

Outline of Rhetoric February 4, 2012

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Note: To look up references, see the Consciousness Bibliography, listing 10,000 books and articles, with full journal and author names, available in text and PDF file formats at
http://www.outline-of-knowledge.info/Consciousness_Bibliography/index.html.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric

rhetoric

Speaking has persuasion and correct expression {rhetoric}.

absolute construction

Use sentence parts independently of other sentence parts {absolute construction}.

anacolouthon

Stop in mid-sentence and start a new sentence {anacolouthon}.

antecedent in rhetoric

Refer to earlier word {antecedent, rhetoric}.

diathesis

Relate subject to verb as action agent or target {diathesis}.

displaced speech

Indicate objects that are not present {displaced speech}.

hypotaxis

Attach clause to another clause {hypotaxis} {subordination}.

parataxis

Use short and simple sentences with no conjunctions {parataxis}.

prolepsis

Answer argument opponent likely will use or place object or event before actual existence {prolepsis}.
Hypotheticals, such as "If you do this, then result will be that", are examples.

protasis in rhetoric

Start a clause with "if" {hypothetical clause} {protasis, rhetoric}.

risus sophisticus

Use laughter to stop seriousness, or vice versa {risus sophisticus}.

subjunctive

Show hypothetical or conditional actions or states {subjunctive, rhetoric}.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Anamnesis

anamnesis

Allude to the familiar, such as recalling former success or catastrophe {anamnesis, rhetoric}.

parachresis

Use another's words in new context, with new emphasis or effect {parachresis}.

paradiorthosis

Quote famous words, with new twists or changes, without identifying them {paradiorthosis}.

paroemia

Use proverbs in new situations {paroemia}.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Asyndeton

asyndeton

Build to a climax, such as using clauses without conjunctions {asyndeton}.

climax rhetoric

Repeat word or sound in succeeding phrase or clause {climax, rhetoric}.

incrementum

Use words or phrases arranged from lowest to highest {incrementum}.

synonymy

Use synonyms {synonymy}.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Contrast

antithesis

Contrast an idea with its opposite {antithesis, rhetoric}.

chiasmus

Reverse word order in second clause {chiasmus} {antimitabole}.

comparison rhetoric

Match words in clauses syllable for syllable, with substitutions {comparison, rhetoric}.

dilemma rhetoric

Pair opposite suppositions or switch consequent and antecedent {dilemma, rhetoric}.

dissimile

Show how dissimilar to usual things something is, for emphasis {dissimile}.

enatiopsis

Emphasize contrary statements {enatiopsis}. It often combines with chiasmus.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Erotesis

erotesis

Intensify, such as using rhetorical question {erotesis}.

anacoenosis

Use frequent rhetorical questions, as if consulting audience {anacoenosis}.

apodioxis

Emphatically reject idea {apodioxis}.

aposiopesis

Stop in mid-sentence {aposiopesis}.

apostrophe in rhetoric

Address someone not present or address non-human thing or god as if person {apostrophe, rhetoric}.

exclamatio

Address someone not present to say something against him {ecphoneis} {exclamatio}.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Fallacy

affective fallacy

Use logical reasoning incorrectly {affective fallacy}.

pathetic fallacy

Give human characteristics to inanimate objects {pathetic fallacy}|.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Figurative Language

figurative language

Use words, phrases, or passages that represent something else {figurative language}| {figure of speech}.

figure in rhetoric

Deviate from ordinary usage {figure, rhetoric}.

holophrasis

Use one word for whole sentence {holophrasis}.

hypocoristic

Use diminutives, pet names, or endearment terms {hypocoristic}.

metaphor in rhetoric

Words {metaphor, rhetoric} can describe something as if it is something else, compare two things without using connective, or substitute for other words.

examples

Sarcasm, hyperbole, and indirect speech are metaphor examples.

predicates, not subjects

Metaphors express similarities in predicates. Subject, object, or event can be analogy to another subject, object, or event.

relations

Narration uses simple phrases, about one thing. Relation nests and inverts two simple phrases to make complex phrase. Metaphors and models are relations of relations, among three things: topic, analogous topic, and purpose.

types

Metaphor {submerged metaphor} can make implicit comparison. Using two metaphors at once is often confusing {mixed metaphor}. Metaphors {dead metaphor} can no longer have meaning, because time has obscured their references.

personification

Give human attributes to non-human things {personification}.

simile

Use a connective, such as "as", "then", "like", or "seems", followed by a comparison {simile}|.

symbol in rhetoric

Use words, phrases, or passages that represent something else {symbol, rhetoric}.

synesthesia in rhetoric

Describe sense data using another sense {synesthesia, rhetoric}.

