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Rhetorical verbs in english

Volume 20, Issue 4, December 2009, Pages 378-400 National Educational Strategy for Literacy Education Policy and Educational Reform Volume 20, Issue 4, December 2009, Pages 378-400 National Literacy Strategy Educational Policy and Educational Reform 'Simile' and 'Metaphor' are just the beginning. citation (a passage, book or author) as evidence or justification of an argument or statement, esp. in an academic work In English grammar, a qualifier is a word or phrase (as much) that precedes an adjective or adverb, increasing or decreasing the quality meant by the word that modifies. Here are some of the most common qualifications in English (although some of these words have other functions too): a lot, a lot, yes, a little, more, less, less, less, too, so, just, in fact, still, almost, almost, very, very, even, a little, a little, a little, a lot, a good deal, a lot, a lot, kind, really. Compare its use with intensifiers, which amplify what they modify and are adjectives or adverbs, and degree adverbs, which can modify verbs and other modifiers. Some qualifiers have more limited use contexts than others. In the third edition of English Grammar: A University Course, Angela Downing illustrates, using fairly: Fair as modifier indicates an almost large or reasonable degree of a quality (rather accurate, rather well-off). It can be used more easily with favorable and neutral adjectives than with the strongly unfavorable ones, as with fairly honest, quite intelligent, quite reasonable, but not ?reasonably dishonest, ?reasonably foolish, ?reasonably [sic] irrational: He seems to have a pretty good idea of what he wants to do. (Routledge, 2014) An over-reliance on qualifications is a sign of amateur writing. To improve your writing, go through your text and find all the qualifications. Take them out where you can. As needed, review the phrases or sections that rely heavily on them for more details and more details. Use better verbs in sentences or descriptions to show —rather than say—what's going on. Then you won't even need the qualifications, because the images or the argument will be painted much in much more detail for the reader. Qualifiers have their place, advises Mignon Fogarty, but make sure they're not just taking up space (Girl Grammar Presents the Final Guide to Writing for Students, 2011). The famous writing book by William Strunk Jr. and E.B. White has stricter advice: Avoid the use of qualifiers. Instead, very, little, beautiful - these are the leeches that infest the lake of prose, sucking the blood of words. The constant use of the little adjective (except to indicate size) is particularly debilitating; we should all try to do a little better, we should all be very attentive to this rule, for it is a little and we're very sure to rape her from time to time. (The Elements of Style, 3rd ed. Macmillan, 1979) Qualifiers seem to function as adverbs —and will even be in the dictionary listed as such—but they some of its basic adverb. Thomas P. Klammer and Muriel R. Schulz explained: Traditional grammarians generally classified qualifications as grade adverbs, and at first glance, judging based on meaning and function, this seems reasonable. Degree adverbs — as completely, absolutely, extremely and excessively — can fit into the same position as the prototype, and they have similar meanings. However, qualifiers are not true adverbs; they do not meet several of the criteria for adverbs.... First, qualifiers do not modify verbs..... Secondly, with one or two exceptions, as actually and fairly, qualifiers do not have adverb-derived suffixes. Third, qualifiers cannot be compared or superlative..... And fourth, the qualifiers don't intensify. (Analyzing English grammar. Allyn and Bacon, 1992) cite (an excerpt, book or author) as evidence or justification of an argument or statement, esp. in an academic work In grammar and rhetoric, an ellipse is the omission of one or more words, which must be provided by the listener or reader for the sentence to be understood. It is also the name of the punctuation mark (...) used to show the location of lost words in a direct quote. This mark can also be used to indicate a long pause or a trailing speech. • An ellipse occurs when a word or group of words is deliberately left out of a sentence.• Ellipses can be marked or unmarked. When they are marked, they are indicated by the score....• Specific examples of ellipses are known as gapping, pseudogapping, striping, and sluicing. The adjective form of an ellipse is elliptical or elliptical, and its plural form is ellipses. The first definition of ellipse above is also known as elliptical expression or elliptical clause. The term comes from greek elleipsis, which means to leave out or fall short. In her book Developing a Written Voice, Ms. Hickey notes that the ellipse encourages readers to provide what is not there, strongly emphasizing what it is. In speech, people often leave out unnecessary information and speak in shorthand. It's a way to be brief —not repetitive—and still communicate clearly with others. For example, someone presented with a sensible argument can answer with a simple approval: It seems logical. To be grammatically correct, this phrase would need a noun—It seems logical or that sounds