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 Synoeceiosis (Cohabitation): By adding the same word, but with an expanded meaning
 Synthesis (Combination): By adding a second meaning to a word.....
 Paregmenon (Derivation): By adding words with the same root, but different meanings

B. In the Arrangement of Words.....

1. By the Repetition of Letters

Alliteration (Rhyming Words): By repeating words with letters of similar sound

Parechesis (Foreign Rhyming Words): By repeating a foreign word with letters of similar sound

Homoeopropheron (Like Beginnings): By repeating words beginning with the same letters or syllables

Homoeoteleuton (Like Endings): By repeating words ending with the

Homoeoptoton (Like Inflections): By repeating words with the same inflection

Paromoeosis (Like-Sounding Inflections): By the repetition of like-sounding inflections

Acrostic: By an alphabetical succession at the first letter of each in a series of clauses or passages.....

Embedding: By a succession at the first letter in a series of clauses or passages that spells a word or words

2. By the Repetition of Words

Epizeuxis (Duplication): By repeating a word

Anaphora (Like Sentence Beginnings): By repeating a word at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences.....

Epistrophe (Like Sentence Endings): By repeating a word at the end of successive clauses or sentences

Epanadiplosis (Encircling): By repeating a word at the beginning and end of a clause or sentence

Epadiplosis (Repeated Epanadiplosis): By repeating a word at the beginnings and ends of successive clauses or sentences

Anadiplosis (Like Sentence Endings-and-Beginnings): By repeating the word at the beginning of a clause or sentence that ended the preceding clause or sentence

Climax (Repeated Anadiplosis): By repeating the word at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences that ended each preceding clause or sentence.....

Mesarchia (Beginning-and-Middle Repetition): By repeating a word at the beginning and in the middle of a clause or sentence

Mesodiplosis (Middle Repetition): By repeating a word in the middle of successive clauses or sentence

Mesoteleuton (Middle-and-End Repetition): By repeating a word in the middle and at the end of successive clauses or sentences.....

Repetitio (Repetition): By repeating a word irregularly in a passage

Symploce (Intertwining): By repeating different words in successive clauses or sentences in the same order

Epanodos (Inversion): By repeating different words in successive clauses or sentences in an inverse order

Antimetabole (Counterchange): By repeating contrasting or opposing words in successive clauses or sentences in inverse order

Epanalepsis (Resumption): By repeating a word after a parenthetical break.....

Polysyndeton (Many Ands): By repeating the conjunction after each item in an enumeration.....

3. By the Repetition of Phrases

Cycloides (Circular Repetition): By repeating a phrase at regular intervals

Amoebaeon (Refrain): By repeating a phrase at the same point of successive passages

Coenotes (Combined Repetition): By repeating two different phrases one at the beginning and one at the end of successive passages

Synantesis (Introverted Repetition): By repeating a phrase in a passage in inverse order

Epibole (Overlaid Repetition): By repeating a phrase at irregular intervals

4. By the Repetition of Subjects

Parallelism (Parallel Lines): By repeating the same or the opposite subject in successive phrases or clauses

Correspondence (Structure): By repeating various subjects in successive passages in an alternating or introverted structure

III. Involving Change.....

A. In the Usage of Words.....

1. Directly

Idiom: By changing the meaning of a word or words by common usage

Symbol: By changing the meaning of a word or words by esoteric usage

2. By Exchange (Enallage, Grammatical Tropes)

a. Involving Meanings

Metonymy (Exchange of Nouns): By exchanging a noun for a related noun.....

Synecdoche (Exchange by Transference): By exchanging an idea for an associated idea

Hypotrope (Exchange of Modification): By exchanging a properly modified thing or action for an improperly modified thing or action.....

Catachresis (Incongruity): By exchanging a congruous word for an incongruous word.....

Antonomasia (Name Change): By exchanging a common or proper name for an appellative or visa versa

Ampliatio (Adjournment or Anticipation): By exchanging a current epithet for an obsolete or premature epithet.....

Antiphrasis (Permutation): By exchanging a proper epithet for its opposite

Metallage (Changing Over): By exchanging one word for another word that changes the subject

Euphemism (Pleasant-in-Name): By exchanging an unpleasant word for a pleasant word

b. Involving Syntax

Heterosis (Exchange-of-Accidence): By exchanging one inflection for another.....

