

Rhetorical Devices Used In Rhetorical Analysis Essays – Guide 2021

Do you want to master the art of communication? Do you want to be effective at communicating your thoughts and ideas with others? I guess most of the humans, who like to talk with others at all, would love to be a good and effective communicator. Well, if you want to be a good and effective communicator so bad, why do not you befriend rhetorical devices?



Rhetorical devices would help you a great deal in delivering your message and thoughts effectively to others in a way that is easy to understand. They help you to make your point out loud. What did you just say? You are not familiar with them? You do not know how to use them? Well, that could change if you have got some time to learn. In this article, before I explain the use of some important rhetorical [Write My Paper](#) devices in a **rhetorical analysis essay example**, it is pertinent that you are familiar with rhetorical devices.

What are the rhetorical devices?

These are communication tools, which help you to construct compelling arguments through a [Paper Writing Service](#). They are not only used to convey the message but also to evoke emotions within the targeted

audience and persuade them. Many of them are also figurative and deliver a very different message from the literal one.

Some useful examples of rhetorical devices

We all use rhetorical devices all the time, without knowing they are rhetorical devices. It would be very valuable for your communication skills to look at a few examples so that you could know the next time you are using a rhetorical device.

Amplification

This is more like parallelism. In amplification, you repeat to simply amplify the message that you are trying to deliver. You either repeat the word that is indicating the message or you keep expanding on the original statement to emphasize the message. Take this example:

The excessive burning of fossil fuels is destructive. It not only results in the emission of destructive greenhouse gasses that go up in the atmosphere and cause destructive global warming, but it also causes air pollution.

The point is made that the excessive burning of fossil fuel is destructive.

Accismus

When you want something badly but as you are unable to get it you try to send out a message that you did not want that thing in the first place is Accismus. You may have remembered this hungry fox's story from your childhood:

When a fox tries and fails, again and again, to get some grapes hanging high on the vine. She finally gives up and goes away and on her way away she tells herself that the grapes were sour and she did not want them.

Adnomination

It is a kind of parallelism. In adnomination, your focus is to keep the sound of the words similar to make them sound more persuasive and meaningful. Someday, somewhere you will find someone.

Adynaton

These are hyperbolic metaphors that are used to indicate the absurdness and impracticality of something. You all would have heard the phrase "when pigs fly."

Anacoluthon

These are misdirection and abrupt changes in the settings, which make the readers focus on what the [Essay Writer](#) is trying to say. I slept in my bed today, however, when I woke from a dream, I was lying in some abandoned ship in the middle of an ocean.

Anadiplosis

It is the repetition of the word at the end of a sentence to the start of the following sentence. It would be like this: conflicts entail weapons, weapons entail violence, violence leads to war.

Antanagoge

It is stating a problem and then immediately providing its solution in the same sentence. The following very common sentence would be its best example: when life throws lemons at you, you should make lemonade.

Apophesis

This works like an irony. You make your point while denying it. Look at the following example: I am not saying that you broke it, but it slipped from your hand.