

## 並行法の文法

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**ABSTRACT** D. T. TSUMURA, “Grammar of Parallelism”. In 1966 Roman Jakobson challenged Hebrew scholars to make “a rigorous linguistic analysis” of the structure of parallelism. Despite that, no detailed grammatical analysis of the relation of two parallel lines has been made in the study of Hebrew poetry. This paper presents a theoretical discussion of parallelism with some examples from both Chinese and Hebrew poetry. It defines the parallelism as “a linguistic unit which, semantically, expresses one (thing or thought) through two poetic lines and, grammatically, constitutes one sentence with two poetic lines”.

This article particularly notes examples of parallelism which constitute a simple sentence which is divided into two or three parallel lines and discusses specifically the “vertical grammar” of parallelism, in which the first line and the second have a mutual grammatical dependency. Examples can be found in Pss. 24:3, 139:7, 47:6, Prov. 5:15, Lam. 5:2, Ps. 18:12, Mic. 7:3, 2 Sam. 22:42, Pss. 105:20 and 18:14.