

If a statement is not true to fact, it is a figure.

Figures are words which have a certain, definite meaning and apply the:

- name
- quality
- act

to something with which it is associated by:

- time
- place
- cause
- effect
- relation
- resemblance.

The following table is a modified Table of Contents from Bullinger, E.W; *Figures of Speech Used in the Bible*, Baker Book House Company, 1968, (with permission). It presents the original Table of Contents but has the names of the individual figures added to make it easier to find a figure in the book rather than going backwards and forwards between the Index, the Table of Contents and your current location in the book.

1. Figures involving Omissions

1.1 Omissions affecting words

1.1.1 Omission or Ellipsis

1.1.1.1 Absolute Ellipsis – 4 – : where the omitted word or words are to be supplied from the nature of the subject

1.1.1.1.1 Omission of Nouns and pronouns

1.1.1.1.1.1 Omission of The Nominative

1.1.1.1.1.2 Omission of The Accusative

1.1.1.1.1.3 Omission of Pronouns

1.1.1.1.1.4 Omissions of Other connected words

- 1.1.1.1.2 Omissions of Verbs and participles
 - 1.1.1.1.2.1 *When the verb finite is wanting*
 - 1.1.1.1.2.1.1 especially the verb to say
 - 1.1.1.1.2.2 *When the verb infinitive is wanting*
 - 1.1.1.1.2.2.1 After the Hebrew verb *to be able*
 - 1.1.1.1.2.2.2 After the verb *to finish*
 - 1.1.1.1.2.2.3 When the Infinitive is wanting after another verb, personal or impersonal
 - 1.1.1.1.2.3 *When the verb substantive (to be) is wanting*
 - 1.1.1.1.2.4 *When the participle is wanting.*
- 1.1.1.1.3 Certain connected words in the same member of a passage
- 1.1.1.1.4 When a whole clause is omitted in a connected passage
 - 1.1.1.1.4.1 *When the first member of a clause*
 - 1.1.1.1.4.2 *Ellipsis of a latter clause or Apodosis (Anantapodoton)*
 - 1.1.1.1.4.3 *When the comparison is wanting*

1.1.1.2 **Relative Ellipsis** – 56

- 1.1.1.2.1 Omitted word is to be supplied from a cognate word in the immediate context
 - 1.1.1.2.1.1 *Where the noun is suggested by the verb*
 - 1.1.1.2.1.2 *Where the verb is to be supplied from the noun*
- 1.1.1.2.2 Where the omitted word is supplied from a contrary word
- 1.1.1.2.3 Where the omitted word is supplied from an analogous or related words
- 1.1.1.2.4 Where the omitted word is contained in another word, the one combining the two significations

1.1.1.3 **Ellipsis of Repetition** – 70

- 1.1.1.3.1 Simple – : Where the omission is to be supplied by repeating a word or words from the preceding clause
 - 1.1.1.3.1.1 *Nouns and pronouns*
 - 1.1.1.3.1.2 *Where the omitted Verb is to be repeated from the preceding clause*
 - 1.1.1.3.1.3 *Where the omitted Particle is to be repeated from the preceding clause*
 - 1.1.1.3.1.3.1 Negatives
 - 1.1.1.3.1.3.2 Interrogatives
 - 1.1.1.3.1.4 *Where the omission of connected words is to be supplied by repeating them out of a preceding clause*
- 1.1.1.3.2 Where the omitted word is to be supplied out of a succeeding clause
- 1.1.1.3.3 Complex – : where both clauses are involved
 - 1.1.1.3.3.1 *Where single words are involved*
 - 1.1.1.3.3.2 *Where sentences are involved*

1.1.1.4 **False Ellipsis** – 114

1.1.2 **Unequal Yoke** or **Zeugma** – 131 – : two words unequally yoked by one verb

1.1.2.1 **Ante-yoke** or **Protozeguma** – 131

1.1.2.2 **Middle-yoke** or **Mesoseugma** – 134

1.1.2.3 **End-yoke** or **Hypozeugma** – 134

1.1.2.4 **Connected –yoke** or **Synezeugmenon** – 135

1.1.3 **No Ands** or **Asyndeton** – 137: an enumeration of things without conjunctions

1.1.4 **Front Cut** or **Aphaeresis** – 149: cutting off the front syllable of a word

1.1.5 **End Cut** or **Apocope** – 150: cutting off the last syllable of a word

1.2 Omissions affecting sense

1.2.1 **Sudden Silence** or **Aposiopesis** – 151: breaking off what is being said in sudden silence

1.2.1.1 *Promise: where some great thing is promised, too great to be conveyed in words* – 151

1.2.1.2 *Anger and Threatening* – 152

1.2.1.3 *Grief and Complaint* – 153

1.2.1.4 *Enquiry and Depreciation* – 154

1.2.2 **Belittleing** or **Meiosis** – 155: a belittling of one thing to magnify another

1.2.3 **Demeaning** or **Tapeinosis** – 159: a lessening of a thing in order to increase it (positively or negatively)

1.2.3.1 *Positively*

1.2.3.2 *Negatively*

1.2.4 **Gradual Descent** or **Catabasis** (see Anabasis) – 432: gradual decreases in emphasis in a stepwise manner

1.2.5 **Omission of the Conclusion** or **Syllogismus** – 165

1.2.6 **Omission of the Premiss** or **Enthymena** – 167

2. Figures involving Addition

2.1 Affecting words

2.1.1 Repetition of Letters or Syllables

2.1.1.1 Of the same letters

- 2.1.1.1.1 Alliteration or Homoeopropheron – 171: successive words beginning with the same letters or syllables
- 2.1.1.1.2 Like Endings or Homoeoteleuton – 176: successive words ending with the same letters or syllables
- 2.1.1.1.3 Like Inflections or Homoeoptoton – 177: successive words ending with the same inflections
- 2.1.1.1.4 Like-sounding Inflections or Paromoeosis – 178, 321: repetition of inflections similar in sound

