**Figure of Speech** – a phrase or word having different meanings than its lateral meanings.

Language can be used in two words – Literally and figuratively Language.

**Common Figure of Speech**

1. ***ALLITERATION*** – when a sentence there is repetition of the beginning sounds of neighbouring words.

Ex. A. Raju brings himself to the bank of a bay.

B. He holds his head high.

1. ***REPETITION*** – when a sentence same words are repeated.

Ex. A. Rain, rain go away.

B. Johny, Johny, yes papa.

1. ***PERSONIFICATION*** – when a sentence non-living (inanimate) things, animals, birds, plants, flowers or

ideas, etc. are given the human qualities or they are described as human things.

Ex. A. The waves are singing a song.

B. Stars danced in the sky.

1. ***SIMILE*** – when in a sentence a direct comparison is made between two objects or different kinds which

have at least one point in common shown using “like”, “as”.

Ex. A. Kashmir is like a heaven of India.

B. The road lies like the shaped carpet.

1. ***METAPHOR*** – when an indirect comparison is made in between two objects of different kinds which have at

least one point in common. There is no use of words “like”, and “as”.

Ex. A. Time is money.

B. The camel is the ship of the desert.

1. ***ONOMATOPOEIA*** – when in a sentence a word itself express sound, it is the use of onomatopoeia.

Ex. A. The dog’s bhoo bhoo is creating noise.

B. My son swooshed the basketball into the net.

1. ***INVERSION*** – when in a sentence words are not in a correct prose order (SIVIO).

Ex. A. But don’t you quit.

1. ***HYPERBOLE*** – when in a sentence a statement is made emphatic by over-statement or exaggeration.

Ex. A. She wept a bucket full of tears.

B. I’m so hungry I could eat a horse.

1. ***ANTITHESIS*** – when in a sentence the opposite words or ideas are used side by side.

Ex. A. He wants to light the dark route.

B. It may be near when it seems a far.

10.) ***CLIMAX*** - when in a sentence ideas, thoughts, value, importance, qualities etc. are arranged in ascending order.

Ex. A. She came, she saw, she conquered.

B. They enjoy liquor with dance and drums.

11.) ***ANTI-CLIMAX*** – when in a sentence ideas are opposite or ideas are presented in descending order.

Ex. A. The soldier fights for glory and a shilling day.

B. He swears before sun, moon and leaves.

12.) ***TRANSFER EPITHET*** – when in a sentence an adjective is transferred from its proper word to another

that is closely associated with.

Ex. A. I admit it was a fun day.

B. Anger of the guns.

13.) ***PARADOX*** – when a sentence self-contradictory statements are made.

Ex. A. The swiftest traveller is he that goes a foot.

B. The best teacher is who teaches least

14.) ***EUPHEMISM*** - when in a sentence a harsh thing is expressed in a mild way.

Ex. A. He is no more.

B. When I am gone away.

15.) ***SYNECDOCHE*** – when in a sentence a part is used to designates the whole or vice versa.

Ex. A. More hands should be employed.

B. Give us our daily bread.

16.) ***APOSTROPHE*** – when in a sentence a direct address is made to the dead, non-living objects, plants,

animals, birds, absent person, God, etc.

Ex. A. O Moon, give me moonlight.

B. O God, save me.

17.) ***TAUTOLOGY*** – when in a sentence different words of same meaning are used for the sake of force.

Ex. A. I have seen it with my own eyes.

B. I want to hear fairy tales and stories from him.

18.) ***IRONY*** - when in a sentence there is a contrast between what is said and what is meant, or between

appearance and reality.

Ex. A. The Titanic was said to be unsinkable but sank on its first voyage.

B. He is thief but an honest man.

19.) ***INTERROSATION*** – when a mere question is asked not for an answer but to put a point more effectively.

Ex. A. Is this your attitude?

B. Can two and two ever make five?

20.) ***EXCLAMATION*** – when in a sentence there is expression of strong feelings then there is use of exclamation.

Ex. A. Now all has become history!

B. What a piece of workman is!

21.) ***METONYMY*** – when in a sentence there is association of two objects and one object is described as another.

Ex. A. The pen is mightier than the sword.

B. How close he was to the golden crown.

22.) ***OXYMORON*** – when in a sentence two words of opposite meanings of same person or things are placed side by

side.

Ex. A. It’s an open secret.

B. She is awfully pretty.