

Linguistic Features of Parallelism

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ملخص البحث

دراسة لغوية لمفهوم التوازي في الخطب السياسية

تهدف الدراسة الى تحليل لغوي للتوازي في الخطب السياسية للساسة الامريكيان والبريطانيين. ان التوازي يعتبر ظاهرة لغوية تعمل على ثلاثة مستويات لغوية : النحوية والدلالية والصوتية . ان التوازي يعتبر وسيلة بلاغية لتوضيح العلاقة بين التراكيب اللغوية التي تكون موازيه احدها للأخر. توجد عدة انواع من التوازي : المفرداتي، النحوي، المتشابه، المكمل، المناقض، المزدوج، والثلاثي. ان السياسيين يستخدمون التوازي للاقناع وجعل كلامهم متماسك للمستمعين ولتأكيد اهدافهم. ان البحث يهدف الى مايلي :

- ١- توضيح استخدام التوازي في الخطب السياسية للامريكيان والبريطانيين.
- ٢- بيان دور التوازي في الخطب السياسية الامريكية والبريطانية.
- ٣- تقديم تحليل لغوي للتوازي .
- ٤- المحاولة لايجاد دور الاساليب البلاغية في الخطب السياسية.

لتحقيق هذه الاهداف فان الباحث يفترض ما يلي :-

- ١- كلا الساسة الامريكيان والبريطانيون يلجؤون الى التوازي بنفس الهدف لإقناع المستمعين وبيان اهدافهم.
 - ٢- يلعب التوازي دور مهم في الخطب السياسية.
 - ٣- التوازي تعمل على ثلاث مستويات من التحليل: اللغوي، النحوي، الدلالي، والصوتي.
 - ٤- الساسة الامريكيان والبريطانيون يستخدمون الأساليب البلاغية لجعل تأثير التوازي فعال
- الدراسة تشمل على خمسة فصول الفصل الاول يتضمن المقدمة، الفصل الثاني مخصص لدراسة مظاهر اللغة السياسية بالإشارة الى التوازي الفصل الثالث يشمل دراسة نظرية والسمات اللغوية للتوازي الفصل الرابع يتعامل مع الجانب العملي من الدراسة والتي يتضمن تحليل الخطب السياسية ونتائج التحليل الفصل الخامس يتضمن الاستنتاجات والتوصيات.

Abstract

This study deals with the linguistic analysis of parallelism in American and British political speeches during the period of election . Parallelism is considered a linguistic phenomenon which functions on three levels : syntactic , semantic and phonological .

Parallelism is a rhetorical device which explains the relationship between linguistic structures which are parallel to each other . Different types of parallelism may be distinguished at the linguistic structure : lexical , syntactic , synonymous , synthetic , antithetical , binary and ternary . Politicians use parallelism to make their speech cohesive , to persuade their audience and to emphasize their aims .

The study intends to achieve the following aims : (1) indicating the use of parallelism in American and British political speeches ; (2) exploring the role of parallelism in American and British political speeches ; (3) presenting a linguistic analysis of parallelism ;

(4) attempting to find out the role of rhetorical devices in American and British political speeches .

To achieve the aims of the study , it is hypothesized that : (1) Both American and British politicians resort to parallelism with similar aim of persuading audience and express their ideas ; (2) parallelism plays an important role in political speeches ; (3) parallelism works on three levels of linguistic analysis : syntactic , semantic and phonological ; (4) American and British politicians use rhetorical devices to make the influence of parallelism so effective .

To test the validity of these hypothesis , certain procedures have been followed :

- 1-presenting a theoretical background of the relevant literature written about the topic .
- 2-Presenting knowledge about aspects of political language with reference to parallelism .
- 3-Using an eclectic model to analyze the term parallelism linguistically depending on different references .
- 4- Analyzing certain texts selected from American and British political speeches .

The content of the study consists of five chapters . Chapter one represents the introduction which includes statement of the problem , aims of the study , hypotheses , procedures , limits of the study and value of the study . Chapter two is devoted to the study of aspects of political language and parallelism . Chapter three comprises the theoretical background and linguistic features of parallelism . Chapter four deals with the practical side of the study which include data analysis and results of analysis .

1.1 Introduction

Murana (2011: 260) uses parallelism as a linguistic feature that corroborates indirection , he says " it is a form of ' tautology' that does not lead to boredom but ensures communicative efficacy." This is because parallel structures are often repeated but this repetition beautifies the text or utterance and makes meaning cleaner.

"Linguistic parallelism refers to the pattern repetition in discourse for creating stylistic effect." It can operate on different fields of linguistics, for example, it can be phonological when it takes the form of initial , medial or end rhyme and it is most distinguished with the presence of alliteration and assonance. It is lexico-semantic if it involves synonymous or antonymous words occurring in paradigmatic relation. It is, however, syntactic when the parallel occurs at clausal or group level. At this level, the structures are equivalent- sameness of mood, textual pattern and thematic structure constitute parallelism (ibid:262)

According to Shamaileh (2011:50) "parallelism plays a significant role in strengthening , emphasizing , drawing attention to a parallel structure and achieving greater impact on recipient(s)." Parallelism is when different parts of a sentence or thoughts format similarly to emphasize either their commonalities or differences. Parallelism gives a sentence a good rhythm and (usually) makes it easier to read which means to give two or more parts of the sentences a similar form so as to give the whole a definite pattern. It is an expression used to refer to repetition of syntactic structure or form in two or more configurations with new or different content. A parallel structure is usually connected by joining words.

De Beaugrande and Dressier (1983:49,75) describe "parallelism as repeating a structure but filling it with new elements" or ... using surface formats but filling them with different expressions Another definition of parallelism is provided by Ivany (1993: 49-50) who states:

" The parallel line does not simply repeat what has been said , but enriches it, deepens it , transforms it by adding fresh nuances and bringing in new elements, renders it more concrete

and vivid and telling – that is, it generates new (contextual) semantic reality from the lexical (word) meaning of its component."

Harris (2010:16) states that "parallelism is recurrent syntactical similarity." Several parts of a sentence or several sentences are expressed in a similar way to show that the ideas in the parts or sentences are equal in importance . Parallelism also adds balance and rhythm and clarity to the sentence .

There are four major types of joining expressions suggested by De Beaugrande and Dressier (1983:71) that are normally used to join parallel structures . Conjunctions include and, also, moreover, furthermore, in addition, besides, etc, disjunction is achieved via the use of either / or , whether or not , etc, contradiction is manifested by but , however , yet, nevertheless, etc and subordination includes because, since, as , thus , while, therefore, etc. Conjunctions have a significant function when used in a text; they link the text and establish a relation between the connected sentences. Moreover, conjunctions can be used to have control over how relations are recovered and set up by receivers (ibid: 74) . Accordingly , conjunctions function as cohesive ties in parallel structures.

1.2. The Concept of Parallelism

The term 'parallelism' is defined differently by different authors. According to Cook (1989:15), parallelism is "a device which suggests a connection", since the structure of one sentence or clause is similar to the structure of another repeats the form of another. Cook (1995:29) also clarifies that parallelism is a device frequently used in literary and related discourse , in which the repetition of forms suggests a connection to the reader through the principle of isomorphism in which the similarity of forms indicates the similarity of meaning.