2.1.1.2 Of different letters

- 2.1.1.2.1 Acrostic or Acrostichion – 180: repetition of the same or successive letters at the commencement of words or phrases

2.1.2 Repetition of the same word (that is, double words)

2.1.2.1 In the same sense

- 2.1.2.1.1 Duplication or Epizeuxis – 189, 491: repetition of the same word in the same sense
- 2.1.2.1.2 Like-sentence Beginnings or Anaphora – 199: repetition of the same word at the beginning of successive sentences
- 2.1.2.1.3 Resumption or Epanalepsis – 206: repetition of the same word after a parenthesis
- 2.1.2.1.4 Many Ands or Polysyndeton – 208: repetition of the conjunction *and*
- 2.1.2.1.5 Neithers and Nors or Paradiastole – 238: repetition of disjunctives Neither and Nor, or, Either and Or
- 2.1.2.1.6 Like Sentence Endings or Epistrophe – 241: repetition of the same word or words at the end of successive sentences
- 2.1.2.1.7 Epistrophe in Argument or Epiphoza – 244
- 2.1.2.1.8 Encircling or Epanadiplosis – 245: repetition of the same word at the beginning and end of a sentence
- 2.1.2.1.9 Repeated Epanadiplosis or Epadiplosis – 250: when Epanadiplosis occurs at the beginning and end of successive sentences
- 2.1.2.1.10 Like Sentence Endings and Beginnings or Anadiplosis – 251
- 2.1.2.1.11 Gradation or Climax – 256: repeated Anadiplosis
- 2.1.2.1.12 Beginning and Middle Repetition or Mesodiplosis – 261: repetition of the same word in the middle of successive sentences
- 2.1.2.1.13 Middle and End Repetition or Mesoteleuton – 262: repetitions of the same word in the middle and end of a sentence

- 2.1.2.1.14 **Repetition** or **Repetito** – 263, 394: repetition of the same word or words irregularly in the same passage
- 2.1.2.1.15 **Many Inflections** or **Polyptoton** – 267: repetition of the same adjective, verb or noun in different declensions and conjugations
 - 2.1.2.1.15.1 *Verbs*
 - 2.1.2.1.15.1.1 Verbs repeated in different moods and tenses
 - 2.1.2.1.15.1.2 Verbs with their imperatives or participles (**Homogene**)
 - 2.1.2.1.15.1.2.1 *In strong affirmation or exhortation*
 - 2.1.2.1.15.1.2.2 *In strong negation*
 - 2.1.2.1.15.1.3 Verbs with cognate noun
 - 2.1.2.1.15.1.4 Verbs with other parts of speech
 - 2.1.2.1.15.2 *Nouns and Pronouns*
 - 2.1.2.1.15.2.1 Nouns repeated in different cases
 - 2.1.2.1.15.2.2 Nouns repeated in different numbers
 - 2.1.2.1.15.2.2.1 *In singular and plural*
 - 2.1.2.1.15.2.2.2 *In singular and dependent genitive plural*
 - 2.1.2.1.15.3 *Adjectives*
- 2.1.2.2 **In a different sense**
 - 2.1.2.2.1 **Word clashing** or **Antanacsis** – 286
 - 2.1.2.2.2 **Word-folding** or **Ploce** – 286: repetition of the same word in the same sentence with different meanings
 - 2.1.2.2.3 **Cohabitation** or **Synoeociosis** – 294: of the same word in the same sentence with an extended meaning
 - 2.1.2.2.4 **Combination** or **Syllepsis** – 296, 701: repetition of the sense without the actual repetition of the word
- 2.1.3 **Repetition of different words**
 - 2.1.3.1 **In a similar order (but in the same sense)**
 - 2.1.3.1.1 **Intertwining** or **Symploce** – 297: repetition of different words in successive sentences, in the same order and same sense
 - 2.1.3.2 **In a different order (but same sense)**
 - 2.1.3.2.1 **Inversion** or **Epanodos** – 299: repetition of different words in a sentence, in an inverse order, but in the same sense
 - 2.1.3.2.2 **Counterchange** or **Anitemetabole** – 301: Epanodos with contrast or opposition
 - 2.1.3.3 **Similar in sound, but different in sense**
 - 2.1.3.3.1 **Derivation** or **Paregmenon** – 304: repetition of words derived from the same root – : similar in sound but different in sense

2.1.3.3.2 **Rhyming Words** or **Paronomasia** – 307: repetition of words similar in sound but not necessarily in sense or origin

2.1.3.3.3 **Foreign Paronomasia** or **Parechesis** – 178,321: repetition of words similar in sound, but different in language

2.1.3.4 **Different in sound, but similar in sense**

2.1.3.4.1 **Synonymous words** or **Synonymia** – 324: repetition of words different in sound and origin but similar in meaning

2.1.3.4.2 **Many Noes** or **Repeated Negation** – 339: repetition of two or more negatives (Greek) for the sake of emphasis

2.1.3.5 **Repetition of Sentences and Phrases**

2.1.3.5.1 **Circular Repetition** or **Cycloides** – 342: repetition of the same phrase at regular intervals

2.1.3.5.2 **Refrain** or **Amoebaeon** – 343: repetition of the same phrase at the end of successive paragraphs

2.1.3.5.3 **Combined Repetition** or **Coenotes** – 345: repetition of two different phrases – : one at the beginning and the other at the end of successive paragraphs