logical to me. In its abbreviated form, it is an elliptical expression, but native English speakers will have no problem understanding it, since elided it or that can be inferred from context. Ellipsis is often used by fiction writers to create dialogues that resemble the way people actually talk. After all, people don't always speak in complete sentences. They escape, the speech stopped, and leave out words that other people in the conversation will be able to understand without explicitly hearing them. For example: I don't know how to say this, she said, looking down. You mean He's gone. I'm sorry, i'm sorry. Ellipses can also be used in the narration itself. Few writers, for example, will describe everything one character does from one moment to the next, as these details are often not related to the main drama of the story. If a scene begins with a character coming out the door to go to work, the reader will easily fill in that the character has already woketand dressed. This basic information can be flown in the interest of conciseness. When well used, writes author Martha Kolin, the ellipse can create a kind of bond between the writer and the reader. The writer is saying, in fact, I don't need to spell everything for you; I know you'll understand. Several different types of ellipsia can be used. Gapping occurs in a sentence when words are left out, such as verbs after a conjunction. Elizabeth likes the Minnesota Vikings and her father, the Patriots. The word left out in the second half of the sentence is likes. If it were complete, the end of the sentence would be ... and your father likes the Patriots. An ellipse verb phrase occurs in a sentence when a verb phrase (a construct composed of a verb and a direct or indirect object, such as buying food or selling cars) is omitted. Bob wants to go to the store, and So does Jane. In the second half of this sentence, the verb go to the store is omitted. Pseudogapping occurs in a sentence when most, but not an entire verb phrase is omitted. Ashley is managing the club on Thursday, and Sam is Friday. This phrase has pseudogapping because club management is omitted from the verb phrase is managing the club Friday in the second half of the sentence. Disassembly occurs in a sentence when everything is omitted from a clause except a single element. It is often accompanied by a particle as well, too or also. She told John to leave, and so did Ben. This is an example of undressing because she said... to exit is omitted from the clause in the middle of the sentence, leaving only the element Ben. The addition of also helps clarify the meaning. When an ellipse occurs as part of an interrogative clause (one starting with the word who, what, where, etc.), it is an example of runoff. Someone called you yesterday, but I don't know who. In the second half of the sentence, the interrogative clause you called yesterday is shortened to whom. A substantive phrase ellipse occurs in a sentence when part of a substantive phrase (a word or group of words that function as a subject or object) is omitted. John saw two hawks in the sky, and Bill saw three. This is an example of a substantive phrase ellipsis because falcons is omitted from the substantive phrase three falcons. Note that when a substantive phrase is used, the word or words that are omitted from one clause appear in the other clause. What are the rhetorical devices? There may be many times that you will hear the use of rhetorical devices in an English conversation or see in written text, but it can be confusing to understand if you are not sure how they are used. In this article, we will analyze what are the rhetorical devices and what are the different types of rhetorical devices with useful examples. Rhetorical Devices What are rhetorical devices? A rhetorical device is a way to phrase a few words or phrases so that it evokes a specific type of emotion. It's a great way to pass on your opinion and make people believe that what you say is an absolute truth. Although the story, the best and most prolific writers and speakers used and developed a multitude of rhetorical devices. People like Cicero and Demosthenes come to mind or Abraham Lincoln. The last great speaker who excelled at using rhetorical devices was the late, great Martin Luther King. List of rhetorical devices Here is a list of most commonly used rhetorical devices: 1. Alliteration Another name for alliteration are the tongue tortors. You must remember them from your youth. Every time you realize that a few words, one after another share the first initial consonant sounds, you have an example of allusion. But alliteration is not only used in children's language snows, as it sells shells, they are also used by brands to make their names much more memorable, for example, Krispy Kreme. 2. Allusion Every time you make a reference to some places, events or a person you are making an allusion. For example, one might say: I'm not Sherlock Holmes to figure it out. It is useful when trying to get a point in diameter because you can reference something well known and not explain something in great length. 3. Amplification Repeating the same word one after another, combined with an adjective or two makes it seem stronger, more meaningful. This is the rhetorical device called amplification. For example, your face is red, so red. It may indicate that the color on someone's face is of an extraordinary shade of red, to a worrying degree. 