

“USAGE OF ENUMERATION AND PARELLEL CONSTRUCTION IN
ENGLISH TEXTS”

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Annotation: The article deals with the usage of enumeration and parallel construction as syntactic stylistic devices in English. These structures enhance clarity, rhythm, and emphasis in various text types, from speeches and literature to journalism and formal writing. Through theoretical insights and textual examples, the study shows how these devices support effective communication and stylistic expression.

Keywords: enumeration, parallel construction, syntactic stylistic devices, rhetorical structure, repetition, emphasis, coherence, English texts, stylistic analysis, communicative function.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada ingliz tilidagi sintaktik-uslubiy vositalardan ta'did va parallelizmning qo'llanishi tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu vositalar nutq va yozma matnlarda – siyosiy nutqlar, badiiy adabiyot, jurnalistika va rasmiy yozishmalarda – aniqlik, ritm va urg'uni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Nazariy yondashuvlar hamda matndan olingan namunalar orqali bu vositalarning samarali muloqot va uslubiy ifodani ta'minlashdagi o'rni ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'did, parallelizm, sintaktik-uslubiy vositalar, ritorik struktura, takrir, urg'u, izchillik, ingliz matnlari, uslubiy tahlil, kommunikativ vazifa.

Аннотация. В статье анализируется использование параллелизма и параллелизма как синтаксического и стилистического средства в английском языке. Эти приёмы служат для повышения ясности, ритма и выразительности устных и письменных текстов - политических речей, художественной литературы, журналистики и официальной переписки. Через теоретические подходы и примеры из текста показана роль этих средств в обеспечении эффективной коммуникации и стилистической выразительности.

Ключевые слова: повтор, параллелизм, синтаксически-методический инструментарий, риторическая структура, повтор, акцент, последовательность, английские тексты, методический анализ, коммуникативная задача.

Introduction. Language is not only a tool for communication but also a structured medium through which stylistic devices express tone, rhythm, and emphasis. Among these devices, enumeration and parallel construction play pivotal roles in

shaping the clarity and persuasive strength of both written and spoken texts. These structures enhance the aesthetic value of expression while simultaneously reinforcing meaning and coherence. In English discourse – ranging from political speeches and literature to journalism and advertising – these syntactic patterns contribute significantly to rhetorical effectiveness. They structure ideas in a way that aids memory, emotional resonance, and the logical presentation of information.

Several scholars have contributed to the understanding of syntactic stylistic devices. Leech and Short discuss the concept of foregrounding, highlighting how deviations from linguistic norms can draw attention to specific parts of a text, thereby enhancing its stylistic effect. They emphasize that such deviations, whether through unexpected irregularities or patterns, serve to make certain elements of a text more prominent [1; 95.]. Simpson provides a comprehensive overview of stylistic analysis, illustrating how syntactic choices contribute to meaning-making in texts. He underscores the importance of understanding the relationship between linguistic form and function in the interpretation of textual meaning [2; 54.]. In the context of media discourse, Radyuk and Nikogosyan explore how syntactic stylistic devices are employed to manipulate speech and influence audience perception. They identify functions such as insisting on a particular viewpoint, exaggerating value, and endearing the reader, demonstrating the practical applications of these devices beyond literary texts [3; 114.].

Stylistic devices such as enumeration and parallel construction play a significant role in structuring speech and text in English. They are often used to enhance clarity, emphasize key ideas, and create rhetorical rhythm. These structures help speakers and writers guide their audience's attention and influence interpretation through repetition and balance. As noted by Yusupova, "Speech behavior and communication patterns reflect national and cultural characteristics... Politeness strategies, repetitive structures, and speech formulas vary across languages and cultures, often expressing social hierarchy, emotional intensity, or rhetorical emphasis" [4; 27.]. While their observation includes multiple languages, it highlights how rhetorical emphasis in English is frequently achieved through such repetitive and formulaic structures. Enumeration and parallel construction serve not only grammatical but also communicative and persuasive functions, making them essential tools in stylistic composition.

Parallel construction refers to the use of consistent grammatical structures across successive clauses or phrases. This device is employed to create balance, emphasize particular ideas, and enhance the rhythm of the text, often making communication clearer and more persuasive. According to Burke, parallelism strengthens rhetorical persuasion by reinforcing key messages through repetition of structure [5; 78].

