

Rhetorical Devices: Schemes (Structure)

AP Lang & Comp

Everson

Terms & Definitions	Notes & Effects
<u>Changing Syntax</u> : Intentional change in the flow and length of sentences for emphasis or effect	
<u>Parallelism</u> : Similarity of structure in a pair of series of related words, phrases, or clauses	
<u>Juxtaposition</u> : Normally unassociated words or ideas placed near or next to each other, heightening differences or alluding to connections	
<u>Anaphora</u> : Repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginning of successive clauses/sentences	
<u>Anadiplosis</u> : Repetition of the last word of one clause/sentence at the beginning of the following clause/sentence	
<u>Epistrpoh</u> : Repetition of the same word or group of words at the ends of successive clauses/sentences	
<u>Double Entendre</u> : In French, it means “two hearings.” Do the words chosen have multiple meanings or interpretations?	
<u>Antithesis</u> : The juxtaposition of contrasting ideas, often in parallel structure	
<u>Asyndeton</u> : Deliberate omission of conjunctions in a list	
<u>Polysyndeton</u> : Deliberate use of many conjunctions in a list	
<u>Alliteration</u> : Repetition of beginning consonant sounds of words	
<u>Assonance</u> : Repetition of similar vowel sounds of words with different consonants	

Rhetorical Devices: Tropes (Words)

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Terms & Definitions	Notes & Effects
<u>Metaphor</u> : Direct (“is”) or implied comparison between two things of unlike nature	
<u>Personification</u> : Investing abstractions or inanimate objects with human qualities or abilities	
<u>Hyperbole</u> : The use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect	
<u>Allusion</u> : A short, informal reference to a famous person or event	
<u>Synecdoche</u> : A type of metaphor in which the part stands for the whole, the whole for a part, the genus for the species, the species for the genus, the material for the thing made, etc.	
<u>Irony</u> : Use of a word in such a way as to convey a meaning opposite to the literal meaning of the word	
<u>Oxymoron</u> : The connecting of two terms which are ordinarily contradictory	
<u>Rhetorical Question</u> : Asking a question, not for the purpose of further discussion, but to assert or deny an answer implicitly; a question whose answer is obvious or implied	
<u>Word Choice*</u> : Formal vs. Informal Language; Abstract vs. Concrete words	
<u>Mood vs. Tone*</u>	

*not really tropes, but included here still