

OUTLINE OF FIGURES / TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION5
 OUTLINE OF CATEGORIES17
 SCRIPTURE INDEX
 INDEX OF FIGURES
 INDEX OF ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

FIGURES OF GRAMMAR

I. Involving *Omission*.....
 A. In the *Usage of Words*
 Ellipsis (Omission): By the omission of a word or words
 Zeugma (UnequalYoke): By an omission yoking two words unequally to one verb.....
 B. In the *Arrangement of Words*
 1. Of Their Letters
 Aphaeresis (FrontCut): By omission of the first letter or syllable of a word.....
 Syncope (MidCut): By omission of a middle letter or syllable of a word
 Apocope (EndCut): By omission of the last letter or syllable of a word
 2. Of The Words Themselves
 Asyndeton (NoAnds): By omission of the conjunction in an enumeration.....
 II. Involving *Addition*
 A. In the *Usage of Words*
 1. By Redundancies
 Polyptoton (ManyInflections): By adding different forms of the same word
 Synonymia (SynonymousWords): By adding words with different roots, but the same meaning
 Repeated Negation (Synonymia in Negation): By adding different negatives
 2. By Word Plays
 Paronomasia (Pun): By adding words whose sounds and/or meanings play on and/or off one another.....
 Antanacsis (Word Clashing): By adding the same word, but with a different meaning
 Ploce (Word Folding): By adding the same word, but with a different implication.....
 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)

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 (Arriainment):** 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

Hyperbole (Exaggeration): By adding meaning in excess of what is really meant

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

Epitrochamosmos (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.....

Proslepsis (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.....

Apophasis (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 (Tropes)*

a. In *Characterizations*

Condescensio (Condescension): 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

A GUIDE TO FIGURES OF SPEECH USED IN SCRIPTURE

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 thing

Allegory (Complex Metaphor and/or Hypocatastasis): By representing and/or transforming one set of things into another set of things

Fable (Fictitious Narrative): By using a fictitious story to illustrate a point

c. In Contrasts

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

Antitapeinosis (Satire): By magnifying a thing by overstatement in order to diminish 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

2. In 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.

3. In Apparent Obfuscation

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

Amphibologia (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
- 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

Protheropeia (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.

