

## Chapter 1 : Anticlimax | Definition of Anticlimax by Merriam-Webster

*Definition, Usage and a list of Anti-Climax Examples in common speech and literature. Anti-climax is a rhetorical device which can be defined as a disappointing situation or a sudden transition in discourse from an important idea to a ludicrous or trivial one.*

**Anti-Climax Definition of Anti-Climax** Anti-climax is a rhetorical device that can be defined as a disappointing situation, or a sudden transition in discourse from an important idea to a ludicrous or trivial one. It is when, at a specific point, expectations are raised, everything is built-up, and then suddenly something boring or disappointing happens – this is an anti-climax. Besides that, the order of statements gradually descend in anti-climax. **Types of Anti-Climax** There are two types of anti-climax. The first is used in narrations, such as the anti-climax about the overall plot of the story. The second one is a figure of speech, which might occur anywhere in the story. **Examples of Anti-Climax in Literature** In literature, there are lots of examples of anti-climax, whether narrative or as a figure of speech. Let us consider a few of them: Pope is drawing the attention of readers to the falseness. Anna is Queen of England, who holds meetings, and indulges also in afternoon tea customs. Ludicrous effect is created by using the anti-climax. Would they could have stayed with us. Be quick about it. Here, a sudden transformation can be seen, when Othello stabs Desdemona. It is creating a disappointing and thrilling effect in the end. Here climax turns into anti-climax. **Fautus By Christopher Marlowe** Faustus: Let me have one book more, and then I have done, wherein I might see all plants, herbs, and trees that grow upon the earth. Marlowe uses it as a warning to the audience not to follow the ways of Faustus, because it could bring shallow reward and superficial happiness only. That somebody was assassinated by somebody vindicating a difference of opinion was the likeliest occurrence. Everybody looked to see somebody fall, but only saw a man and a woman standing staring at each other; the man with all the outward aspect of a Frenchman and a thorough Republican; the woman, evidently English. However, there is only a man and woman standing there, staring at each other. This is a disappointing anti-climax. **Function of Anti-Climax** Generally ludicrous or comic effect is produced by anti-climax. When employed intentionally, it devalues the subject. Therefore, it is frequently used for satirical and humorous composition in literature and movies.

### Chapter 2 : Climax and Anti-climax? : hardstyle

*is that climax is the point of greatest intensity or force in an ascending series; a culmination while anticlimax is a break in the final crescendo or climax of a narrative, producing a disappointing end.*

**Climax and anti-climax** This is the building and release of tension in drama. Tension is a growing sense of expectation within the drama, a feeling that the story is building up towards something exciting happening. Without tension in a scene it is hard to keep the audience engaged with what is happening so the work may be flat and dull. A climax is when the tension within a scene builds to its highest point. An anti-climax is the release of tension. It happens after the tension has reached its highest point and then suddenly drops. Imagine a scene where a hostage has escaped their captors. They realise what has happened and search the room where the hostage is hiding. Pauses build the tension and the hostage is very close to being caught so the audience are on the edge of their seats. When the hostage is seconds away from having their hiding place discovered, the captors decide to leave and search somewhere else. The audience breathe a collective sigh of relief for the hostage. This is an anti-climax. The tension has built and has been released. Serial dramas and television soap operas such as EastEnders often finish just before or at the point of climax so that the audience will tune in again to see what happens next.

**Contrast** Contrast is a marked difference between two or more things placed side by side for dramatic effect, eg stillness next to activity. When two opposing things are placed next to each other their impact is strengthened. You could use contrast as a way of highlighting differences in your drama and keeping the audience interested. For example, a woman is lonely and miserable after the death of her beloved husband. Creating a flashback memory of their joyous times together, laughing, and playing with their children contrasts with the present and makes her loss more intense and moving for the audience. Not only is there a contrast in the physical levels of the people in the image one is lying down and the others are upright, there is also a clear contrast in their situations. The man lying down is homeless and jobless whilst the other characters look like fairly prosperous people on their way to work. You can use such an image as a springboard or stimulus to creating a scene using a similar contrast between characters. Cross-cutting moving from one scene to another and back again is also an effective way of exploring contrast in any drama you devise, especially if you are exploring a theme or issue.