The term 'parallelism' refers to the fact that co-ordinate ideas should have co-ordinate presentation . Several elements of equal importance should be expressed within a sentence . If one element is cast in a relative clause , the other should be expressed in relative clauses. On the contrary , the principle of parallelism requires that different elements should be expressed in similar constructions (Thrall and Hibbard, 1960:339).

Beaugrande (1984:170) states that parallelism is "the repetition of structure." It is the using surface formats but filling them with different expressions , in the following example

1. "He has **plundered** our seas , **ravaged** our coasts , **burnt** our towns."

There are parallel clauses of (verbs + possessive pronoun + direct object), but different actions.

Accordingly we can say that parallelism may be defined as two sentences (phrases or clause) having the same structure ; therefore, a strong relationship between them , and parallelism occurs depending on the similarity or opposition.

Mantgmerly et al. (2007:219)demonstrate that "parallelism exists where two close or adjacent sections of a text are similar." The similarity is usually structural where one or both of structures are similar ,or lexical where the words are similar (or opposite) in meaning. In this case, there are partial repetition and partial difference , for example:

2. "So in the agonies of Death , **in the anguish of that dissolution , in the sorrow of that valediction** , in the **irreversibility of that transmigration**, I shall have a joy which shall no more evaporate than any soul shall evaporate , joy that shall pass up and put on a more glorious above , and be joy super- invested in glory." (John Donne, Sermon at St. Paul's 1625)

Here , for example the three structures written in bold are structurally and semantically similar. They share the structure **in the , of that** . The words ' anguish ' and ' sorrow ' are

similar in meaning on the one hand , and transmigration ,dissolution and valediction on the other (ibid).

McGuigan (2007:106) defines the term parallelism "as the most influential rhetorical device at the disposal of the writer or speaker." It consists of using the same general structure for multiple parts of a sentence , or for multiple sentences in order to link them all. The following example is a famous one of Winston Churchill:

3. " The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of blessing ; the inherent virtue of socialism is the equal sharing of miseries "

In example (3) , there are more than one sentence linked together by repeating the same grammatical structure. (ibid)

Pearce (2002 :136) defines parallelism "as a stylistic device that subsumes prominent patterns of repetition at the level of sound, grammatical structure or meaning" :

4." Shape without form , shade without colour , paralyzed force , gesture without motion." (T. S Eliot 1925)

In example (4) , there is repetition of the same structure of the phrase.

According to Berlin (1992:22) , "parallelism is the syntactic pattern , regardless of the semantic content."

5. "Adore Baal with your sacrifice , Dagon's Son with your offering." (Greenstein Parker 14)

The term parallelism is further defined by Bodenstein (1977:197) as a "unifying device that creates complex semantic relationships between the parallel verbal structure , while establishing formal symmetries and correspondences":

6. "To err is a human ; to forgive divine." (Alexander Pope)

Wattkins and William (1996 :14) define parallelism "as the balance of two or more elements in a sentence." When one linguistic structure is similar to another, elements of the sentence will be parallel. When one construction (or one part of speech) matches another : a phrase and a phrase , a clause and a clause, a verb and a verb ,a noun and a noun, a gerund and a gerund , and so on .They add that parallelism is an effective way to add smoothness and power to our writing . It allows the sentence to act as an arrow, pointing the reader to the targeted conclusion. If the sentence is not clear, the reader will miss the main ideas and concepts.

Meyers and Simms (1985:223) define parallelism " as a rhetorical device of grammar in which words , phrases and ideas of equivalent value share similar grammatical structure" :

"Teach us , good Lord , to serve thee as thou deservest ;

To give and not to count the cost;

To fight and not to heed the wounds " (St. Richard's prayer)

The grammatical structure is [to X and not to Y]

" Parallelism is a universal phenomenon that may exist in most poems, sermons, prose , and biblical verses." As such , parallelism , can be defined as the use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same ; or similar in their construction , sound , meaning or meter. (web Source 2)

Lowth (1834), as cited in Longman 111 and Enns, (2008 : 211) describe his understanding of the phenomenon as follows :

"The correspondence of one verse , or line , with another , I call parallelism when a proposition is delivered, and a second is subjoined to it, or drawn under it , equivalent , or contrasted with it , in sense ; or similar to it in the form of grammatical construction , these I

can parallel lines; and the words or phrases, answering one to another in the corresponding lines , parallel terms."

According to Shamaileh (2011:50) "parallelism plays a significant role in strengthening , emphasizing , drawing attention to a parallel structure and achieving greater impact on recipient(s)." Parallelism is when different parts of a sentence or thoughts format similarly to emphasize either their commonalities or differences. Parallelism gives a sentence a good rhythm and (usually) makes it easier to read which means to give two or more parts of the sentences a similar form so as to give the whole a definite pattern. It is an expression used to refer to repetition of syntactic structure or form in two or more configurations with new or different content. A parallel structure is usually connected by joining words.

Furthermore , Johnstone (1991:33) in his attempt to define parallelism states that to say that two linguistic structures are parallel is to say that they share a common structural frame , that within this frame , some element or elements differ in form. Jakobson (1968:600) is of the view that parallelistic systems of verbal art give us a direct insight into the speaker's own conception of grammatical equivalences.

Okunowo (2012 : 120) defines parallelism as a "linguistic phenomenon which explains the relationship that may be understood between units of linguistic structures," which are constructed parallel to each other or related in some other ways.

1.3. Parallelism: Historical Background

Newman and Popper (1918: 1-2) state that "the origin of the phenomenon of parallelism was the moment where prophets and poets were skillfully pouring their feelings and instructions in a poetic form containing parallelism." As such, it seems that parallelism is the feature of primitive poetry in which the poet says only two statements with similar structures. The concept of parallelism is much wider. Here in parallelism is the principle that is used consciously or unconsciously by the poet.

Etymologically , the term parallelism was firstly used in 1600.c about (16th century). It comes from the Greek word **parallelismos** or the word **parallelizein**." (Web Source 1)

Parallelism has been studied since a long time , yet the modern study of parallelism began in the 18th c. with the lectures of R.Lowth (1710 - 1787). At the early beginning , scholars considered 'meter' as the hallmark of Hebrew verse influencing by the ancient Greek and Latin poetry .Yet, Lowth (1839) argued the contrary , stating that the laws governing Hebrew meter were largely unrecoverable , and turned his focus on the relationship of poetic lines ; such relationship is especially clear in the pslams. (Longman 111 and Enns , 2008 : 211)

Since the time of Bishop Lowth , in 1753 , parallelism has been viewed as a correspondence of one verse or line with another . The nature of parallelism is explained differently by different authors .There have been different approaches and theories explaining the origin of parallelism , among them :

1.Poet – listener based theory

In this theory , "parallelism occurs since the poet's mind ran in balanced ideas so that his words are balanced." Following this theory, Robinson (1936:30) defines parallelism as " a rhymed , a balanced , a regularity, not of sound but of thought ," i.e. thought arrangement not word arrangement."