4. Analogy Sometimes the easiest way to explain things is to make a parallel with something else that is quite similar to it. But one must be careful with analogies, not every analogy is true One of the most basic logical fallacies is the Conclusion of Analogy. An analogy would be: She's pale as a ghost. 5. Anaphora This is one of the rhetorical devices that Shakespeare loved. Anaphora is defined as repeating a single word or a sentence in successive sentences. For example, some glory in his birth, some in his ability, some in his wealth. The repetition of the word some in our examples gives the quote its rhythm, playfulness, and power. It's not a surprise that anaphora is a basic device for many famous poets. But poets are not the only ones who can benefit from this device, any learned speaker can. 6. Antanagoge Sometimes as a backhand compliment, an antanagoge is when you combined a positive and negative statement together. For example, summer season was dry, but not as dry as that of 2012. 7. Antimetabole Repeat words in reverse order is what is time umtabole. One of the most famous examples comes from the father of philosophy, Socrates. he said: Eat to live, not live to eat. 8. Antiphrase This device is used for ironic, sarcastic and humorous effect. One of the greatest proponents of this rhetorical device was the French nobleman, and top writer, Baron De Rouchefoult. He usually makes fun of opposites. So you can call a really ugly painting, like a Mona Lisa, or a very slow person, Usain Bolt. 9. Antithesis Every time you make a connection between two events, people or things you are using this rhetorical device. The most celebrated and repeated example of antithesis was Neil Armstrong's speech after he made his feet on the Moon. Another example would be a quote from the famous German writer Goethe, who said: love, it's ideal, royal marriage. It means it's one thing to love someone, but spending your whole life with a person is something completely different, real without illusions. 10. Appositivo If you want to better describe a noun, with another noun, you are using appositive. For example, Alexander of Macedonia, master general. In this example, the master general is the appositive and describes something remarkable about this historical figure. Enumeratio Enumeratio is when you try to make some kind of point my things numbering one after the other. Sellers usually use that when they want to sell something. They will list all the features that the item has in an attempt to get you to agree with them. They hope to pique your interest in buying this item this way. 12. Epithet An epithet is a word that summarizes the most important thing in a person or event. Throughout history, this has been used for propaganda purposes. There are many racially and sexually charged epithets that have brought much pain and suffering to many minorities. 13. Epizeuxis You can hear this rhetorical device out of children's mouths more often than adults. When you repeat the same word, again and again, to add emphasis to an emotion or state of mind you have an epizeuxis. For example, a child can say that when he sees a plate full of vegetables, this dish is disgusting, disgusting, disgusting. 14. Hyperbole Another phrase term for hyperbole is an exaggeration. For example, when you are bored and do not want to do a specific task, you can say: This will take forever. 15. Lithotes This rhetorical device is used for the same something positive with the use of a word or phrase usually reserved for a negative context. For example, one might say I'm not familiar with it. Or to translate, I know a lot about what you're talking about. You're not an ordinary player, are you? which means you're nothing but average. Or you might say this isn't my first rodeo what it means, trust me, I have a lot more than you give me credit for. 16th Metanoia To To the most powerful statement, you correct the phrase you just used with another to add emphasis. For example, you might say ,This is the best burger in town, even in the entire state. 17. Metaphor metaphor is used to compare with things that do not immediately come to mind to give one of these things an additional quality. For example, Brevity is the soul of wit. By that, we mean that saying as much as we can with as little words as we can is a mark of true intelligence. 18. Anacoluthon Every time there is a sudden pause, usually in the middle of the sentence, an anacoluthon is formed. The first part of anacoluthon is never completed because the second part exceeds it in importance. For example, I was cleaning my garden with -She screamed 19. Anadiplosis This rhetorical device is when you repeat a word or several words that have finished a sentence or grammatical structure at the beginning of your next sentence. For example, I was driving the car. The car I bought with my own 20 money. Anastrophe Anastrophe is the inverse arranged of the order of the natural word in a sentence. That's because you want to put what's most important at the end of your thinking. A popular user of this rhetorical device is the fictional but widely loved Jedi Master Yoda. It uses various rhetorical devices, but anastrophe is certainly your favorite. Some of Yoda's best-known quotes are in fact anastrofos. For example, Persuade you, I go or The way to the dark side, fear is 21. Antanaclasis When you repeat the same word again and again in some following sentences, but the repeated word changes meaning in each new sentence or part of a grammatical structure. Probably the best-known example of this rhetorical device comes from one of the greatest citizens the U.S. has ever had, Benjamin Franklin. While debating an opponent once Franklin would have said: His argument is solid... everyone's going to make it. A wonderful piece of intelligence combined with the right kind of rhetorical device. It is playing with the meanings of the word sound, which could be something stable and correct and also just noise. 