**Devices**

Out of the 20 devices below, **you should use at least 15 of them in your speech.**

Make sure that they are spaced out, so that it does not weaken the speech overall.

You will also **Bold**, Underline or *Italicize* each device and write the device name in brackets beside it in order to make me the happiest teacher in the world (Hyperbole).

1. An ***allusion*** is a reference to some fairly well known event, place, or   
   person. The reference may appear in the form of a simile, metaphor,   
   analogy, or it may not be within any other rhetorical device at all.
2. ***Amplification*** is an important device; more than   
   mere repetition, it’s an actual expansion of   
   the information already given
3. ***Anadiplosis***takes the last word or words of a sentence, phrase, or   
   clause and repeats them near the beginning of the next sentence,   
   phrase, or clause.
4. ***Anaphora*** is the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of   
   successive clauses or sentences:
5. ***Epistrophe*** is a close relative to anaphora; it is one in which the same   
   word or phrase is repeated at the end of successive clauses or   
   sentences:
6. ***Symploce***combines the structure and effect of the two previous   
   devices by repeating words or phrases at both the beginning and end

of successes clauses or sentences:

1. ***Antanagoge***is the device that allows the writer to acknowledge but   
   downplay negative points or points that are in opposition. This is done   
   by placing the negative point next to a stronger positive one.
2. ***Aporia***is a device a writer will use to express doubt about an idea.

On a more subtle level, a writer may use ***aporia*** to give a personal   
opinion on something, while appearing to express ignorance or   
uncertainty; it can also suggest an idea to the reader without the   
writer taking responsibility for it.

1. ***Apostrophe*** is a rhetorical device in which the writer breaks out of the   
   flow of the writing to directly address an ideal or personified object. It   
   should not be confused with the punctuation mark of the same name,   
   to which it is completely unrelated.
2. ***Asyndeton***and***polysyndeton***are two devices that add stylistic force   
   to your writing by handling conjunctions in non-standard ways.   
   ***Asyndeton***leaves out conjunctions in a list or between clauses:
3. An ***eponym***is similar to an *allusion*, but it refers to a specific person   
   in order to link his or her attributes with someone or something else.
4. Perhaps the most common use of ***hypophora***is in a standard-format   
   essay, to introduce a paragraph. A writer or speaker will often begin   
   a paragraph with a question and then use the body of the paragraph   
   to answer that question:
5. ***Litotes***might also be used to qualify a claim to legitimately prevent   
   its being overstated. This is the opposite of a hyperbole.
6. ***Metabasis*** is a device used to sum up portion of a work that has   
   come before, so that you can move on to a new point:
7. ***Personification*** is the giving of human attributes to something that   
   is non-human. The device might involve an animal, an inanimate   
   object, or an abstract concept.
8. ***Sententia*** is simply a fancy term for a quotation, maxim, or wise   
   saying.
9. ***Simile*** compare two things by using like or as
10. ***Metaphor*** compare two things without using like or as
11. ***Anecdote*** a short and amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.
12. ***Chiasmus*** a rhetorical or literary figure in which words, grammatical

constructions, or concepts are repeated in reverse order, in the same or

a modified form; e.g. ‘Poetry is the record of the best and happiest

moments of the happiest and best minds.’

E-mail or talk to me if some are confusing!