

Schemes (Syntax)

Word order is altered.

The "S" in DIDLS.

Anadiplosis (anna-dih-ploh-sis)

- Repetition of the same word/phrase at the end of a clause or sentence. The same word is used at the beginning of the NEXT clause/sentence.
- EXAMPLE: She is the queen—the queen of news talk.
- "Fear is the path to the dark side. Fear leads to anger. Anger leads to hate. Hate leads to suffering. I sense much fear in you." (Frank Oz as Yoda in *Star Wars Episode 1: The Phantom Menace*)
- An anadiplosis is NOT a CHIASMUS. The "X" is not completed. •EXAMPLE: "I am Sam, Sam I am" is a CHIASMUS, not an anadiplosis. •EFFECT: The sentence/clause flows from one thought to the next. Although the word is the same, a different concept comes from it in the next clause. The word repeated is the focus.



YOUR TURN

- Find and write down an anadiplosis online and explain the EFFECT of this device. What word is repeated? What is the effect of that word repeated? What duality in the clauses is presented with that word repeated? What does that do to the meaning of the sentence? (This should be 3-5 sentences.)

Anaphora (uh'na-f(u)-ruh)

- Repetition of the same word at the BEGINNING of parallel clauses.
- "It rained on his lousy tombstone, and it rained on the grass on his stomach. It rained all over the place."(Holden Caulfield in J.D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*, 1951)
- "Of all the gin joints in all the towns in all the world, she walks into mine." (Rick Blaine in *Casablanca*)



- EFFECT: The reader repeats the same clause/word to stress the clause/word. The initial repetition is to focus on that particular clause/word. Look at what the clause/word does to the meaning of the sentence/passage. Analyze the following anaphora in relation to the meaning of the slogan. What is the effect?
- "Sir Walter Raleigh. Good food. Good cheer. Good times."(slogan of the Sir Walter Raleigh Inn Restaurant, Maryland)

Anastrophe (uh-nas-truh-fee)



Yoda The King of Anastrophe--besides Willie the Shakes.

- Talking/writing Yoda. The sentence structure is totally flipped so the main clause is at the END of the sentence. This can also be called a periodic sentence. But, anastrophe is more extreme than a simple periodic sentence.
- EXAMPLE:"Sure I am of this, that you have only to endure to conquer." (Winston Churchill,

address delivered at the Guildhall, London, Sep. 14, 1914)

- EFFECT: The important clause is last. Since people usually remember what is spoken first and last, this scheme purposely delays the main clause to stress it.
- Rewrite the following into regular sentences (loose). Compare the two. What have you done to Yoda? "Ready are you? What know you of ready? For eight hundred years have I trained Jedi. My own counsel will I keep on who is to be trained. . . . This one a long time have I watched. . . . Never his mind on where he was." (Yoda in *Star Wars: Episode V--The Empire Strikes Back*, 1980)



Just for Fun...

A combination of *Star Wars* and Shakespeare.



Look at the allusions to all the *Star Wars* movies (the original movies, please). One could write an analysis on this alone (and the wit).

Anthimeria (an-thuh-meer-e-uh)

- A word made to be a different part of speech. The catch: the word is not normally used that way. The author intentionally changed the part of speech.
- EXAMPLE: You need to be shoed. (Shoe is a noun, but this is a verb.)

