

Allusion:

- Call something to mind but not explicitly mention it.
- “She was his Juliet.”

Analogy:

- Comparison between two things to explain or clarify (not simile)
- “The solar system is like an atom. The sun is the nucleus and the planets are like the electrons.”

Diction/Tone:

- Diction is the author's word choice.
- Tone is the author's attitude.

Imagery:

- Use the description to evoke the 5 senses.

Irony:

- **Dramatic irony:** the audience knows something the characters don't (create suspense, emotional).
- **Verbal irony:** saying something opposite of what is true (sarcasm)
- **Situational irony:** “fire station on fire” - something happened that is not expected.

Juxtaposition:

- Two ideas placed together to create contrast or unique effect.

Metaphor:

- Compare two things to give the second one the qualities of the first.
- Typically using “to be”.

Parallelism:

- A word, phrase or idea repeated in order to suggest a **deeper** meaning.

Repetition:

- Words, phrases, Ideas repeated in order to **emphasize** or create momentum.

Syntax:

- The arrangement of words and phrases to create greater meaning.

Logos:

- Facts, stats, examples.

Ethos:

- Personal pronouns, examples from experts or credible sources.

Pathos:

- Details, word choice.

Anecdote:

- Short stories to engage (examples are not necessarily an anecdote).

Facts, Stats, and Examples:

- Yes, they can be rhetorical devices.
- “Providing examples about...”, “Including statistics...”, “Introduces ...” to logically support/introduce

Details:

- Use to consider which appeals they create.
- “The speaker vividly describes, precisely details...”