

## **Abstract**

Hermeneutic rules (so-called *middot*), which developed during the process of the rabbinic literature formation, partially under *sopherim*'s or Greek influence, provided with one of the main viewpoints of hypotext choice in poetry, ruled a combination and an arrangement of elements in poetry. These principles, differentiated during the 2nd century A.D. into two systems - r. Yishma'el's and r. Eli' eser b. Josi ha-gelili's lists (for halakhic and aggadic interpretation) underwent a process of contraction in *piyyut*. From the recent point of view is the rabbinic hypotext identification possible at most half, since partially poets advanced on the basis of the midrashic texts available, different from extant textual versions.

On the basis of original textual variants connected with the identification of the hypotext, this thesis arrived at a comparative work on the development and the understanding of implicate and explicate application of hermeneutic rules. The synagogal poetry assumed a didactical function and historical remembrance function following pre-classical period. As a result of poetic activity the originated the didactical text, which instructed, assisted at the preservation of lessons and *topoi* taught in *yeshivot* (Ashkenaz), scholarly circles (Rome, Apulia, Calabria) and later on in synagogues.