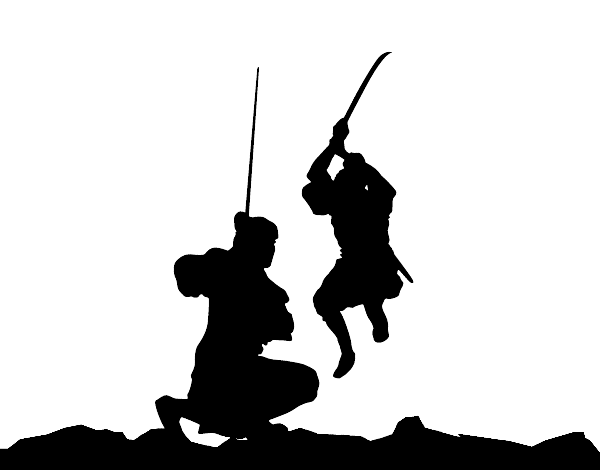
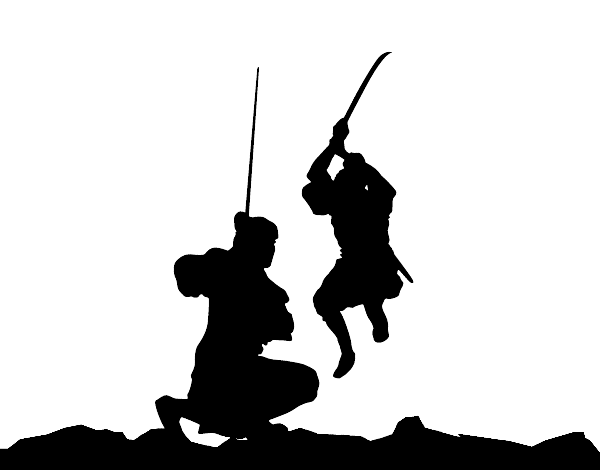
* EFFECTS* of Rhetorical Devices -blanks (below) pg 28 in Workbook

