**Your Pet Peeve Speech- Adding a Rhetorical Device** *To meet a score of “proficient” for this assignment, you must use at least* ***one*** *of the following rhetorical devices in your Pet Peeve speech:*

**1. Polysyndeton-** a stylistic device in which several coordinating conjunctions are used in succession in order to achieve an artistic effect.

It makes use of coordinating conjunctions like “and”, “or”, “but” and “nor” (mostly ***and*** and ***or***) which are used to join successive words, phrases or clauses in such a way that these conjunctions are even used where they might have been omitted. For example, in the sentence “We have ships and men and money and stores,” the coordinating conjunction “and” is used in quick succession to join words occurring together. In a normal situation, the coordinating conjunction “and” is used to join the last two words of the list and the rest of the words in the list are separated or joined by a comma.

**2. Asyndeton**- a stylistic device used in literature and poetry to intentionally eliminate conjunctions between the phrases and in the sentence, yet maintain the grammatical accuracy.   
  
**A. One type of asyndeton is used between words, phrases and a sentence.**  
For example: “Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils, Shrunk to this little measure?”  
([*Julius Caesar*](http://literarydevices.net/tag/julius-caesar/)*, Act 3, Scene 1* by William [Shakespeare](http://literarydevices.net/tag/shakespeare/))  
**B. Second type is used between sentences or clauses.**  
For example: Without looking, without making a sound, without talking  
(*Oedipus at Colonus* by Sophecles)

**3. Antithesis-** a rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect. Antithesis emphasizes the idea of [contrast](http://literarydevices.net/contrast/) by parallel structures of the contrasted phrases or clauses.

The opening lines of Charles [Dickens](http://literarydevices.net/tag/dickens/)’ novel “ [A Tale of Two Cities](http://literarydevices.net/tag/a-tale-of-two-cities/)” provides an unforgettable antithesis example:  
“It was the **best** of times, it was the **worst** of times, it was the age of **wisdom**, it was the age of **foolishness**, it was the epoch of **belief**, it was the epoch of **incredulity**, it was the season of **Light**, it was the season of **Darkness**, it was the spring of ***hope***, it was the winter of**despair**, we had **everything** before us, we had **nothing** before us, we were all going direct to***Heaven***, we were all going direct **the other way**.”

4. **Anaphora-** the deliberate [repetition](http://literarydevices.net/repetition/) of the first part of the sentence in order to achieve an artistic effect.  
Read the following anaphora examples:  
- “Every day, every night, in every way, I am getting better and better”  
- “My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration.”  
- “Buying nappies for the baby, feeding the baby, playing with the baby: This is what your life is when you have a baby.

5. **Antistrophe-** a rhetorical device that involves the [repetition](http://literarydevices.net/repetition/) of the same words at the end of consecutive phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs.  
Example-  
“A day may come when the courage of men fails, when we forsake our friends and break the bonds of fellowship,  
**but it is not this day**. An hour of wolves and shattered shields, when the age of men comes crashing down,  
**but it is not this day**. This day we fight…” (*The Return of the King* by J. R. R. Tolkien)

**6.**  **Analogy-** a [comparison](http://literarydevices.net/comparison/) in which an idea or a thing is compared to another thing that is quite different from it. It aims at explaining that idea or thing by comparing it to something that is familiar.   
Example-  
- How a doctor diagnoses diseases is like how a detective investigates crimes.  
- Just as a caterpillar comes out of its cocoon, so we must come out of our comfort zone.

7. Simile- Comparing two unlike things using “like” or “as”. She was skinny as a toothpick.

8. Metaphor- Comparing two unlike things without using “like” or “as”. The cloud was a marshmallow. The grass was a green snake pit nipping at my bare ankles.

A more detailed definition is provided through links found on my resource page in itslearning. Go to my class, then Coming to America (folder), and click on “Rhetorical Device List for Sermon”.

You will also find the rubric for both the written and oral requirements for your speech/sermon.