22. Apophasis Apophasis comes from the Greek phrase and means Say No. It is the closest rhetorical device to irony and is realized when a speaker brings something to the fore denying it. For example, I'm not saying that this article is not a great work of art. 23. Aporia Every clear expression and rhetoric of doubt is an aporia. Aporia comes in many forms, but the most celebrated example is a quote from Shakespeare that almost everyone who went to school as quoted at least once. This example is of Hamlet and says: To be or not to be, that's the question. 24. Apostrophe Every time a speaker goes from addressing an individual and abruptly shifts his attention to another person or an item is called an apostrophe. That other person or item doesn't even need to be present. Aftertrotrofes can be quite common in an internal monologue a character has in a movie or a novel. For example, dear Sun you torture me, what power this heavenly body possesses upon us, oh Lord. 25. Asyndeton One of the most common and simple rhetorical devices. Many famous sayings and quotes belong to the asyndeton family of rhetorical devices. Asyndeton is the removal of conjunctions between grammatical structures or phrases. Probably the most notable example is julius caezar's quote after he usurped his own city. The quote says I came, I saw, I conquered. Quite poetic for a genocidal maniac so mass murderer. 26. Auxesis Many writers, of serious and imaginative books, must use auxesis. The word is Greek and means growth. It is the gradual increase of power and emphasis from one word to another, hatching at the end of the sentence with its most powerful phrase or word. An example of auxese would be The metal looked hot, then hot, then burning or I looked, smiled, laughs, died of laughter. 27. Bdelygmia One of the rare examples of rude or abusive language in the whole field of rhetorical devices. A bdelygmia is a speech full of abuse. Nowadays, you're more likely to find them at sporting events, especially if the reporter interviews a player who just missed an important game or derby. For exampleIf I were created differently, I could call our coach a complete incapable of calling the game simpler at the right time. Yes, a total no show, waste of time of a human being. 28. Cacophony This rhetorical device is when you use harsh words to add some effect to your statement or to get the attention of the person you are addressing. For example, a frustrated lover could say Every breath I take without you near me seems like a thousand daggers apart me. It may seem cruel, manipulative or harsh, but that's the point. Others may see it as a journey of guilt, but one lover intends to show the other how painful every moment they spend apart really is for him or her. 29. Chiasmus In this rhetorical device, you reverse the order of words, entire grammatical structures or concepts and repeat them in reverse order. One of the most notable examples comes from the Christian savior, half man and God, Jesus Christ. He told his twelve apostles once Don't judge unless you want others to judge you. 30. Commoratio Every time you are repeating yourself with different words you are using commoratio. Or in other words, whenever you want to say the same thing, but with different words over and over again you are using commoratio. For some reason, British comedy troupes like this rhetorical device. Most notably Monty Python. An example would be He's crazy, crazy, out of his rocker, goofy, silly, gone, gonzo, totally gone, whipped like a bat 31. Diacope Lending Its Name from the Greek Phrase Meaning To Cut In Two, This Rhetorical Device is the Repetition of a Word or A Whole Construction separated by another word. For example, In like these, it is always good to remember that, there have always been moments like these in this example, moments like these are the grammatical structure that keeps repeating itself, and the middle part is the divider. 