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Repetition in movies

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Repetition is a literary gimmick that involves intentionally using a word or phrase to effect, two or more times in a speech or written work. For repetition to be obvious, words or phrases must be repeated in close proximity to each other. Repeating the same words or phrases in a literary work of poetry or prose can bring clarity to an idea and/or make it memorable for the reader example.For, in a statement what you own ends up owning, it's just repeats itself in two different ways. This repetition gives greater clarity to the meaning of the statement as a whole. Consumers often believe they have power over what they have acquired as they own it. However, the power of ownership over things is misleading as often our things have power over us. What we buy can limit and affect our life in a negative way, so that our things are possessing us. Therefore, the repetition in this statement creates a clear meaning of the concept as well as making it memorable for the reader examples.Common RepetitionMany commonly used phrases in conversation and writing contain repetition. Here are some familiar examples of repetition: Time after timeHeart at heartBoys will be boysHand in handGet ready; get ready; goHour at hourSorry, not sorryOver and overHome sweet homeSmile, smile, smile at your mind whenever possible.Alone, alone at lastNow you see me; now you donate train, the rain go awayAll for one and one for ALLIT is what isExamples of repetition in Movie LinesMany of the most famous quotes from movie contains repetition as a device. Here are some examples of repetition in movie lines:  Hey! I m walking here! I'm walking here! Is (Midnight Cowboy) a You talkin' to me? If he talks to me? If he talks to me? So who the hell else are you talking to? If he talks to me? Well, I'm the only one here.A (Taxi Driver) you don't understand! I could have had class. I could have been a contestant. I could have eaten someone instead of a bum, which is what I love. (On the Waterfront) a bond. James Bond. (James Bond movie) a wax on. Cera off. (The Karate Kid) is so smart. That's nice. You're important. (The Help) one stupid is who the stupid does. (Forrest Gump)  Roads? Where we are going, we don't need roads. (Back to the Future)  The first rule of the Fight Club: never talk about the Fight Club.A (Fight Club) is Youre out of use! Youre out of use! The whole process is out of order! Theyre out of use! A (And Justice for All) well-known examples of RepetitionThink have you heard of any famous examples of repetition? Here are some examples of repetition in famous speeches, writings, and quotations: Book of Common Prayer "The sad truth is that the truth is sad. (Lemony Snicket) The horror! Horror! (Heart of darkness) And And he is still seated, and yet he is seated (The Raven) and that the government of the people, of the people, of the people, will not perish.Earth (Address Gettysburg) or Captain! (O Captain! My captain!) Think and ask me, ask and think (Dr. Seuss) water, water everywhere, nor any fall to drink (the frost of the sailor's ancient words), words, words (Hamlet) Give a man A fish and he will eat for a day. He teaches a man how to fish and you feed him for a lifetime. (Proverb) The differences between the repetition of the addition of Soundsin to the use of repeated words and phrases as a literary device, writers may also use repetition of sounds. Overall, the repetition of sound can provide rhythm, stimulation and musicality to a work of poetry or prose. These types of repeated sounds are consonance, assonance, and alliteration.Consonance is the repetition of a consonant sound in a group of words, as if there is little butter in the bottle. Assonance is the repetition of vocal sounds, such as the lake takes the cake. The alliteration is the repetition of the sound in the initial letter of a group of words, as the sails sails is a bit silly. Although repetitions of sounds are also effective literary devices In general, repetition of the literary term refers to the intentional use of recurring words and phrases in poetry or prose. However, broadly speaking, repetition as a literary device includes repeating sounds through consonance, assonance, and alliteration. Writing RepetitionRepetition, as a literary device, works as a means to reinforce a concept, a thought or an idea for a reader to repeat certain words or phrases. Writers who use repetition draw attention to what is repeated. This can generate greater focus on a particular topic and intensifies its significance. It is essential that writers keep in mind that their audience can experience fatigue if repetition is abused. As a literary device, repetition should be used deliberately and not just for the sake of repeating a word or phrase. However, if used properly, repetition can be an influential device in writing. These are some ways that writers benefit from incorporating repetition into their work: the sense of rhythm of sounds, words or phrases allows a sense of rhythm in a literary work. This is particularly effective when it comes to poetry and speeches. The rhythm influences the stimulation and the musicality of the formulation and the phrasing. Therefore, repetition creates a sense of rhythm that can change the experience a reader and/or listener has with a literary work. Emphasized CreationRepeating a word or phrase in a work of poetry or prose attracts attention on behalf of the reader. This creates emphasis by highlighting the importance of the word or phrase. Therefore, the reader is more likely to consider the meaning of the or sentence in a deeper way. Furthermore, this emphasis on a concept, a thought or idea can be persuasive on behalf of the reader by means of underlines its meaning. Repeat samples in LiteraturePetition is a commonly used literary device. Here are some examples of repetition and how it adds the value of Literary works: Example 1:  Macbeth (William Shakespeare) Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow, creeps in this little rhythm from day to day, to the