

## TAUTOLOGY AS PHRASEOLOGICAL CONNOTATIONS

K. Saidova <sup>1</sup>*Abstract:*

The article deals with figurative comparisons and their role in the literary text. The structure of the concept of "figurative comparison" is analyzed, and attempts are made to classify figurative comparisons into functional semantic categories such as similarity, originality, equality, and conformity.

*Key words:* figurative comparison, literary text, comparison analogy, comparative equality, comparison compatibility, comparison originality, phraseological units.

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An attempt is made to determine the possibility of strengthening various connotative features of their meaning (at the contextual level of use) due to the introduction of tautological components into the composition of stable compound words. "... Phraseologisms as units of secondary education were created to concretize subjects and events already named in the language and, most importantly, to give a figurative and emotional evaluation" [1]. So, the phraseological denomination is different from the lexical one, along with the sign-denotative meaning also has a connotative-pragmatic meaning, since it can be considered as "... additional information to the denotative-meaning" and semantic, including evaluative, expressive-emotional and functional-stylistic components considered as a set of layers. Connotative or stylistic features of phraseological units can be created through various linguistic means: lexical, phonetic, morphological or syntactic, but most often lexical means are used in the formation of phraseological structures, one of which, tautology, is discussed in detail here. Based on the etymology of the term (tautologis), the repetition of words that are identical in sound structure and meaning should be considered a tautology. A. Stehr calls tautology in German phraseological units, which are based on the combination of two words with the help of similar syllabic compounds or prepositions. For example, *Schritt für Schritt* (literally) means "step by step". Although German tautology belongs to the prehistoric layer of phraseology, they remain a relevant area of linguistic research to this day. These expressions draw attention to the history of their origin, the schematic nature of the relationship between elements, the variety of syntactic forms, and the unique features of phonetic design. Tautological phraseological units are understood as "... compositional compounds, the essential components of which are expressed by the same twice-repeated word." It is known that this phenomenon occurs not only in the field of phraseology, but also among paired lexical compounds, where it is a bright stylistic device that can express the idea of the continuity, repetition and gradual increase of a feature.

Undoubtedly, the same role (enhancement of categorical semantics) is performed by tautologisms in phraseological structures. Research methodology. The latter can be divided into several groups according to the meaning understood by the binomial of the

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phraseological units that we have identified. Let's look at the main ones. 1. Tautological phraseological units that serve to strengthen the sign of integrity, unity, including binomials: side by side, shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand, ear to ear, ear to ear. All these constructions can be considered as structural-semantic equivalents and are characterized by the following generalized meaning: "(to do something) together, side by side, close", thereby expressing a certain unity, commonality of two or more subjects.

This meaning is especially evident at the level of contextual use of these phraseological units. The ship entered a line lined up along the coast with ships from all over the world; Stepping shoulder to shoulder with heavy confident grace, still not looking at each other, the wrestlers made their way between the two lined up performers. 2. Tautological phraseological units, including unity, binomials that serve to strengthen the sign of beariness: from chest to chest, from ear to ear, from nose to nose, face to face, face to face, eye to eye. The generalized meaning of this group of formatives is the opposite of the meaning of the first group: "(to do something) for one person." If in the first case the focus is on the general, the whole, here we are talking about the separate, individual, for example: Qo The keeper got up and left, and Nekhlyudov remained with his eyes;

Now the waves came from two opposite directions, clashing all along the run, stopping, hugging each other in a circle, and fighting fiercely. 3. Tautological phraseological units, including binomials, which serve to strengthen the sign of concretization of the object's activity: hand-to-hand, hand-to-hand, mouth-to-mouth; the general meaning of these constructions is "passing from one person to another", for example: I passed the pistol to them, passed from hand to hand and was with the colonel - the commander of the division until late in the evening. 4. Tautological phraseological units, including binomials that strengthen the sign of affiliation: bone to bone, blood to blood, flesh to flesh; he was the meat of his great teachers, the Mohicans of the Russian stage.

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Analyzes and results. G. Burger pays great attention to the use of tautology in modern fiction. He points to their stability; intensity is achieved due to the specific features of the syntactic structure of these phraseological units. It is known that the lexical system of the language, in particular, phraseology, embodies many important events in society, as well as the reality, customs, and life details of a certain period, and preserves them for generations.

For native speakers, the most important events are believed to trigger verbal activity. Conclusion: Thus, summarizing all of the above, it should be noted that tautologisms can have a certain information load, as a result of which various properties of the structure containing them are strengthened.

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