Antimereia (Exchange of Parts of Speech): By exchanging one part of speech for another

Antiptosis (Exchange of Nominal Accidence): By exchanging one case for another

Hypallage (Interchange): By interchanging the construction of two words or two phrases

Syllepsis (Change in Concord): By exchanging a grammatically correct word for a word that is grammatically incorrect but logically correct

Hendiadys (Exchange of One for Two): By using two words in exchange for one word

Hendiatriis (Exchange of One for Three): By using three words in exchange for one word

B. In the Arrangement of Words

1. Individual Words

Tmesis (Interruption): By cutting a word in two to put another word in between.....

Anastrophe (Arraignment): By placing a word out of its proper syntactical order relative to another word

2. Phrases

Anacoluthon (Nonsequitur): By placing a following phrase in disagreement grammatically with the preceding phrase

Hyperbaton (Transposition): By placing a word or words out of their proper syntactical order in a phrase

FIGURES OF RHETORIC

I. Involving *Omission*

A. In the *Application of Words*

Syllogismus (**Reasonings**): By omitting the logical conclusion to a line of reasoning.....

Enthymema (**Assertion**): By omitting the line of reasoning for a conclusion.....

B. In the *Manner of Expression*

Aposiopesis (**Sudden-Silence**): By breaking off from speaking unexpectedly

II. Involving *Addition*

A. In the *Application of Words*

1. In Order to Amplify (*Amplificatio*)

Pleonasm (Redundancy): By adding words that simple understanding does not require

Anabasis (**Gradual Ascent**): By adding an increase of intensity in successive phrases about what is stated.....

Catabasis (**Gradual Descent**): By adding a decrease of intensity in successive phrases about what is stated.....

Merismos (**Elucidation**): By adding the details of the parts after stating the whole

Synathroesmos (**Enumeration**): By adding the details of the parts without stating the whole

Epitrochamsmos (**Summarization**): By adding a brief mention of a subject.....

Diexodos (**Exposition**): By adding an exhaustive detailing of a subject.....

Syntheton (**Combination**): By adding two different yet complementary things together.....

Horismos (**Definition of Terms**): By adding a definition of terms

2. In Order to Reason (*Ratiocinatio*)

Paradiegesis (**Tangent**): By adding tangential reasoning to the subject

Sustentatio (**Suspense**): By adding reasoning that holds the conclusion in suspense

Paraleipsis (**Allusion**): By adding a mentioning about what is professed to be passed by.....

Prolepsis (**Presumption**): By adding a detailing about what is professed to be passed by.....

Cataphasis (**Intended Inference**): By adding an implication about what is professed to be passed by.....

Apophesis (**Intended Insinuation**): By adding an insinuation about what is professed to be passed by.....

Asteismos (False Front): By adding feigned politeness about what is professed to be passed by

3. In Order to Conclude (*Conclusio*)

Epicrisis (Judgement): By adding in a conclusion judgemental reasoning about what has been stated

Epitasis (Concluding Amplification): By adding in a conclusion amplification about what has been stated

Anesis (Abatement): By adding something in a conclusion that diminishes what has been stated

Epiphonema (Concluding Exclamation): By adding an exclamation in a conclusion to magnify what has been stated.....

Proecthesis (Justification): By adding reasoning in a conclusion to justify what has been stated

Epitherapeia (Qualification): By adding a qualification in a conclusion to modify what has been stated

Exemplum (Example): By adding an example in a conclusion as a precedent about what has been stated

Symperasma (Concluding Summary): By adding a summary in a conclusion to reiterate what has been stated

B. In the Manner of Expression

1. By Way of Repetition (*Repetitio*)

Prosapodosis (Detailing): By repeating what has been stated in detail

Epidiegesis (Restatement): By repeating what has been stated to state it more fully

Epexegesis (Fuller Explanation): By repeating what has been stated to explain it more fully

Exergasia (Working Out): By repeating what has been stated to work it out thoroughly

Epimone (Lingering): By repeating what has been stated in order to dwell upon it

Hermeneia (Interpretation): By repeating what has been stated in order to interpret it

Battologia (Vain Repetition): By repeating what has been stated for the sake of repetition

2. By Way of Description (*Descriptio*)

Hypotyposis (Word Picture): By adding a description of what is stated

Prosopographia (Description of Persons): By adding a description of a person or persons in what is stated

Effictio (Word Portrait): By adding a description of the appearance of a person or persons in what is stated.....

Characterismos (Description of Character): By adding a description of the morals or ethics of a person or persons in what is stated

Ethopoeia (Description of Manners): By adding a description of the manners or customs of a person or persons in what is stated

Pathopoeia (Description of Feelings): By adding a description of the feelings affections, or emotions in what is stated

Pragmatographia (Description of Actions): By adding a description of the actions in what is stated.....