**Chapter 3 : anticlimax | Definition of anticlimax in English by Oxford Dictionaries**

*Anticlimax is a rhetorical term for an abrupt shift from a serious or noble tone to a less exalted one—often for comic effect. Adjective: anticlimactic. A common type of rhetorical anticlimax is the figure of catacosmesis: the ordering of words from the most significant to the least significant.*

**Anticlimax Definition of Anticlimax** An anticlimax is a conclusion that is unsatisfying because it does not meet the expectations that the narrative has been building toward. Some anticlimax examples occur because the solution to a problem is so trivial or comes without the protagonist using any of his or her skills. This can be the case in some deus ex machina examples, where a sudden and unexpected ending happens without the protagonist having to do anything special. Also, some anticlimax examples occur when the protagonist dies before having reached his or her goal, thus disappointing the hopes and expectations of the reader. An anticlimax is similar to a climax in that it occurs at the height of tension in a narrative. However, a climax is a turning point which begins to solve the main conflict in a satisfying way, whereas an anticlimax is a turning point that is unsatisfying.

**Difference Between Anticlimax and Bathos** As literary concepts, anticlimax and bathos are quite similar. Bathos occurs when there is a sudden change in the tone in a scene. Generally, bathos examples are ridiculous and used either humorously in Monty Python skits or unintentionally such as in amateur writing. Therefore, bathos can be considered anticlimactic on a small scale. Similarly, anticlimax examples are found at the height of the narrative and disappoint the reader. Bathos occurs in sentences and small parts of scenes, while anticlimax occurs in the grander narrative arc.

**Common Examples of Anticlimax** There are some notable examples of anticlimax from films, such as in the following: The aliens that have come to take over planet Earth turn out to be unable to touch water and all die without need of human intervention. She is able to take him down easily without a protracted fight at the end of the second movie. *Monty Python and the Holy Grail*: A film set in medieval Europe ends with a police car arresting King Arthur and Lancelot. Clearly this anticlimax is meant to be humorous, unlike the other two examples. There is a certain unspoken contract that is formed between writer and reader in every book. The author tries to set up certain situations emotionally and plot-wise so that ultimately there will be a payoff for the reader at the end of the book. The reader trusts that this will be the case. However, there are a few cases in which an author may choose to use anticlimax strategically. The main reason is for comedic purposes. When the reader is expecting something big to happen and then it is trivial, this can be humorous in the right situations.

1. An author may also choose to set up one anticlimax, which then leads to the actual climax. Sweet prince, let me go no farther to mine answer: I have deceived even your very eyes: *Much Ado About Nothing* by William Shakespeare. William Shakespeare used an anticlimax example in his comedy *Much Ado About Nothing* in that the bad guy Borachio suddenly repents for his villainy and stops anything else bad from happening. This is a case in which the anticlimax sets up the climax later on, which, befitting a Shakespearean comedy, is happy.

Example 2 Few months of life has he in store As he to you will tell, For still, the more he works, the more Do his weak ankles swell. What more I have to say is short, And you must kindly take it: Furthermore, Wordsworth then disappoints his readers even more by saying that those expecting a tale to transpire in this poem will not find one.

Example 3 I spread out my fingers, and the dark berries glisten in the sun. I lift my hand to my mouth, taking one last look at the world. The berries have just passed my lips when the trumpets begin to blare. The main characters of Katniss and Peeta are about to eat poisonous berries, which will end their lives as well as the success of the hunger games themselves. Right in time, the governing party intervenes thus, this is an example of deus ex machina. Collins does this intentionally, however, in order to set up a cliffhanger so that readers will want to move on to the second and third books in the trilogy.

## Chapter 4 : Climax And Anticlimax Worksheets - Printable Worksheets

*Anticlimax definition, an event, conclusion, statement, etc., that is far less important, powerful, or striking than expected. See more.*

