

IT'S GREEK TO ME

LEONARD R. N. ASHLEY
Brooklyn, New York

The Greek grammarians and rhetoricians saddled subsequent cultures in the West with awkward and somewhat ugly terms for the discussion of speaking and writing. Take *Paradiorthosis*, as when we allude to a quotation that does not need to be identified but is given a new twist. Maybe we need a word for this, but shouldn't it be a simple, memorable English word? True, we have accommodated to words such as *emphasis* and even *eulogy* and *euphemism* and *exegesis*, but look at the following. Because most people don't know that *Synecdoche* is not a town in upstate New York and lately appear to have lost all concept of what *ironical* means, this is a tough quiz. Practically no college professor of English language or literature or public speaking, etc., could handle it. See if you can guess what the Greeks meant by these.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Synchoreasis | 16. Antimeria |
| 2. Epithet | 17. Mesostich |
| 3. Antonomasia | 18. Litotes |
| 4. Stichomythia | 19. Polysyndeton |
| 5. Metonymy | 20. Prosopopeia |
| 6. Iamb | 21. Syllepsis |
| 7. Chiasmus | 22. Apophasis |
| 8. Anacoluthon | 23. Hysteron Proteron |
| 9. Topos | 24. Metabasis |
| 10. Epizeuxis | 25. Epanorthosis |
| 11. Aposiopesis | 26. Epistrophe |
| 12. Synecdoche | 27. Anacoenosis |
| 13. Distich | 28. Anamnesis |
| 14. Antiphrasis | 29. Paregmenon |
| 15. Erotesis | 30. Metathesis |

Answers can be found in Answers and Solutions at the end of this issue.