

Figures Of Speech

Alliteration:-

A letter / first sound of the word which is repeated...

Example:- 1. She was shivering with shock.
2. Four fools fell in a fountain.

Repetition:-

A word or a phrase which is repeated...

Example:- 1. Up, up, up the life goes up.
2. Little high, little low, little hey, little ho!

Simile:-

A direct comparison between two objects and things using the words like “as” or “like”.

Example:- 1. She was as bright as a sunshine.
2. Rustom behaves like a silly mouse.

Metaphor:-

It is an implied simile. A direct comparison.

Example:- 1. Ashoka was a lion in the battle field.
2. Tansen was the chief jewel of Akbar’s court.

Metonymy:-

It is a substitution of name...

Example:- 1. The house will oppose the bill. [house=members of loksabha]
2. The court gave a correct judgement. [jury=judges]

Apostrophe:-

Address to someone who is absent or dead.

Example:- 1. O God! Please help me.
2. O my friend! I miss you a lot.

Personification:-

Human action given to non-human/ non-living thing/ life-less/ inanimate objects.

Example:- 1. The stars began to peep through my window.
2. The roses were smiling in the garden.

Transferred Epithet:-

Human feelings are transferred to non-human and lifeless objects.

Example:- 1. The hunter loosened the cruel arrow.
2. Margret threw away the unhappy flowers.

Climax:-

Ideas in ascending order

Example:- 1. I have no rest, no joy, no peace.
2. The child knelt, leaned on the chair, prayed and went to sleep.

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Anti-Climax:-

Ideas in descending order.

Example:- 1. The gardener was watering flowers, buds and leaves.

2. Life is a journey from ocean to sea to river and to pond.

Antithesis:-

A sentence / clause with opposite ideas.

Example:- 1. United we stand, divided we fall.

2. Many are called but few are chosen.

Oxymoron:-

Two opposite words / ideas used together in a sentence.

Example:- 1. The ideas of the leader were morally immoral.

2. Aishwarya has a terrific beauty.

Tautology:-

Two words having same meaning used together.

Example:- 1. The street was filled with filth and dirt.

2. Santa Claus went remote and far away.

Litotes:-

Negative sentence showing positive meaning.

Example:- 1. The businessmen are no fools.

2. I am not an ordinary woman.

Euphemism:-

Expression of unpleasant and painful idea in a less painful manner.

Example:- 1. When I will go away, you will remember my words. [go away=die]

2. Their grandfather passed away last night. [passed away=died]

Hyperbole:-

Overstatement / Exaggerated ideas.

Example:- 1. She wept an ocean of tears.

2. He ate the goose with beaks and bones.

Synecdoche:-

Part used to represent the whole.

Example:- 1. Our hearts are at peace now. [heart=body]

2. There are many hands to work in this factory. [many hands=workers]

Onomatopoeia:-

Words representing sound.

Example:- 1. The open window shut with a band.

2. An aeroplane is zooming in the sky.

Exclamation:-

Drawing attention through surprise.

Example:- 1. What a horrible place!

2. Father! You come again!

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Interrogation:-

Questions asked without expecting any answers / unanswered questions

Example:- 1. How can I express it in words?

2. Who can say who I am?

Epigram:-

When opposite views are presented to create surprise [contradictory idea – impossible]

Example:- 1. Child is the father of man.

2. Art lies in concealing art.

Pun:-

One word having two meanings

Example:- 1. The happiness of life depends on liver [Part of body and one who lives life]

2. He is a role model for me.

Paradox:-

The sentence which contradicts its own ideas when truth is revealed.

Example:- 1. A teacher must be cruel to be kind.

2. The enjoyment of a tour is a returning time to move.

Irony:-

Real meaning of the sentence is exactly opposite of what being given to us.

Example:- 1. Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink.

2. In abroad, I am Indian but in India I don't know Who am I.

Anastrophe:-

Normal order of words is reversed to suit the purpose of the poet.

Example:- 1. Bites him doesn't the dog (Jumbled words).

2. We the birds betrayed.

Internal Rhyme:-

Words Rhyming with each other in the same line.

Example:- 1. The cattle fought a battle.