Parallelism from speech perception aspect can be explained in terms of sentence comprehension with a certain syntactic construction . This establishes a preference or expectation in the listener for the same syntax in the next sentence . The art of correlating

similar or dissimilar syntactic construction is called grammatical or syntactic parallelism. (Aziz , 2012 :362)

2.Structural approach

This theory studies the question of parallelism on the basis of composition of structures of the lines. Thus ,parallelism as **balancereturn of structure** , the emphasis is on **balance and structure** (Mariasclvam, 1988:51).

3-Mathematical concept approach

This approach is proposed by W.G.E. Watson. It is based on mathematical , or geometrical concepts of symmetry , asymmetry and parallelism. (ibid:52). Parallelism belongs to a large group of mathematical analogues , as in the following analogues:

- a- "Proper congruence (parallelism): the same sequence at the same sign."
- b- "reflexive congruence (chiasm): same sign and opposite sequence"
- c- "proper anti- congruence : the same sequence but opposite sign."
- d- "reflexive anti- congruence: reversed sequence and opposite sequence." (Aziz , 2012 :363)

All the three approaches help in one way or another to introduce the concept of parallelism . The poet-listener based theory gives importance to the semantic aspect. The structural approach appreciates the aspect of balance and the mathematical concept approach gives prominence to the position of thought units in the line (ibid).

1.4. Linguistic Structure of Parallelism

Harris (2010:15) explains that "any sentence elements can be paralleled, any number of times becomes ridiculous." We might choose :

- a. parallel subjects with parallel modifiers attached to them , e.g.
 - 7. "**Ferocious dragons** breathing fire and **wicked sorcerers** casting their spells do their harm by night in the forest of darkness" (ibid).
- b. parallel verbs and adverbs:
 - 8. "I have always sought but obtained a parking space near the door. Quickly and happily he walked around the corner to buy the book" (ibid).
- c. parallel verbs and direct objects , e.g.
 - 9. "He liked to eat watermelon and to avoid grapefruit" (ibid: 16).
- d. just the object
 - 10. "This wealthy car collector owns three pastel Cadillacs" (ibid).
- e. parallel prepositional phrases
 - 11. "He found it difficult to vote for an ideal truth but against his own self-interest" (ibid).
 - 12. "The pilot walked dawn aisle , through the door , and into the cockpit, singing Up , Up, and away "(ibid :18).
- f. parallel subordinate clauses

Parallel rather long subordinate clauses help to hold the whole sentence clearly in our head , e.g.

 - 13. "These critics – who point out the beauties of style and ideas, who discover the faults of false constructions, and who discuss the application of the rules – usually help a lot in engendering an understanding of the writer's essay" (ibid).
 - 14. "When, at the conclusion of a prolonged episode of agonizing thought , you decide to buy this car; when, after a hundred frantic sessions of begging stone faced bankers for the money, you can obtain sufficient funds ; and when , after two more years of impatience and

frustration , you finally get a driver's license , then come to see me and will talk about a deal "(ibid :19).

15. "After you corner the market in Brazilian coffee futures , but before you manipulate the price through the ceiling , sit down and have a cup of coffee with me (while I can still afford it)" (ibid).

g. parallel participle , infinitive , and gerund phrases:

16. "He left the engine on , idling erratically and heating rapidly."

17- "To think accurately and to write precisely are interrelated goals."

18. "She liked sneaking up to ted and putting the ice cream down his back, because he was so cool about it" (ibid).

Combination of parts of speech or sentence elements is used to form a statement , depending on what you have to say. In addition , the parallelism does not have to be exact in its syntactical similarity.

19. "He ran up to the bookshelves , grabbed a chair standing nearby , stepped painfully on his tiptoes , and pulled the fifty pound volume on to top of him , crushing his ribs and impressing him with the power of knowledge" (ibid :24).

20. "I shall never envy the honors which wit and learning obtain in any other course, if I can be numbered among writers who have given order to virtue, and confidence to truth (ibid).

21. "For the end of a theoretical science is truth , but the end of a practical science is performance "(ibid).

h. parallel constructions with coordinating conjunctions (and, or, nor, but, for, yet,)

- **Not parallel**

22. "At Lynchburg College, cheating can result in suspension or even be expelled from school ."

23. "At Lynchburg College, cheating can result in(noun) or even (verb phrase from school)."

-- **parallel**

24."At Lynchburg College, cheating can result in suspension or even expulsion from school "(ibid:25).

25. "Ericka is not only very beautiful but also very intelligent "(ibid:27).

The words ' very beautiful ' directly follow ' not only so 'very intelligent ' should follow ' but also '. Repeating the extra verb creates an unbalanced effect.

- Not parallel

26. "The two girls enjoyed dancing , swimming, and going to the mall" (ibid:28).

The two girls enjoyed (noun) , (noun) , and (verb phrase) (ibid).

i . parallel items in a series (Listing)

- Parallel

27. "The two girls enjoyed dancing , swimming, and shopping.

The two girls enjoyed (noun) , (noun) , and (noun)."

1.5. The Principal Types of Parallelism

1.5.1. Introductory Remarks

Ballard et al. (2007:57) state that "parallelism is also called thought rhyme since one thought echoes another by balancing one line against the other in form and content." As Sylvia (1995:16) demonstrates , parallelism is one of the main features of biblical poetry ,i.e. it is a common linguistic and stylistic phenomenon in biblical poetry. However, the term may be misleading since it may lead the reader to overlook the differences between clauses.

It is possible to distinguish various kinds of parallelism , the most prominent of which are: synonymous , antithetical and synthetic.

1.5.2. Synonymous Parallelism

In synonymous parallelism , the same meaning is repeated in different words. This repetition involves two parallel lines, or more, expressing the same idea. Sometimes the succeeding lines are simply synonymous and emphasizing , whereas at other times , they may only clarify or intensify the first line (Bromily , 1986:892).

According to Travers (2003:33) ,"synonymous parallelism is the simplest form. As its terminology indicates , synonymous parallelism is a decorating device in which the same thing is said by the poet or the prophet in successive lines." For example:

28- " Ask , and it will be given to you;

Search and you will find;

Knock the door will be opened .

For everyone who asks receives,

and for everyone who knocks , the door will be opened."(Matthew:7:7-8)

29. "If a kingdom is divided against itself, that kingdom can not stand .And if a house is divided against itself, that house will not be able to stand."

30. "But I say to you that listen ,

love your enemies,

do good to those who hate you,

bless those who curse you,

pray for those who abuse you."

(Luke 6:24-28)

31. الحاقه ((فاما تمود فاهلكو بالطاغية واما عاد فاهلكو بريح صرصر عاتيه)).