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| --- | --- |
| 1. PERSUASIVE TECHNIQUES | |
| **1. EMOTION** | = **Connects with** and **draws** the audience in…**makes** the topic sound moral and critical, and  **implies** that someone will get hurt if the topic goes unheeded! |
| **2. LOGIC/Facts/Reasoning** | = Identifies (possible) causes and effects= arguer is perceived as informed |
| **3. ETHICS/Morals** | = Emphasizes what is right/wrong about a topic, encourages the audience to do what’s right |
| **4. REPETITION** | = Shows emphasis, importance |
| **5. RHYME** *-Alliteration, etc* | = *Soothes, Entertains, and makes \_ memorable; harmonizes the topic* |
| **6. TONE** | = Reveals an Author’s attitude, hints at his emotion or opinion |
| **7. Order** | = Displays the author’s thoughtfulness and planning, showing the audience he is logical |
| 2. LANGUAGE, SYNTAX, DICTION, ORDER | |
| **1. Amplification** a,ab,abc! | = builds up, amplifies, and emphasizes a topic |
| **2. Anadiplosis-**  x. X | = wise-sounding wordplay hints at author’s trustworthiness |
| **3. Anaphora-** X… X… X… | = creates a memorable Rhythm and Builds momentum |
| **4. Antimetabole -** XYz ,zYX | = creates wise-sounding wordplay = hints at author’s trustworthiness |
| **5. Antithesis** - but, not, yet | = highlights the author’s balance, communicates both sides to an (whole) issue |
| **6. Asyndeton –** no conju | **= abnormal syntax stands out and makes the reading poetic, memorable** |
| **7. Cacophany –** harsh words | = emphasizes the author’s dislike, chaos, or problem |
| **8. Epanalepsis** - 1st word last. | = creates subtly wise-sounding wordplay =hints at author’s wit, intelligence |
| **9. Epistrophe** …X …X …X | = highlights a memorable issue and perseverance |
| **10. Hypophora** ? +ans | = suggests the author is thoughtful and informed - creates credibility |
| **11. Inversion** (hyperbaton) 21 ZY | = evokes witty and clever reaction, subtle poetic wordplay adds entertainment or memorablity |
| **12. Juxtaposition** (Conceit) | = implies that X has the **same** **qualities** as YZ; amplify its extremes |
| **13. Parallelism** (syntax pattern) | = reveals the author’s thoughtful organization, logic, and knowledge of a topic |
| **14.Polysyndeton** and and and | = amplifies the topic, creates rhythm, and exaggerates for memorability |
| ***15. Procatalepsis*** *(anticipate ?)* | = strengthens the argument; communicates arguer is well-informed - disarms opponent |
| ***16. Rhetorical ?*** *Ask ?* | = suggests the author is moral/logical – challenges the audience to take action |
| **17. Redundancy** | **= overstresses/underscores** qualities -either good or bad **(pleaonasm, scesis onomaton)** |
| **18. Zeugma** | = adds humor and entertaining wordplay |
| **19. SHORT SENT** | = summarizes/simplifies a complex topic with a bold, matter-of-fact tone; creates urgency, memorability; *could be lacking evidence* |
| **20. LONG SENT** | = elaborates/takes time explaining (instructive) with various details= = audience feels taught; *could be rambling to sound smart* |
| 3. Figurative Language | |
| **1. Allusion -** reference | =Evokes the audience’s memory of an important event; equates it with current topic |
| **2. Ambiguity** -subtle | = hints at a solution/reason; allows the audience to infer the unknown; creates suspense |
| **3. Analogy/**  **Anecdote** | = illustrates a complex topic with an easy-to-understand example; shows the similarity of both (allowing new info to be seen); audience feels enlightened, increases respect for the speaker |
| **4. Apostrophe “\_\_”** | = personifies the object being spoken to, enhances the topic |
| **5. Epithet -**Alex Great, funn $ | = emphasizes key qualities of a topic; to illustrate, **praise** or **insult** |
| **6. Fig of speech/Idiom** | = illustrates a common topic with culturally relevant language- express/convey feeling; |
| **7. Hyperbole** | = exaggerates or overstresses a topic; adds humor, urgency |
| **8. Irony** | = reveals opposite expectations; exposes ignorance or ridicules foolishness |
| **9. Imagery** | = illuminates the unknown; enlightens audience on important details;  dramatizes sights/sounds, **imbues** senses |
| **10. Metaphor** | = equates, implies 1 thing **has qualities of** another; evokes imagination; **creates humor** |
| **11. Neologism** | = trying (**to sound “cool”**);or to **legitimizes** the relevance of the reference |
| **12. Oxymoron** (jumbo shrimp) | = contrasts differences and unites contradictions; adds wry humor |
| **13. Paradox** | = points out apparent contradictions; implies some truth exists in a seemingly false statement |
| **14. Personification** | = heightens/intensifies/illuminates the action or characteristics of an object/situation |
| **15. Pun** - clever wordplay | = imbues a humorous tone; conveys the author’s wit/intelligence, or light-heartedness |
| **16. Symbolism** | = subtly equates 1 thing to represent another- possibly to instill it’s qualities into the topic |
| **17. Synecdoche** (metaphor) | = simplifies a complex Part for whole - “our daily bread” “The Law ..“…*the Lash*..” |
| **18. Simile** | = illustrates, enhances, and exaggerates the qualities of an object; |
| **19. TONE/Diction** | = reveals the author’s attitude; permeates his feelings; suggests the audience’ response |
| **20. Understate/ Euphemism** | = emphasizes the lesser spoken topic; evokes sensitivity; ridicules an unspoken dilemma |

* EFFECTS* of Rhetorical Devices- fill in the blank

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| --- | --- |
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| **4.** | = Shows emphasis, importance |
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| **6.** | = Reveals an Author’s attitude, hints at his emotion or opinion |
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| **1.** | = builds up, amplifies, and emphasizes a topic |
| **2.** | = wise-sounding wordplay hints at author’s trustworthiness |
| **3.** | = creates a memorable Rhythm and Builds momentum |
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| **5.** | = highlights the author’s balance, communicates both sides to an (whole) issue |
| **6.** | **= abnormal syntax stands out and makes the reading poetic , memorable** |
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