

## THE BASIC TYPES OF FOREGROUNDING AND ITS FUNCTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

A systematic approach is characterized not only for stylistics but also for entire modern science as a whole, the study does not separate elements or even elements of the relationship, but the whole complex system of interrelated and interdependent elements forming internally organized complex unity. With reference to the style means that the object of study is an integral connected text.

**Keywords:** foregrounding, style, device, semantic relationship, highlight, cognitive stylistics

It is impossible to limit the identification and explanation of individual stylistic device or only one or some of its characteristic function in studying literary texts, but it is also necessary to consider all the work as a whole or individual finished its pieces so as to embrace the ideas expressed in them, thoughts and feelings. The complex structure of the content requires a complex system of expression and it is not transmitted by individual elements, but with their interaction in the report as a whole. The message, like the meaning of idioms, is not a mere sum of the meanings of its parts. This is especially true in the emotional state of art. According to Vigotskiy's point of view: "Literature conveys to the reader the motives of thought, spiritual needs, and provides guidance to the reader".

Collection of expressive and descriptive means, or rhetorical figures and stylistic devices, studied since Aristotle. Recognition of stylistic devices for the highest level of interpretation of the text displays knowledge of the type of individual elements consideration. It points out before structural and systematic level of analysis. In the description of the text as a whole unit needs a broader scope.

For such principles, the style decoding offers foregrounding principles. Separately and independently each other of them were developed by many authors, but in the style they are decoding in and incorporated as a specific level, higher than the level of stylistic devices. We see this phenomenon in a formal main emphasis in content. For proposing further understood how a formal organization of the text, focusing the reader's attention on certain elements of the message and establish the relevant semantic relationships between the elements of one or more different levels.

According to I.V. Arnold , general functions of foregrounding in stylistics are that they :

1. establish a hierarchy of values and elements within the text , ie highlight the particular importance of the message.

2. ensure continuity and integrity of the text and at the same time segmenting the text , making it more comfortable to read, and establish relationships between parts of the text and the text between the whole and its individual components .

3 . protect the message from interference and facilitate decoding , creating such ordering information , through which the reader can decipher previously unknown to him the code elements .

4. In addition to those already listed, foregrounding forms aesthetic context and performs a variety of semantic functions, one of which is expressive. Under the expressivity we mean a property of the text or text that conveys meaning with increased intensity and has resulted in emotional or logical gain which may or may not be shaped [1 ] .

The value of advances in terms of establishing a hierarchy of meaning becomes clear when you consider that every work of art has not one, but multiple meanings. Different people, depending on their life, reading and social experience, one may read the same text in different ways. However, the multiplicity of possible interpretations does not have anything to do with the randomness. It is not unlimited and is valid only within certain limits. The limits of variation depends on the invariant meaning of the whole structure and its elements in their interactions, the latter is made more explicit by different types of extensions. Beyond these limits will not get an interpretation of text, and its unacceptable distortion. Violation of the hierarchy of senses distort the message is not less than the substitution of one sense to others.

Hierarchy can be seen as a form of order text. Streamlined text not only shows the hierarchy, it creates an aesthetic effect, facilitates the perception and memory, promotes immunity and effectiveness of communication, that is, the maximum signal transfer in the least time.

The main and most studied types of foregrounding are coupling, convergence and defeated expectancy. This list is not comprehensive and in the future it will be updated.

In keeping with the concept of cognitive stylistics, foregrounding becomes deeper and more specialized. Foregrounding is the practice of making something stand out from the surrounding words or images. In relation to the importance of cognitive stylistic phenomena advances, primarily proceeds from the key fact, according to which the linguistic element comes to the fore, or appears "as a search stimulus, or" key "in the processes of language information processing" [ 3,4,7] .

According to N.M. Djusupov " means advances in the text are the driving force for its further understanding. In this connection it should be emphasized that the choice of principles for the foregrounding and the whole theory of foregrounding as a priority cognitive style seems reasonable in terms of results promising as ways to achieve language foregrounding in the text is extremely diverse and largely depend on the style of the author ( the sender messages ) . In addition to language translation features stylistic information in the text , cognitive oriented foregrounding study can reveal some aspects of cognitive stylistic categories of text, in particular , cognitive features of an author's style ( ideostyle ) . Speaking about the foregrounding and functions of its important role in the interpretation of linguistic communication , we can't agree that it (foregrounding) "direct interpretation of the text , activates not only knowledge but also the opinions , attitudes and emotions , facilitates the search for relevant information , reducing the need for large amounts of information " [ 3,8] . Hence we can conclude that during cognitive stylistic analysis figures foregrounding you can uncover a complex forming his general cognitive nature of language and extra-linguistic components. [ 2] .

Implementing the theory advances in the research process of stylistic art, text provides a very broad in nature and scope of the results. Consideration of stylistic facts in close connection with the foregrounding theory of allowing a greater extent to ensure adequate implementation of the major stylistic pragmatically caused problems in the text and in general significantly increase the overall level of understanding.

Separately, the main types of foregrounding have been described by several authors: coupling - S. Levine, convergence - M. Riffaterre, defeated expectancy- Roman Jakobson and others. The challenge is now to bring them into the system. [6] .

Proceeding from the issue above which is described by M. Riffaterre, we may state that the basic as well as the first means of foregrounding is a **stylistic convergence** (Latin convergere -

approach, converge), which is defined as - "a convergence in one place beam of stylistic devices involved in a single stylistic features" [1].

Thus, concluding this section it is possible to draw conclusions about what is new style of cognitive linguistic direction that focuses on consideration of stylistic phenomena through the prism of the application of ideas, principles, concepts and categories of the cognitive approach to language. The key objectives are to investigate the cognitive style of stylistic devices and stylistically marked funds in close connection with the cognitive processes and cognitive structures; cognitive stylistic principles of the organization of information in the text.

The analysis of linguistic material makes come to the following ideas: Cognitive stylistics - a rapidly expanding field at the interface between linguistics, literary studies and cognitive science. Cognitive stylistics combines the kind of explicit and detailed linguistic analysis of literary texts that is typical of the stylistics tradition with a consideration of cognitive structures and processes that underlie the production and perception of language. Traditional linguistic analysis tends to make use of linguistic theories or frameworks in order to explain or predict interpretation. In cognitive stylistics linguistic analysis is based on theories that relate linguistic choices to cognitive structures and processes. This provides more systematic and explicit accounts of the relationship between text on the one hand and responses and interpretations on the other.

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