32. Hendiadys This rhetorical device implies the use of a conjunction between two grammatical words is not really so necessary. An example would be I'm starting to feel tired of all your rambling 33. Dehortatio This rhetorical device comes from the Latin word and means dessuasion. It is used when you want to give someone strong advice on what not to do. It has an opposite brother or sister, as you want to call it in the family of rhetorical devices called adhortatio. One of the best-known examples came from the famous Nazi fighter and British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, when he in a speech to the nation during Nazi air strikes said Never, ever, never, never give in. No matter how small and insignificant it may seem. Never, never give in 34. Diatipes This rhetorical device comes from the Greek. It was probably developed by some of Socrate's famous sophist opponents. If you want to use an elegant rhetorical device that will help you dictate rules for your audience, this device can be ideal. As in this example of the great Eastern philosophical work, Tao Te Ching When you rule, do not try to control. When you think, keep simple 35. Distinctio coming from the Latin word meaning differentiation. When a speaker wants to leave all ambiguity about a certain word one said and precisely and clearly let his audience know what he is saying by a particular word. This rhetorical device often appears in political speeches, for example, By enemies, I mean all those who did not join our cause during World War II. 36. Epanorthosis from the Greek phrase meaning self-correction. Someone uses it when trying to get something back that was said earlier. Or, when you want to clarify something someone said before. This is most often done because the speaker realizes that the thing he said earlier did not have the desired effect. By applying epanorthosis, the speaker adds more emphasis and power to things he has previously said to his audience. For example, a speaker can say everything, thousands without tens of thousands here today. 37. Hyperbaton This rhetorical device has many cousins. It is from the family of rhetorical devices that inversethe order of words in a sentence or any other grammatical structure, to add strength and emphasis to the most important part of that structure. Yoda, one of the most popular fictional characters of all time, likes to use this device, as well as many romantic poets. An example of this device would be A swallow does not make a summer make. 38. Meiose Comes from greek and means to make smaller. The use is similar to its Greek origins. It denotes any form of description that designed to decrease the value or importance of a thing. It can can similar to lithotes, but while lithotes are more sarcastic, meiose is much more direct. An example of a medium can be it's just a scratch. In the case mentioned, the wound the speaker suffered is probably severe or severe, but he is not discouraged by it or does not want his opponents to know how much damage he has taken. That's why he or she used a means to encourage himself and discourage his opponents. 39. Paronomasia The next thing to an explanation for this rhetorical device is to state that it is in fact a kind of ancient word for a pun. Paronomasia that emphasizes the phonic similarities between two words. It can be very prevalent among word play, both for adults and children. Some examples are encounter and meat, or old sir. It's a great device to use when you want your words to be ambiguous. One can find this device in many epic poets as well as Shakespeare. They usually use it in the mouth of one of the villains, to mask their true intentions. 40. Pleonasmo As we have seen in previous examples, word repetition and especially their rhythm capture attention always so easily. Pleonasmo is another rhetorical device that capitulates about this mysterious habit of the human mind and ears. While others repeated their own words, pleonasmo is focused on repeating the same ideal, through multiple grammatical structures, but always trying to express it through different words or phrases. Naturally, and logically, Pleonasmo comes from Greek and means to be excessive. An example of pleonasmus would be Our Tsar, our ruler, our leader, would like to be brief on the Western campaign. 41. Polyptoton coming from, you guessed it, Greek means many falls. It is a device where you repeat words that share an origin, such as judging and judging or hitting and hitting. Repeating these words of equal origin gives the phrase its signature strength. Some of the best known examples of polyptoton come from religious texts and are actually easy to memorize because of their rhythmic configuration. The best-known example for most people in the Western Hemisphere would probably come out of the New Testament, from the gospel of Matthew Do not judge, or you will be judged yourself. 42. Polissyndeton This rhetorical device comes from Greek and to translate it about, would mean joining many. It is performed with a conjunction, which is repeated several times to combine many sentences or grammatical structures. The most commonly used conjunction is probably – and. We find numerous examples of polysindeton in children when they begin to enumerate things. For exampleMy mother has beauty, courage and strength and brain and knows how to cook and is fast 43. Scesis Onomaton Any phrase that is made exclusively of nouns and adjectives is an onomaton scesis. Sometimes prepositions are added, but verbs are always deleted in onomaton scesis. An example would be That's a a chance, a 44 shot. Sententia Most moral sayings, whether a maximum proverb or aphorism is a form of this rhetorical device. Or in other words, any expression of conventional wisdom. But it has to be expressed in a short and short sentence, with the most important point expressed at the end. It comes from the Latin word meaning phrase. An example of this rhetorical device would be War is superior to a bad peace or only