32. ((وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا لَا تَجْزِي نَفْسٌ عَنْ نَفْسٍ شَيْئًا وَلَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهَا شَفَاعَةٌ وَلَا يُؤْخَذُ مِنْهَا عَدْلٌ وَلَا هُمْ يُنصَرُونَ)) البقرة (٤٨)

33. ((يَوْمَ يُكْشَفُ عَن سَاقٍ وَيُدْعَوْنَ إِلَى السُّجُودِ فَلَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ)) الحاقه (٤٢)

It is evident that in examples (27) and (29) the following lines clarify and intensify the first, whereas in the examples (28) and (31) the following lines repeat in some way the meaning of the first ones.

1.5.3. Antithetical Parallelism

Antithetical parallelism is the opposite of synonymous in the sense that one line expresses an idea, and the next line expresses its opposite. The second line often emphasizes the reverse side of the thought set forth in the first. (Stein , 1994:28) For example:

34. "whoever is faithful in a very little is faithful also in much; and whoever is dishonest in a very little is also dishonest in much " (Luke 16:10).

35. "In the same way, every good tree bears good fruit, but the bad tree bears bad fruit" (ibid).

This kind of parallelism is very common in the books of proverbs (Bromiley,1986:893).

36. "A wise son gladdens his father, but a foolish son grieves his mother" (proverb : 10:11).

37. ((مَنْ اهْتَدَىٰ فَإِنَّمَا يَهْتَدِي لِنَفْسِهِ ۗ وَمَنْ ضَلَّ فَإِنَّمَا يَضِلُّ عَلَيْهَا ۗ وَلَا تَزِرُ وَازِرَةٌ وِزْرَ أُخْرَىٰ ۗ وَمَا كُنَّا مُعَذِّبِينَ حَتَّىٰ نَبْعَثَ رَسُولًا ۗ)) الحاقه (١٥)

38. ((واذا مسه الشر جزوعا واذا مسه الخير منوعا))

39 ((وَالصُّبْحُ إِذَا تَنَفَّسَ)) التكوير (١٨)

According to the examples listed above we can say that two antithetic ideas are put together in parallel structures.

The antithetic parallelism conveys the same idea by combining a positive statement and a negative statement (ibid).

40. "For the Lord guards the way of the just. But the wicked leads to doom."

41. "The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked. But the dwelling of the just he blesses" (proverb : 3: 33).

1.5.4. Synthetic (Epithetic) Parallelism

Stein (1994:28) demonstrates that this type is also called formal or constructive . In this type, the thought of the second line neither reiterates nor contrasts the thought of the first line but rather supplements and brings it to completion. In this way , the second line causes the thought of the first line to continue and flow on further. In other words , the sentences correspond to each other in construction , but they exhibit neither the repetition of the same image or idea , nor the opposition of antithesis:

42. "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul.

The testing of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.

The states of the Lord are right , rejoicing the heart.

The commandment the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes."

(Pslam 77:17)

43. "The clouds overflowed with water;

The atmosphere resounds;

Thine arrows also issued forth." (ibid)

44. "He has performed mighty deeds with his arms; he has scattered those who are proud in their inmost thought" (Luke:1:51)

45. * وَإِذَا الْقُبُورُ بُعْثِرَتْ * الْإِنْفِطَارُ (١-٤) * وَإِذَا الْبِحَارُ فُجِّرَتْ * وَإِذَا الْكُوَاكِبُ انْتَثَرَتْ * إِذَا السَّمَاءُ انْفَطَرَتْ *

46.. ((وَإِذَا الرُّسُلُ أَقْبَتَتْ)) المرسلات ١١

The grammatical structure of the examples above is comparable. However, the elements are not obvious synonymous nor do they provide strong contrast for one another.

1.6. Other Types of Parallelism at the Linguistic structure

Montagoemy et al.(2008: 220) demonstrate that at the level of linguistic structure we can distinguish the following kinds of parallelism:

1.6.1. Lexical Parallelism

Jone and Pearce (2004 : 51) state that "lexical parallelism is the repetition of the same words or certain relationships between words which belong to the same word group such as **verbs** or **nouns**." It may occur when two words are paired up and have various kinds of semantic relation to one another , that is , they may have the same reference , they may relate as part to whole , they may belong to the same semantic field or may be interpreted asonyms . Examples of antonymous parallelism are :

47. " That spirit has , over the years , **stirred our hopes** , **doused our fears** and encouraged us gather ourselves to build a strong nation even when others doubted our capacity ."

On the other hand , synonymous lexical parallelism refers to those sentences that have similar structures and similar meaning , e.g.

48. " Today , our unity is firm , and our purpose is strong , our determination unshakable .
" (Ibid : 52)

1.6.2. Syntactic Parallelism

Syntactic parallelism is a parallelism in sentence structure. It is a parallelism in form , and is a parallelism between two sections of text that have the same syntactic components. e.g.

49- " Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy ; now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlight path of racial justice; now is the time to lift our nation from the quick sands of racial justice to the solid rock of brotherhood" (Washinton , 1986:217).

1.6.3. Phonological Parallelism

Phonological parallelism is a "parallelism which requires sounds." There are two kinds of phonological parallelism. The most common type of phonological parallelism in English literature requires coherent clumps of sound such as the end or beginning of a syllable , and is exemplified by rhyme and alliteration . There is another type of phonological parallelism, which is developed systematically in some literary tradition; this is a parallelism between two longer and disconnected sequences of sounds and could be called 'sound pattern parallelism (Pearce , 2007:135).

Pearce (ibid:136) states that "phonological parallelism is the repetition of the same or similar sounds." Phonological parallelism includes four types:

a. Alliteration

"Alliteration is the repetition of the initial consonants of the words", e.g.

50- "Sissy can see the sea."

b. Assonance

" Assonance is the repetition of the same vowels of the word," e.g.

51- " Men sell the wedding bells."

c. Rhyme

" Rhyme is the repetition of the same syllables in the sentence," e.g.

52- "Baa baa black sheep, have you any wool?

Yes sir , Yes sir , three bags full !

One for the master , one for the dame ,

And one for the little boy who lives down the lane" (ibid).

d. Meter

Meter is the repetition of the rhythmic patterns , e.g/.

53- "The big bad wolf , the big bad wolf "(ibid).

1.6.4. Binary Parallelism

Most parallelisms have two members which include two forms. This kind is called ' binary parallelism ', e.g.

54-"Found these songs so wild and wayward.

Found these legends and tradition.

I shall answer , I should tell you" (ibid : 137).

1.6.5. Ternary Parallelism

Pearce (ibid :139) ternary parallelism is a parallelism which has three parts of cohesive repetition :

55- " I should answer , I should tell you.

In the bird's -nests of the forest.

In the lodges of the beaver.

In the hoofprint of the bison .

In the eyry of the eagle!"

(Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Song of Hiawatha , 1855)

Pearce (ibid:138) claims that the words that constitute the members of a parallelism are different but are related in meaning in some way. A pair or larger set of words that belong to the same area of meaning are said to belong to the same semantic field. A semantic field is a set of words with various kinds of relation to one another , including similarity of meaning (synonymy) , part – to – whole relations (hyponym) (a part relative to a whole) and opposition of meaning (antonymy).

1.6.6. Polar Parallelism

When the two meanings are interpreted as in opposition , then we have polar parallelism since the words are at opposite poles as far as meaning is concerned, e.g.

