**Anadiplosis**

(an-uh-dih-PLO-sis): Figure of repetition that occurs when the last word or terms in one sentence, clause, or phrase is/are repeated at or very near the beginning of the next sentence, clause, or phrase.

Ex #2: "Kinetic energy is also known as the **energy of motion**. A vehicle's **energy of motion** doubles when its **weight doubles**. When a vehicle's **weight doubles**, it needs about twice the distance to stop."

**Anaphora**

(an-NAF-ruh): Figure of repetition that occurs when the first word or set of words in one sentence, clause, or phrase is/are repeated at or very near the beginning of successive sentences, clauses, or phrases; repetition of the initial word(s) over successive phrases or clauses.

"**We are a people in** a quandary about the present. **We are a people in** search of our future. **We are a people in** search of a national community."

**Asyndeton**

(a-SIN-dih-tawn): Figure of omission in which normally occurring conjunctions (and, or, but, for, nor, so, yet) are intentionally omitted in successive phrases, or clauses; a string of words not separated by normally occurring conjunctions.

"From now on we are enemies, you and I -- because you choose for your instrument a boastful, lustful, **smutty**, **infantile** boy."

-- delivered by F. Murray Abraham (from the movie *Amadeus)*

**Epanalepsis**

(eh-puh-nuh-LEAP-siss): Figure of emphasis in which the same word or words both begin(s) and end(s) a phrase, clause, or sentence; beginning and ending a phrase or clause with the same word or words.

"**Control,** control, you must learn **control.**"

-- from the movie *The Empire Strikes Back*

**Epistrophe**

(eh-PISS-truh-FEE): Figure of repetition that occurs when the last word or set of words in one sentence, clause, or phrase is repeated one or more times at the end of successive sentences, clauses, or phrases.

"The time for the healing of the wounds **has come**. The moment to bridge the chasms that divides [sic] us **has come**."

-- Nelson Mandela, [Presidential Inaugural Address](http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/nelsonmandelainauguralspeech.htm)

**Epizeuxis**

Figure of emphasis in which the same word (or words) is repeated two or more times over in immediate succession; repetition of the same word, word, word....

"You wanna know what I make? I make kids wonder. I make 'em question. I make 'em criticize. I make 'em apologize -- and mean it. I make 'em **write**, **write**, **write**. And then I make 'em read. I make 'em spell: **definitely beautiful**, **definitely beautiful**, **definitely beautiful** -- **over and** **over and** **over** again, until they will never misspell either one of those words again."

-- delivered by [Taylor Mali](http://www.taylormali.com/)

**Hypophora**

Figure of reasoning in which one or more questions is/are asked and then answered, often at length, by one and the same speaker; raising and responding to one's own question(s).

"What is George Bush doing about our economic problems**?** He has raised taxes on the people driving pickup trucks and lowered taxes on the people riding in limousines."

 -- William Jefferson Clinton, *1992 DNC Acceptance Address*

**Oxymoron**

Figure that binds together TWO words that are ordinarily contradictory; a TWO WORD [paradox](http://www.americanrhetoric.com/figures/paradox.htm); two words with contrary or apparently contradictory meanings occurring next to each other, and, which, nonetheless, evoke some measure of truth; the figure conjures a new way of seeing or understanding, a novel meaning.

You know, this moment right here, it's -- it's **unbelievably believable**. You know, it's unbelievable because in the moment, we're all amazed when great things happen. But it's believable because, you know, great things don't happen without hard work.

-- Robert Griffin III, [2011 Heisman Trophy Acceptance Address](http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/davidgoldmanlantoshrctestimony.htm)

**Polysyndeton**

(paulee-SIN-dih-tawn): Figure of addition and emphasis which intentionally employs a series of conjunctions (and, or, but, for, nor, so, yet) not normally found in successive words, phrases, or clauses; the deliberate and excessive use of conjunctions in successive words or clauses.

"In years gone by, there were in every community men and women who spoke the language of duty **and** morality **and** loyalty **and** obligation."

-- William F. Buckley

**Dissonance**

The deliberate use of inharmonious syllables/words/phrases in order to create a harsh-toned effect.

"The wind flung a magpie away and a black-

Back gull bent like an iron bar slowly"

"never my numb plunker fumbles."

**Solecism**

In [rhetoric](http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/rhetoricterm.htm), a solecism is defined as an offense against the rules of grammar by the use of words in a wrong construction; false syntax.

* "I quit school when I were sixteen."
(public service ad)

**Adage**

An adage is a proverb. It is also a short statement that expresses a general truth. These are statements that are commonly known.

'Better safe than sorry.’

**Invective**

Abusive or insulting language. Invective comes from the Latin invectus, which translates as "attack with words." It can be a word or phrase that is meant to insult or degrade. As an adjective, it means anything that contains abusive language, like a letter or spoken words.

‘You copied me! You’re such a cheater!’

**Pathos**

A feeling of sympathy or sorrow that that affects emotions or feelings. Pathos can be expressed with words, pictures, or sensory details.

‘This is the motherland and you have destroyed it. How could you?’

**Bathos**

A negative term used when writers have tried so hard to make their readers cry--loading misery on sadness--that their work seems contrived, silly, and unintentionally funny.

**Juxtaposition**

A literary technique in which two or more ideas, places, characters and their actions etc. are placed side by side in a narrative or a poem for the purpose of developing comparisons and contrasts.

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way…”