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**COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**50 IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS**

1. **He was thrown under the bus**: To take the blame for something.
2. **It is a blessing in disguise:** A negative event that takes place turning out to be a good thing.
3. **Stop beating around the bush:** To stop avoiding the main topic.
4. **Let’s call it a night:** Going to bed.
5. **Chip on his shoulder:** Holding a grudge that’s making one angry or having something to prove.
6. **Cut me some slack:** To not give someone a difficult time.
7. **Getting out of hand:** When things are going out of control.
8. **Back to the drawing board:** When an attempt fails and it’s time to start all over.
9. **Hang in there:** Don’t give up.
10. **Stop beating that dead horse:** To move on from a topic of discussion already fully understood.
11. **He missed the boat:** Missing out on an opportunity.
12. **He smiles once in a blue moon:** An event or something that happens rarely.
13. **Pull yourself together:** To organize one’s self and stay calm.
14. **Speak of the devil:** A subject of discussion suddenly showing up.
15. **He’s under the weather:** Feeling sick.
16. **We will cross that bridge when we get there:** A problem to be solved later in the future.
17. **You can say that again:** To agree with someone completely.
18. **Get off my back:** Stop disturbing someone.
19. **Pain in my ass:**
20. **Break a leg:** Good luck.
21. **Action speaks louder than words:** People’s intentions can be judged better by what they do than what they say.
22. **At the drop of a hat:** Without hesitation.
23. **The ball is in your court:** It is up to you to make the next decision or take the next step.
24. **Barking up the wrong tree:** Looking in the wrong place or accusing the wrong person.
25. **Best of both worlds:** All the advantages.
26. **Don’t bite off more than you can chew:** To take on a task that is way too big.
27. **Can’t judge a book by its cover:** Cannot judge something or someone primarily on appearance.
28. **Curiosity killed the cat:** Being inquisitive can lead you into an unpleasant situation.
29. **He had to cut corners:** When something is done badly to save money.
30. **Devil’s advocate:** To present a counter argument.
31. **Don’t count your chickens before the eggs have hatched:** Don’t make plans for something that might not happen.
32. **Don’t put all your eggs in one basket:** Don’t put all your resources in one possibility.
33. **Drastic times call for drastic measures:** When you are extremely desperate you need to take drastic actions.
34. **Elvis has left the building:** The show has come to an end. It’s all over.
35. **Every cloud has a silver lining:** Be optimistic.
36. **Not all that glitters are gold:** Not everything that looks and feels good is good.
37. **Give the benefit of a doubt:** Believe someone’s statement without proof.
38. **Hit the nail on the head:** Do or say something that couldn’t be more right.
39. **In the heat of the moment:** Overwhelmed by what is happening in that particular period.
40. **It takes two to tango:** Actions or communications need more than one person.
41. **Jump on the bandwagon:** Join a popular trend or activity.
42. **Keep something at bay:** Keep something away.
43. **Kill two birds with one stone:** To accomplish two different things at the same time.
44. **Last straw:** The final problem in a series of problems.
45. **Let the cat out of the bag:** To share information that was previously concealed.
46. **Not a spark of decency:** No manners.
47. **Piece of cake:** A job, task or other activities that are easy or simple.
48. **Sit on the fence:** When someone does not want to choose or make a decision.
49. **Take with a grain of salt:** To take credit for something someone else did.
50. **Taste of your own medicine:** When something is done to you that you have done to someone else.

**FIGURES OF SPEECH AND EXAMPLES**

1. HYPERBOLE

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that utilizes extreme exaggeration to emphasize a certain quality or feature. Example: I’m am too poor to pay attention.

1. UNDERSTATEMENT

Understatement is a figure of speech that invokes less emotion than would be expected in reaction to something. This downplaying of reaction is a surprise for the reader and generally has the effect of showing irony. Example: Tobi won the lottery, so she is a bit excited.

1. PARADOX

A paradox is a figure of speech that appears to be self-contradictory but actually reveals something truthful. Example: The only rule is to ignore all rules.

1. PUN

A pun is a figure of speech that contains a play on words, such as using words that mean one thing to mean something else or words that sound alike in as a means of changing meaning. Example: A sleeping bull is called a bull-dozer.

1. OXMYORON

An oxymoron is a figure of speech that connects two opposing ideas, usually in two-word phrases, to create a contradictory effect. Example: Controlled chaos.

1. SIMILE

Simile is a figure of speech in which two dissimilar things are compared to each other using the terms “like” or “as”. Example: She is sly like a fox.

1. METAPHOR

A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two different things without the use of the terms “like” or “as”. Example: He is a star in the sky.

1. EUPHEMISM

Euphemism is a figure of speech that refers to figurative language designed to replace words or phrases that would otherwise be considered harsh, impolite, or unpleasant. Example: She was starting to feel over the hill.

1. PERSONIFICATION

Personification is a figure of speech that attributes human characteristics to something that is not human. Example: The moon is smiling at me.

1. Epigram

Epigram is a rhetorical device that is memorable, brief, interesting, and surprising satirical statement. Example: If we don’t end war, war will end us.