens popularized the phrase "*the eleventh hour*" in his novel *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1841). Dickens used the term to characterize a crucial time that occurs right before a deadline or the last chance to take action. This meaning is still present in the term today, which denotes haste or last-minute efforts.

Metaphorical language is the source of many idioms, and authors frequently use vivid metaphors to make difficult concepts more approachable. "*A fish out of water*," for instance, is a metaphor for feeling uneasy or out of place. The phrase's extensive usage can be traced to the prevalence of metaphorical language in literature, even if it is not explicitly associated with any one author. The development of idiomatic terms in literature is greatly influenced by the usage of metaphor. To express deeper concepts, writers frequently choose straightforward metaphors that are easy to understand. These metaphors eventually become commonplace idioms in everyday speech.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, was not only a diplomat and inventor but also a prolific writer. His works, particularly his *Poor Richard's Almanack* (1732-1758), contain numerous idiomatic expressions that have stood the test of time. An example is the phrase “*a penny saved is a penny earned.*” Franklin used this proverb to emphasize the value of thriftiness and the importance of saving money. It is now commonly used to promote the idea that saving is as important as earning.

Another expression associated with *Franklin* is “*early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.*” This idiom highlights the benefits of a disciplined, hardworking lifestyle. It has been widely used in various contexts, particularly in discussions about the value of good habits and self-discipline.

Conclusion: It is impossible to overestimate the influence of literature and well-known people on the development of common idioms. Among others, the writings of Benjamin Franklin, Charles Dickens, and Shakespeare have given idiomatic terms that are still essential to the English language. By acting as linguistic bridges, these idioms give readers clear, vivid means of communicating difficult concepts and feelings. These well-known individuals have made sure that their idioms survive and get woven into the fabric of contemporary English through their creative creations.

REFERENCES:

1. **Shakespeare, William.** *Romeo and Juliet.* 1597.
2. **Dickens, Charles.** *The Old Curiosity Shop.* 1841.
3. **Dickens, Charles.** *A Tale of Two Cities.* 1859.
4. **Franklin, Benjamin.** *Poor Richard's Almanack.* 1732-1758.