# Article information:

Is it an epigram, an epigraph, or an epilogue? – Microsoft 365
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365-life-hacks/writing/is-it-an-epigram-epigraph-or-epilogue>

# Article summary:

1. Epigrams, epigraphs, and epilogues are all different types of literary devices with distinct purposes and meanings.

2. An epigram is a brief saying that ends with a satirical twist, while an epigraph is a short quote or line found at the beginning of a book to foreshadow its content. An epilogue is a final piece of writing at the end of a book that helps conclude the story.

3. Examples of famous epigrams include quotes from Ogden Nash, Catherine the Great, Oscar Wilde, John F. Kennedy, Alexander Pope, and Benjamin Franklin. Examples of epigraphs can be found in books like The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald, The Godfather by Mario Puzo, and Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury. An example of an epilogue is the one found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows by J.K. Rowling.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Is it an epigram, an epigraph, or an epilogue?" provides a basic overview of the differences between epigrams, epigraphs, and epilogues in literature. While the article serves as a general introduction to these literary devices, it lacks depth and critical analysis.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on Microsoft 365. The article is published on the Microsoft 365 website and includes links to other articles within the same website. This suggests that the purpose of the article may be to promote Microsoft 365 rather than provide a comprehensive analysis of literary devices.

Additionally, the article does not provide any sources or evidence to support its claims about the definitions and uses of epigrams, epigraphs, and epilogues. It would have been beneficial for the author to include references to scholarly sources or examples from well-known literary works to strengthen their arguments.

Furthermore, the article only presents one side of the argument by focusing solely on the positive aspects of using these literary devices. It does not explore any potential drawbacks or criticisms associated with their use. A more balanced approach would have included a discussion of both the benefits and limitations of using epigrams, epigraphs, and epilogues in literature.

The article also fails to address some important points of consideration. For example, it does not discuss how these literary devices can vary across different genres or time periods. It also does not mention any cultural or historical significance associated with their use.

Overall, while this article provides a basic introduction to epigrams, epigraphs, and epilogues, it lacks critical analysis and depth. Its potential biases towards promoting Microsoft 365 and its failure to provide supporting evidence or explore counterarguments limit its usefulness as a comprehensive resource on this topic.

# Topics for further research:

* Literary devices in different genres and time periods
* Cultural and historical significance of epigrams
* epigraphs
* and epilogues
* Criticism of using epigrams
* epigraphs
* and epilogues in literature
* Scholarly sources on definitions and uses of epigrams
* epigraphs
* and epilogues
* Examples of epigrams
* epigraphs
* and epilogues in well-known literary works
* Comparisons between epigrams
* epigraphs
* and epilogues in different forms of literature

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/d83a68f18f376ad1a562009e0c70b7a9>