2.1.3.5.4 **Overlaid Repetition** or **Epibole** – 346: repetition of the same phrase at irregular intervals

2.1.3.5.5 **Introverted Repetition** or **Synantesis** – 62,296: repetition of the same sentence or phrase in an inverse order

2.1.4 **Repetition of Subjects**

2.1.4.1 **Parallel Lines** or **Parallelism** – 349: *repetition of the same or opposite subject in successive lines*

2.1.4.1.1 **Simple**

2.1.4.1.1.1 *Synonymous or Gradational: when the lines are parallel in thought and in the use of synonymous words*

2.1.4.1.1.2 *Antithetic or Opposite: when the words are contrasted in the two or more lines, being opposed in sense the one to the other*

2.1.4.1.1.3 *Synthetic or Constructive*

2.1.4.1.2 **Complex**

2.1.4.1.2.1 *Alternate: two lines repeated only once (four lines in all)*

2.1.4.1.2.2 *Repeated Alternation: two lines repeated more than once*

2.1.4.1.2.3 *Extended Alternation three or more lines repeated*

2.1.4.1.2.4 *Introverted when the parallel lines are so placed that if there be six lines, the first corresponds with the sixth, the second with the fifth and the third with the fourth*

2.1.4.2 **Correspondence** – 363: repetition of various subjects in successive paragraphs

2.1.4.2.1 **Alternate**

2.1.4.2.1.1 **Simple**: two series each containing two members

2.1.4.2.1.2 **Extended**: two series but each consists of several members

2.1.4.2.1.3 **Repeated**: more than two series

2.1.4.2.1.3.1 Consisting of two members each

2.1.4.2.1.3.2 Consisting of more than two members each

2.1.4.2.2 **Introverted**: where there are two series and the first of the one series of members corresponds with the last of the second; the second of the first corresponds with the penultimate of the second and the third of the first corresponds to the antepenultimate of the second. If there are six members, the first corresponds to the sixth, the second with the fifth and the third with the fourth.

2.1.4.2.3 **Complex or Combined**: where the members of a structure are arranged both in alternation (simple or extended) and in introversion, combined together in various ways.

2.2 Affecting the sense (Figures of Rhetoric)

2.2.1 **Repetitio** – 263, 394: addition by way of repetition for detail

2.2.1.1 **Detailing** or **Prosapodosis** – 394: repetition in detail

2.2.1.2 **Re-statement** or **Epidiegesis** – 397: repetition in order to re-state in full

2.2.1.3 **Fuller-explaining** or **Epexegesis** – 398: repetition in order to explain more fully

2.2.1.4 **Working-out** or **Exergasia** – 399: repetition in order to work out and illustrate what has been already said

2.2.1.5 **Lingering** or **Epimone** – 401: repetition in order to dwell upon a subject for the sake of emphasizing it

2.2.1.6 **Interpretation** or **Hermeneia** – 402: repetition for the purpose of interpreting what has been already said

2.2.1.7 **Vain Repetition** or **Battologia** – 404: vain, meaningless and senseless.

2.2.2 **Amplificatio** – 405: by way of addition or amplification

2.2.2.1 **Redundancy** or **Pleonasm** – 405: more words are used than grammar requires

2.2.2.1.1 Words

2.2.2.1.1.1 **Idiomatic**: according to the Hebrew idiom, two nouns are often used together, one of which appears to be redundant

2.2.2.1.1.2 Other words

2.2.2.1.2 Sentences: when the sense or whole sentence is repeated in another form, and thus put another way.

2.2.2.1.2.1 **Affirmative**: the same sense repeated affirmatively

2.2.2.1.2.2 **Negative**

2.2.2.2 **Circumlocution** or **Periphrasis** – 419: a description is used instead of a name

- 2.2.2.3 **Exaggeration** or **Hyperbole** – 423: *more is said than is literally meant*
- 2.2.2.4 **Gradual Ascent** or **Anabasis** – 429: *increase of sense in successive sentences*
- 2.2.2.5 **Gradual descent** or **Catabasis** – 432: *opposite of Anabasis*
- 2.2.2.6 **Distribution** or **Merismos** – 435: *enumeration of the parts of a whole which has been mentioned*
- 2.2.2.7 **Enumeration** or **Synathroesmos** – 436: *enumeration of part of a whole which has not been mentioned*
- 2.2.2.8 **Summarising** or **Epitrochasmos** – 137,438: *running lightly over by way or summary*
- 2.2.2.9 **Expansion** or **Diexodos** – 439: *lengthening out by copious exposition of facts*
- 2.2.2.10 **Epithet** or **Epitheton** – 440: *naming a thing by describing it*
- 2.2.2.11 **Combination** or **Syntheton** – 3,62,442: *placing together two words by usage*
- 2.2.2.12 **Definition** or **Horismos** – 443: *definition of terms*
- 2.2.3 **Description** – 444: *by way of description*
 - 2.2.3.1 **Word-picture** or **Hypotyposis** – 444: *visible representation of objects or actions by words*
 - 2.2.3.2 **Description of persons** or **Prosopographia** – 446: *a vivid description of a person by delineating the general mien, dress manners etc*
 - 2.2.3.3 **Word-portrait** or **Effictio** – 447: *a portrait is given in words and the features etc are delineated and decribed*
 - 2.2.3.4 **Description of Character** or **Characterismos** – 448: *a description of the character or morals of a person*
 - 2.2.3.5 **Description of Manners** or **Ethopoeia** – 449: *a description of a person's peculiarities as to manners, caprices, habits, whether in voice, gestures or otherwise*
 - 2.2.3.6 **Description of Feelings** or **Pathopoeia** – 450,916: *when the feelings and affections are described or expressed*
 - 2.2.3.7 **Description of Sayings** or **Mimesis** – 451: *when the sayings (and sometimes motions and thoughts) of another are described or imitated by way of emphasis*
 - 2.2.3.8 **Description of Actions** or **Pragmatographia** – 452: *a description of an action or event*
 - 2.2.3.9 **Description of Place** or **Topographia** – 453: *adds something to what is said by describing a place or any peculiarity which marks the place and throws light on what is being treated of*
 - 2.2.3.10 **Description of Time** or **Chronographia** – 455: *where by the addition of time, something explanatory is given which helps to the understanding of what is said or supplies some important fact or implies some extra lesson*
 - 2.2.3.11 **Description of Circumstances** or **Peristasis** – 456: *descries the circumstances*

