1. **Absolute**: Word free from limitations or qualification

2. **Ad hominem argument**: An argument attacking a person’s character rather than his/her position on an issue—a personal attack

3. **Adage**: Familiar proverb or wise saying

4. **Allegory**: Literary work in which characters represent abstraction

5. **Alliteration**: Relationship of initial sounds in successive or neighboring words

6. **Allusion**: Reference to something literary, mythological or historical that the author assumes the reader knows. An allusion can be used by the poet as a means of imagery, since, like a symbol, it can suggest ideas by connotation.

7. **Ambivalent objectivity**: Arguing both sides

8. **Amplification**: when the writer repeats something just said, while adding more detail and information to the original description

9. **Anachronism**: Something or someone that is not in its correct historical or chronological time

10. **Analogy**: An agreement or similarity in some particulars between things otherwise different; *sleep* and *death*, for example, are analogous in that they both share a lack of animation and a recumbent posture.
11. **Anaphora**: Repetition of words or phrases at the beginning of consecutive lines or sentences

12. **Antithesis**: A figure of speech in which a thought is balanced with a contrasting thought in parallel arrangements of words and phrases, such as, "he promised wealth and provided poverty," or "it was the best of times, it was the worst of times,"

13. **Aphorism**: A concise statement that expresses succinctly general idea or truth, often using rhyme or balance

14. **Aporia**: A device a writer will use to express doubt about an idea – serves as a way for a writer to show a number of different sides to an argument, without personally committing to any, for example, “I’m unsure whether to be in favor of harsher penalties or opposed to them, as the arguments on both sides seem very strong.”

15. **Apostrophe**: A figure of speech in which an address is made to an absent or deceased person or a personified thing rhetorically

16. **Asyndeton**: A construction on which elements are presented in a series without conjunctions

17. **Chiasmus**: Statement consisting of two parallel parts in which the 2nd part is structurally reversed

18. **Cliché**: An expression that has been overused to the extent that it's freshness has worn off
19. **Climax**: Climax is a structural part of a plot and is at times referred to as a crisis. It is a decisive moment or a turning point in a storyline at which the *rising action* turns around into a falling action. Thus, a climax is the point at which a conflict or crisis reaches its peak that calls for a resolution or *denouement* (conclusion).

20. **Concrete detail**: Details that relate go to describe actual specific things or events

21. **Declarative statement**: A sentence that states something

22. **Dialect**: A particular variation of a language spoken by members of a class/region

23. **Distinctio**: A rhetorical form in which the writer elaborates on the definition of a word, to make sure there is no misunderstanding

24. **Ellipsis**: Omission of a word or phrase which in grammatical necessary but can be deduced from the context

25. **Enumeratio**: refers to the act of supplying a list of details about something, lending force to that idea by enumerating its many different facets.

26. **Epigram**: Brief, pithy and often paradoxical saying

27. **Epithet**: Term used to paint out a character of a person

28. **Eponym**: is similar to an allusion, referring to a specific famous person to link his or her attributes with someone else. For example, “A modern day Moses, he led his nation to a new beginning.”
29. **Euphemism**: Indirect, less offensive way of saying something that is considered unpleasant

30. **Exemplum**: simply, providing your reader with an example to illustrate your point; the strongest ones are drawn from the real world, such as an historical event, though you can use fictional ones so long as you do not present them as fact

31. **Figurative Language**: The use of words, phrases, symbols, and ideas in such as way as to evoke mental images and sense impressions. Figurative language is often characterized by the use of figures of speech, elaborate expressions, sound devices, and syntactic departures from the usual order of literal language.

32. **Flashback**: Insertion of a earlier event into the normal chronological order of a narrative

33. **Hyperbole**: Intentional exaggeration to create an effect

34. **Hypophora**: is a figure of speech in which a writer raises a question and then immediately provides an answer to that question.

35. **Idiom**: An expression in a given language that cannot be understood from a literal meaning of the words

36. **Imperative**: Noting or pertaining to the mood of the verb used in a commands/requests
37. **Inductive reasoning**: Deriving general principles from particular facts or instances

38. **Invective**: Intensely vehement, highly emotional verbal attacks

39. **Irony**: Irony takes many forms. In **irony of situation**, the result of an action is the reverse of what the actor expected. In **dramatic irony**, the audience knows something that the characters in the drama do not. For example, the identity of the murderer in a crime thriller may be known to the audience long before the mystery is solved. In **verbal irony**, the contrast is between the literal meaning of what is said and what is meant. A character may refer to a plan as brilliant, while actually meaning that (s)he thinks the plan is foolish. **Sarcasm** is a form of verbal irony.

40. **Litotes**: A type of understatement in which an idea is expressed by negating its opposite "it wasn't a pretty picture"

41. **Malapropism**: Mistaken substitution of one word for another that sounds similar

42. **Maxim**: A concise statement often offering advice "grass is always greener on the other side"

43. **Metabasis**: is a device used to sum up a body of work that has come before, so that you can move on to a new point – recap them quickly to help your reader see your overall motive. For example, "I have discussed cars and factories, and how these relate to global warming, but we have still to look at long-term atmospheric trends."
44. **Metaphor**: Direct comparison of 2 different things "the ladder of success"

45. **Metonymy**: A figure of speech involving the substitution of one noun for another of which it is an attribute or which is closely associated with it, e.g., "the kettle boils" or "he drank the cup." Metonymy is very similar to synecdoche.

46. **Narrative**: The narration of an event or story, stressing details of plot, incident, and action.

47. **Non sequitur**: An influence that does not follow logically from the premises

48. **Oxymoron**: An expression in which 2 words that contradicted are joined together

49. **Paradox**: An apparently contradicting statement that actually contains some truth

50. **Parallelism**: The repetition of syntactical similarities in passages closely connected for rhetorical effect

51. **Parenthesis**: a device that is used to insert an aside or additional information into the main flow of your writing.

52. **Parody**: A literary work that imitates the characteristics style of an author or a work for comic effect or ridicule

53. **Pathos**: A scene or passage in a work evoking pity, sorrow, or compassion in the audience or reader
54. **Personification**: is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings.

55. **Polysyndeton**: The use for rhetorical effect of more conjunctions than is necessary/natural

56. **Pun**: A word play suggesting, with humorous intent, the different meanings of one word or the use of two or more words similar in sound but different in meaning

57. **Rhetorical question**: Question asked merely for rhetorical effect and not requiring an answer

58. **Sarcasm**: Use of irony used to mock

59. **Sententia**: is a fancy term for a quotation, maxim, or wise saying – typically general maxims that are not attributed to a single source, but may be used to quote a real person (less common) – best used to sum up what you have been talking about in preceding paragraphs – seems familiar, obvious, and often witty

60. **Simile**: is a figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words “like” or “as”. Therefore, it is a direct comparison.

61. **Subjectivity**: Include your own personal experiences, using ethos or pathos
62. **Syllepsis**: A construction in which one word is used in 2 different senses

63. **Synecdoche**: Using one part of an object to represent the whole thing

64. **Synesthesia**: Describing one kind of sensation in terms of another

65. **Tautology**: Needless repetition which adds no meaning or understanding

66. **Tone**: The attitude the author takes towards the subject expressed in a work

67. **Understatement**: The deliberate representational something as lesser in magnitude than it actually is

68. **Vernacular**: Everyday speech of a certain region often involving non standard usage

69. **Zeugma**: Use of a word to modify or govern 2 or more words