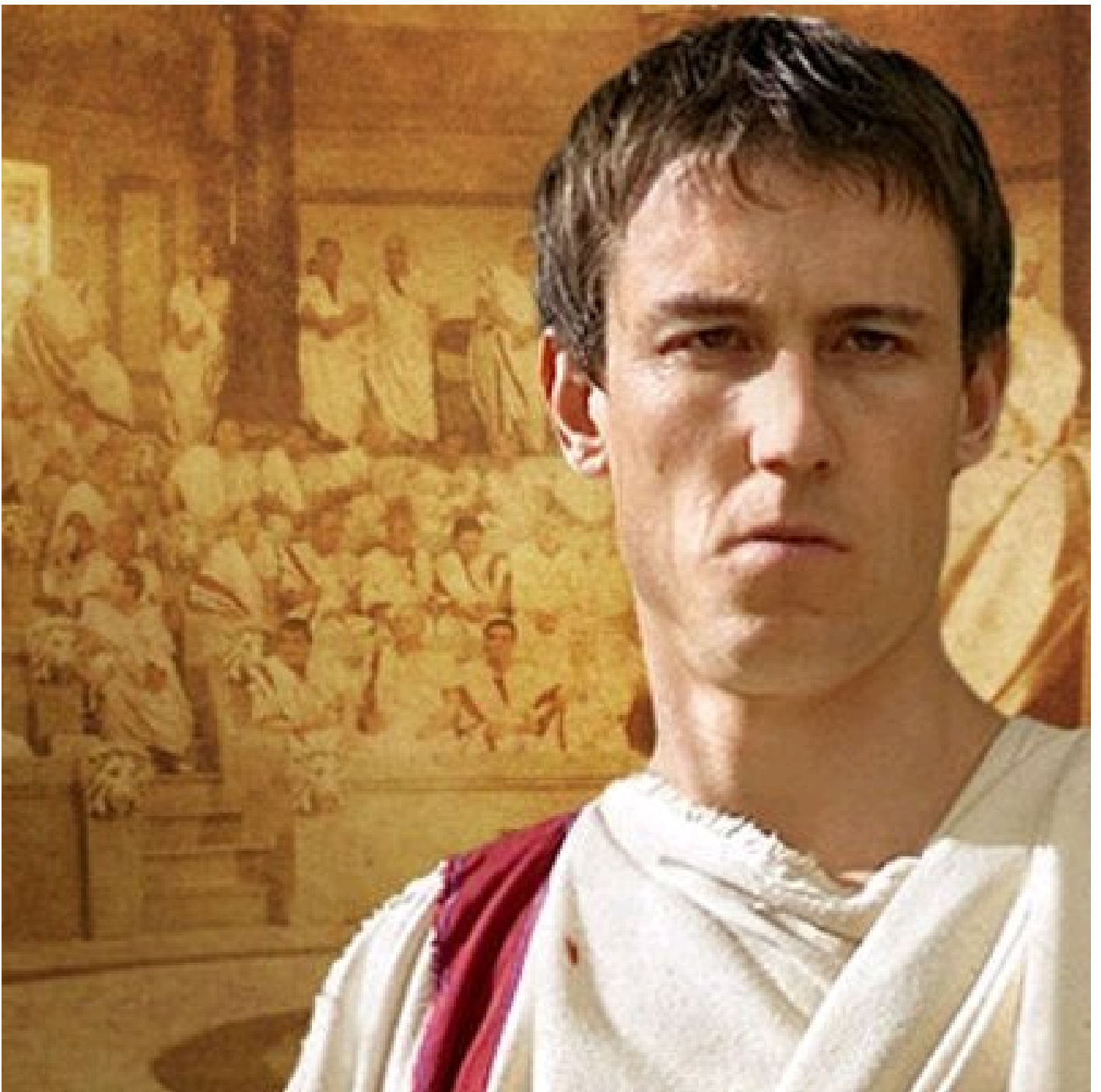


- EFFECT: The shift indicates a change in the word. The word has lost its original meaning and alters the sentence's meaning. The word does stand out. Analyze the following for effect:
- Kate: He's still in the rec room, right?

Hurley: I moved him to the boathouse. . . . You just totally Scooby-Doo'd me, didn't you?
("Eggtown," Lost, 2008)

Antithesis (an-tith-uh-sis)

- Two parallel clauses that contradict. These clauses are usually joined with “but” or any conjunction that negates.
- EXAMPLE: “It’s not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more.”
- “If we try, we might succeed; if we do not try, we cannot succeed.”
- EFFECT: As humans, we tend to gravitate towards parallelism since we group ideas in the same structure. This contradiction is parallel, has a negative, and makes sense. This also shows a duality of the same topic.



To this point...

- Watch Brutus' speech after the assassination of Julius Caesar.



- Now, annotate the speech for ALL TROPES. Label them. Now, find the SCHEMES (up to this point). Label them. Label the MAIN IDEA of the speech. Indicate the effects of the TROPES and SCHEMES on the passage. This should be 10-15 sentences.

SCENE II. THE FORUM.