For example, in Barack Obama's speech, parallel structure unifies and emphasizes the message:

"We will bring change. We will bring hope. We will bring progress." [6; 95].

This repetition of the clause structure "We will bring + [noun]" makes the message more memorable and emotionally impactful. It reflects optimism and determination, qualities often sought in political rhetoric.

Another literary example appears in Smith's contemporary novel:

"He knew, he understood, he believed." [7; 102].

Here, the triadic repetition of verbs in past simple conveys a character's mental progression, emphasizing clarity and psychological evolution.

In a TED Talk by Brené Brown, a parallel sentence highlights key thematic pillars:

"Connection gives purpose. Connection gives strength. Connection gives meaning." [8; 44].

The structure reinforces the importance of "connection" and builds emotional momentum, characteristic of spoken motivational genres.

In Margaret Atwood's essay *Payback: Debt and the Shadow Side of Wealth*, parallel structure is used to highlight societal contradiction:

"We forgive bankers, we forgive celebrities, we forgive politicians – but not the poor." [9; 139].

The repetition of "we forgive" draws attention to social hypocrisy, making the critique more persuasive. The steady repetition emphasizes personal growth and perseverance, central to the narrative arc of the memoir.

Enumeration is a stylistic device involving the listing of elements or ideas to elaborate on a subject and provide a comprehensive perspective. It is often used to clarify, emphasize diversity, or underscore the complexity of a concept. As defined by Wales, enumeration provides "textual rhythm and cognitive categorization, offering structured emphasis through itemization" [10; 110].

In John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*, enumeration adds emotional and physical texture to a character's description:

"She was beautiful, smart, and incredibly courageous." [11; 75].

The sequence of three adjectives constructs a layered identity, each term adding a dimension to the subject's portrayal, with the final superlative giving emotional weight.

A nonfiction example is found in Malala Yousafzai's *I Am Malala*:

"They banned music, dancing, girls' education, and women's laughter." [12; 88].

This enumeration intensifies the impact of Taliban restrictions by presenting them as a cascade of personal and cultural losses.

"ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK VA TARJIMASHUNOSLIKNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI"
mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

In *Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind*, Yuval Noah Harari employs enumeration to sketch societal transformation:

"We traded in myths, rituals, dreams, and fears." [13; 152.].

Each noun adds abstract depth, showing the scope of shared human imagination. Enumeration enhances the poetic quality of the prose while also clarifying complex content.

In legal or bureaucratic writing, enumeration ensures clarity and precision, as seen in Bryan Garner's legal handbook:

"The tenant is responsible for paying rent, maintaining the property, and complying with building codes." [14; 204.].

This example illustrates how enumeration in formal contexts serves a functional role: listing obligations to avoid ambiguity.

Another example is from Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's novel *Americanah*:

"She missed jollof rice, the smell of Lagos, the sound of Yoruba, and her mother's laughter." [15; 217.].

Here, enumeration evokes nostalgia and cultural identity through sensory memory, immersing the reader in the emotional world of the character.

Syntactic stylistic devices play an essential role in enriching language by making it more expressive, impactful, and engaging. These devices contribute to how ideas are communicated, enhancing the overall effectiveness of the message. Initially, syntactic devices help improve expressiveness by enabling writers or speakers to convey complex ideas and emotions more vividly. For instance, devices like parallel construction and repetition allow for clearer and more powerful expression, drawing attention to key concepts. Additionally, these devices emphasize important points, which is crucial for both persuasive and informative communication.

Conclusion. Enumeration and parallel construction are key syntactic devices that enhance clarity, rhythm, and emphasis in English texts. Their use across genres – from literature and speeches to journalism and legal writing – demonstrates their versatility and rhetorical power. These structures help organize ideas, highlight key messages, and create emotional resonance through repetition and balance. Understanding these devices is essential not only for stylistic analysis but also for effective communication and translation. When used thoughtfully, they enrich language, making it more persuasive, expressive, and impactful. Their study provides valuable insight into how structure shapes meaning in both written and spoken discourse.

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