

A Good Student
Title of Class
Month day, Year

Comment [J1]: RIGHT justify and SINGLE SPACE NAME, CLASS, and DATE..

Homework for Date: What is hyperbaton, and how is it used in English Literature?

Comment [J2]: CENTER TITLE and INCLUDE the QUESTION you are answering.

Hyperbaton, pronounced high-PURR-buh-ton, is defined as a rhetorical figure of speech that employs the use of a reversal of normal word order to produce a desired effect. One effect of the use of hyperbaton may be comic, as demonstrated by Winston Churchill's reply to the rule that sentences must never end in a preposition – "This is the sort of English up with which I will not put!"

Comment [J3]: All margins 1 inch, all text double-spaced and justified, ONLY Times or Garamond fonts allowed.

There are several types of hyperbaton which are frequently and mistakenly used as synonyms. The term most frequently used as a synonym for hyperbaton is anastrophe, pronounced uh-NAS-truh-fee. Anastrophe is the reversing of the syntactical order of a pair of words. One example of the use of anastrophe may be seen in the ending of this line from Samuel Taylor Coleridge's *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*: "The helmsman steered; the ship moved on; yet never a breeze up blew." Another example of hyperbaton is hypallage, pronounced high-PAL-uh-jee. In hypallage the words are not only reversed but also left in an ungrammatical relationship as seen in this extract from Shakespeare's *Henry V* Act IV, Scene 3: "With rainy marching in the painful field."

(Word Count 215)

Comment [J4]: Do NOT include the name, class, date, or title in your WORD COUNT.