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LINGUOPOETIC CLASSIFICATION OF PARALLELISM IN AZERBAIJAN AND ENGLISH

***Abstract.** The article deals with the ways of classification of linguopoetic features of parallelism in the Azerbaijan and English languages. We present research on the classification of different forms of parallelism in the linguistics and poetry of both languages. So, parallelism in the poetry is firstly used as mnemonic device expressing different feeling then used as a term in linguistics. Its linguopoetic interpretation aids to find out different use, functions and types of parallelism. In the research of parallelism different classifications have been considered by linguistic scholars of both languages and in these classifications the most common types of parallelism and their use have widely been investigated.*

This article proposes an approach for handling such an issue that has different groups and sub-groups by classifying them into their respective categories based on all various types in both English and Azerbaijani. The collected data is analyzed by a means of quantitative approach. The findings not only facilitate the further understanding of classification of linguopoetic features of parallelism, but also provide learners and readers who engaged in issue with useful clues on types of parallelism they should implement. More importantly, the article is intended to give an insight to the characteristics of various linguopoetic types of parallelism, in order to ease grouping of all types effortlessly and fast.

Keywords: Linguopoetic classification, parallelism, linguistics, Azerbaijan, English.

Introduction

A deep insight to Azerbaijani and English reveals that there are various classification forms of parallelism in both languages. These classifications based on different features of parallelism such as meaning, frequency of use, functions, grammatical forms of parallelism. As we investigate parallelism from linguopoetical

point of view it is essential to study the classification of parallelism in both linguistics and poetry and to gather information about it.

A figure of speech in which two or more elements of a sentence (or series of sentences) have the same grammatical structure is parallelism. Parallelism can be as simple as choosing grammatically similar elements when writing a list, as in "First do X, second do Y, third do Z. In some cases, parallelism involves the exact repetition of words, but it is also considered as the repetition of grammatical elements. In poetry the "parallel" elements can be used to intensify the rhythm of language, or to draw a comparison, emphasize, or elaborate on an idea.

In linguistics parallelism is the principle that using similar grammatical elements in certain contexts—when making a list, for example—leads to sentences that flow in a more natural way. In rhetoric and literature, in contrast to the strictly grammatical view of parallelism, it can do much more than just create a grammatical sentence structure. These parallel grammatical elements are used within one sentence or, more broadly, between and among different sentences in a paragraph, for effect: to emphasize ideas or themes, suggest connections, or highlight contrasts, all while adding rhythm to the structure of their expression. A number of figures of speech make use of parallelism in specific ways. Technically speaking they are specific types of parallelism that are useful to know.

Main Body

Parallelism is a prominent feature of Hebrew and Middle Eastern poetry, and it appears frequently in both the Old and New Testaments of the Bible. So, the classification of parallelism in poetry is closely related with the Bible. We found out the following types of parallelism in Bible.

1. Synonymous parallelism- Synonymous parallelism involves the repetition in the second part of what has already been expressed in the first, while simply varying the words.

2. Antithetical parallelism- Antithetical parallel structures occur when the different constructing clauses of a sentence have an opposite meaning.

3. Synthetic parallelism- **Synthetic parallelism** is where the second line completes or compliments the thought of the first.

4. Climactic parallelism- The 2nd line repeats the 1st line with the exact same words plus a conclusion. Climactic parallelism combines synonymous and formal parallelism. The B-line echoes part of the A-line, then adds a phrase that develops the meaning and completes the sense. This is a form of poetry in which part of one line, either a word or phrase, is repeated in the second and other following lines, until a theme is developed culminating in a main idea or statement.

5. Emblematic parallelism- A figure of speech in one line is explained in the other line. The 2nd line elevates the idea in the 1st line. This is combined with one of the previous four literary structures (Emblematic Synonymous, Emblematic Antithetical, Emblematic Climactic, or Emblematic Synthetic).

6. Alternate parallelism- The third line repeats the first and the fourth, the second- ABAB

7. Chiastic parallelism- The first and second lines are reversed in third and fourth- ABBA.

This classification of parallelism is generally found in Hebrew poetry. However, in linguistics parallelism also known as parallel structure or parallel construction. It is a balance within one or more sentences of similar phrases or clauses that have the same grammatical structure. These sentences, phrases or clauses can be expressed with repetition of words or antithetical, synonymous, climactic or other forms of phrases. The application of parallelism affects readability. Its mnemonic functions help to comprehend literary texts and to remember them or to make literary texts easier to process. In literary parallelism may be accompanied by other figures of speech such as antithesis, anaphora, asyndeton, climax, epistrophe, and symploce.

Another classification form of parallelism in linguistics can be divided into main groups and sub-groups as follows:

1. Phonological parallelism.
2. Morphological parallelism
3. Lexical parallelism
4. Syntactic parallelism

Phonological parallelism is parallelism involving sounds (phonological units). There are basically two kinds of parallelism, namely rhyme and

alliteration. sound patterns (alliteration, assonance, consonance, reverse rhyme, pararhyme, rhyme).

Lexical parallelism is a parallelism in meaning, involving words. Typically, lexical parallelism involves two or more words which belong to the same basic area of meaning, called a semantic field. The words can be in non-polar relation (roughly similiar meaning) or in polar opposition (opposite meaning).

Syntactic parallelism (parallelism in sentence structure) is a parallelism in form. This is a parallelism between two sections of text which have the same syntactic components. It is possible to have components in the same order, or to reverse orders (or other possibilities). Furthermore, components can be omitted by ellipses in the parallel sections.

It is possible to distinguish between an occasional parallelism and a more systematic kind of parallelism which is technically called canonic parallelism. Roman Jakobson introduced this the term ‘canonic parallelism’ which are tend to be syntactic parallelisms or lexical parallelisms, though phonological parallelisms (of the sound- pattern parallelism type) are also found.

