

# FIGURES OF SPEECH

## **SIMILE**

It is a direct comparison between two different objects, things etc. using as /like.

1. He is as brave as a lion.
2. This room is as hot as a furnace.

## **METAPHOR**

It is an indirect comparison between two different objects, things. It is an Implied Simile.

- 1.He is a lion.
- 2.This room is a furnace.

# FIGURES OF SPEECH

## ALLITERATION

In this figure of speech a letter (sound) is repeated. The first letter of a word is repeated.

1. Four fools fell in a fountain.
2. The bright bird flew.
3. With a simple, sign of sound, something is mysterious.

## REPETITION

In this figure of speech a word, a phrase etc is repeated.

1. Two and two make four.
2. No stir in the air, no stir in the sea.
3. Water, water, every where,  
nor any drop to drink.

# FIGURES OF SPEECH

## PERSONIFICATION

When any non-living or inanimate object gets human action (VERB), it is Personification.

Human action is given to non-human or non-living thing.

1. The roses were smiling and the wind was telling a fairy tale.
2. The stars began to peep.

## TRANSFERRED EPITHET

When human feeling (ADJECTIVE) is transferred to non-living thing or inanimate object, it is Transferred Epithet. Human feeling is transferred to non-human or non-living things.

1. Devdutta shot the cruel arrow.
2. He used his criminal guns for this crime.

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## PUN

In this figure of speech one word has two different meanings.

1. The happiness of life depends on 'Liver'.

Liver= (i) Part of stomach  
(ii) One who lives

2. This terrorist lies in the jail.

Lies= (i) stays  
(ii) telling lies

## TAUTOLOGY

In this figure of speech two words have one (same) meaning.

1. The fairy went remote and far away.

2. With the seers and prophets, they followed him.

3. Sign of the filth and the dirt.

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## ANTITHESIS

When two words with opposite ideas are joined by a conjunction, it will always be Antithesis.

1. United we stand, divided we fall.
2. Man proposes, God disposes.
3. Many are called but few are chosen.

## OXYMORON

When two opposite words are found together in a sentence, it will always be Oxymoron.

1. My life is an open secret.
2. She is the wisest fool.
3. Life is full of aching joy.
4. These ideas are simply complicated for us.

# FIGURES OF SPEECH

## HYPERBOLE

Hyperbole is an over-statement or exaggeration.

Hyper= Exaggerate

Bole = say/ statement

- 1.The tea is icy cold.
- 2.She has wept an ocean of tears.
3. You have eaten the goose with beaks and bones.

## EUPHEMISM

When a sentence expresses an unpleasant event, idea etc. in less unpleasant manner, it is Euphemism.

- 1.He has passed away.
- 2.After my departure, I shall always be remembered.
- 3.I had heard his last grim call.



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## ONOMATOPOEIA

Onomatopoeia suggests the sense of sound.

1. The aero plane is zooming in the sky.
2. The open window shuts with a bang.
3. It is the time for jingle-tinkle.

## INVERSION

When a statement is not written in correct order, it is Inversion.

1. Never friends makes he in his class.
2. So many things you have not dreamed of.
3. In the evening it has died away.

# FIGURES OF SPEECH

## SYNECDOCHE

It is a substitution of word used as a part for the whole.

1. Our hearts are peace.
2. His orchard is his bread.

## METONYMY

It is a substitution of name.

1. She must address the chair.
2. He is addicted to bottle.



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## LITOTES

In this figure of speech a negative sentence gives positive stress to the meaning of a sentence.

1. I am not an ordinary man.
2. I am no novice in teaching.

## IRONY

In this figure of speech a positive sentence gives negative meaning of a sentence.

1. She is so intelligent that wisdom is invisible on the earth.
2. Of course, these politician were honoured last year.