56- "Five years have passed ; five summers , with the length of five long winters !"
(William Wordsworth 1798)

In this example , summer is opposite of winter. Polar parallelism draw on preexisting stereotyped oppositions in the culture , such as the culture versus nature opposition, or man versus woman (ibid:221).

1.6.7. Non-polar Parallelism

Non-polar parallelism in is a parallelism in which there is a whole – to – part relation (a year contains a summer) as stated in the example 52 (ibid).

1.6.8. Reverse Parallelism

Harris (2010 :26) demonstrates that reverse parallelism might be called ' chiasmus' in which the second part of a grammatical construction is balanced or paralleled by the first part , only in reverse order. For example , instead of an A , B structure (e.g. , learned unwillingly) paralleled by another A , B structure (forgotten gladly) , the A , B will be followed by B , A (gladly forgotten) . So instead of writing What is learned unwillingly is forgotten gladly , We could write **What is learnedunwillingly is gladly forgotten.**" "In the similar way , the parallel sentence **What is now great was at first little** could be written chiasmically as **What is now great was little at first.** " . For example:

57. "He labours without complaining and without bragging rests."

58."Polished in courts and hardened in the field , renowned for conquest, and in the council skilled- (Joseph Adeson)" (ibid).

Montgomery et al. (2007:220) explain that a "chiasmus (chiasm) is a syntactic parallelism where the order of parallel elements is reversed." The term ' chiasmus ' comes from the Greek letter 'chi' , which is the name of Greek letter X , thus symbolizing the crossing over of the parts.

Harris (2010:26) adds that chiasmus is the easiest to write and can be made very beautiful and effective simply by moving subordinate clauses around:

59. "If you come to them , they are not asleep ; if you ask and inquire of them , they do not withdraw themselves ; they do not chide if you make mistakes; they do not laugh at you if you are ignorant."

"Prepositional phrases or other modifiers can also be moved around to form chiasmic structures . Sometimes the effect is rather emphatic"(ibid).

60. "Tell me not of your many perfections; of your great modesty tell me not either."

61. "Just as the term 'menial' does not apply to any honest labor, so no dishonest work can be called prestigious".(ibid)

At other times the effect is more subdued but still desirable. Compare the versions of the following sentences:

62." On the way to school , my car ran out of gas ; then it had a flat on the way home."

63. "On the way to school , my car ran out of gas; then on the way home it had a flat."

64. "Sitting together at lunch , the kids talked incessantly; but they said nothing at all sitting in the dentist's office."

65." Sitting together at lunch , the kids talked incessantly; but sitting in the dentist's office, they said nothing at all." (ibid)

Chiasmus may be useful for those sentences in which you want to balance, but which cannot be parallel effectively, either because they are too short , or because the emphasis is placed on the wrong words. (ibid)

1.6.9. Antithesis

Harris (2010:36) states that the term antithesis refers to a clear , contrasting relationship between two ideas by joining them together or juxtaposing them , often in parallel structures. Human beings are inveterate systematizers and categorizers , so the mind has a natural love for antithesis , which creates a definite and systematic relationship between ideas , e.g.

66. "To err is human ; to forgive, divine ." (Pope)

67. "That short and easy trip made a lasting and profound change in Harold's outlook."

68. "That's one small step for a man , one giant leap for mankind." (Neil Armstrong)

"Antithesis can convey some sense of complexity in a person or idea by admitting opposite or nearly opposite truths." e.g.

69. "Though surprising , it is true ; though frightening at first, it is really harmless."

70. "If we try, we might succeed ; if we do not try, we cannot succeed."

71. "Success makes men proud ; failure makes them wise." (ibid :46)

"Short phrases can be made antithetical," e.g.

72. "Every man who proposes to grow eminent by learning should be carry in his mind ,at once, the difficulty of excellence and the force of industry; and remember that fame is not conferred but as the recompense of labour , and that labour, vigorously continued, has not often failed of its reward" (Samuel Johnson) (ibid).

1.6.10. Anaphora

"Anaphora is a form of parallelism. It is the repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of successive phrases , clauses , or sentences commonly in conjunction with climax and with parallelism" (ibid) . For example:

73. "**To think** on death it is a misery, / **To think** on life it is a vanity; / **To think** on the world verily it is ./ **To think** that here man hath no perfect bliss" (Peacham) .

74. "**In books** I find the dead as if they were alive; **in books** I foresee things to come; **in books** warlike affairs are set forth; **from books** come forth the laws of peace" (Richard de Bury).

75. "Slowly and grimly they advanced , **not knowing** what lay a head , **notknowing** what they would find at the top of the hill , **not knowing** that they were so near to Disneyland" (ibid).

1.7. Levels of Parallelism

In " parallelism , a thought , idea , grammatical pattern, or keyword are repeated." It is a linguistic phenomenon that occurs at different levels of a language: phonological , lexical , morphological, syntactic (Aziz , 2012:367).

Fabb (1997:137) defines parallelism "as a sameness between two sections of a text, it can be structural or semantic." Structural parallelism holds between two sections of a text when they are the same at some level of structure (for example when they have the same phrase structure). Semantic parallelism holds between two sections of a text when they can be interpreted to be in the same component of their meaning.

1.7.1. Syntactic Level

Cook (1995:29) states that "syntactic parallelism occurs when the form of one sentence, clause or phrase repeats the form of the other." Fabb (1997:145) explains that syntactic parallelism is the commonest type of structural parallelism. It involves structural identity between two sections of a text in three simultaneous senses : first each section of the text contains the same classes of phrases and words . Second, corresponding phrases bear similar grammatical and thematical relations to the predicator. Third the corresponding phrases and words are in the same order in both sections of the text. Berlin (1985:18) remarks that "syntactic parallelism occurs when the syntax of adjacent lines matches . In other words, when the surface of the parallel lines is identical."

1.7.2. Semantic Level

Semantic parallelism occurs where two sections of a text can be interpreted to have parallel meaning which covers range of possibilities with two most common kinds which are similarity of meaning and opposition of meaning (Fabb, 1997:139).

Semantic parallelism arises as a result of lexical parallelism, where the two words are interpretable as being parallel to one another. The semantic relation between the two determines the relation of meaning between the two larger sections of the text which include those words. Semantic parallelism is appeared when the thoughts are related, (ibid) for example:

76- "Create in me a clean heart. O God;
And renew a right spirit within me." (Psalm :51:10)

Short (1996 :68) argues that when readers come across parallel structures , they attempt to look for appropriate semantic relations between the parallel parts.

Berlin (1985:64) points out that "the semantic level of parallelism is concerned with the meaning of parallel structures." He adds that the recent studies of parallelism focus on the level of syntax , but the attention should be paid to both syntactic and semantic aspects of parallelism. Semantic parallelism is the repetition of some extensions of the meaning of words , phrases , and images.

