

## المستخلص

**Parallelism in standard English and standard Arabic : نبال احمد مكي.**  
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Parallelism is the succession of two or more linguistic units that are similarly constructed. It is a linguistic phenomenon common in both English and Arabic. It occurs at all the levels of language: phonological, lexical, morphological, syntactic and semantic, so as to perform a number of rhetorical functions. Moreover, parallelism is used to add a pleasing rhythm to the text. The aims of the study are to investigate the types of parallelism at the syntactic and semantic levels in English and Arabic, to examine the functions of parallelism in both languages and to reveal points of similarity and difference between them . It is hypothesized that English and Arabic are similar regarding the types of parallelism at the syntactic and semantic levels with the functions they perform. To verify this hypothesis, parallelism is tackled first in English, second in Arabic and then a comparison is made to arrive at a number of conclusions. Parallelism at the syntactic level is more elaborate in Arabic than English, whereas at the semantic level it is comparable in both languages consisting of three types: synonymous, antithetic and synthetic. Regarding the functions of parallelism, many of them are comparable in both languages they are: emphasis, cohesion, coherence, continuity, expressing emotions, rhythm, effectiveness, memorization, rhetoric and economy. Moreover, there are two additional functions that are unique to the Arabic language ,occur particularly in the glorious Quran, depending on the context of the Quranic ayah : alsukhriya and atargheeb fithwab