**Climax Definition** What is a climax? Climax is a figure of speech in which successive words, phrases, clauses, or sentences are arranged in ascending order of importance, as in "Look! Up in the sky! Climax has the effect of building excitement and anticipation. The device is used in writing of all types, from speeches and songs to novels and plays. The term "climax" also has another meaning: So for example, the following phrases do not count as climax, since each one contains only two discrete ideas: Let a man acknowledge his obligations to himself, his family, his country, and his God. Since concord was lost, friendship was lost; fidelity was lost; liberty was lost—all was lost. When Climax is Unclear It can sometimes be difficult to tell whether the words, phrases, or sentences in a sequence actually have a hierarchy of importance or power, which makes it difficult to know whether climax is at play. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But others might point out that the right to life is basic, while liberty and the right to pursue happiness are the hallmarks of a truly free society, and so it is climax. Climax and Parallelism Generally speaking, climax works in tandem with parallelism. In parallelism, two or more elements of a sentence or series of sentences have the same grammatical structure, which makes lists or sequences of multiple ideas easier to read and understand. I came, I saw, I conquered. The three clauses of the sentence are parallel because each starts off with the pronoun "I" followed by a verb in the past tense, so therefore they have the same grammatical structure. Anticlimax The opposite of climax is a figure of speech called anticlimax. There are two different types of anticlimax. The First Type of Anticlimax In the first type, words are arranged in order of descending importance, as in: Examples of Climax in Literature Climax is used throughout literature, from poetry to fiction to nonfiction. Here are just a few examples. All that most maddens and torments; all that stirs up the lees of things; all truth with malice in it; all that cracks the sinews and cakes the brain; all the subtle demonisms of life and thought; all evil, to crazy Ahab, were visibly personified and made practically assailable in Moby Dick. A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower, Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour. The final lines of this stanza contain two examples of climax: Examples of Climax in Music You may be surprised, once you start listening for it, just how often climax is used in songwriting. Here, the first verse climaxes with Morrison imagining everything falling into place "like the flick of a switch. The first thing to take note of is the use of parallelism in the repetition of "last night: So in that sense, the sequence follows an order of increasing importance. Notice how another instance of climax occurs within the broader climactic arc of this passage, when Obama says, at the very end: Here are two separate examples from his famous "I Have a Dream" speech: There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied? We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities. We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their self-hood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating: No, no, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream. And so let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania. Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado. Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California. But not only that: Let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee. Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring. But it proves to be a logical and highly effective way to organize a sentence or paragraph if you have a series of ideas to convey and you want to work your way up to your most powerful ideas instead of giving them all away right off the bat. In addition to this, there are many reasons why a writer might want to use climax to organize their ideas: It adds a touch of drama and suspense to the presentation of a list. A brief overview with a few helpful examples. The Dictionary Definition of Climax: The word has several definitions, but in this entry we focused on the third definition listed in this dictionary.

**Chapter 5 : BBC Bitesize - GCSE Drama - Drama elements - Revision 4**

*Anticlimax definition is - the usually sudden transition in discourse from a significant idea to a trivial or ludicrous idea; also: an instance of this transition. How to use anticlimax in a sentence.*