Topographia (Description of Place): By adding a description of the location of what is being stated.....

Chronographia (Description of Time): By adding a description of the time of what is being stated.....

Peristasis (Description of Circumstance): By adding a description of the circumstance of what is being stated.....

Mimesis (Description of Sayings): By adding a description of what is stated elsewhere about what is stated.....

3. By Way of Interposition (Interpositio)

Preamble (Insertion): By inserting an additional, independent and complete statement

Parenthesis (Explanation): By inserting an additional and complete explanation of the context.....

Epitrechon (Byway): By inserting an additional, brief explanation in the context

Interjectio (Interjection): By inserting a complete interjection.....

Cataploce (Parenthetic Exclamation): By inserting a brief exclamation.....

Ejaculatio (Ejaculation): By inserting a brief wish or prayer.....

Hypotimesis (Devaluation): By inserting a devaluation, apology, or excuse

Anaeresis (Parenthetic Tapeinosis or Overstatement): By inserting an understatement or an overstatement.....

III. Involving Change

A. In the Application of Words

1. By Imported Images (Rhetorical Tropes)

a. In Characterizations

Anthropopatheia (Condescencio): By depicting God the Creator as having the characteristics of or acting as a created thing

Diapopoeia (Transverse-Personification): By depicting a spirit being as having the characteristics of or acting as a physical being

Heteropopoeia (Cross-Personification): By depicting a human being as having the characteristics of or acting as an animal or plant

Antiprosopopoeia (Anti-Personification): By depicting a living thing as having the characteristics of or acting as an inanimate or abstract thing

Mesopopoeia (Middle-Personification): By depicting an animal or plant as having characteristics of or acting as a human being

Prosopopoeia (Personification): By depicting an inanimate or abstract thing as having characteristics of or acting as a living thing.....

Parapopoeia (Lateral-Personification): By depicting an abstract thing as having concrete characteristics, or a concrete thing as having abstract characteristics

b. In Comparisons

Simile (Resemblance): By declaring a resemblance of one thing to another.....

Metaphor (Representation): By representing one thing as being another

Hypocatastasis (Transformation): By transforming one thing into another.....

Parable (Narrative Simile): By using a narrative as a Simile.....

Allegory (Metaphorical Narrative): By using a narrative as a Metaphor or *Hypocatastasis*.....

Fable (Apologue): By using a fantastical story as a Parable or Allegory.....

2. By Contrasts

Overstatement (Hyperbole): By magnifying a thing by exaggeration in order to emphasize it

Antitapeinosis (Satire): By magnifying a thing by exaggeration in order to diminish it.....

Tapeinosis (Litotes, Understatement): By diminishing a thing by understatement in order to magnify it

Meiosis (Diminution): By diminishing one thing in order to magnify another thing.....

Antimeiosis (Exaltation): By magnifying one thing in order to diminish another thing

Indirection (Insinuation): By declaring something about one thing in order to imply something about another thing.....

Irony (Dissimulation): By using the opposite of something in order to diminish it

3 By Naming

Epithet (Naming): By using a descriptive name instead of the proper or common name

Periphrasis (Circumlocution): By using a descriptive paraphrase instead of the proper or common name

Tupos (Archetype): By using an archetypical pattern to illustrate a thing or things.

4. By Apparent Obfuscation

Oxymoron (Wise Folly): By using contradictory language to convey deeper meaning.....

Amphibologia (Amphibology, Double Meaning): By using a word or words with two possible meanings.....

Enigma (Dark Saying): By using a word or words that require deeper investigation for understanding

Polynomia (Enigmatic Names): By using enigmatic names for someone or something.....

B. In the *Manner* of Expression

1. Regarding Subjects

- Digression (Tangent):** By changing the subject to present a fuller explanation.....
- Anachoresis (Regression):** By changing back to the original subject
after a digression.....
- Metabasis (Abrupt Transition):** By abruptly changing the subject to go
to another subject.....
- Epanorthosis (Abrupt Correction):** By immediately correcting what has been
said about a subject.....
- Amphidiotosis (Abrupt Clarification):** By immediately correcting a possible
misconception about a subject

2. Regarding Time

- Prolepsis Ampliatio (Anticipation):** By speaking or writing of future things
as present.....
- Premeditation:** By speaking or writing of future things as past.....
- Resuscitation:** By speaking or writing of past things as present
- Retracement:** By speaking or writing of past things as future
- Prematuration:** By speaking or writing of present things as past.....
- Procrastination:** By speaking or writing of present things as future
- Hysteron-Proteron (The Last First):** By speaking or writing in reverse
chronological order
- Mixed Chronology:** By speaking or writing in mixed chronological order
- Hysterologia (Late Narration):** By mixing the chronological order in a narration.....
- Simultaneum (Insertion):** By inserting an event in the middle of a simultaneous
event in a narration.....