- 2.2.3.12 **Description of Order** or **Protimesis** – 457: increase the emphasis of a particular statement by setting forth the order in which the things treated stand or take place
- 2.2.4 **Conclusio** – 459: by way of conclusion
- 2.2.4.1 **Judgment** or **Epicrisis** – 459: addition of conclusion by way of judgment
- 2.2.4.2 **Amplicifation** or **Epitasis** – 462: addition of conclusion by way of emphasis
- 2.2.4.3 **Abating** or **Anesis** – 463: addition of conclusion by way of lessening the effect
- 2.2.4.4 **Exclamation** or **Epiphonema** – 64: addition of conclusion by way of exclamation
- 2.2.4.5 **Justification** or **Proecthesis** – 465: addition of conclusion by way of justification
- 2.2.4.6 **Qualification** or **Epitherapeia** – 466: addition of conclusion by way of modification
- 2.2.4.7 **Example** or **Exemplum** – 467: addition of conclusion by way of example
- 2.2.4.8 **Concluding Summary** or **Symperasma** – 468: addition of conclusion by way or a brief summary
- 2.2.5 **Interpositio** – 469,470: by way of interposition or parenthesis
- 2.2.5.1 **Parenthesis** or **Parenthesis** – 470: parenthetic addition by way of explanation – : complete in itself
- 2.2.5.2 **Running Along** or **Epitrechon** – 472: parenthetic addition by way of statement thrown in, not complete in itself
- 2.2.5.3 **Sudden Exclamation** or **Cataploce** – 475 : parenthetic addition by way of exclamation
- 2.2.5.4 **Insertion** or **Parembolē** – 476: parenthetic independent addition
- 2.2.5.5 **Interjection** or **Interjectio** – 478: parenthetic addition by way of feeling
- 2.2.5.6 **Ejaculation** or **Ejaculatio** – 479: parenthetic addition by way of wish or prayer
- 2.2.5.7 **Under-estimating** or **Hypotimesis** – 480: parenthetic addition by way of apology or excuse
- 2.2.5.8 **Detraction** or **Anaeresis** – 159,481: parenthetic addition by way of detraction
- 2.2.6 **Ratiocinatio** – 165,482: by way of reasoning
- 2.2.6.1 **A Bye-Leading** or **Paradiegesis** – 482: addition of outside facts by way or reasoning
- 2.2.6.2 **Suspense** or **Sustentatio** – 483: addition, suspending the conclusion, by way of reasoning
- 2.2.6.3 **A Passing-By** or **Paraleipsis** – 484: addition (brief) of what is professedly ignored
- 2.2.6.4 **Assumption** or **Proslepsis** – 485: addition (full) of what is professed to be ignored
- 2.2.6.5 **Insinuation** or **Apophasis** – 486: addition of insinuation by way of reasoning
- 2.2.6.6 **Affirmation** or **Cataphasis** – 487: addition of insinuation (stated) by way of reasoning
- 2.2.6.7 **Politeness** or **Asteismos** – 488: addition by graceful disclosure of what is professedly concealed

3. Figures involving Change

3.1 Affecting meaning and usage of words

3.1.1 **Exchange** or **Enallage** – 490: exchange of one word for another

3.1.2 **Exchange of Parts of Speech** or **Antemereia** – 491:

3.1.2.1 Antemereia of the verb

3.1.2.1.1 Infinitive for Noun

3.1.2.1.2 Participle (active) for Noun

3.1.2.1.3 Participle (passive) for Adjective

3.1.2.2 Antemereia of the Adverb

3.1.2.2.1 Adverb for Noun

3.1.2.2.2 Adverb for Adjective

3.1.2.3 Antemereia of the Adjective

3.1.2.3.1 Adjective for Adverb

3.1.2.3.2 Adjective for Noun

3.1.2.4 Antemereia of the Noun

3.1.2.4.1 Noun for Verb

3.1.2.4.2 Noun for Adverb

3.1.2.4.3 Noun for Adjective

3.1.2.4.4 Noun (repeated) for Adjective (**Epizeuxis**)

3.1.2.4.5 Noun (*in regimen*) for Adjective

3.1.2.4.6 Noun (governing) the Adjective (**Hypallage**)

3.1.2.4.7 The former of two Nouns (both *in regimen*) for Adjective

3.1.2.4.8 The latter of two Nouns (both *in regimen*) for Adjective

3.1.2.4.9 One of two Nouns in same case (and not *in regimen*) for Adjective (**Hendiadys**)

3.1.2.4.10 Noun (*in regimen*) for Superlative Adjective

3.1.3 **Exchange of Cases** or **Antiptosis** – 507: exchange of one case for another

3.1.4 **Exchange of Accidence** or **Heterosis** – 510: exchange of one voice, mood, tense, person, number, degree or gender for another

