

RHETORICAL FEATURES

Word Absence	
Breaks in Thought (NOTE: Normal Style--Continuous [conjunctions consistently present])	
	Asyndeton (omission of conjunctions)
	Parenthesis (insertion of a clause in the middle of a sentence without proper connection)
	Anacoluthon (failure to carry through a sentence as originally conceived)
Omission/Ellipses (idea not fully expressed grammatically)	
	Brachylogy (element necessary to thought but not grammar missing)
	Zeugma (verb which suits only one subject or object is used with two; supply second verb)
	Aposiopesis (breaking off speech due to emotion or modesty)
Word Order	
Normal: SVO (Semitic: VSO)	
Changes in Word Order (word thrust forward or backward for emphasis)	
Placement of Adjective with Noun: Gradation of Emphasis	

Rhetorical Features--2

Word Arrangement							
Repetition							
	Anaphora (same word begins successive sentences)	Antistrophe (same word at the end of successive sentences)	Epanadiplosis (repeat same word at the end of one phrase and the beginning of another)	Climax (epanadiplosis repeated in successive sentences)	Epizeuxis (Repeat same word in same sense for emphasis)	Hendiadys (coordination of two ideas: second dependent on first)	Pleonasm (redundant with no literary or semantic significance)
Word Play							
	Paronomasia (repetition of same word or word stem in the immediate context)		Parechysis (repetition of sounds through different words with similar sounding beginnings [homeoarcton] and endings [homeoteleuton])				
Parallelism							
	Synonomous (second line reinforces the first)			Antithetic (second line contrasts with the first)			
Chiasmus (transposition of corresponding words or phrases at sentence level--ABBA)							
Inclusion (cognate words at the beginning and end of a discussion)							
Ring Composition							
	Inclusive ring-composition (corresponding sentences begin and end the section to which they belong)			Anaphoric ring-composition (corresponding sentences stand outside the section and serve to resume the discussion interrupted by the section)			

Rhetorical Features--3

Word Figure			
Comparison (one term compared with another)			
	Simile (two items compared explicitly with common characteristic expressed)	Metaphor (one item identified with another with common characteristic suppressed)	
Association (one term used for another)			
	Metonymy (cause, space)	Synecdoche (part for whole)	
Humanization			
	Anthropomorphism (attributing elements of human form to God)	Personification (attributing characteristics of life to inanimate objects or characteristics of personality to impersonal objects)	Apostrophe (direct address to an imaginary audience: humans, animals, inanimate objects)
Illusion			
	Hyperbole (exaggeration for effect)	Irony (stating the direct opposite of what is meant)	Paradox (strong, apparently contradictory statement made in order to communicate truth)
Understatement			
	Meiosis (understatement to heighten action)	Euphemism (less direct term used to avoid a distasteful, offensive, or unnecessarily harsh term)	Litotes (positive statement expressed in negative terms)

Further Means of Emphasis	
Omission of Verbs	
Repetition	
	Terms or Cognate Forms
	Definite Article
Use of Strong Particles or Conjunctions	
Pronoun Use	
	Personal Pronouns when not necessary
	Possessive Pronouns instead of Genitive of Personal Pronouns
Use of ἴδιος	