3. In Logical Development

- Asterismos (Marker):** By marking out what is stated
- Aetiologia (Excuse):** By presenting a reason for what is stated.....
- Rhetorical Question (Interrogation):** By posing a question which needs no answer
- Dianoea (Question-and-Answer):** By presenting questions and answers to develop
what is stated.....
- Antithesis (Contrast):** By presenting contrasts to develop what is stated.....
- Enantiosis (Contraries):** By presenting contrasts to affirm or negate what is stated
- Prolepsis Occupatio (Anticipation):** By spontaneously answering possible
objections
- Affirmatio (Affirmation):** By spontaneously affirming something that is
not in question.....
- Negatio (Negation):** By spontaneously negating something that is not in question.....
- Palinodia (Approbation):** By spontaneously speaking well of someone or
something after having spoken ill

A GUIDE TO FIGURES OF SPEECH USED IN SCRIPTURE

Anacoenosis (**Common Cause**): By spontaneously appealing to common or shared interest.....

4. In Argumentation

Anteisagoge (**Counter Question**): By answering a question with a question

Accismus (**Apparent Refusal**): By answering in apparent refusal.....

Antistrophe (**Rejoinder**): By answering in agreement to reverse an argument

Anticategoria (**Retort**): By answering in kind to interchange an argument

Metastasis (**Counter Blame**): By answering in denial to interchange an argument

Synchoreisis (**Concession**): By conceding a point to win an argument

Epitrope (**Surrender**): By conceding an argument to win a point.....

Paromologia (**Confession**): By confessing a fault to promote an argument

Diasyrmos (**Unmasking**): By inviting honesty and forthrightness to promote an argument

Protherapeia (**Flattery**): By securing favor to promote an argument

Prodiorthosis (**Indulgence**): By forewarning about what is to be stated to promote an argument

5. In Persons

Association (**Suppositional Identification**): By the speaker or writer referring to himself hypothetically

Antimetathesis (**Suppositional Inclusion**): By referring to others hypothetically

Dialogismos (**Suppositional Dialogue**): By presenting a hypothetical dialogue

Apostrophe (**Suppositional Direct Address**): By addressing someone or something directly

Suppositional Indirect Address: By addressing someone or something indirectly

6. By Attributions

Citation (**Quotation**): By quoting another speaker or writer to document, detail or illustrate what is stated

Paroemia (**Wise Saying**): By quoting a proverb, rule, adage, or maxim to document, detail, or illustrate what is stated

7. By Emotions

Pathopoeia (**Pathos**): By the expression of strong feeling or emotion

a. Intrinsically Neutral

Anamnesis (**Remembrance**): By the expression of remembrance or recollection.....

Adjuration (**Prayer**): By the expression of a prayer or a plea.....

Deasis (**Vow**): By the expression of a vow or an oath.....

Paraeneticon (**Exhortation**): By the expression of an exhortation or charge

Oeonismos (**Wishing**): By the expression of a wish or hope

Thaumasmos (**Wonder**): By the expression of wonder or marvel

Ecphonesis (**Exclamation**): By the expression of exclamation or amazement

Eleutheria (**Candor**): By the expression of candor or frankness

Asteios (Urbanity): By the expression of urbanity or sophistication

b. Intrinsically Negative

Aporia (Doubt): By the expression of a doubt or worry.....

Epitimesis (Censure): By the expression of a reprimand or rebuke

Aganactesis (Indignation): By the expression of indignation or resentment.....

Apodioxis (Detestation): By the expression of hate or loathing.....

Deprecatio (Deprecation): By the expression of disapproval or belittlement

Maledictio (Imprecation): By the expression of a malediction or curse

Exouthenismos (Contempt): By the expression of contempt or condescension

Cataplexis (Menace): By the expression of menace or danger

Chleuasmos (Mocking): By the expression of scoffing or jeering.....

c. Intrinsically Positive

Benedictio (Blessing): By the expression of a benediction or blessing

Paeanismos (Exultation): By the expression of joy or triumph.

