**Syntactical Devices (Partial review)**

**Anaphora -**

**Antecedent-**

**Asyndeton-**

**Polysyndeton**-

**Antithesis** - a figure of speech in which an opposition or contrast of ideas is expressed by parallelism of words that are the opposites of, or strongly contrasted with, each other, such as “hatred stirs up strife, but love covers all sins”

**Parallelism** - is the repetition of a chosen grammatical form within a sentence

**Compound sentence** - a sentence with more than one subject or predicate

**Cumulative sentence** – (also called a loose sentence) s an independent clause followed by a series of subordinate constructions (phrases or clauses) that gather details about a person, place, event, or idea.

**Exclamatory sentence**- makes a statement (just like a declarative **sentence**), but it also conveys excitement or emotion.

**Imperative sentence** - gives a direct command.

**Loose sentence** – *see* cumulative sentence

**Periodic sentence**- has the main clause or predicate at the end. This is used for emphasis and can be persuasive by putting reasons for something at the beginning before the final point is made. It can also create suspense or interest for the reader.

**Subject/predicate** – subject / tells something about the subject