

# A Dictionary Of Literary Devices Gradus A Z

Enallage A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradus, A-Z. ISBN 978-0-8020-6803-3 Enallage (; Greek: ἐναλλαγή, enallagḗ, "interchange") is one type of scheme of rhetorical figures of speech which is used to refer to the use of tense, form, or person for a grammatically incorrect counterpart. p. 154. University of Toronto Press. Wayback Machine Bernard Marie Dupriez (1991) 53c3fef20e

Some authors treat and use antiphrasis just as irony, euphemism or litotes. 53c3fef20e

Hypallage Dupriez, Bernard Marie (1991). p. Retrieved 31 May 2013. ISBN 978-0-8020-6803-3 Hypallage (; from the Greek: ὑπαλλαγή, hypallagḗ, "interchange, exchange") is a figure of speech in which the syntactic relationship between two terms is interchanged, or - more frequently - a modifier is syntactically linked to an item other than the one that it modifies semantically. The latter type of hypallage, typically resulting in the implied personification of an inanimate or abstract noun, is also called a transferred epithet. A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradus, A-Z. University of Toronto Press. 213 53c3fef20e

An example of a scheme is a polysyndeton: the repetition of a conjunction before every element in a list, whereas the conjunction typically would appear only before the last element, as in "Lions and tigers and bears, oh my!"—emphasizing the danger and number of animals more... 53c3fef20e

Figure of speech Dupriez, Bernard Marie (1991). University of Toronto Press. ). In the distinction between literal and figurative language, figures of speech constitute the latter. ISBN 978-0-8020-6803-3 A figure of speech or rhetorical figure is a word or phrase that intentionally deviates from straightforward language use or literal meaning to produce a rhetorical or intensified effect (emotionally, aesthetically, intellectually, etc. p. 213. Retrieved 31 May 2013. A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradus, A-Z. Figures of speech are traditionally classified into schemes, which vary the ordinary sequence of words, and tropes, where words carry a meaning other than what they ordinarily signify 53c3fef20e

Antanaclasis Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon, at Perseus project Dupriez, Bernard Marie (1991). A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradus, A-Z. Antanaclasis is a common type of pun, and like other kinds of pun, it is often found in slogans. University of Toronto In rhetoric, antanaclasis (; from the Greek: ἀντανάκλασις, antanáklasis, meaning "reflection", from ἀντί anti, "against", ἀνά ana, "up" and κλάσις klásis "breaking") is the literary trope in which a single word or phrase is repeated, but in two different senses 53c3fef20e

Rhetorical device 2013-06-26. These devices aim to make a position or argument more compelling by using language designed to evoke an emotional response or prompt action. They seek to make a position or argument more compelling than it would otherwise be. A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradus, A-Z. University of Toronto In rhetoric, a rhetorical device—also known as a persuasive or stylistic device—is a technique that an author or speaker uses to convey meaning to a listener or reader, with the goal of persuading them to consider a topic from a particular point of view. Retrieved 2020-04-04. Literary Devices. Bernard Marie Dupriez (1991) 53c3fef20e

When the antiphrasal use is very common, the word can become an auto-antonym, having opposite meanings depending on context. 53c3fef20e Homophonic... 53c3fef20e For example, Spanish dichoso originally meant "fortunate, blissful" as in tierra dichosa, "fortunate land", but it acquired the ironic and colloquial meaning of "infortunate, bothersome" as in ¡Dichosas moscas!, "Damned flies!". 53c3fef20e

Red herring A Concise Introduction A red herring is something that misleads or distracts from a relevant or important question. Hurley, Patrick J. It may be either a logical fallacy or a literary device that leads readers or audiences toward a false conclusion. (2011). A red herring may be used intentionally, as in mystery fiction or as part of rhetorical strategies (e. Marie (1991). ISBN 978-0-8020-6803-3. , in politics), or may be used in argumentation inadvertently. g. A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradus, A-Z. University of Toronto Press 53c3fef20e

Masculine and feminine endings Halsall, Albert W. 400. In general, "masculine ending" refers to a line ending in a stressed syllable; "feminine ending" is its opposite, describing a line ending in a stressless syllable. Poems often arrange their lines in patterns of masculine and feminine endings. &quot;Feminine A masculine ending and feminine ending or weak ending are terms used in prosody, the study of verse form. A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradus, A-Z, p. ISBN 9780802068033. feminine endings is independent of the distinction between metrical feet. The distinction of masculine vs. Bernard Marie (1991). When masculine or feminine endings are rhymed with the same type of ending, they respectively result in masculine or feminine rhymes. ; trans. The terms originate from a grammatical pattern of the French language. University of Toronto 53c3fef20e

Homophonic translation is generally used humorously, as bilingual punning (macaronic language). This requires the listener or reader to understand both the surface, nonsensical translated text, as well as the source text—the surface text then sounds like source text spoken in a foreign accent. 53c3fef20e The term was popularized in 1807 by English polemicist William Cobbett, who told a story of having used a strong-smelling smoked fish to divert and distract hounds from chasing a rabbit. 53c3fef20e

Antiphrasis Translated by Halsall, Albert W. Bernard Marie (1991). pp. 49–50 Antiphrasis is the rhetorical device of saying the opposite of what is actually meant in such a way that it is obvious what the true

intention is. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. A dictionary of literary devices: gradus, A-Z 53c3fef20e

Zeugma and syllepsis "a yoking together") and syllepsis (; from the Ancient Greek σύλληψις, súllēpsis, lit. Retrieved 25 September 2013. ISBN 978-0-8020-6803-3. "a taking together") are figures of speech in which a single phrase or word joins different parts of a sentence. 440. &quot;What is a Zeugma In rhetoric, zeugma ( ; from the Ancient Greek ζεύγμα, zeûgma, lit. University of Toronto Press. p. A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradus, A-Z 53c3fef20e

Homophonic translation 462. p. ISBN 0-8020-6803-0. Genette Homophonic translation renders a text in one language into a near-homophonic text in another language, usually with no attempt to preserve the original meaning of the text. , "recognize speech" could become "wreck a nice beach". Bernard Dupriez, A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradus, A-Z, Toronto 1991. For example, the English "sat on a wall" is rendered as French "s'étonne aux Halles" [setɔ̃ o al] (literally "gets surprised at the Paris Market"). More generally, homophonic transformation renders a text into a near-homophonic text in the same or another language: e. illustrated by Ronald Searle, p. g. cf. 41 53c3fef20e

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