Hendiadys

A. Hendiadys takes place when 2 nouns are used to express 1 idea or concept and it literally means “one by means of two.”
B. This figure of speech takes place when the author uses 2 words but only 1 idea is intended.
C. The two words are of the same parts of speech, i.e., 2 nouns, and are always joined together by the conjunction “and.”
D. The 2 nouns also always in the same case.
E. One of the 2 words expresses the thing, and the other intensifies it by being changed (if a noun) into an adjective of the superlative degree, which is, by this means, made especially emphatic.
F. The context or the sense of the passage ultimately determines which word expresses the thing and which noun intensifies.
G. Several of the ancient writers employed this figure in their writings:
   1. Tacitus (Annals 1.61; 2.82; 3.65.1).
   2. Virgil (Aen. 7.15, 772).
H. For example Tacitus (Annals, 1.49.5), writes, ultio et satietas, literally, “a revenge and a sufficiency,” i.e., “a sufficient revenge.”
I. Here we have not two things, but only one, though there are two words.
J. The latter noun (satietas) becomes a very strong adjective, which may be accurately expressed by our English idiom: “a sufficient revenge,” with strong emphasis on the word “sufficient,” from its being thus changed from a noun to an adjective of superlative degree.
K. Hendiadys always raises the qualifying word to the superlative degree.
L. But we are not to suppose that whenever we find two words joined together by the word “and” we have the figure of Hendiadys for it may be Epitheton.
M. It does not follow that in every case where two nouns are thus joined we have only one idea.
N. In the first place, there must be something to attract our attention, something out of the ordinary usage, and sometimes not strictly according to the letter.
O. And occasionally, even in an undoubted Hendiadys, the two words may be equally true when taken separately and severally, as when joined together in one.
P. In these cases both letter and figure are correct, and the passage gains considerable additional light and force.
Q. Another point to be remembered is that the two words must have a certain relation to each other:
   1. One must indicate a property of the other.
   2. Or be associated in some way with it.
R. There cannot be a Hendiadys where the words are opposed in any way in their signification; nor even when there is no real connection between them.