Are you waiting to get some punch? As a result, the subversion of the climax, the Anticlimax, is probably almost as old. Thus is the anticlimax. A "Shaggy Dog" Story almost always features an anticlimax. Interestingly, however, cases of Shoot the Shaggy Dog usually do have a climax. Not all anticlimaxes are intentional, though. Oftentimes, they are caused when the story writes itself into a corner. The planned resolution of a Story Arc is nullified by another writer, who might have written out the plot device intended. Not to Be Confused with a Gainax Ending. A story with an anticlimax will train a pilot, build his jet, fuel his jet, prepare the runway, prepare the radio tower, prime the jet to launch, then cancel the launch as the pilot reads a book in the cockpit. A story with a Gainax Ending will train the pilot, build the jet, fuel the jet, prepare the runway, prepare the radio tower, prime the jet to launch, then take the jet to its destination via the talons of a giant eagle. Examples, which are somewhat spoilerish: Instead, the uber-hacker Helba just switches off the server and deletes the game. There was a real world ending that kinda makes up for it, though. Whether this is an actual Anti-Climax, a subversion thereof, or some kind of combination is up for debate. Timeskip a couple of years. Harima has left a long time ago and nobody knew where he was. After being filled with all sorts of cool, awesome fights, the final battle of the X movie between Messianic Archetype and the Dark Messiah, built up over about two hours, lasted literally all of five seconds. Parodied amusingly in this fanart. This happens pretty frequently in Bleach, especially toward the end of arcs. Kubo will normally set up a lot of battles to give whatever of the Loads and Loads of Characters are still standing something to do. Once the final battle is over, the resolution of the fights set up during this time oftentimes taking place off screen, some of them even going so far as to not even reveal who won. At the end of the Arrancar arc, Yammy becomes a Kaiju and demolishes Rukia, Renji, and Chad in the manga, off-panel no less and tanks everything Ichigo can throw at him and more. Once Kenpachi and Byakuya take over, they treat him as a joke and spend half the fight focusing on each other. Even after he transforms again into something even bigger, the end of the arc reveals that they simply killed him off screen. Before we see a single exchange of blows as the two Vizards prepare to fight seriously for the first time, Aizen attacks Harribel for no reason. Tosen reveals his One-Winged Angel form, only to get stabbed in the head and killed by his ex-lieutenant. What a way for the anime to end. The Big Bad of the first half, Aizen, is built up to be unstoppable, defeating the entire supporting cast with one blow on average. Even worse than The Espada was Ginjo. After all the buildup after The Reveal about him being both the Big Bad of the arc and his talk of his strength, Ichigo proceeds to fight him for one chapter in bankai before one-shotting him. The last leg of it in Soul Society takes only a few chapters, ending with a last-minute power-up from Uryu turning his powers against him and giving Ichigo a chance to cut him down. The fleets pass each other and the conflict is resolved with no losses. The Aincrad arc in Sword Art Online is based on the premise of a death game, but aside from few early casualties no one of importance dies, and the final boss battle is over in blink of an eye and the big bad is forgiven without suffering any consequences. Even better, the Zodiac itself gets a huge build-up, culminating in a two-page spread of them walking towards Hunter HQ. There is, however, an emotional battle to save Urin. In the TV series of Hellsing, the final villain comes out of nowhere. While some of the craziest action takes place during the final battle, it was still short lived and not entirely tense due to the lack of buildup and plot value. Justified, because Kotaro was totally unaware of his plans. Laxus vs the Raven Tail team on Fairy Tail turned out to be this. With one hit each. The Obsidian Lord in Mai-HiME, largely because the rest of the Himes have had their Most Important People revived and a few were revived themselves and are working together to defeat him. After the Hime Star is destroyed, he gets incinerated in one attack from Kagutsuchi. Naruto The first half of the third part of the Chuunin Exam in Naruto consisted of a series of knockout battles to halve the contestants. The penultimate three battles were Naruto vs Kiba, Hinata vs Neji and finally Lee vs Gaara which lasted three episodes, caused several minor earthquakes and ended with the grievously injured Lee being carted off to

