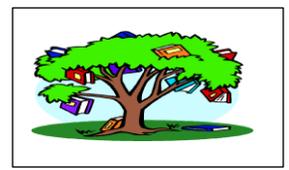


Toward Better Literacy: Reference Outlines



Rhetoric

Effects are caused by:

- ❖ Placing a word or phrase at the end
 - To “fulfill” any effect caused by what goes before, put words at the end.
- ❖ Balancing a construction
 - This makes things easy on the reader, and that works for the writer.
- ❖ Establishes a contrast
 - Two things juxtaposed can relate. If they are distant, they cannot.
- ❖ Emphasis
 - Repeating things “hammers” the concept into us; a hammer is a tool.
- ❖ Subordination
 - Without an independent clause, the dependent clause will not function.
- ❖ Rhythm
 - Writing can sing, words can dance, and rhetoric can play.

Pitfalls

- ❖ Do not overuse techniques.
- ❖ Be careful of the timing.

Patterns

- ❖ Beginning with “that” or “if” followed by a noun forces a new pattern.
 - “That hubris is a flaw appears in many Greek works.”
- ❖ Begin with a gerund or infinitive to vary syntax.
 - “To err is human; to forgive is divine.”
- ❖ Inversion: a reversal of normal order of a sentence
 - “Over the hills and through the woods, to grandmother’s house we go.”
- ❖ Repetition of a word, phrase or clause
 - “We will fight them on the beaches, we will fight them in the fields, we will fight them in the cities- we will never give up.”
- ❖ Periodic: the main idea at the end of the sentence
 - “Never in our lives, with all of our strength and all of our wit, knowing just the right people, having all the money in the world, could we have attained godhood.”
- ❖ Balanced: equal ideas in parallel
 - “What we desire is prosperity; what we hope for is love; what we long for is significance; what we receive is grace.”
- ❖ Antithesis: parallel structure to contrast opposing ideas
 - “I came, but friended none; I saw, but perceived little; I conquered, but gained nothing.”