1.8. Functions of Parallelism

1.8.1. Parallelism as a Cohesive Device

Each text (oral or written) has some inner order which makes it comprehensive , logical and informative. Cohesion is one of the means of indicating that order in the text. It is the main factor in connecting the parts of sentences or even two or more sentences . The purely linguistic elements that make a text coherent are subsumed under the term ' Cohesion ' .

cohesion' . Cohesion is to make two parts of writing meaningful, as well as correct from a grammatical point of view (Aziz , 2012:363).

The function of cohesion is to hold the text together. It can be defined as "a close relationship, based on grammar and meaning , between two parts of a sentence" (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English ,2001 :60). Halliday and Hasan (1976:13) present five types of cohesive devices in English : 'reference' , 'substitution' , 'ellipsis' , 'conjunction' and 'lexical cohesion', whereas Keis (1995:80) mentions eight techniques to achieve cohesion which organizes the text: repetition , synonymy , proforms , collocation, enumeration , transition and parallelism. These cohesive devices are employed to organize the text and maintain the meaning through the whole text , each of them is used in different situations in order to achieve cohesion that makes the text one complete unit.

We can organize the text by putting similar structures in a parallel way . A writer usually pairs nouns with nouns , phrases and phrases, and clauses with clauses .For example:

77- "Sara likes to cook, clean, and decorate her house." (Aziz, 2012:364)

In example (77), the use of parallel structures of requires parallel forms of words, (verbs are used with verbs) and nouns are avoided here.

1.8.1.1. Cohesive Devices

Hatim and Mason (1990:195) state that "cohesive devices are typically single words or phrases that basically make the text hang together" , i.e. They are the way of achieving a cohesive text. They assert that there are many possible cohesive devices capable of relying , say, a given relationship between propositions.

"Cohesive devices are used to tie pieces of a text together in a specific way" (Hatch 1992:223). For Halliday and Hasan (1976:27), "they are regarded as text- forming and called cohesive ties."

Ellis, Duran and Kelly (cited in Ellis, 1992:12), observe that there is a direct relation between communication and cohesive devices. They show that these devices are sensitive to context and people. First the competent communicators used more explicit ties ; their messages are clear and easier to understand, while less competent people uttered more messages with no clear link. Johnson and Johnson (1998:55) hold the same view of Halliday and Hasan (1976:13) asserting that cohesive devices , or ties, exist only where the interpretation of an expression can be recovered from some other verbally explicit elements within a text.

1.8.1.2. Cohesion and Coherence

Cohesion and coherence are two factors of connectedness .They are two distinct terms from each other , but they both have the function of connecting the elements of a text together to create a complete meaning. The difference between them is that the sentences that are presented as a whole are linked and related to each other by means of specific cohesive devices such as reference, substitution , ellipsis , conjunction, etc. These are tools of cohesion (ibid).

Tahrani and Shahbazi (1999:59-60) and Baker (1992:108) define "cohesion as the network of lexical , grammatical and other relations which provide links between various parts of a text." These relations tie or organize the unrelated elements to create a text.

According to Hoey (1991:3) "cohesion may be defined as the way certain words or grammatical features of a sentence can connect it to other sentences in a text." McArthur (1992: 230) explains that cohesion is the property which gives us the sense that something is

a text and not a random collection of sentences. This sense is produced by the use of language.

1.8.2. The Function of Formal Characteristics

Jackobson (1988:32) suggests that parallelism functions to draw attention to form. He says that this is worked by choosing as members of two items that normally would be alternatives and putting them one after another. Thus 'blind creep' and 'sightless soar' (from Pope's poem) are alternative ways of describing a living things movement instead of stating one or the other. Jackobson claims that this draws attention to the formal characteristics of 'blindly creep' and 'sightless soar': that we notice the words themselves, and are aware of possibilities of what can be said –of the system of language itself.

Jackobson (ibid:37) adds that when our attention is drawn in this way to language itself, the forms of the text are performing a specific function, which he calls the 'poetic function'. The poetic function is dominant in poetry, although this function can be found and performed in non- literary texts as well.

Halliday and Hasan (1976:57) demonstrate that parallelism is considered as a means for producing an easy text. This is one of the reasons why political and persuasive texts have parallel structures, and why religious texts have parallel structures. In this respect we can say that this is also one of the reasons that proverbs and other kinds of 'wisdom literature' often have parallel structures: these are short texts that are memorized, and "the parallelism may help memorization."

1.8.4. Parallelism with Certain Cultural Value

A text may acquire cultural value through the use of parallelism since the Bible has parallelism, parallelism carries a certain cultural value. Perhaps this is another reason for the widespread use of parallelism in political and advertising discourse. This refers to the fact that the speaker is claiming the kind of authority associated with the Bible by borrowing its formal practices (ibid).

1.9. Parallelism and Emphasis

Anson and Robert (2000:387) remark that "parallelism is putting similar ideas into identical grammatical and syntactical form." Nouns are matched with nouns, verbs with verbs, phrases with phrases, etc. For example:

78. "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears; I came to buy Caesar not to praise him." (William Shakespeare, Julius Caesar)

The subjects in the first clause appear as a group, and each noun in a group is a plural noun. The second clause includes a pair of actions which are in the same form: the infinitive **to buy** in equivalence with the infinitive **to praise**. This example indicates that sentences which use parallelism have an appeal for rhythm and convey complex ideas with clarity.

1.9.1. Writing Parallel Constructions

According to Hacker (2003:81), writers use parallel constructions in the following cases:

1-"When they link parts of sentences by using coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet) or correlative conjunctions (either/or, neither/nor, not only / but also, both/and, whether/or)"

1.a linking by coordinating conjunctions For example:

79- "I like running, reading, and shopping."

80-"I like to run, to read, and to shop."

81-"Running for dorm president , doing my homework, and to stay in shape have all absorbed my time and energy this semester" (ibid :83).

82-"The girl running through the icy downfall regretted that she had neglected to check the weather forecast and that she had worn sandals."

In this sentence, there are pairs of noun clauses with a gerund phrase. The problem can be corrected by creating two noun clauses :that she had neglected to check the weather forecast and that she had worn sandals(ibid).

83-"The girl running through the icy downfall regretted **neglecting tocheck** the weather forecast and **wearing sandals**."

1.b Linking with correlating conjunctions.

84- "His brusque attitude not only irritated his secretary but also annoyed his clients."

In this example , the correlating conjunctions not only / but also indicate that parallel construction should be used , and in the corrected sentence both of the linked predicates contain past tense verbs with direct objects (ibid:84).

2-" When they compare parts of sentences by using **than** or **as**."

When we compare the following sentences, we can conclude that the rules for parallel comparison follow those for parallel linking:

85-"Teachers find it more useful **to provide** examples than **to define** terms."

86-"Teachers find it more useful to provide examples than defining terms."

In this sentence the presence of than indicates that parallel constructions should be used , and in the corrected sentence both of the compared phrases are in the infinitive form (ibid).

1.9.2. The Role of Parallelism in Emphasis

Anson and Robert (2000 :388) claim that sentences that are formed according to the rules of parallel construction allow a reader to grasp more clearly the central ideas being linked or compared , which is often the part of the sentence that the writer intends to emphasize. It is worth mentioning that when ideas are linked in a list, emphasis naturally falls on the last item ; therefore, the list should be composed so that the most important item comes last.