hospital. The final battle was between Choji and Dosu – so short it was embarrassing. Hanzo from Naruto was seen as one by a large portion of the fanbase when he fought against Mifune, his perfect counter. Considering their battle only lasted a single chapter, when Kinkaku and Ginkaku got a three page battle and Kinkaku was demolishing two entire divisions with his Superpowered Evil Side, they do have a point, and Asuma got a two chapter fight with his team a chapter later, they have a point. However, Mifune was still his perfect counter and Hanzo did take down an entire division beforehand without trouble. Madara Uchiha, hyped as an Invincible Villain and apparently the Big Bad of Naruto responsible for the entire conflict, is disposed off and body-snatched in 4 panels by Black Zetsu who is later revealed to contain the will of Kaguya, aka the first human to ever wield chakra. Yugi of Tenchi in Tokyo is built up to be a very dangerous Tyke Bomb that has actively screwed with Tenchi and the girls for the entire series. Justified by two factors: Bellamy, whose only justification is the latter reason. He got beat by Luffy with one punch, long before any of the Straw Hats got really strong. Justified in that that the Logia he had fought previously were much stronger than this one for two reasons, one they were some of the strongest characters in the series, and two they had back-ups to when their abilities are cancelled, while Caesar completely relies on his. So it is a case of Small Name, Big Ego. Caesar may have been the Big Bad of the arc, but to be quite honest, of the three main villains of the arc him, Monet, and Vergo, it became clear that he was the weakest of them. The Zou arc features this in a way that manages to be both anticlimactic and epic. How is that epic? Because the one who does it is Zunisha, an elephant several miles tall, to protect the citizens who dwell in the city on his back, just with a single sweep of its trunk that took out the entire rest of the fleet as collateral damage. A gamble deck that takes up his entire Spell and Trap zone. Then he proceeds to give Judai everything he needs to bring out the superpowered Neos Wiseman. Then he finally brings out his ace, Darkness Neosphere All told, the progenitor of the World of Darkness goes down in one and a half episodes. ZEXAL was heavily hyped as the most powerful of the Arclight siblings, and his two brothers both demonstrated substantial skills in their respective duels. When he finally duels Kaito supposedly his apprentice, he brings out the largest monster in the entire series, Dyson Sphere When Kaito proceeds to pull out Neo Galaxy-Eyes, which V knew he had and had seen him use to defeat the other two Arclights, he had absolutely nothing to counter it. The Lifemaker in Mahou Sensei Negima! He showed up flashbacks aside for less than a dozen chapters, did pretty much nothing but oneshotting Negi and Fate and immobilizing Ala Rubra, literally did nothing else as Class 3-A freed Asuna, on whom his plans hinged, and then he was vanquished away by Negi and Asuna in a single chapter. And his final defeat after that happened out of panel and only mentioned away in passing in the final chapter. Galactic Battles, Team Galactic is thwarted by Cyrus disappearing into a portal after he nearly succeeds in his plans to remake the universe. There is no real explanation as to why this happens and no climatic battle to lead up to this, he just up and vanishes. Adventures in Unova, Ghetsis never battles with Reshiram, who is brought back to his senses with one shot from Pikachu. N then stops Reshiram from rampaging by talking it down. The promised Reshiram vs Charizard battle never happens either, though that could be a case of Never Trust an Opening. All through the Episode arc, it was being set that there was going to be a huge epic showdown between Dororo and Zoruru. Events in Volume 17 and Season 7 correct this error. This gets played for laughs too, several times. In the fourth movie, the climax sees Keroro willingly undergoing the ritual to evolve himself into a dragon, and Shion starts reciting from the spellbook, as Keroro starts to glow and the music slowly builds up – so slowly that Keroro catches a cold first. I did it 35 minutes ago. This is the case with the penultimate issue of Superior Spider-Man as Doc Ock just gives up and gives Peter back control of his body when things go belly up. An all-too-frequent occurrence in the post-Vaughan Runaways arcs. And then the final arc got cut off halfway through, leaving the series on a cliffhanger that was later halfheartedly resolved in other series. Runaways continues this grand tradition, with Team Puce being allowed to run away after Sanna defects and Bucky agrees to take the fall for their escape. He is killed by the Doombots, and Valeria, disheartened at the loss of her favorite minion, decides to shut down the Institute. An issue commonly cited about the Mega Man comic was how easily Mega Man took down each of the first six Robot Masters, wiping them out in two issues with relative ease, making Mega Man look like an Invincible Hero. It may be justified in that Mega Man was using their weakness weapons and gaining more combat experience while the

original six were meant to be maintenance robots. This was remedied by later foes like the fortress bosses, Oil Man and Time Man and the second game Robot Masters being much tougher. In Scott Pilgrim, Lucas Lee is defeated when Scott goads him into an impossible skating trick and he fails. At least one character told Wesley that Rictus would eat him alive if they fought, and Wesley kills him in less time than it took for me to write this sentence. Ultimate Marvel Ultimate Spider-Man: Kraven the Hunter, although it comes immediately after a genuinely intense fight. Spider-Man has just beaten Doc Ock when Kraven arrives after promising to kill Spidey on live television and demands they fight. Spidey would rather Kraven helped him get someone out of a trashed car, has no idea what his deal is, and eventually gets fed up and one-shots him, declaring, "Huh. I thought he had super-powers or something. And is taken down, if anything, even swifter. Sin City does this from time to time: The Yellow Bastard is pretty ineffectual in battle and the final scene is no different. He is quickly stabbed, dismembered, castrated, and beaten to death. He does get to come back for the climax, however.

### Chapter 6 : Climax (Figure of Speech) - Definition and Examples | LitCharts

*Using climax and anticlimax can add an air of importance or humor to your writing. You can combine climax and anticlimax with the Rule of Three to enhance the humor or solemnity, depending on the route that your writing plans to take.*

### Chapter 7 : Figures of Speech — Antithesis, Climax and Anticlimax

*An anticlimax is similar to a climax in that it occurs at the height of tension in a narrative. However, a climax is a turning point which begins to solve the main conflict in a satisfying way, whereas an anticlimax is a turning point that is unsatisfying.*

### Chapter 8 : Climaxes and Anticlimaxes - The Write Practice

*anticlimax - a change from a serious subject to a disappointing one bathos story - a piece of fiction that narrates a chain of related events; "he writes stories for the magazines".*

### Chapter 9 : Anticlimax | literature | theinnatdunvilla.com

*The use of climax and anti-climax (the building and releasing of tension) in a drama is crucial, as it creates a sense of expectation in the audience. We can become incredibly tense as we wait to.*