



# **FIGURES OF SPEECH**

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<b>alliteration</b>	: The repetition of the same sound at the beginning of each word.	<b>litotes</b>	: Conveying an affirmative by negating the opposite.
example	: <u>P</u> eter <u>P</u> iper <u>p</u> icked a <u>p</u> eck of <u>p</u> ickled <u>p</u> epper.	example	: You are no fool.
<b>anacoluthon</b>	: A sentence where the construction is changed midway.	<b>malapropism</b>	: Word misused because of confusion with a similar sounding word, often creating a comic effect.
example	: My feeling is why don't you take a holiday?	example	: She became historical (hysterical) after the incident.
<b>anadiplosis</b>	: Repetition of a word or a group of words at the end of one phrase and the beginning of another for rhetorical effect.	<b>metaphor</b>	: An implied comparison.
example	: The explanation is so clear ____ so clear that no one can misunderstand my intentions.	example	: She sailed through the examination with ease.
<b>anastrophe</b>	: Inversion of the normal order of words for rhetorical effect.	<b>metonymy</b>	: Use of a term to refer to a wider idea.
example	: Many a horrible sight have I seen.	example	: The Bench for the judges.
<b>antithesis</b>	: Contrasting ideas put together.	<b>onomatopoeia</b>	: Use of words whose sound suggests their meaning.
example	: Fight a war to bring peace.	example	: Buzz of bees.
<b>antonomasia</b>	: Use of a name to refer to anyone else who belongs to the same class.	<b>oxymoron</b>	: Putting together the most unlikely or contradictory terms.
example	: She is the Lata Mangeshkar of the locality.	example	: The careful carelessness of her attire.
<b>aposiopesis or ellipses</b>	: Sudden breaking off in a sentence for dramatic effect.	<b>pathetic fallacy</b>	: Attributing human feelings to natural or inanimate objects.
example	: There was complete darkness. The door opened and. ....	example	: The car groaned under the load.
<b>apostrophe</b>	: Direct address to an absent or dead person or personified thing.	<b>personification</b>	: Representation of an object or idea as human.
example	: "Oh pain and sorrow! Why do you trouble me thus?"	example	: Death came calling.
<b>assonance</b>	: The repetition of the same vowel sound producing a rhyming effect.	<b>simile</b>	: Comparison of two unlikely ideas or objects using the words 'like' or 'as'.
example	: The rain in Spain stays mainly on the plain.	example	: Roads as smooth as Hema's cheeks.
<b>asyndeton</b>	: Omission of conjunctions.	<b>syllipsis</b>	: Use of a single word to apply to two others in a different way.
example	: I came, I saw, I conquered.	example	: He read the book and my thoughts.
<b>euphemism</b>	: Use of an inoffensive expression to soften a sharper one.	<b>synecdoche</b>	: Use of a part to represent the whole or vice versa.
example	: 'He sleeps in eternal peace' in place of 'He died'.	example	: Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
<b>hyperbole</b>	: Exaggeration or overstatement for emphasis.	<b>tautology</b>	: Needless repetition of words.
example	: All the horses in Arabia cannot drag me away from this project.	example	: Look ahead in front of you.
<b>irony</b>	: A statement in which the real meaning is exactly the opposite of what is literally conveyed.	<b>transferred epithet</b>	: Misapplication of an adjective to a noun for dramatic effect.
example	: For Brutus is an honourable man!	example	: Poisoned cup.