3.1.4.1 Heterosis of the Verb (Forms and Voces)

3.1.4.1.1 Intransitive for Transitive

3.1.4.1.2 Active for Passive

3.1.4.1.3 Middle for Passive

3.1.4.2 *Heterosis of Moods*

- 3.1.4.2.1 Indicative for Subjunctive
- 3.1.4.2.2 Subjunctive for Indicative
- 3.1.4.2.3 Imperative for Indicative
- 3.1.4.2.4 Imperative for Subjunctive
- 3.1.4.2.5 Infinitive for Indicative
- 3.1.4.2.6 Infinitive for Imperative

3.1.4.3 *Heterosis of Tenses*

- 3.1.4.3.1 Past for Present
- 3.1.4.3.2 Past for Future
- 3.1.4.3.3 Aorist (Indefinite) for Past
- 3.1.4.3.4 Aorist for Present
- 3.1.4.3.5 Present for Past
- 3.1.4.3.6 Present for Future
- 3.1.4.3.7 Present for Paulo post futurum (a little after Future)
- 3.1.4.3.8 Future for Past
- 3.1.4.3.9 Future for Present
- 3.1.4.3.10 Future for Imperative

3.1.4.4 *Heterosis of Person and Number*

- 3.1.4.4.1 First person for third
- 3.1.4.4.2 Second for third
- 3.1.4.4.3 Plural for singular
- 3.1.4.4.4 Singular for Plural

3.1.4.5 *Heterosis of Adjectives (Degree) and Adverbs*

- 3.1.4.5.1 Positive for Comparative
- 3.1.4.5.2 Positive for Superlative
- 3.1.4.5.3 Comparative for Positive
- 3.1.4.5.4 Comparative for Superlative
- 3.1.4.5.5 Superlative for Comparative

3.1.4.6 *Heterosis of Nouns (Number), Adjectives and Pronouns*

- 3.1.4.6.1 Singular for Plural
- 3.1.4.6.2 Plural for Singular
- 3.1.4.6.3 Plural for Indefinite Number or one of many

3.1.4.7 Heterosis of Gender

- 3.1.4.7.1 Masculine for Feminine
- 3.1.4.7.2 Masculine for Neuter
- 3.1.4.7.3 Feminine for Neuter
- 3.1.4.7.4 Neuter for Masculine or Feminine

3.1.5 Interchange or Hypallage – 491,535: interchange of construction

3.1.6 Change of Noun or Metonymy – 538: change of one noun for another related noun

3.1.6.1 Metonymy of the Cause – 539

- 3.1.6.1.1 The person acting for thing done
- 3.1.6.1.2 The instrument acting for the thing effected
- 3.1.6.1.3 The thing or action for the thing produced by it
- 3.1.6.1.4 The material for the thing made from or of it

3.1.6.2 Metonymy of the Effect – 560

- 3.1.6.2.1 The action or effect for the person producing it
- 3.1.6.2.2 The thing effected for the instrument or organic cause of it
- 3.1.6.2.3 The effect for thing or action causing it
- 3.1.6.2.4 The thing made for the material from which it is made or produced

3.1.6.3 Metonymy of the Subject – 567

- 3.1.6.3.1 The subject receiving for thing received
- 3.1.6.3.2 The container for the contents
- 3.1.6.3.3 The possessor for the thing possessed
- 3.1.6.3.4 The object for that which pertains or relates to it
- 3.1.6.3.5 The thing signified for the sign

3.1.6.4 Metonymy of the Adjunct – 587

- 3.1.6.4.1 The accident for the subject
- 3.1.6.4.2 The contents for the container
- 3.1.6.4.3 The time for the things done or existing in it
- 3.1.6.4.4 The appearance of a thing for its nature or the opinion about it for the thing itself
- 3.1.6.4.5 The action or affection for the object of it
- 3.1.6.4.6 The sign for the thing signified
- 3.1.6.4.7 The name of a person for the person or the thing

3.2 Double Metonymy or Metalepsis – 62,609: two metonymies, one contained in the other, but only one expressed

3.3 Transer or Synecdoche – 613: exchange of one idea for another associated idea

3.3.1.1 Synecdoche of the Genus – 616: Where the genus is put for the species

3.3.1.1.1 All for the greater part

3.3.1.1.2 Universal affirmative does not affirm particularly – When “all” and “every” as universal affirmations, extend not to all the individuals, but to all kinds; or all that are specified or implied