1.10. Parallelism and Persuasion

Simons (1976:21) explains that requirements to be met in order for the sender , the means , and the recipient to consider something persuasive include the following : there is a goal and intend to achieve that goal on the part of the message sender ; communication is the means to achieve that goal , and the recipient must have free will. Thus , persuasion is not accidental or coercive .

Yemenic (2002:20) explains that "Parallelism is a way of persuasion." One may be convinced , affected by rhythmic and musical speech. This device is used to support the developing meaning of a speech and make some kind of aesthetic effects.

Brochers (2013 :40) demonstrates that persuaders need proof to persuade audience. There are two categories of proof : artistic and inartistic. Aristotle was more interested in the artistic proof which is created by the persuader . There are three types of artistic proof : ethos , or character ; pathos or emotion ; and logos or logic . On the other hand , inartistic proof is controlled by the situation and simply used by the persuader . Examples include statistics , photographs , or examples of past situations. To sum up , we can say that when politicians want to persuade their audience , they use parallelism .

O'keefe , 1990 cited in Dainton and Zelley(2015 : 118) define "persuasion as human communication that is designed to influence other by modifying their beliefs , values , or attitudes."

Politicians may use different persuasive rhetorical devices to make their speech persuasive . Rhetoric represents the best means of persuasion (Chaffee , 2015 : 481).

1.11. Parallelism and Dissociation

Parallelism is the repetition of similar syntactic patterns in adjacent phrase, clauses or sentences (Preminger and Brogan , 1993:877). Politician wants to draw attention to a particular part of their message and make it stand out from the rest of their speech. The best way to achieve this , as Jones and Peccei (2004:51) believe , is to use parallel patterns. This strategy serves to emphasize that the ideas represented in these patterns are equal in importance , as well as to add the sense of symmetry and rhythm , which makes the speech more memorable.

Parallelism might be antithetical when contrasting ideas are often placed side by side in parallel structures for the purpose of emphasis . Antithetical Parallelism can be used to point out distinctions in an issue by presenting them together .

87- "I speak not from my ignorance, but from my experience " (Wilbers, 2000 :101).

Antithetic parallelism might be utilized by politician in their dissociative arguments. They use it to help the audience differentiate the terms of dissociations . In doing so, they strengthen the rhetorical influence of their dissociation (McGuigan , 2011:23).

1.12. Parallelism and Repetition

Preminger and Brogan (1993: 877) state that parallelism is " the repetition of identical or similar syntactic patterns in adjacent phrases, clauses or sentences." The patterns of parallelism are usually doubled but may be repeated more times .It arises from the definition that parallelism is distinguished by the repeated syntactic forms that are in equivalence. The following example indicates its use :

88- "It starts with changing our hearts, and changing our minds , broadening our spirit."

Fabb (2003: 462- 3) identifies three types of parallelism . The first type is syntactic parallelism and the two others are lexical and phonological parallelism. " Syntactic parallelism is often accompanied by lexical parallelism and involves a pair of parallel words , one in each section of the text." The words may have similar form or number of syllables. The sentences may look the same but some elements may be changed or different word categories may be used. The words ' changing' and 'broadening' in the example above represent lexical parallelism. Moreover , Fabb adds that similar structures seem to be complex and aesthetical (ibid) . This means that parallelism used in rhetoric seems convincing and makes the speech look good. Obsorn and Obsorn (1988:189) develop that parallel structures help it focus on the main points and serve many advantages , such as providing an outcome which is clearly noticeable due to the slight variation, emphasizing the main points or developing contrast . These structures are easily remembered. Johnstone et al. (1994:13) see the importance in manipulating and calling audience's attention to the speaker's utterance. Barack Obama in his speech uses the rhetorical and stylistic techniques of parallelism and repetition. To conclude we can say that parallelism is a specific type of repetition.

1.12.1. Rhetorical repetition

Braks and Warren (1970:185) content "that proper use of parallelism can be turn them into a very powerful rhetorical tool in the sense that they emphasize and highlight ideas and

create a debate between them." Maadia (1985:200) points out that the syntactic parallel influences listeners and enables them to absorb messages more effectively and retain them for longer. She adds that this rhetorical structure allows listeners to draw logical analogies and anticipate what will follow. Shilo (1996:95) notes that repetition is a speaker's tool to present his ideas in a prominent or directed manner that can make his word more persuasive. Peretz and Peretz (2010:320) state that this style of repetition does not bore the audience. On the contrary, it helps maintain concentration and helps the listener follow what is being said while deeply internalizing the message.

Word repetition is repetition of grammatical or lexicon (i.e. content) words. This repetition is not natural usage of either written or spoken language as the monotony could bore the listener or reader and gave the impression of linguistic poverty, which for sure is not the intention of the speaker. However, judicious use of this technique can be important tool of persuasion. (ibid)

89- "This is our chance to answer that call. This is our moment. This is our time."

1.13. Parallelism in Writing

Brooks and Warren (1970:245) state that In writing, parallelism refers to balance and equality. In order for the reader to understand what the writer means, the words must make sense in time and space. If you start talking about one thing in one way, you cannot in the mid-sentence switch to talking about something else in a different way.

90- "I will stop working on my speech and went to the movies."

This sentence does not have parallel structures because the verb tense does not make chronological sense.

91- "I stopped working on my speech and went to the movies."

92- "I will stop working on my speech and went to the movies."

93- "I stopped working on my speech and I like to watch movies." The problem with this sentence involves both the verb tense and the subject matter. The only way to deal with this is to write it as two sentences.

94- "I stopped working on my speech and went to a movie. I like to watch movies."

1.13.1. Faulty Parallelism

Faulty parallelism usually involves a problem with verb form, but we should look for nouns, adverbs, and adjectives, too.

95- "Public transit such as buses or a train can help reduce air pollution."

96- "Public transit such as buses or trains can help reduce air pollution."

97- "The chef swiftly and with efficiency rolled out the pizza dough and covered it with toppings."

98- "The chef swiftly and efficiency rolled out the pizza dough and covered it with toppings." (ibid:348)

1.14. Benefits of Parallelism

According to Dlugan (2013:101) "frequent effective use of parallelism are essential for clear writing." Strolling through a sample of writing in any newspaper, magazine, textbook, or novel, we can trip over numerous examples of parallelism.

Speechwriting is no exception. Every speech benefits of parallel structure. These benefits include:

- a. clarity: Organizing into parallel structure, we can make speech easier for our audience to understand. This is especially important for speeches as the audience don't have the benefits of re-reading the passage over and over to get the meaning.

- b. balance : pairs of parallel patterns roll off the tongue, resulting in a feeling of satisfaction.
- c. rhythm: Three or more parallel patterns are used to establish a powerful rhythmic beat, e.g. from John F. Kennedy's inaugural address:
- 99- " We will pay any price , bear any burden , meet any hardship , support any friend , and oppose any foe in order to assure the survival of success of liberty " .
- d. comparability : The similarity or contrast between two or more elements is emphasized when brought together with parallel structure.
- e. concision : Rephrasing an idea using parallelism nearly always results in a more concise statement.
- f. memorability : Since parallelism includes all of the above qualities , the result is often more memorable and more quotable lines in your speech (ibid :102).