a man who thinks he is miserable is really miserable 45. Adverbs sent This rhetorical device is used when we want to give power or emphasis to an adverb. It is a single word or a quick and easy phrase that breaks the syntax of the phrase or grammatical construction. Then, with the help of this word or phrase, we add emphasis both on the word before the break and after the break. An example of adverb sent would be She did not divorce, in fact, her husband or He will certainly not give her inheritance 46. Syllepsis This rhetorical device comes to use from Greek and that means – a take. You use this device when you want to give a different meaning of a word than it usually has in relation to other words in the sentence or grammatical structure. Many people and even the most cunning rhetorical confuse with Zeugma. But let's not go into details here. They can be and are usually used interchangeably. An example of this rhetorical device may be His voice reaches so loudly, and passes far over his smug head 47. Symploce There are many examples of rhetorical devices that use repetition as a means of getting a point of view. All of us, for some evolutionary reason, like melody, rhythm and rhetoric know it. One of the most rhythmic and repetitive devices is symploce. To use this device you have to repeat the same word or phrase at the beginning of some continued sentences. But that's not all. You also have to repeat a word at the end of each fo these continuous sentences. But it can't be a word: the word has to have a sound similar to the one you're using at the beginning of these sentences. In other words, you can call symploce a fusion of two devices that we mentioned earlier, anaphora and epistrophe. One of the most notable examples comes from ck chesterton's famous wit. He said: The lunatic is not the person who has lost his mind. The lunatic is the person who lost everything but his mind 48. Synathroesmus Coming from the Greek word for collecting this entry in our list of rhetorical devices is similar to the accumulated device. But while some devices use word accumulation to compliment a person or event, this rhetorical device is used to put someone down or to put it hard, verbally mutilate. Many people who are prone to speeches (and let's face it, Youtube is full of fanboys, and fangirls, who love to talk about every detail they like about a certain intellectual property that they supposedly love) use this device Know. An example of this device would be The film is a soulless, soul, amalgam of all that's wrong with pop culture or He's a clumsy and clumsy monkey of a 49 man. Synecdoche This rhetorical device may have a complicated name, but it's anything but. Every time you use a part of a sentence or grammatical structure to refer to or represent the whole, you are using sintetche. The same goes for things, people or events. So when people refer to America as a country, they can mean both the U.S. and both the two continents. But experience teaches us that they are probably referring to the nation. It's easier to say a word than the whole structure, the United States of America. It is easy to confuse this device with a metonmia. But remember, metonymy addresses something with a similar term, while the synecdoche uses a part of something to refer to everything. Like soldiers' boots or wheels for cars. 50. Other Tapinosis on our growing list of rhetorical devices that are often used, but most often by those who do not know what they are actually doing. Another phrase for this rhetorical device would be to call someone names. Denotes vulgar or derogatory language. You can hear examples of Tapinosis in children when they fight or call themselves all kinds of silly names. Another name for this is humiliatio. But that doesn't mean it's just a device that you use one on one. It can also be given in speeches. There's a lot of tapinosis on every burning or crazy general who addresses his rookie recruits. Like in the movie Full Metal Jacket. An example of such a device would be Listen to your vermins. You're just mom's boys, good or nothing, manhood woes, pieces of dog shit. 51. Tricolon Even if the name is implied, this device is not just three colons stacked next to each other. It is, in fact, three similar words or phrases, expressed one after the other. This is done to give the description of a thing or person its kind of sense of completeness. Many writers use this to give things that are describing more layers or dimensions, such as a word for vision, smell and hearing. It comes from the Greek and means three units. An example of this rhetorical device would be I need three things in a woman. Beauty, jealousy and brainless 52. Topography In rhetoric, topography refers to a lavish or even poetic description of a place. So every time you find a detailed description of something in a book you know you're reading an example of topography. 53. Pysma Coming from the Greek word for question, this device is used by a speaker when we want to discredit someone with a series of aggressive questions that the opponent cannot answer at once. It's like a torrent of question marks that totally devours him. An example would be who supported your party in 45? Which side of the war were you on back then? Did you intend to defend our freedom? 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