***RHETORICAL DEVICES / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE***

* Alliteration – Repetition of consonant sounds at the start of words. (Peter Piper picked…)
* Allusion – Refers to something else, often a known story, poem, song, etc. (“I was surprised his nose was not growing like Pinocchio’s.”)
* Anaphora – Repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses or lines. (“I have a dream…”)
* Antimetabole - the repetition of words in successive clauses, but in transposed order. (e.g., "I know what I like, and I like what I know")
* Antithesis – The contrast of ideas or words in a parallel structure. (“Many are called, but few are chosen.”)
* Assonance – The repetition of vowel sounds within non-rhyming words. (“on a pr**ou**d r**ou**nd cl**ou**d in wh**i**te h**i**gh n**i**ght”)
* Hyperbole – Obvious and intentional exaggeration. (“I could eat a horse.”)
* Idiom – Widely used expressions that aren't meant to be taken literally. (“raining cats and dogs”)
* Irony *–* the use of words that create a statement that should be opposite (“. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed”)
* Metaphor – A direct comparison of two unlike things without using “like” or “as”. (“An anvil we are today and that anvil will be beaten until out of the anvil we fashion once more a hammer, a German sword!”)
* Parallelism – The arrangement of words, phrases or clauses side by side, making them similar in form and structure. (“A government of the people, by the people, for the people.”)
* Personification – giving human characteristics to animals, inanimate objects, or abstract notions. (“The sun smiled down on me”)
* Rhetorical Questions – Questions not meant to be answered, used for emphasis.
* Simile – A comparison of two unlike things using “like” or “as”. (As snug as a bug in a rug.)
* Tricolon or “The Rule of Three” – Three items in a list or used in parallel structure for emphasis. ("We cannot dedicate – we cannot consecrate – we cannot hallow..." **NOTE: THIS IS ALSO PARALLELISM DUE TO THE SIMILAR STRUCTURES. TRICOLON IS OFTEN USED WITH PARALLELISM**)