1. **Allusion**—a reference to a well-known place, event, or person (Str)
2. **Amplification**—repeating while adding more detail and information (A)
3. **Anadiplosis**—repeating the last word of a sentence or phrase near the beginning of the next sentence or phrase (O)
4. **Analogy**—using a metaphor to explain something well-known with something less well-known (Str)
5. **Anaphora**—repeating a word or phrase at the beginning of multiple sentences (A)
6. **Antanagoge**—ordering points to downplay negative points/placing a negative point next to a positive point (O)
7. **Antithesis**—contrasting two things in a parallel but opposite way ("It was the best of times, it was the worst of times") (Str)
8. **Aporia**—expressing doubt about an idea (A)
9. **Apostrophe**—direct address of a person or personified object ("Reader, I married him") (O)
10. **Asyndeton**—a listing of traits or ideas without conjunctions (tall, dark, handsome) (Sty)
11. **Chiasmus**—parallelism, but flipped in form (O)
12. **Climax**—building from least to most important (O)
13. **Conduplicatio**—taking a word from anywhere in a sentence or phrase and repeating it at the beginning of the next sentence or phrase (O)
14. **Distinctio**—elaboration on the definition of a word (Str)
15. **Enumeratio**—supplying a list of details about something (O)
16. **Epistrophe**—repeating a word or phrase at the end of multiple sentences (A)
17. **Epithet**—using adjectives to promote an idea or mood (Sty)
18. **Eponym**—an allusion that links character traits of a famous person to someone else (Modern-day Moses) (Str)
19. **Exemplum**—providing an example to illustrate a point (Str)
20. **Hyperbaton**—arranging words in an unexpected order (Sty)
21. **Hyperbole**—exaggerating to give emphasis or focus (Str)
22. **Hypophora**—asking a question and then answering it (Str)
23. **Litotes**—understating in the negative ("Not a bad way to start the day") (Str)
24. **Metabasis**—summing up what has already been said to move on to a new point (O)
25. **Metaphor**—comparing two things without like/as (A was B) (Str)
26. **Metonymy**—referring to an object by something closely related to it ("The crown") (Sty)
27. **Parallelism**—using the same general structure for multiple parts of a sentence or multiple sentences (O)
28. **Parenthesis**—inserting an aside or additional information into the main flow of writing (O)
29. **Personification**—giving human attributes to something non-human (A)
30. **Polysyndeton**—a listing of traits or ideas with conjunctions (screams and cries and howls of rage) (Sty)
31. **Procathepsis**—answers expected questions to an argument (Str)
32. **Rheterical Question**—asks a question with an implied answer (Str)
33. **Sententia**—quotation, maxim, or wise saying (Str)
34. **Simile**—comparing two things using like/as (A was like B) (Str)
35. **Symplece**—combo of anaphora and epistrophe (repeats at beginning and end) (A)
36. **Synecdoche**—the use of part of something to represent the whole ("Head of cattle") (Sty)
37. **Understatement**—the opposite of hyperbole; making less of something than expected (Str)
38. **Zeugma**—unexpected items in a sentence linked by a shared word (He lost the race and his scholarship) (Sty)