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Annotation: It is well known that teaching depends on what is being taught. Consideration of these factors should ensure the success of the lesson. The effectiveness of the lesson is largely determined by the thoroughness of preparation for it.

Key words: repeated words, cognitive activity, thinking and imagination, communicative ability, diversity of literature style, social significance.

Introduction: From the syntactical point of view the BT are subdivided into BT – phrases and BT – sentences. BT-phrases or word-combinations (substantive, adjectival, adverbial and verbal) (see the previous chapter II). This chapter deals with the study of only BT-sentences which belong to communicative phraseological units and are mostly sayings and proverbs in structure and meaning. We distinguish BT-simple sentences and BT-compound sentences.

Binary Tautologisms(BT) of simple sentences structure.

The simple sentences with BT phraseological components has special stylistic colouring and belong to colloquial or literary style. The main characteristic feature of simple sentences BT is their original form, structure and meaning. The linking function in such BT does the verb “to be”, for example:

What is lost is lost- что упало, то пропало;

Bargain is a bargain – уговор дороже денег;

Fools will be fools- дурак останется дураком;

Man is to man a wolf- человек человеку – волк.

Is this type of BT the repeated word is often expressed by a noun. One of the nouns is the subject of the simple sentence and the second is the predicative. As the subject of the sentences a noun expresser the general nomination of a notion following it; the second noun forms the semantic structure of the repeated word and denotes the quality of object described. The role of context is of great importance as it helps to define the semantic structure of the word-noun. The function of predicate in BT- simple sentences can play not only the verb “to be” with predicative, but also many other finite verbs, for example:

Little things amuse little minds- мелочи поглощают лишь мелкие умы;

Diamond cut diamond- нашла коса на камень;

Dog eat dog—человек человеку- волк ;

Dog doesn't eat dog—ворон ворону глаз не выклюет;

Like cures like—клин клином вышибают.

The repeated words—nouns in simple sentence BT take the first and third positions, and function as subject of the sentences and the predicative BT- simple sentences can be classified into:

a) **declarative simple** BT sentences, e.g. :

Like cures like—клин клином вышибают;

Man is to man a wolf- человек человеку – волк;

Diamond cut diamond- нашла коса на камень;

Fools will be fools- дурак останется дураком.

b) **Negative simple** BT sentences, e.g.

Dog doesn't eat dog—ворон ворону глаз не выклюет;

Hawk will not pick hawk's eye out—ворон ворону глаз не выклюет;

Crow do not pick crow's eye out --ворон ворону глаз не выклюет.

All negative sentences form the synonymic group

c) **Imperative simple** BT sentences, e.g.;

Let the deal bury the dead—пусть мертвые хоронят мертвых;

Let bygones be bygones—кто старое помянет, тому глаз вон.

All the given above simple BT sentences are unextended

Binary Tautologisms of Complex Sentences Structure.

BT of complex Sentences Structure are subdivided into two types: the Complex Sentences BT and Compound Sentences BT, e.g. :

1. A syntactical Compound BT Sentence denoting (reason and consequence)

Nothing venture, nothing have—попытка – не пытка;

Graps all, lose all—много желать добра не видать;

All covert, all lose—за двумя зайцами погонишься—ни одного не поймаешь;

Nothing seek, nothing find-- под лежащий камень вода не течет.

2. Complex BT sentences are classified into:

a) Complex BT sentences with a subordinate clause introduced by the relative pronoun” **who**” for example:

He laughs best who laughs last-- хорошо смеется тот, кто смеётся последним.

b) Complex BT with a subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction “if”,

If you can't have the best make the best of what you have – если не имеешь лучшего, используй то, что имеешь;

If the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch—если слепой ведет слепого, оба свалятся в канаву;

c) Complex BT sentence with a subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction “**when**”, for example:

When greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war-- нашла коса на камень;

When three know it all know it—то, что известно троим известно всем.

d) Complex BT sentence with a subordinate clause introduced by “**What**”,

What is lost is lost—что упало—то пропало;

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander – что подходит одному, должно подходить и другому;

We shall see what we shall see—бабушка надвое сказала.

3. Special group of BT is presented by the elliptical sentences, which are very laconic in structure , form and meaning,

Over shoes, over boots—семь бед, один ответ;

Easy come, easy go—как пришло, так и ушло;

First come, first served—кто успел, тот и съел.

Nothing can be changed or added to the structure of such sentences as in elliptical sentences, but still we consider such BT sentences to be the predicative ones and equal to a sentence type. Such sentences allow not the omission of some of the parts of the sentences but its real absence. We have determined the following types of BT –complex sentences:

1. Declarative, affirmative sentences, e.g.:

When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war—нашла коса на камень;

All covert, all lose—много желать, добра не видать;

He laughs best who laughs last—хорошо смеётся тот, кто смеется последним.

2.Many BT complex sentences belong to the imperative ones, it is natural and absolutely clear as they have the didactical meaning,

If you can't have the best. Make the best of what you have- если не имеешь лучшего, используй то, что имеешь;

Don't trouble trouble till trouble troubles you—не буди лихо, пока лихо тихо;

Do in Rome as the Romans do—с волками жить, по волчьи быть.

The repetition in BT plays the function of emphasis. Syntactical structure of BT—sentences is presented and expressed by the lexical means, that is by the repetition of one and the same word twice within BT.

CONCLUSION

The study of the syntactical structure of BT allowed us to distinguish the two main sentences structure –BT simple sentences and BT—complex sentences.The phraseological BT sentences can be subdivided into the nominative BT and interjective BT. Most of the BT sentences structures belong to sayings or proverbs. The BT—complex structures are divided into BT—complex sentences and BT—compound sentences. BT—sentences possess the same characteristic features, as the simple sentences of the English language. They can be declarative, negative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative. The simple sentences of BT can be extended and unextended. The fact of existence of BT—sentences is the language colouring and linguistic potential of different language levels interrelation (in our case it is grammatical and lexical level). Repetition of one word twice—gives so much colouring to the meaning of phrase.

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