



## Figures of Speech

They are literary devices used to enhance the expressions in the content. The most commonly used figurative languages are the figures of speech which create extra effect on the reader who reads the content.

Different types of figures of speech are:

1. Similie: used to show similarity by using 'like' or 'as'.

eg- She ran as fast as the wind.  
Similie

- ~~Her~~ The colour of her hair is like coal.  
Similie

2. Metaphor: used for showing direct comparisons or similarities

eg- The sun is a <sup>massive</sup> not ball of gases.

- This place is a fish market.

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3.

Personification: Any non living or inanimate object that is characterised by animated features or living characters are said to be personified. So, the figure of speech used is a personification.

eg- The <sup>personification</sup> sun smiled happily in the sky as the flowers bloomed.

- The leaves and flowers danced happily when spring arrived.

~~4. Onomatopoeia~~

4. Onomatopoeia- Sounds of animals or animated objects assigned to other objects that could be living or non-living.

eg- The train hissed while it reached the station.

- The thunder roared in the sky but it didn't rain.

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5. Hyperbole - It is an exaggeration used to increase the effect of something with more and additive expressions.

eg- Both the sisters are miles apart though they live in the same house.

6. Oxymoron - Two or more contradictory ideas used in the same expression.

eg- (i) She found her words bitter sweet.  
oxymoron

(ii) There was a deafening silence after the tragedy.  
oxymoron

7. Alliteration - This includes the repetition of the same consonant sound again and again in the ~~same~~ same expression.

eg (i) Better Betty brought a bit of butter  
alliteration

(ii) ~~she~~ She sells sea shells at the sea shore.



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8. Assonance - The repetition of the vowel sound again and again in the same expression.

eg (i) Pick up the gun and have some fun.  
Assonance

9. Repetition - This includes the recurrence of the same word or phrase/line in any sentence, stanza, poem or paragraph.

eg (i) The woods are lovely dark and deep  
But I have promises to keep  
And miles to go before I sleep  
And miles to go before I ~~at~~ sleep } Repetition

(ii) They travelled miles and miles to reach their destination

10. Apostrophe - These are ~~used~~ used to enhance abstract ~~in~~ ideas with expressions that make us feel the presence of things that may not exist in it.

eg. "Death be not proud ~~though~~ though thou called me!"

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11. Pun: This consists of words of which mean differently.

eg She wore a shirt that easily wore out.

12. Irony: An unusual or unexpected part of a situation that can be criticized due to its strangeness. When something appears opposite to ~~what~~ what it actually is, is called an irony.

eg. ~~The police~~ The police was

eg (i) The police were there to look for an evidence but unknowingly they disposed it off by feeding as the weapon used to dine.

(ii) I found out that my ~~puton~~ pulmonologist is a chain smoker. (irony to criticise)