Be patient till the last. Romans, countrymen, and lovers! hear me for my cause, and be silent, that you may hear: believe me for mine honour, and have respect

<http://shakespeare.mit.edu>

Your Turn...again.

Now, analyze Mark Antony's speech, identifying Tropes and Schemes. Write an analysis on the following: Contrast how Shakespeare uses rhetorical devices in Brutus' and Mark Antony's speeches to argue their sides concerning Caesar's death.



JULIUS CAESAR ACT 3 SCENE 2 - FRIENDS, ROMANS, COUNTRYMEN...

Please see the bottom of the page for full explanatory notes and helpful resources. ACT III SCENE II The Forum. And part the

<http://www.shakespeare-online.com>

Apposition (ap-puh-sition)

- In grammar, this is also called an APPOSITIVE.
- An apposition places two items side-by-side. The second item renames the first.
- EXAMPLES: "Miniver Cheevy, child of scorn, grew lean while he assailed the seasons."
"Gussie, a glutton for punishment, stared at himself in the mirror."
- EFFECT: Shows emotion for the item(s) renamed. Can also rename the object to show a different side and personify.
- Read the following: "This is a valley of ashes--a fantastic farm where ashes grow like wheat into ridges and hills and grotesque gardens; where ashes take the forms of houses and chimneys and rising smoke and finally, with a transcendent effort, of ash-grey men, who move dimly and already crumbling through the powdery air."
(F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*, 1925)
- First, what is the main idea of the passage?
- Second, what is the apposition?
- Third, what has happened to the renamed item? Specifically, what was created from the apposition?
- Fourth, write an analysis on the effect of the apposition on the rest of the sentence and the main idea of the passage.

Asyndeton (a-SIN-duh-ton) or (a-SIN-dee-ton)

- Clauses, phrases, and sentences are joined WITHOUT conjunctions. (The a- prefix means "without".)
- EXAMPLE: He was a winner, a hero, a man, a human.
- EFFECT: Multiplicity and an incomplete list.
- EXAMPLE: The moist, rich, fertile soil.
- EFFECT: This adds speed and concision to lists and phrases. This suggests what is listed AND MORE. The list is endless.
- Analyze the following for the effect(s) of asyndeton: "He was a bag of bones, a floppy doll, a broken stick, a maniac."

Polysyndeton (pol-y-SIN-dee-ton) or (pol-y-SIN-duh-ton)

- Not to be confused with ASYNDETON, POLYSYNDETON is the opposite: Words, phrases, clauses, sentences joined with MANY conjunctions. (The prefix poly- means “many”.)
- You have been taught this is syntactically incorrect: you have been taught to use commas and eliminate the conjunctions. HOWEVER, this is a VERY effective scheme, especially in argumentation. Use it, but use it in moderation.
- EFFECT: This sets boundaries in a sentence. It is in its entirety. It is a summation and does not add anymore. This adds persistence, intensity, and multiplicity.
- EXAMPLE: "Oh, my piglets, we are the origins of war--not history's forces, nor the times, nor justice, nor the lack of it, nor causes, nor religions, nor ideas, nor kinds of government--not any other thing. We are the killers."
- Remember Macbeth's "Tomorrow" soliloquy? The first line is polysyndeton. Find the soliloquy online. Analyze the first lines for the effect of polysyndeton on the tone of the passage. What is important about the use of conjunctions and the commas?



MACBETH ACT 5 SCENE 5 - MACBETH FINDS OUT LAD...

Please see the bottom of the page for full explanatory notes and helpful resources. ACT V

<http://www.shakespeare-online.com>

- Find polysyndeton and apposition in the soliloquy and analyze how Shakes uses them.

Chiasmus (Keye-as-mus)

“Chi” is “X” in Greek, so a chiasmus is two parallel clauses, the second in reverse order.

- When mapped out, a chiasmus makes an X.
- Do not confuse this with an antithesis or an anadiplosis: these do NOT make a complete X.



- EXAMPLES: "And if you can't be with the one you love, honey, love the one you're with."
- "All for one, and one for all."
- EFFECT: Balanced parallel clauses show and give alternatives.
- An ANTIMETABOLE is a form of chiasmus. The words are the same and almost in the same form.
- EXAMPLES: "Live to ride, ride to live."
- Read the following and analyze the two meanings: "Mankind must put an end to war, or war will put an end to mankind."
What duality is shown in the statement?
Create a chiasmus of your own.