3.3.1.1.3 Universals for particulars – a universal negative does not deny particularly

3.3.1.1.4 Words denoting universality do not always affirm it of particulars

3.3.1.1.5 Wider meanings for narrower – the universal for the particular, but of the same kind

3.3.1.1.5.1 *Flesh put for man or mankind*

3.3.1.1.5.2 *Creature for man*

3.3.1.1.5.3 *Domicile for prison*

3.3.1.1.5.4 *House for temple*

3.3.1.1.5.5 *Man for husband*

3.3.1.1.5.6 *The tongue for man*

3.3.1.1.5.7 *Change for death*

3.3.1.1.5.8 *Quadrupeds for tame or domestic animals*

3.3.1.1.5.9 *Statute for allowance or necessary food*

3.3.1.1.5.10 *The bowels for the heart*

3.3.1.1.5.11 *The Living for men*

3.3.1.1.5.12 *A common name for a proper one*

3.3.1.1.5.13 *Plural number for a singular*

3.3.1.2 Synecdoche of the Species – 623: where a species is put for the genus

3.3.1.2.1 Many for all

3.3.1.2.2 Narrower meaning for wider

3.3.1.2.2.1 *Man for men and women*

3.3.1.2.3 Proper names for common; an individual is put for many and the particular is put for the universal

- 3.3.1.2.4 A species put for whole genus
 - 3.3.1.2.4.1 *Bow, spear put for all kinds of arms*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.2 *The Ass is put for all kinds of animals not sacrificed*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.3 *Gold is put for gifts*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.4 *Stones are put for whatever is hurtful to the soil*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.5 *Lion for all kinds of wild beasts*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.6 *Honey for whatever is sweet and delicious*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.7 *Bread for all kinds of food including fish*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.8 *Pease for plenty, happiness and all kinds of earthly good and blessing; for all heavenly and spiritual blessing*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.9 *Prey for any kind and all foods*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.10 *Blood for murder or cruelty or death generally*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.11 *Clothing for all necessary things*
 - 3.3.1.2.4.12 *Widows and fatherless for all kinds of afflicted*
- 3.3.1.2.5 Verbs: special for general
 - 3.3.1.2.5.1 *To ascend for to come, to enter into the thoughts or the mind*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.2 *To go out and come in for official actions or of life in general*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.3 *To find for to receive, to obtain; to have or to be present with*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.4 *To call upon the Lord for Divine worship*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.5 *To Pass the night for abiding*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.6 *To place for to make*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.7 *To meet for arriving at so as to touch*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.8 *To drink of partaking of food and drink of all kinds*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.9 *To answer or Open the mouth for speaking*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.10 *To sit for a permanent condition in which one is placed*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.11 *To sit down and Rise Up for all the ordinary acts of life which come between them*
 - 3.3.1.2.5.12 *To come for going as well as coming*
- 3.3.1.2.6 One example or specimen for all kinds
- 3.3.1.3 *Synecdoche of the Whole – 635: where the whole is put for a part***
 - 3.3.1.3.1 All or every for the whole
 - 3.3.1.3.2 Collective for the particular
 - 3.3.1.3.3 The whole for one of its parts

- 3.3.1.3.4 A place for a part of it
 - 3.3.1.3.4.1 *The world is put for persons in all parts of it*
 - 3.3.1.3.4.2 *The world for a primary part of it*
 - 3.3.1.3.4.3 *All the Earth for the greater part of its inhabitants*
 - 3.3.1.3.4.4 *The Earth for the land of Judea*
 - 3.3.1.3.4.5 *The Land for city*
 - 3.3.1.3.4.6 *The East for Persia, Media and other countries east of Jerusalem*
 - 3.3.1.3.4.7 *The South for Egypt; and for the Negev or hill country of Judea with respect to Jerusalem*
 - 3.3.1.3.4.8 *The North for Chaldea and its chief city, Babylon; and for Media and Persia with respect to Babylon*
 - 3.3.1.3.4.9 *The Temple for certain parts comprehended in it*
- 3.3.1.3.5 Time for a part of it
- 3.3.1.4 Synecdoche of the Part – 640: where a part is put for the whole**
 - 3.3.1.4.1 An integral part of man (individually) for the whole man etc
 - 3.3.1.4.1.1 *Nephesh and Psuche for the whole person*
 - 3.3.1.4.1.2 *Nephesh for animals*
 - 3.3.1.4.1.3 *The body for the person himself*
 - 3.3.1.4.1.4 *The flesh for the whole person*
 - 3.3.1.4.1.5 *Etc etc*
 - 3.3.1.4.2 An integral part of men (collectively) for the whole
 - 3.3.1.4.3 A part of a thing for the whole thing
 - 3.3.1.4.4 A part of a time for the whole time
- 3.3.2 Two for One or Hendiadys – 491, 657: two words used but one thing meant**
- 3.3.3 Three for One or Hendiatris – 673: three words used but one thing meant**
- 3.3.4 Incongruity or Catachresis – 674: one word changed for another only remotely connected with it**
 - 3.3.4.1 *Of two words where the meanings are remotely akin*
 - 3.3.4.2 *Of two words where the meanings are different*
 - 3.3.4.3 *Of one word where the Greek receives its real meaning by permutation from another language or foreign usage*
- 3.3.5 A Changing Over or Metallage – 681: different subject of thought substituted for the original subject**
- 3.3.6 Name Change or Antonomasia – 682: change of proper name for appellative or vice versa**
- 3.3.7 Euphemy or Euphemismos – 684: change of what is unpleasant for pleasant**

3.3.8 **Adjournment** (An Old Name for a New Thing) or *Ampliatio* – 689: retaining an old name after the reason for it is passed away

3.3.9 **Permutation** (A New Name for the Old Thing) or *Antiphrasis* – 691,807: a new and opposite name for a thing after the original meaning has been lost

3.4 Affecting the order and arrangement of words

3.4.1 **Separate Words**

3.4.1.1 **Transposition** or **Hyperbaton** – 692: placing a word out of its usual order in a sentence

3.4.1.2 **Arraignment** of **Anastrophe** – 699: the position of one word changed so as to be set over against the other

3.4.1.3 **Change in Concord** or **Syllepsis** – 296,701: grammatical syllepsism, by which there is a change in the idea, rather than in the actual words, so the concord is logical rather than grammatical

3.4.1.4 **Mid-cut** or **Tmesis** – 702: change by which one word is cut in two and another word put in between

3.4.2 **Sentences and Phrases**

3.4.2.1 **The Last, First** or **Hysteron-Proteron** – 703: the second of two things put first

3.4.2.2 **The First, Last** or **Hysterologica** – 705: the former of two things put last

3.4.2.3 **Subsequent Narration** or **Hysteresis** – 709: a subsequent narration of prior events

3.4.2.4 **Insertion** or **Simultaneum** – 714: parenthetical insertion between the record of two simultaneous events

3.4.2.5 **Contrast** or **Anithesis** – 715: setting of one phrase in contrast with another

3.4.2.6 **Contraries** or **Enantiosis** – 719: affirmation or negation by contraries

3.4.2.7 **Non-sequence** or **Anacoluthon** – 720: breaking off the sequence of thought

