



Parallel constructions in the lyrics of the Queen

Easy come, easy go.

No pain, no gain.

Sometimes you win, sometimes you lose.

One man's trash is another man's treasure.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush

Real hydration. Real results. The proof is in the red jar. Uplifting skin. Uplifting moments. Unbelievable quality. Perfect color. Unbelievable prices. ... More saving. More doing. The Home Decor. Healthful. Flavorful. Beautiful.

"Never hurry and never worry!"	"Charlotte's Web" by E.B. White
"It is by logic we prove, but by intuition we discover."	"Crescendo" by Leonardo da Vinci
"We spend our youth attempting to change the future, and the rest of our lives trying to preserve the past."	"Seventy-Seven Clocks" by Christopher Fowler
"Humanity has advanced, when it has advanced, not because it has been sober, responsible, and cautious, but because it has been playful, rebellious, and immature."	"Still Life with Woodpecker" by Tom Robbins
"When success happens to an English writer, he acquires a new typewriter. When success happens to an American writer, he acquires a new life."	"Slaughterhouse-five or the Children's Crusade" by Kurt Vonnegut
"If you are idle, be not solitary; if you are solitary, be not idle."	"The Life of Samuel Johnson" by James Boswell
"Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider."	" Of Studies " By Francis Bacon
"Those who write clearly have readers; those who write obscurely have commentators."	"Meditations" by Albert Camus
"I had been short, and now I was tall. I had been skinny and quiet and religious, and now I was good-looking and muscular."	"The Good Faith" by Alfred A. Knopf
"The wheels wheeled, the chairs spun, the cotton candy tinted the faces of children, the bright leaves tinted the woods and hills."	"Goodbye to Forty-Eighth Street." by E.B. White. Harper

1. Each element appears in the same grammatical form.
2. Each element performs the same grammatical function.

(1) entire sentences,

(2) dependent that clauses,

(3) adverbial clauses,

(4) prepositional phrases,

(5) subjects,

(6) verbs, and

(7) verbal objects.

The list of possibilities

Structures joined	Conjunction	Example
Compound sentence	And	<u>John hit the ball</u> and <u>he ran to first base.</u>
Two dependent clauses	And	The book <u>that you enjoyed</u> and <u>that won the award</u> has <u>finally</u> arrived at the store.
Two adverbial clauses	And	He enjoyed the <u>movie</u> <u>because his favorite actor starred</u> and <u>because the special effects required</u> <u>computer technology.</u>
Three prepositional phrases	But	John hit the ball <u>over the pitcher's head</u> , <u>between the legs of the short stop</u> , but <u>into the waiting glove</u> of the outfielder.
Two subjects	And	<u>Lincoln</u> and <u>Jefferson</u> rank <u>among</u> our <u>greatest</u> presidents.
Two verbs	But	Lucy <u>waited</u> for two <u>hours</u> , but then <u>decided</u> to leave.
Two direct objects	Or	Lucy wants <u>the apple</u> or <u>the orange.</u>

either . . . or

neither . . . nor

not . . . but

not only . . . but (also)

both . . . and

<p>1. not only [noun <u>acting</u> as subject] but [noun <u>acting</u> as subject]</p>	<p>Not only <u>the</u> <u>CEO</u> but <u>the entire Board of</u> <u>Directors</u> <u>attended</u> the <u>press</u> conference.</p>
<p>2. not only [verb] but also [verb]</p>	<p>The <u>reporter</u> not only <u>contacted</u> her <u>sources</u> but also <u>spent</u> many <u>hours</u> in the library.</p>
<p>3. not only [prepositional phrase] but [prepositional phrase]</p>	<p>He <u>retraced</u> his <u>steps</u> not only <u>along the</u> <u>trail</u> but <u>throughout the camp</u>.</p>
<p>4. not only [entire sentence] but [entire sentence]</p>	<p>Not only <u>did the court</u> <u>reverse</u> <u>the lower court</u>, but <u>it sent</u> <u>a message to the police</u>.</p>

Associative-compositional function;

Perceptual function;

Phono-rhythmic function;

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;

My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer;

Chasing the wild deer and following the roe,

~~My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.~~



Objectives and goals of the study:

- to determine and highlight the use of various parallelisms in the lyrics of the Queen
- to assess most widely used grammar and semantic parallel constructions
- to evaluate distribution of parallelisms within the text frame.

Parallel constructions are often understood as “a composition of a statement in which individual parts are constructed in the same way. In other words, the structure of one sentence (or part of it) is repeated in another sentence as part of an utterance (sentence, complex syntactic whole or paragraph)”. There are full and partial parallelism. The most common structure is full parallelism, expressed by attribute phrases. The most significant way to create an expressive effect on the reader is to use the appropriate vocabulary. The repetition of the emotional-evaluative words in the grammatical structure of repetition.