last syllable of recorded time; and all our yesterdays have enlightened the fools of dusty death. In this Shakespearean soliloquy, Macbeth is faking the death of his wife and repeats the word -----"Tomorrow three times. The repetition of this word draws attention to the fact that his wife has no more tomorrow, and that the Tomorrows Macbeth has left will be a repetition of life without her. The rhythm set by tomorrow's repetition also serves to highlight a sense of futility and worldliness in a word that usually connotes the expectation of change or something new. Instead, the repetition of the word renders it meaningless and without promise of hope. Therefore, just as Macbeth has accumulated nothing in the game, his accumulation of tomorrow also represents nothing. Example 2: Is A Dog Dead (Pablo Neruda; Translated by Alfred Yankauer) My dog died. He buried him in Gardennext, an old rusty car. Some days I'll join him right there, but now he's gone with his shaggy coat, his bad manners and his cold nose, and I, the materialist, who never believed any paradise promised in Skyfor any human being, I never believe in a paradise there "I will never enter, I believe in a paradise for all the dogdomes where my dog waits for my arrival, his tail resembling the fan in friendship. In this poem, Neruda uses the repetition of the Word "I"-----Even, "I"-----both as a place and a concept. This shows the pain the poet feels for how death has separated him from his dog's friendship. This is an interesting use of repetition as a literary device as it is the separation of the poet from his dog through death that is emphasized, rather than the actual death of the dog.Neruda achieves this through the poet stating that he does not believe in paradise for humans, but believes in paradise for dogs. The fact that the poet ... Through this repetition of paradise as a concept for dogs but not humans, the reader gains an even greater sense of the pain the poet must experience. The image of the dog waiting for the arrival of its human in paradise is therefore even more heartbreaking. The only way the poet can ~ Join ~ "His dog is again dying and being buried in the same garden. However, this juxtaposition in burial is meaningless as the "old machine" ~" next to them; It represents earthly decay rather than the promised afterlife of paradise and Togetherness.Example 3: It is The Ballad of the Sad Caf  (Carson McCullers) but the hearts of young children are delicate organs. A cruel buyer in this world can turn them into curious shapes. The heart of a wounded child can shrink so that forever after it is hard and pitted as seed of a fishing. Or again, theIn this passage, McCullers repeats the words "heart" and "child" as a child is emotional and vulnerable. By connecting and repeating these words, McCullers clarifies readers that what is done to a child will affect their heart and therefore their ability to love and to get excited for the rest of their lives. Through the repetition, McCullers communicates to the reader that the heart as an organ and a child suffer the same pain and the same lasting consequences. Report this ad The repetition is a literary device that involves the intentional use of a word or phrase by effect, two or more times in a speech or in a written work. In order for the repetition to be evident, words or phrases must be repeated at close distance. Repeating the same words or phrases in a literary work of poetry or prose can bring clarity to an idea and/or make it memorable for the reader. For example, in the statement "What you own ends up possessing yourself" is repeated in two different ways. This repetition makes the meaning of affirmation more clear as a whole. Consumers often believe they have power over what they buy since they own it. However, the power of property on things is misleading as our things often have power over us. What we purchase can limit and influence our lives in negative ways, such that our things possess us. As a result, repetition in this statement generates a free meaning of the concept as well as makes it memorable for the reader. Common examples of repetitionMany common phrases in conversation and writing contain repetition. Here are some familiar examples of repetition: Time After TimeCourse to HeartThe boys will be Handsome in handPrepare yourselves; prepare yourself; goHere to nowSpicant, do not mindOver and overHome sweet houseSorridi, smiles, smile to your mind as often as possible. Only, at last only you see me; Now it doesn't rain, rain goes away All by one and one for allIt's what's Repeating Examples in the Movie LinesMolte of the most famous quotes from the movies contain repetition as a device. Here are some examples of repetition in the movie lines:  Hey! I'm walking here! I'm walking here!  (Midnight Cowboy) Speak with me? You talk to me? You talk to me? So who the hell are you talking to? You talk to me? Well, I'm the only one here. You don't understand! I could have had a lesson. I could have been a competitor. I could have been someone instead of a bum, which is what I am. James Bond. "Cercia. Take your wax off. - You're smart. You're kind. You're important.  (The Help) Stupid is as stupid as stupid.(Forrest Gump)   Where we go, we do not need roads. (Back to the Future)  The first rule of the fight club is: don't talk about Fight Club.   (Fight Club)   "You're not out of order! You're out of order! The whole process is out of use! They out by order!   (And justice for all) Famous examples of repetition, have you not heard of any famous example of repetition? Here are some instances of repetition in famous speeches, writings and quotes: ashes to ashes, dust to dust (English book of common prayer) The sad truth is that the truth is sad. The horror! The horror! (The heart of darkness) and the crow, never flitting, are still seated, is still seated (the crow) and that government of the people, for the people, do not perish from the earth (the address of Gettysburg) or captain! (O Captain! My captain!) Think and ask me, ask and think (Dr. Seuss) water, water everywhere, or any fall to drink (the brina of the ancient words of the sailor), words, words (Amleto) Give a man A fish and he will eat for a day. Teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime. (Proverbation) The differences between the repetition of the addition of Soundsin for the use of repeated words and phrases as a literary device, writers can also use the repetition of sounds. Overall, sound repetition can provide rhythm, stimulation and musicality to a work of poetry or prose. These types of repeated sounds are consonance, assonance and alliteration.consonance is the repetition of a consonant sound in a group of words, as if there is little butter in bottle. The assortment is the repetition of vocal sounds, such as the lake takes the cake. The alliteration is the repetition of the sound in the initial letter of a group of words, as the sails is a little bit smooth. Although sounds repeats are also effective literary devices In general, the repetition of the literary term refers to the intentional use of recurrent words and phrases in poetry or prose. However, in broad sense, repetition as a literary device includes repeating sounds through consonance, assonance and alliteration. Writing the repetitionRepection, as a literary device, works as a means to strengthen a concept, thought or idea for a reader to repeat certain words or phrases. Writers using repetition draw attention to what is repeated. This can generate greater attention on a particular subject and intensify its meaning. Essentially, writers keep in mind that their audience can experience fatigue if repetition is abused. As a literary device, repetition should be deliberately used and not only for the taste of repeating a word or phrase. However, if used correctly, repetition can be influential in writing. They are some ways in which writers benefit from incorporating repetition into their work: the sense of rhythm of sounds, words or phrases allows a sense of rhythm in a literary work. This is particularly effective when when when to poetry and speeches. The rhythm affects the rhythm and musicality of the text and the phrasing. Therefore, repetition generates a sense of rhythm that can change the experience that a reader and/or listener has with a literary work. Create emphasisRespect a word or phrase in a work of poetry or prose draws attention to it on behalf of the reader. This creates emphasis by highlighting the importance of word or phrase. Therefore, the reader is more likely to coquire the meaning of the word or phrase more profoundly. Further, such emphasis on a concept, thought, or idea can be persuasive on behalf of the reader by underlining its meaning. Examples of repetition in literatureThe repetition is a commonly used literary device. Here are some examples of repetition and how it adds to the value of well-known literary works: Example 1: Macbeth (William Shakespeare) Tomorrow, and tomorrow,Creeps in this rhythm meschino from day to day.At the last syllable of recorded time;And all our yesterday illuminated foolish!The way for dusty death. In this Shakespeare Soliloquio area, Macbeth cries the death of his wife and repeats the word "domani" three times. Macbeth's repetition of this word draws attention to the fact that his wife no longer has a tomorrow, and that tomorrow that remains in Macbeth will be a repeat of life without her. The rhythm established by tomorrow's repetition also serves to highlight a sense of futility and worldliness in a word that typically connotes the expectation of a change or something new. Instead, the repetition of the word makes it meaningless and without promise of hope. So, just like Macbeth didn't accumulate anything in the show, even his accumulation of tomorrow is nothing. Example 2:  A dog is dead (Pablo Neruda; translated by Alfred Yankauer) My dog is dead. I buried it in the garden next to an old rusty car. One day I will reach him there, but now he went with his sculpted coat, his evil manners and his cold nose, and I, the materialist, who never believed in any paradise promised in heaven for no human being, I believe in a paradise in which I will never enter. Yes, I believe in a paradise for all dogs where my dog waits for my arrival by waving his tail as a friendly fan. the repetition of the word "cielo", both as a place and as a concept. This shows the pain that the poet feels for how death separated him from his dog's friendship. It is an interesting use of repetition as a literary expedient, as it is emphasized the separation of the poet from the dog through death, more than the death itself of the dog. Neruda does so by declaring that he does not believe in men's paradise, but in dog paradise. The fact that the poet "will never enter" in this paradise for "dogdom" indicates hisThat the death of the dog means a permanent separation of their friendship. Through this repetition of heaven as how for dogs but not for humans, the reader acquires an even greater sense of the pain the poet must try. The image of the dog waiting for the arrival of the man in heaven is therefore even more disturbing. The only way for the poet to join his dog is to die and bury in the same garden. However, this juxtaposition in the burial is as insignificant as the "old rusty machine" next to them; represents earthly decadence rather than the promise of the ultra-terrestrial life of paradise and union. Example 3: Sad Coffee Ballad (Carson McCullers) But the hearts of small children are delicate organs. A cruel beginning in this world can transform them into curious forms. The heart of a wounded child can shrink so as to become forever hard and dense as the seed of a fishing. In this passage, McCullers repeats the words "heart" and "child." in children, just as a child is emotional and vulnerable. By connecting and repeating these words, McCullers clarifies readers that what is done to a child will affect their heart, and therefore their ability to love and to get excited for the rest of their lives. Through the repetition, McCullers communicates to the reader that the heart as an organ and the child are subject to the same pain and the same lasting consequences.

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