Climax

- A climactic sentence builds words, phrases, clauses in increasing importance. Parallel forms are used for continuity, order, and movement up a ladder.
- A reverse climactic sentence begins at the highest point and decreases to the less important point.
- EXAMPLE: "The concerto was applauded at the house of Baron von Schnooty, it was praised highly at court, it was voted best concerto of the year by the Academy, it was considered by Mozart the highlight of his career, and it has become known today as the best concerto in the world."
- Analyze the above for climax.
- Read the following: "I hope Andy is down there."

I hope I can make it across the border.

I hope to see my friend and shake his hand.

I hope the Pacific is as blue as it has been in my dreams.

I hope.”

Analyze: What is the main theme of the passage? Why did King make each statement a separate paragraph? How is this reverse climax (structurally)? How do the formatting and the anaphora and the reverse climactic structure reflect the main idea of the passage?



Epistrophe (uh-pis-trophy)

- Opposite of anaphora: epistrophe is repetition at the END of parallel clauses.
- EXAMPLE: “And all the night he did nothing but weep Philoclea, sigh Philoclea, and cry out Philoclea.”

"It's people. Soy lent Green is made out of people. They're making our food out of people!"



- EFFECT: We usually remember the first and last word in a clause/sentence. Repeating the word is to stress the word/concept. This is particularly effective in argumentation.
- "Don't you ever talk about my friends! You don't know any of my friends. You don't look at any of my friends. And you certainly wouldn't condescend to speak to any of my friends."

Loose Sentence

- A loose sentence is an ordinary sentence: Subject + Verb. Clauses usually follow the subject.
- EXAMPLE: The cat and the dog trotted to the house.
- EFFECT: The subject is first to emphasize the subject.

Periodic Sentence

- Opposite of a Loose Sentence. A periodic sentence is in reverse order: Phrases + Verb + Subject.
- Sometimes the subject is the LAST word of the sentence. This make the sentence a CLIMAX.
- EXAMPLE: "To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart is true for all men, that is genius."
- What qualities does Emerson list? What is the main idea of the statement? What is the purpose of the main idea listed LAST?
- Use periodic sentences sparingly. Too many confuses and becomes redundant.

- Do not confuse this with ANASTROPHE. Anastrophe is an EXTREME periodic sentence.

Parallelism

- Phrases, clauses, and sentences have the same grammatical structure.
- Parallelism is the basis of many other Schemes: anaphora, antithesis, epistrophe, chiasmus, parataxis, zeugma.

EXAMPLE: “The battle, sir is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave.”

–Patrick Henry



- Read the following:
- “I came; I saw; I conquered.”
- Identify the TWO Schemes (you have had so far) in the statement.
- What is the purpose of the schemes to the meaning of the statement? AKA, look at the effect for the two schemes and relate it to the main idea of the statement.

Parataxis (or, “ pair of taxis” [Derek Brown])

- Small, concise sentences. These usually have NO conjunctions.
- EXAMPLE: “I came; I saw; I conquered.”

- Parataxis can also contain commas.
- EXAMPLE: “The Starfish went into dry dock, it got a barnacle treatment, it went back to work.”
- EFFECT: Parataxis builds the chronological order of intensity. Yes, this can also include CLIMAX.
- Be careful with using too much parataxis. Readers will think you are like Hemingway: “There were no rooms at the inn. We drove farther until we found a hotel. It was raining heavily and we got soaked on the way to the door. Our socks stank of mildew. We ate dinner there and talked little.”

Periphrasis (pear-uh-frah-sis)

- AKA Circumlocution. (Circum = around; loqu = speak.) This term literally means what its roots imply: talking around the topic.
- This is not a mere avoidance of a topic. Periphrasis uses bombastic, highfalutin malarkey. Hawthorne was infamous for this, especially in *The Scarlet Letter*.
- Periphrasis is usually done on purpose as a way to “show off” or add comedic touches.



Periphrasis (pear-uh-frah-sis)

EXAMPLE: “The elongated yellow fruit.”

“Two groups of stalwart men will compete for the possession--and conveyance--of a midsize leather ovoid!” (Monday Night Football)

Desirous of obtaining a #5 plastic vehicle used for imbibing a sugary liquid substance to quench my thirst. (I need a cup of soda.)