3.4.2.7.1 Accusative alone at the beginning of a sentence

3.4.2.7.2 Interruption by parenthesis

3.4.2.7.3 Change of persons

3.4.2.7.4 Non-completion after breaking off

3.4.2.7.5 Transition from indirect to direct

3.4.2.7.6 Transition from direct to indirect

3.4.2.7.7 Two equivalent constructions united

3.5 Affecting the application of words

3.5.1 Sense

- 3.5.1.1 **Resemblance** or **Simile** – 726: *declaration that one thing resembles another. Comparison by resemblance*
- 3.5.1.2 **Repeated Simile** or **Syncrisis** – 734: *repetition of a number of resemblances*
- 3.5.1.3 **Representation** or **Metaphor** – 735: *declaration that one thing is another. Comparison by representation*
- 3.5.1.4 **Implication** or **Hypocatastasis** – 744: *declaration that implies the resemblance or representation. Comparison by implication*
- 3.5.1.5 **Continued Metaphor and Hypocatastasis** or **Allegory** – 748: *continued representation and implication*
- 3.5.1.6 **Parable** (Continuted Simile) or **Parabola** – 751: *comparison by continued resemblance*
- 3.5.1.7 **Fable** or **Apologue** – 754: *fictitious narrative used for illustration*
- 3.5.1.8 **Proverb** or **Paroemia** – 755: *a wayside saying in common use*
- 3.5.1.9 **Type** – 768: *a figure or example of something future called the antitype*
- 3.5.1.10 **Symbol** – 769: *a material subject substituted for a moral or spiritual truth*
- 3.5.1.11 **Enigma** (Dark Saying) or **Aenigma** – 772: *a truth expressed in obscure language*
- 3.5.1.12 **Many Names** or **Polyonymia** – 775: *application of Enigma to the names of places or persons*
- 3.5.1.13 **Quotation** or **Gnome** – 778: *a quotation without giving the author's name*
- 3.5.1.14 **Double Meaning** or **Amphibologia** – 804: *word or phrase susceptible of two interpretations*
- 3.5.1.15 **Irony** or **Eironeia** – 807: *expression of thought in a form that conveys the opposite*
- 3.5.1.16 **Wise-folly** or **Oxymoron** – 816: *a wise saying that seems foolish*
- 3.5.1.17 **Idiom** or **Idioma** – 819: *the peculiar usage of words and phrases*
 - 3.5.1.17.1 Idiomatic use of verbs
 - 3.5.1.17.1.1 *For agent's design or attempt*
 - 3.5.1.17.1.2 *For the effect of the action*
 - 3.5.1.17.1.3 *For the declaration of the action*
 - 3.5.1.17.1.4 *For the permission of the action*
 - 3.5.1.17.1.5 *For the occasion of the action*
 - 3.5.1.17.1.6 *Two imperative, the first limiting the second*

- 3.5.1.17.2 Idiomatic usage of Nouns and Verbs
 - 3.5.1.17.2.1 *Nouns (in regimen) for adjective*
 - 3.5.1.17.2.2 *Noun (a second) for adjective*
 - 3.5.1.17.2.3 *Plural nouns for emphatic singular*
 - 3.5.1.17.2.4 *Certain nouns and verbs in a peculiar sense*
- 3.5.1.17.3 Idiomatic Degrees of Comparison
 - 3.5.1.17.3.1 *Preposition for adjective*
 - 3.5.1.17.3.2 *Noun (in regimen) for adjective*
 - 3.5.1.17.3.3 *Noun repeated in genitive plural*
 - 3.5.1.17.3.4 *"Of God" as adjective*
 - 3.5.1.17.3.5 *Duplication of noun as adjective*
 - 3.5.1.17.3.6 *Two nouns conjoined*
 - 3.5.1.17.3.7 *Plural nouns for a singular adjective*
 - 3.5.1.17.3.8 *Verb and cognate noun*
 - 3.5.1.17.3.9 *Verb and its participle*
- 3.5.1.17.4 Idiomatic use of Prepositions
- 3.5.1.17.5 Idiomatic use of Numerals
 - 3.5.1.17.5.1 *The numeral "one"*
 - 3.5.1.17.5.2 *Negative joined with verb instead of predicate*
 - 3.5.1.17.5.3 *The adjective "all"*
 - 3.5.1.17.5.4 *The numeral doubled*
- 3.5.1.17.6 Idiomatic forms of Quotation
- 3.5.1.17.7 Idiomatic forms of Question
- 3.5.1.17.8 Certain Idiomatic Phrases
 - 3.5.1.17.8.1 *"Answered and said"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.2 *Pronouns with "soul"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.3 *"Out of the way"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.4 *"Breaking of bread"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.5 *"Take the sword"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.6 *"Open the mouth"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.7 *"Taste wine"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.8 *"ti emoi kai soi"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.9 *"Son of man"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.10 *"Turn to ashes"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.11 *"Sons of God"*
 - 3.5.1.17.8.12 *"Three days and three nights"*
- 3.5.1.17.9 Idioms arising from other Figures of Speech

- 3.5.1.17.10 Changes of usage of words in the Greek language
- 3.5.1.17.11 Changes of usage of words in the English language

3.5.2 Persons

- 3.5.2.1 **Personification** or **Prosopopoeia** – 861: *things represented as persons*
- 3.5.2.2 **Anti-Personification** or **Antiprosopopoeia** – 870
- 3.5.2.3 **Condescension** or **Anthropopatheia** – 871
- 3.5.2.4 **Dialogue** or **Antimetathesis** – 898: *transference of speakers*
- 3.5.2.5 **Inclusion** or **Association** – 900: *the writer or speaker associates himself with those whom he addresses*
- 3.5.2.6 **Apostrophe** – 901: *a turning aside from the direct subject-matter to address others*

