Latin Transition Primus Vocabulary List
Quiz #12: Rhetorical Terminology

Anaphora: the repetition of a word or phrase for emphasis (e.g. non feram, non sinam, non patiar)

Anastrophe: inversion of usual word order (e.g. te propter vivo - instead of the usual propter te vivo)

Asyndeton: omission of conjunctions (e.g. veni, vidi, vici)

Diminutive: a form denoting smallness (usually done with a suffix) (e.g. puellula for "little girl")

Ellipsis: omission of words (e.g. Dixit me inventum. "He said I had been found." - esse is missing)

Hendiadys: use of two nouns together to express a noun modified by an adjective (e.g. luctus et labor "grievous toil")

Litotes: use of a negative to express a strong positive (e.g. Haud stultus erat Cicero. "Cicero was not at all stupid" to mean very intelligent)

Metonymy: substitution of one word for another that it suggests (e.g. Neptunus me terret, "Neptune frightens me." to mean "the sea frightens me.")

Personification: attribution of human characteristics to something not human (e.g. Ipsa saxa dolent. "The rocks themselves grieve.")

Synecdoche: use of part to express a whole (e.g. Prora in portam navigavit. "The ship sailed into the harbor." prora [prow] for navis [ship])

*Definitions and examples of rhetorical terms are largely from The Latin Library.com