

## Appendix II

### Summary of Rhetorical Devices

Rhetorical Device	Description	Example
<b>Antithesis</b>	Setting two ideas against each other	“Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.” —John F. Kennedy
<b>Antimetabole</b>	Creating an antithetical idea by reversing the same words	“When the going gets tough, the tough get going.” —Billy Ocean
<b>Triples or Tricolons</b>	Presenting an idea in three parts, or using a set of three to describe something	“This shelter will offer warmth, comfort, and safety for all who use it.”
<b>Isocolon</b>	Stringing together a series of phrases, all of which contain the same grammatical structure	“Nothing ventured, nothing gained.”
<b>Anaphora</b>	Beginning a series of clauses with the same word or words	“Fight hard, fight smart, fight fair.”

<b>Rhetorical Device</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Epistrophe</b>	Ending a series of phrases or clauses with the same word or words	“A fighter? That’s Jenn. A mentor? That’s Jenn. A friend? That’s Jenn.”
<b>Anadiplosis</b>	Opening a phrase with the word you used to end the previous phrase	“Fear leads to anger. Anger leads to hate. Hate leads to suffering.” — Yoda
<b>Monosyllables</b>	Using single syllable words to amplify the “punch” of an idea	“There is no way we do not win this fight.”
<b>Congeries</b>	A list with elements piled on top of each other for effect	“Quality, reliability, simplicity, durability.”
<b>Alliteration</b>	Beginning a few words in a phrase with the same letter	“Perfect plan, tremendous team, record results.”