3.5.3 Subject matter

- 3.5.3.1 **Digression** or **Parecbasis** – 906: *turning aside from one subject to another*
- 3.5.3.2 **Transition** or **Metabasis** – 908: *passing from one subject to another*
- 3.5.3.3 **Correction** or **Epanorthosis** – 909: *recalling of what has been said, in order to correct is as by an after-thought*
- 3.5.3.4 **Double Correction** or **Amphidiorthosis** – 912: *setting both hearer and speaker right by a correction which acts both ways*
- 3.5.3.5 **Regression** or **Anachoresis** – 913: *return to the original subject after a digression*

3.5.4 Time

- 3.5.4.1 **Anticipation** or **Prolepsis** (**Occupatio**) – 979: *anticipation of some future time which cannot yet be enjoyed; but has to be deferred*

3.5.5 Feeling

- 3.5.5.1 **Pathos** or **Pathopoeia** – 450,916: *expression of feeling or emotion*
- 3.5.5.2 **Urbanity** or **Asteismos** – 917: *expression of feeling by way of Politeness*
- 3.5.5.3 **Recalling** or **Anamnesis** – 918: *expression of feeling by way of recalling to mind*
- 3.5.5.4 **Blessing** or **Benedictio** – 919: *expression of feeling by way of Benediction or Blessing*
- 3.5.5.5 **Prayer** or **Euche** – 920: *expression of feeling by way of prayer*
- 3.5.5.6 **Exhortation** or **Paraeneticon** – 921: *expression of feeling by way of Exhortation*
- 3.5.5.7 **Wishing** or **Oeonismos** – 922: *expression of feeling by way of wishing or hoping for a thing*
- 3.5.5.8 **Wondering** or **Thaumasmos** – 923: *expression of feeling by way of wonder*

- 3.5.5.9 **Exultation** or **Paeanismos** – 924: expression of feeling by calling on others to rejoice
- 3.5.5.10 **Indicating** or **Asterismos** – 926: calling attention to by making a star or mark
- 3.5.5.11 **Exclamation** or **Ecphonesis** – 927: expression of feeling by way of Exclamation
- 3.5.5.12 **Doubt** or **Aporia** – 929: expression of feeling by way of Doubt
- 3.5.5.13 **Reprimand** or **Epitimesis** – 930: expression of feeling by way of Censure, Reproof or Reproach
- 3.5.5.14 **Candour** or **Eleutheria** – 932: expression of feeling by way of Freedom of speech, in Reprehension
- 3.5.5.15 **Indignation** or **Aganactesis** – 934: expression of feeling by way of Indignation
- 3.5.5.16 **Detestation** or **Apodioxis** – 935: expression of feeling by way of detestation
- 3.5.5.17 **Depreciation** or **Deprecatio** – 936: expression of feeling by way of Deprecation
- 3.5.5.18 **Raillery** or **Diasyrmos** – 937: expression of feeling by way of tearing away a disguise
- 3.5.5.19 **Menace** or **Cataplexis** – 938: expression of feeling by way of menace
- 3.5.5.20 **Contempt** or **Exouthenismos** – 939: expression of feeling by way of Contempt
- 3.5.5.21 **Imprecation** or **Maledictio** – 940: expression of feeling by way of Malediction or Execration
- 3.5.5.22 **Adjuration** or **Deasis** – 941: expression of feeling by Oath or Asservation
- 3.5.5.23 **Mocking** or **Chleuasmos** – 942: expression of feeling by Mocking or Jeering
- 3.5.6 **Argumentation**
 - 3.5.6.1 **Interrogating** or **Erotesis** – 943: asking questions without expecting an answer
 - 3.5.6.2 **Dialogue** or **Dialogismos** – 957
 - 3.5.6.3 **Animated Dialogue** or **Dianoëa** – 959
 - 3.5.6.4 **Affirmation** or **Affirmatio** – 960: spontaneous affirmation
 - 3.5.6.5 **Negation** or **Negatio** – 961: spontaneous negation
 - 3.5.6.6 **Apparent Refusal** or **Accismus** – 962
 - 3.5.6.7 **Cause Shown** or **Aetiologia** – 963: rendering of a reason for what is said or done
 - 3.5.6.8 **Counter-Question** or **Anteisagoge** – 964: answering one question by asking another
 - 3.5.6.9 **Retort** or **Antistrophe** – 241,965: turning the words of a speaker against himself
 - 3.5.6.10 **Tu Quoque** or **Anticategoria** – 966: use of a Counter-Charge or Recrimination
 - 3.5.6.11 **Counter-Blame** or **Metastasis** – 967: transferring of the blame from one's self to another

- 3.5.6.12 **Common Cause** or **Anacoenosis** – 968: *appeal to other as having interests in common*
- 3.5.6.13 **Concession** or **Synchoresis** – 970: *making a concession of one point to gain another*
- 3.5.6.14 **Admission** or **Epitrope** – 972: *admission of wrong in order to gain what is right*
- 3.5.6.15 **Confession** or **Paromologia** – 974: *concession in argument to gain favour*
- 3.5.6.16 **Conciliation** or **Protherapeia** – 975: *securing of indulgence for what is about to be said*
- 3.5.6.17 **Warning** or **Prodiorthosis** – 977: *something said to prepare for a shock*
- 3.5.6.18 **Retracting** or **Palinodia** – 978: *approval of one thing after reproving for another thing*
- 3.5.6.19 **Anticipation** or **Prolepsis** (**Ampliatio**) – 914: *answering of an argument by anticipating it before it is used*