These are fun to create, BUT don't use them unless you are trying to be funny—or sound

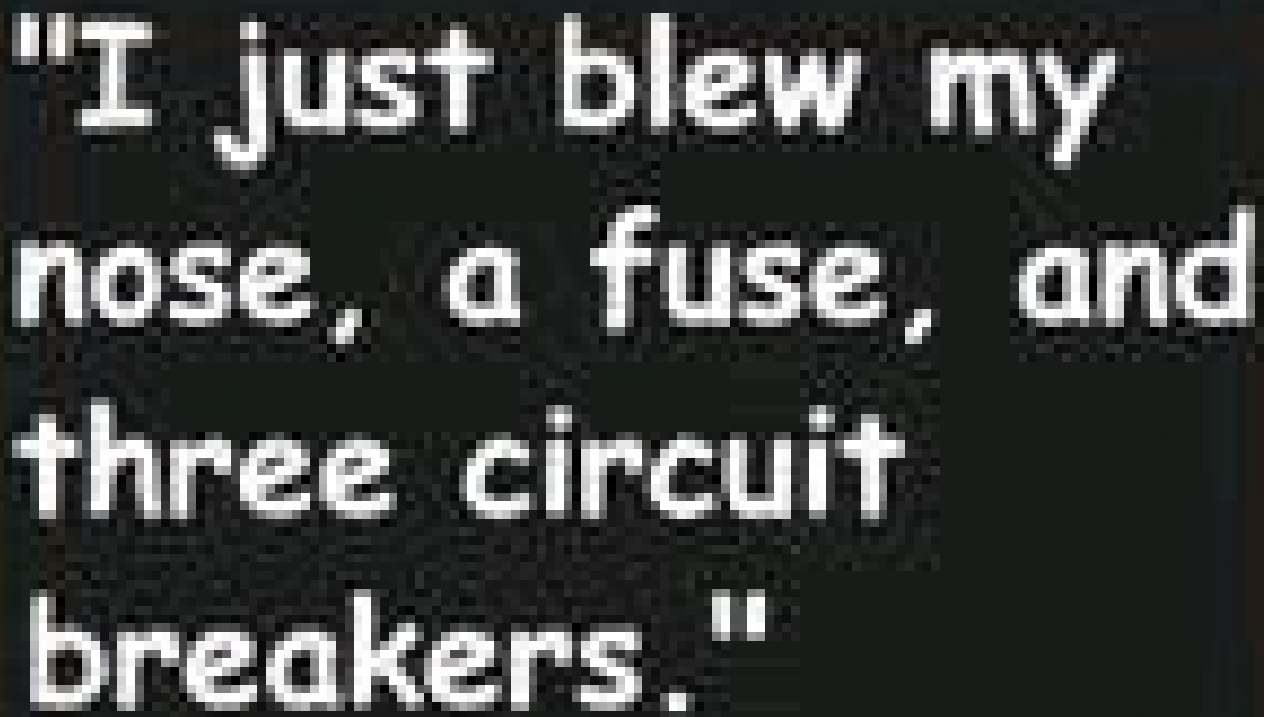


Polyptoton (puh-LIP-tuh-tun)

- The use of a word in two different forms.
- EXAMPLE: "I dreamed a dream in times gone by when hope was high and life worth living."
- "Choosy Mothers Choose Jif."
- EFFECT: Shows a duality of a word.



Zeugma
(zay-oog-muh)



"I just blew my nose, a fuse, and three circuit breakers."

- Usually, a verb that is applied to the same noun or vice-versa. However, this can be applied to any other part of speech (adjectives, prepositional phrases, adverbs, etc.).
- "He carried a strobe light and the responsibility for the lives of his men."—Tim O'Brien.
- EFFECT: Shows a relationship between ideas and actions. This also saves on repetition by dropping the other verb. And, clearer connections = less muddle = clearer points.
- "You held your breath and the door for me." Alanis Morissette

Your Turn

- Read the following. Find and label all schemes and tropes.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day

To the last syllable of recorded time,

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools

The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!

Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player

That struts and frets his hour upon the stage

And then is heard no more: it is a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing.”