Syntactical parallelism can be classified into 2 levels:

1. Phrase or sintagm level
2. Sentence or clause level

Sentence level can be 1) simple (declarative, negative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory) and 2) clause (main or independent clause , subordinate or dependent clause).

Other classification of Syntactical parallelism based on binary principal has been given by K.N.Valiyev as follows: a) language – speech parallelism (normative- stylistic) ; b) intersentence or intertext parallelism; c) complete- partial parallelism; ç) parallelism with shared – unshared word; d) typical – reverse parallelism. [2, s.223]

Martin Montgomery, Alan Durant, Nigel Fabb, Sarah Mills states in their book by name “Ways of Reading: Advanced Reading Skills for Students of English Literature”: “While it is true to say that there is some abstract identity between two parallel sections of text, we might further distinguish polar parallelisms from non-

polar parallelisms. ‘Polar’ in this sense means ‘consisting of two opposed elements’ (like the north vs. south pole). Polar parallelisms include for example ‘love’ and ‘hate’ where the two words belong to the same semantic field (and so at this abstract level are the same) but are opposites within that field. If the parallelism was instead between two words in the same semantic field. The syntactic parallelism in Blake’s lines is non-polar because the same syntactic components are in the same order; there is no opposition. In contrast the following line from Thomas Grey’s ‘Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard’ (1751) illustrates a polar syntactic parallelism:

Large his bounty and his soul sincere.

Here the two halves of the line are parallel: their abstract similarity is that they both consist of an adjective (‘large’ and ‘sincere’) and a noun phrase with a possessive pronoun (‘his bounty’ and ‘his soul’). However, while the components at this abstract level are in non-polar parallelism as components, they are in polar parallelism in order: AB sequence in the first half and BA sequence in the second half (with A= adjective, and B= noun phrase). This is called chiasmus.” [2, s.123]

Lexical parallelism can roughly be divided into 3 groups.

1. Homonymous parallelism.
2. Synonymous parallelism
3. Antonymous parallelism.

Homonymous parallelism can be phonetical (homophones), morphological (homographs) and lexical (sometimes called “pure homonyms”).

Synonymous parallelism can be found as ideographic, stylistic, contextual and total synonyms.

Antonymous parallelism can also be classified as root or absolute antonyms and derivational antonyms.

Different classification of parallelism is also given: “Observations of parallelisms include occurrence of morphemes, words, and phrases with similar or common meanings and sometimes forms in the same phrase, clause, or sentence. Four manifestations of parallelism are identified and discussed herein. The first is confined to the appearance of two or more words that share the same root, for example, ‘admitted admittedly’. In this phrase, part of the form and meaning are

replicated but across different parts of speech, namely verb and adverb. Let us call this Root Duplication. The second occurs in the form of lexical couplets and triplets such as the English rave and rant or way, shape, or form. This lexical and semantic parallelism is referred to as replication. The third is the repetition of the same word; let us dub this reiteration. The fourth consists of providing alternatives. Let us call this alternation". [3, s.67-68]

Grammatical parallelism is less used as linguistic term than its component parts, as it contains two main parts that are commonly occurred in the literary texts of Azerbaijan and English. Grammatical parallelism is a general name of these parts, namely morphological and syntactical parallelisms. Observations of morphological and syntactical parallelisms reveal different classification of them has been given by a number of linguists.

Adele Berlin also divide grammatical parallelism into two types , as being morphological and syntactical parallelism. The classification of parallelism given by A. Berlin differs from other classification types, as follow: [1, s.17-43]

Morphological parallelism

A. Words pairs from different morphological classes

1. Noun//Pronoun
2. Noun or pronoun // Relative clause
3. Prepositonal phrase // Advers
4. Substantive// Verb

B. Word pairs from the same morphological class

1. Word pairs of different tense
2. Word pairs of different conjugation
3. Word pairs of different gender
4. Word pairs of different number

Syntactic parallelism

A. Positive – negative parallelism

B. Parallelism involving change in grammatical mood

C. Subject- Object parallelism

D. Nominal-Verbal parallelism

However more comprehensive classification of morphological parallelism is given herein. Obviously, morphological parallelism consists of morphemes that are the smallest meaningful units in a language. So our first classification based on the role they play in constructing words as roots and affixes. Morphological parallelism consisting of root morphemes can also be differentiated according to which part of speech they belong such as noun, verb, adverb, adjective, numeral and pronoun. Morphological parallelism consisting of affixial morphemes that follow the stem and forming a new derivative in a different part of speech or different word class. As language is a system in which the elements of vocabulary and grammar closely interrelated, our study would be better if it based on some examples covering derivational and functional morphemes. Affixial morphemes also considered as a dependent form of morphemes. So other classification of morphological morphemes can also be based on independent form (morphemes that can be primary and secondary part of speech) and dependent form (affixes that can be lexical or grammatical or can be differentiated for their position, suffixes being “fixed after” and prefixes “fixed before” the stem) of morphemes.

Conclusion

As a result of research we found out different ways of classification of linguopoetic features of parallelism exist in the Azerbaijan and English languages. In the linguistics and poetry of both languages various classifications have been considered by linguistic scholars of both languages. However, we do not focus on classification of parallelism only linguistic point of view, but also poetical point of view.

More importantly, a deep insight is given to the characteristics of various linguopoetic types of parallelism, so it eases grouping of all types. We determine different groups and sub-groups by classifying them into their respective categories based on all various types in both English and Azerbaijani. Finally, the similarities and differences occur in Azerbaijani and English while grouping parallelism due to the language structure and various poetical features existed in both languages. Though a number of linguists have numerous approaches and classifications in this field, classifying parallelism different group and sub-groups is quite possible according to its linguopoetic features.

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