

INTERMEDIATE SCHEMES

ANADIPLOSIS

Anadiplosis is the repetition of the last word of one clause and at the beginning of the next clause.

EX:

When we care about industry, industry cares for us.

(Notice how the word industry is used at the end of the dependent clause, and then at the beginning of the independent clause).

ANASTROPHE

Anastrophe is an inversion of the natural or usual word order.

EX:

She saw tunnels at the end of the light.

(Notice how the expression is reversed)

ANTIMETABOLE

Antimetabole is repetition of words in successive clause but found in reverse grammatical order.

EX:

Just as Birds love nests, nests love birds.

(Notice how the order of the words is reversed in order to change the meaning and create logical agreement).

ASSONANCE

Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds, preceded and followed by different consonants in the stressed syllables of closely placed words.

EX:

Visions of rings, things, and flings make her happy.

(Notice how there is some rhyme within the words ring, things, and flings).

CHIASMUS

Chiasmus is the reversal of grammatical structures in successive phrases or clauses.

EX:

People change. Changes make people.

(Notice how the word CHANGE is used as the verb in the first sentence. In the second sentence, CHANGE is used as a subject. Likewise, the word PEOPLE is the subject of the first sentence, where it becomes the object of the second sentence).

CLIMAX

Climax involves placing words, phrases, clauses, and paragraphs in increasing importance.

EX:

We are truly members of the community, when we know how to serve our fellow citizens, the community as a whole, and the almighty.

(Notice how the concepts are placed in order of importance from least to greatest).

ELLIPSIS

Ellipsis is the deliberate omission of a word or words which are already implied in the context.

EX:

[Go] Away to Norway with you!

(Notice how the word "go" is omitted from the line)

EPANALEPSIS

Epanalepsis is repetition at the end of a clause by the word which occurs at the end.

EX:

Freedom is something we must know to have freedom.

(Notice how freedom is repeated at the beginning and at the end)

ISOCOLON

Isocolon is the use of the same number of words and the same number of syllables (a set form of parallelism).

EX:

In the swim: We must live. We must thrive. We must dive.

(Notice how all of the clauses have the same number of words and the same number of syllables)