1.15. The Use of Parallelism in Speeches

1. "Parallelism is used to emphasize a comparison or contrast." For example:

100- "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

In the example above, the contrast is between " small step " and " giant leap " and between " man " and " mankind " .

This form of parallelism even has a fancy name :synchrisis .

For a less grand example , study Henry Ford's off mark comments about exercise:

101- "Exercise is bunk . If you are healthy , you don't need it : If you are sick , you shouldn't take it."

In the example above, the use of contrasting terms ("healthy" , "sick") are in parallel structure.

Finally , this hypothetical example from a political debate uses parallel structure to magnify the contrast between opposing ideologies.

102- "My social policies hold families together :your policies rip families apart .

2. "parallel structures are used for lists of words or phrases."

For example , note the repeated parallel structure "[verb] the [noun]"

103. "In anticipation of a visit , the home owner cut the grass, trimmed the hedge, painted the fence , and cleared the path."

In the example above, there are repeated parallel structures (verb) +**the** + noun

3. "End parallel words or phrases with same letter combinations."

For example:

104- "The scientist hypothesized wisely , measured precisely, calculated exactly , and reported succinctly."

With this "[past tense verb] [adverb]" parallel pattern , each phrase ends in "-ly". This partial rhyme creates a balanced, rhythmic sound.

This form of parallelism also has a fancy name: homoioteleuton.

105- "Don't worry ... I don't remember that name either."

4. "Pauses and vocal variety are used to "mark" parallel structures."

106- "No matter how well a speech is written , a speaker who delivers it in a flat , monotone voice will ruin it . Don't be that speaker!"

Use pauses and vocal variety to help convey the start or end of the parallel patterns. Your audience can't see your commas (or any other punctuation) to know where the parallel structure are divided , so you have to convey them vocally .

1.16. Parallelism as a Foregrounding Device

Parallelism is a foregrounding device which refers to the use of words , phrases , clauses , or sentences that are similar in structure , in sound or meaning . Jan Mukarovsky (1958: 96)

refers to foregrounding as " the aesthetically intentional distortion of the linguistic components." This definition signifies that the concentration of any linguistic features- phonological, syntactic , or semantic- which are rare or unnoticed in ordinary speech but brought into prominence deliberately in the literary text or political discourse with the purpose of contributing to its total effect can result in foregrounding . It is useful in the sense that it allows a writer or a speaker to drive home an idea , image or relationship , and to force the reader or listener to pay attention . The theory of foregrounding is probably the most important theory within stylistic analysis , and foregrounding analysis is arguably the most important part of the stylistic analysis of any text . One way to produce foregrounding in a text is through linguistic deviation . Another way is to introduce extra linguistic patterning into a text . The most common way of introducing this extra patterning is by repeating linguistic more often that would normally be expected to make parts of text parallel with one another . It is on this behaviour that parallelism comes into play . Such parallel structures have the same overall grammatical structure (grammatical parallelism) and some of the words are repeated in identical syntactic locations (Mills , 2004 : 3 – 4) .

The Prague School linguists consider foregrounding , which covers unexpectedness , unusualness , and uniqueness on literary texts , as the differentiating factor between poetic and non – poetic language , However , foregrounding is not only a literary device ; it is used in everyday conversation. Leech (1985 : 41) advocates this case that " deviant and surprising uses of language are to be found not only in literature , but also in other domains such as joke – telling , advertising , and ordinary conversation ". He considers the maximization of foregrounding as the function of poetic language but it can also be accounted for in ordinary discourse .

Leech (ibid) "points out that foregrounding demands from readers an act of imaginative interpretation besides the normal processes of interpretation applicable to texts." When an abnormality comes to the forefront , efforts are made to make sense of it . Parallelism is a device under foregrounding since parallel structures are often foregrounded that is why they capture the reader's / listener's attention because of their deviance .

Parallelism is a "linguistic phenomenon which explains the relationship that may be understood between units of linguistic structures , which are constructed parallel to each other or related in some other ways." There is always a relationship between the structures and ideas so juxtaposed generally in the form of synonymy , repetition , antithesis , opposition , and other forms. All levels of language categories such as word , phrase , sentence, units of sound and meaning, etc. may relate to function as parallelism . When these parallels achieve perceptual obtrusiveness , the deployment may be described as foregrounding – a means by which a particular idea, meaning or structure is made overt most recognizable in the world of the text under consideration , in this case, presidential speeches. It is in line with the above view that this study considers parallelism as a linguistic concept and choose to perform a linguistic analysis of it (Mills, 20004:16).

Parallelism is a great way to make connections between ideas and claims and to advance an argument. Jones and Peccei (2004: 51) state that parallelism is " a device which expresses several ideas in a series of similar structures." This helps us to emphasize that the ideas are equal in importance and can add a sense of symmetry and rhythm , which make the speech more memorable. In speech politicians always want the audience to focus on key features – salient points . And the parallel patterns of discourse are seen as a best choice to

draw attention to a particular part of their message and make it stand out from the rest of the speech . Using parallelism helps politicians emphasize their key views , persuade audience to sympathize with their views , and make their speech more memorable .

Discussing parallelism , Short (1996 : 15) "states that parallelism has the power not just to foreground parts of a text but also to expose parallel or contrastive meaning links between those parallel parts." This may involve constructing new aspects of meaning for the words concerned , or in searching among the possible connotations that a word might have for the one that is most appropriate in particular structure, consequently , meaning and interpretative connections can be made from these elements as they appear in parallel construction.

Taken as a predominantly literary feature , the term "foregrounding refers to an effect about in the reader by linguistic or other forms of deviation in a text." The deviant features of the text, being unexpected, come to the foreground of reader's attention against the background of its normal linguistic features. Foregrounding is not limited to any one particular language pattern or poetic device. Basically it serves as an attention –calling device in a literary text or a discourse through the exploitation of a range of linguistic devices like repetition, coupling , and unexpected lexical collocations, syntactic inversions etc. This calling of the reader's attention to linguistic structures , is quite different from normal language use.

1.17 Conclusion

1-Parallelism is a "linguistic phenomenon which explains the relationship that may be understood between units of linguistic structures , which are constructed parallel to each other or related in some other ways

2- Parallelism is a great way to make connections between ideas and claims and to advance an argument. Parallelism is " a device which expresses several ideas in a series of similar structures." This helps us to emphasize that the ideas are equal in importance and can add a sense of symmetry and rhythm , which make the speech more memorable. In speech politicians always want the audience to focus on key features – salient points .

3-Discussing parallelism , parallelism has the power not just to foreground parts of a text but also to expose parallel or contrastive meaning links between those parallel parts." This may involve constructing new aspects of meaning for the words concerned , or in searching among the possible connotations that a word might have for the one that is most appropriate in particular structure, consequently , meaning and interpretative connections can be made from these elements as they appear in parallel construction

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