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## CREATING RHETORIC EXERCISES FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

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Rhetoric has always been a pragmatic discuss. Since the days of the ancient sophists, rhetoric has been a discipline providing exercises to prepare school students for spoken and written language. Practical speeches prevailed as exercises. in the rhetorical tradition, including:

– pro-gymnastics, a set of 14 preliminary exercises focused on auxiliary skills needed in a complete speech; and

– declarations (divided into *suasoriae* and *controversiae*) in which school students finally practiced compiling and delivering full deliberative or judicial speeches.

However, pro-gymnastics and recitation exercises are based on the principles and methods that can be found in the practice of imitation, especially on the rhetorical analysis of literary models. Such a thorough analysis provided school students with the means to study methods for developing their own material, and, noting and copying passages, they began to select common places, descriptions, maxims and figurative language that they could apply in other places. Like imitation, reinforcement can be seen as a principle and a set of practices in rhetorical pedagogy, and it was closely associated with it. Although amplification sometimes had a limited sense of increasing the pitiful appeal of a given speech, it generally meant acting differently on a theme presented from a model passage or author. The Erasmus of Rotterdam’s *De copia* was significant in this regard, providing rationale and many specific methods for enhancing and diversifying the language. Just

the same way, “copia” sometimes refers to the full quality of style, but in rhetorical pedagogy it is called a well-known renaissance textbook and a set of methods with which you can learn to vary and strengthen both thinking (res) and expression (verba).

Rhetorical exercises to imitate, strengthen and change are widespread in rhetorical pedagogy, both at the most elementary and advanced levels. Instructions for imitation and exercises for reinforcement and diversity would precede practical performances, but would also be used to polish and develop pro-gymnastics or recitation exercises. Various exercises to imitate, strengthen and change are based on five categories of changes or use them and are permutations of the basic concept of imitation: change the content of the model, preserving its shape, or change its shape, keeping its contents.

The figure of speech is a rhetorical device, using them in our writing is a way to transform meanings with a new way. They can help our readers understand the meaning. Now I’ll show them in examples:

1. Alliteration: a noticeable repetition of identical initial consonants. Example: Last but not least.
2. Anaphora: repetition of the first part of the sentence. Example: every day, every night, in every way, I feel better and better.
3. Antithesis: two opposing ideas are combined in a proposal to achieve the opposite effect. Example: “Love is the perfect thing, marriage is the real thing.” - Goethe
4. Apostrophe: Direct appeal to a non-existent person or inanimate object, as to a living being. Example: “Oh, you’re a dumb machine, you never work when I need you,” Bert sighed.
5. Assonance: repetition of vowels in nearby words. Example: I feel depressed and relaxed
6. Chiasm: a repetition of the syntactic pattern, but it has a cross order of words and phrases. Example: love without end and without measure Grace.
7. Euphemism is an innocuous word or expression used in place of one that may be found offensive or suggest something unpleasant. Example: he is a little drunk (drunk).
8. Hyperbole: uses extreme exaggeration to emphasize or emphasize. Example: I am dying of shame.
9. Irony: using words that are the opposite of what you mean as a way to be funny. Example: his friend’s hand was as soft as stone.
10. Litotes: A type of understatement that uses negative words to express the opposite. Example: Your apartment is not unclean.
11. Metaphor: an object or action in a way that is not literally true, but helps explain the idea or make a comparison. Example: his kisses are like roses.
12. Metonymy: the name of a thing with the name of something else, with which it is closely related. Example: let me help you. (Hand means help.)
13. Onomatopoeia: the formation of a word from the sound associated with what is called. Example: A buzzing bee flew away.
14. Oxymoron: two opposing ideas combined to create an effect. Example: all politicians agreed to disagree.
15. Paradox: one part of this is true, the other part cannot be true. Example: save money by spending it.
16. Personification: A figure intended to represent abstract quality. Example: stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky.
17. Poon: a joke that makes a pun. Example: your favorite poultry farm car is a coupe.
18. Simile: using comparisons as a comparison method. Example: ice cold.
19. Sinekdocha: a figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole. Example: new wheels - refers to a new car.
20. Underestimation: it says something much less than what is true. Example: some speak on ice [2].

Repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a short space of words (including in a poem), with no particular placement of the words to secure emphasis. Unnecessary or inadvertent

repetition (tautology or pleonasm) is a kind of disorder that can distract or bore the reader. (Unreasonable fear of repetition with humor is called monologophobia). Intentional use of repetition can be an effective rhetorical strategy to achieve emphasis [3]. Types of rhetorical repetitions with examples:

1. Anadiplosis can include one repeated word or a repeat of a group of words. "Strength through purity, purity through faith." Chancellor Adam Susan, V for Vendetta.

2. Anaphora - a word or expression is repeated at the beginning of a series of sentences, sentences or phrases. "My life is my goal. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration".

3. Antistasis is a repetition of a word in the opposite sense. "The one who makes himself up is wiser than the one who makes up the book." Benjamin Franklin

4. Commoratio is the repetition of a phrase in either a different order or another way of saying to prove a point. **Example:** "Don't sweat the petty things, and don't pet the sweaty things." - Jacquelyn Small.

5. Diacope is the repetition of a word or phrase with one or two intervening words. Oh, my heart! Your pain makes my heart hurt. Oh, my heart!

6. Epanalepsis may refer to repetition at the end of a clause or sentence of the word or phrase with which it began. History is ours and people make history. Salvador Allende.

7. Epimone- the repetition of an important phrase and is used by writers to focus the audience's attention towards an idea. "All his brains are in the nape of his neck, Simon Dedalus says.

8. Epiphora- a word or a phrase is repeated at the ends of successive clauses.

"I want pizza, he wants pizza, we all want pizza!

9. Epizeuxis is the otal immediate repetition: He walked up the drive, Lights, light, lights...

10. Gradatio combines anadiplosis and climax to create a "staircase parallel" of increasing intensity. "Who controls Berlin, controls Germany; who controls Germany controls Europe; who controls Europe controls the world".

11. Negative-Positive Restatement- repetition of an idea first in negative terms, and then in positive terms. "Freedom is not given, it is won." Martin Luther King

12. Ploce- the repetition of a word or phrase to gain special emphasis or to indicate an extension of meaning. "Make war upon themselves - brother to brother. Blood to blood, self against self." - Richard III, by Shakespeare.

13. Polypoton is a rhetorical repetition of the same root word.

"Absolute power corrupts absolutely." Lord Acton.

14. Symploce- a word or phrase repetition in two or more successive clauses.

"Together, we will make America strong again. We will make America wealthy again. We will make America proud again. And yes, together we will make America great again." Donald Trump [4].

In sum, as you can see, such techniques that school students learn in lessons can be quite effectively used in teaching English.

### Literature

1. Burton, ch. 5-6 Erasmus, De copia.
2. Nordquist, Richard. "The Top 20 Figures of Speech."
3. Theophilus Dwight Hall, "A Manual of English Composition." John Murray, 1880
4. Nordquist, Richard. "Definition and Examples of Repetition in Writing