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CONCEPTUAL MEANING OF COUPLING IN FICTION TEXT

The emergence of similar elements in similar positions is considered to be coupling; it gives coherence to the text. Coupling helps to reveal the character and notion of the unity of form and content in fiction text, moving from decoding at a level of certain forms to a disclosure of the structure and meaning of the whole, assuming a generalization of large segments of the whole.

Due to repetition the general idea is created, repetition is a key, with the help of which switching from one object to another occurs. It attracts reader's attention to the important parts of the text, as well as promotes coherence of it. I. Galperin distinguishes the following types of repetition: anaphora, epiphora, framing, anadiplosis, chiasm, polysindethon.

There is one more type of repetition – syntactic parallelism. Syntactic parallelism can be defined as the length of the speech and consists of syntactically similar structures, united by a common idea.

Repetition gives fluency, coherence to the text, contributes to slowing the development of the action. Thus, repetition is one of the leading text categories involved in the structural and semantic organization of the text, in the creation of expressivity, in attracting the reader's attention to semantically important descriptions.

Analyzing stylistic devices that perform a significant conceptual function it is important to mention a symbol. In the fiction text symbol marks the main ideas and therefore is repeated in the text again and again, thereby transferring single conceptual information. Coupling is expressed by repeated symbol that highlights the conceptual information and creates a conceptual picture of a particular literary text.

Foregrounding, as a cognitive principle of distributing information in a literary text, is expressed by convergence – accumulation of several stylistic devices in the same place, each of which is expressive separately, and as a whole, one attached to another becomes more expressive.

Another way of foregrounding is the effect of defeated expectancy. "Defeated expectancy" invariably associated with impaired social, behavioral, linguistic stereotypes and forms the basis of the communicative expressiveness of the text.