trope in rhetoric

Use words, phrases, or passages that represent something else {trope, rhetoric}.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Hyperbole

hyperbole

State fact in way much greater than real importance, or use exaggerated word for emphasis {hyperbole}| {overstatement}.

hypothesis in rhetoric

Use impossible supposition {hypothesis, rhetoric}.

understatement

State facts in ways much lower than real importance {understatement, rhetoric}|.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Irony

ironia

Say opposite of what is meant {verbal irony, rhetoric} {ironia}.

antiphrasis

Say opposite of what is meant {antiphrasis}.

antonomasia

Use labels or epithets, usually ironic, for real names {antonomasia}.

aporia

Say it is hard to choose between two bad alternatives {aporia}.

auxesis

Use exaggerated word, for irony {auxesis}. It uses understatement or overstatement.

epitrope

Ironically grant permission {epitrope}.

euphemism

Ironically substitute milder words for harsh ones {euphemism}|. Milder word can replace offensive word.

litotes

Assert something by denying opposite {litotes}. It uses understatement.

meiosis in rhetoric

Use lesser word, for irony {meiosis, rhetoric}. It uses understatement or overstatement.

oxymoron

Combine opposite ideas in epigram-like form or use apparent contradiction or inconsistency for ironic emphasis {oxymoron}.

paradiastole

Substitute words containing general idea for harsher words, for irony {paradiastole}. It uses substitution.

paralepsis

Say one will not mention something and then say it {apophasis} {paralepsis} {preteritio}.

zeugma

Use two words, one apt and the other ironic, or one word with double purpose {zeugma}.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Stress

hyperbaton

Use atypical word order {hyperbaton}.

martyria

State one's experience {martyria}.

metabasis

Remind about previous statements, summarize present state, or indicate future statements {metabasis}.

mimesis in rhetoric

Imitate others' language {mimesis, rhetoric}.

synchoreisis

Make ironic concessions, followed by retorts {synchoreisis}.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Substitution

hendiadys

Change adjective and noun to two nouns connected by "and" {hendiadys}.

metonymy

Use name of one thing to suggest another related thing, use similar-meaning word, or use metaphor in which associated word substitutes for thing {metonymy}.

parabola rhetoric

Use narrative examples {parabola, rhetoric}.

prosopopeia

Personify inanimate object {prosopopeia}.

synecdoche

Use part for whole, whole for part, or material for finished product {synecdoche}.

ARTS>Literature>Rhetoric>Word Play

anaphora

Repeat phrases at line beginnings {anaphora}.

anastrophe

Invert word order or omit words {anastrophe}.

conditioned rhetoric

Change meaning by changing word position {conditioned}.

correlation in rhetoric

Match voiced and unvoiced, or aspirate and inaspirate, sounds {correlation, rhetoric}.

crasis

Fuse end vowel and initial vowel {crasis}.

ecthipsis

Leave out consonant {ecthipsis}.

enclisis

Use unaccented word as part of unaccented preceding word {enclisis}.

epanalepsis

Use personal pronoun instead of previous noun {epanalepsis}.

epenthesis

Add sound to word without etymological reason {epenthesis}.

hesitation-form

Fill hesitations with syllables or words {hesitation-form}.

hiatus rhetoric

Pause between two successive vowels {hiatus, rhetoric}.

hyperform

Pronounce word by spelling and so pronounce it incorrectly {hyperform}.

malapropism

Use wrong but similar-sounding words {malapropism}.

metathesis rhetoric

Change word order or word sounds {metathesis}.

opposition

Change phonemes to change meaning {opposition}.

orthoepy

Pronounce correctly {orthoepy}.

orthophony

Articulate or pronounce correctly {orthophony}.

paragoge

Add to word end for easier pronunciation {paragoge}.

pendent

Use grammatically incomplete phrases {pendent, rhetoric}.

portmanteau word

Combine two words to make a new shortened word {portmanteau word}.

prothesis

Add vowel or syllable prefix to word {prothesis}.

pun

Play with words that have two meanings or sounds {pun}|, using homonyms.

rhotacism

Use r sound rather than l or s sound {rhotacism}.

sandhi in rhetoric

Join or use two words to change meaning {sandhi, rhetoric}.

syllipsis

Have irregular or improper grammatical agreement {syllipsis}.

synchysis

Put words in jumbled orders {synchysis}.

syncope

Drop word middles to make contractions {syncope}.

syndesis

Link two elements with connecting particle {syndesis}.

synesis

Make something grammatical by meaning, rather than by grammar or syntax {synesis}.

transferred epithet

Use adjective transferred to nearby noun {transferred epithet}.