Parallelism and its Stylistic Features

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Annotation: While communication plays an important role in modern society. Parallel constructions are actively used in speech and use strong semantics that determine the need for their assimilation in the study of English as a foreign language. This article analyzes the stylistic aspects of different speech examples by examining parallelism and its function in our speech.

Keywords: speech, language, parallel constructions, textual linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

The functional stylistic field of linguistics is increasingly attracting the attention of researchers. This phenomenon is associated with a general increase in interest in the communicative side of language. The emergence of textual linguistics became the basis for new directions of methodological research. A significant role is played by the phenomenon of expressive syntax, which is able to add meaning and effectiveness to the message. For example, J. Kennedy's quote shows that this style adds symmetry, impact, and balance to speech.

Parallelism is a speech figure in which two or more elements of a sentence (or a series of sentences) have the same grammatical structure. These "parallel" elements can be used to enhance the rhythm of language or to compare, emphasize, or develop an idea. The following is an example of a well-known saying, "Give a man a fish, and you will feed him one day. Teach him to fish, and you will feed him for a lifetime." The grammatical structures of the first and second sentences are parallel to each other. Some additional details about parallelism:

➢ Parallelism can be as simple as selecting grammatically similar elements when writing a list like "first X, second Y, third Z".

➢ In some cases, parallelism involves the exact repetition of words, but only the repetition of grammatical elements is required to conform to the definition of parallelism.

➢ Parallelism is a well-known feature of Hebrew and Middle Eastern poetry, and it is common in the Old and New Testaments of the Bible. There are several types:

DISCUSSIONS

Parallelism in grammar. Parallelism in grammar is the use of grammatical elements in a similar context - for example, in listing - a principle that naturally results in utterances. In the following set of sentences, the first version is parallel and the second is not. Notice how awkward and a little confusing the examples are without parallelism. This first sentence contains a list of three parallel nouns, while the second combines two nouns with a verb.

✓ There is a parallel: Their son loved playing chess, video games, and soccer.

✓ No parallels: Their son loved chess, video games, and to play soccer.

In the second set of sentences, the first contains parallel adjectives, while the second combines the two adjectives with the verb.

✓ There is a parallelism (adjectives): The Bach Sonata was beautiful, moving, and inspiring.

✓ No parallel: The Bach Sonata was beautiful, moving, and it inspired.

Parallelism in rhetoric and literature. Unlike the strict grammatical point of view of parallelism, in rhetoric and literature, parallelism can only be achieved by creating a pleasing and grammatical sentence structure. Writers use parallel grammatical elements within and between different sentences in a paragraph, either within or within a gram: to emphasize ideas or topics, suggest connections, or emphasize contradictions, all of which add rhythm to their expressive structure.

Parallelism and the means of speech. Although parallelism itself is a speech figure, it can also be seen as a specific "umbrella" category of a number of different speech figures. In other words: there are a number of speech figures that use parallelism in certain ways. It is useful to know what these other terms mean, as technically they are specific types of parallelism.

Parallelism and antithesis. One of the most frequently used literary tools of parallelism is antithesis. In the antithesis, the two elements of the sentence are placed differently from each other, and this contradiction becomes more apparent when the writer places the ideas in parallel. When Neil Armstrong first ascended to the moon in human history in 1969, he used parallelism in the second half of his sentence, emphasizing the contradiction between his "little step" and the "giant step" that reflected that step. Used antithesis with.

"That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind"

Parallelism and anaphora. Another specific type of parallelism is anaphora. This speech figure involves repeating at least one word at the beginning of a series of sentences or phrases. In one of Winston Churchill's most famous speeches during World War II, he uses anaphora with excitement and skill: "We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be.

We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender ..."

There are other uses of this parallelism in Churchill's speech that do not fall into the category of anaphora. The different places Churchill named ("beaches ... landing sites ... fields and streets ... hills") created parallels through their grammatical similarity.

Parallelism and asyndeton. In Asyndeton, the combination ("and") between the parts of a sentence is omitted to create a certain rhythm. Often, this is done because of the parallelism, which helps the reader to interpret the meaning of a sentence (technically) even if it is not grammatically correct. Julius uses asyndeton in his famous high-flying speech in the Senate after Caesar's victory in the Battle of Zela, as he removed the "and" binders before the last clause.

"I came, I saw, I conquered"

Technically, the non-use of "and" makes the sentence an example of "adding a comma," which is grammatically incorrect, but allows parallel meaning to emerge and creates a pleasant rhythm.

Parallelism and epistrophe. Epistrophe is the opposite of anaphora. Subsequent phrases involve repeating words at the end of epistrophic series phrases instead of words (s) repeated at the beginning. Abraham Lincoln used the epistrophe in his Address to Gettysburg when he declared that the Alliance was fighting to protect his government "by the people, by the people, for the

people." Again, this is an example of parallelism along with epistrophy, because epistrophy is simply a specific type of parallelism.

Parallelism is often used in works of art, poetry and political discourse. Examples of Parallelism: Parallelism in President John F. Kennedy's inaugural speech

In his first address to the American public as President, John F. Kennedy sent a clear message that the United States would endure any hardship to defend its freedom around the world. Only in this one sentence does he use parallelism in several places, two of which can be classified as antitheses.

"Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty"

A parallelism can be seen in the speech of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony on the occasion of Teachers 'and Coaches' Day. *"The rich scientific and cultural heritage of our people, ancient scripts and inscriptions, priceless architectural monuments, rare manuscripts, various artifacts are suggestive of the deep roots to three thousand years of history of our statehood"*

Examples of parallelism in poetry. Parallelism is a common feature of many poems and songs. The songwriters use parallelism to create rhythm and connect ideas. For example, in this traditional folk song from the south of America, popularized by The Animals, parallelism describes the background of the singer, while also comparing his mother's honest profession and his father's unscrupulous profession:

> *My mother was a tailor*
>
> *She sewed my new blue jeans*
>
> *My father was a gamblin' man*
>
> *Down in New Orleans.*

CONCLUSION

The interpretation of these relationships and their relationship to each other implies that the semantic relationships that form the basis of the union. Awareness of parallelism helps young writers to develop their written and oral discourse and create new works.

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