

Chapter 1 : The A to Z of Figures of Speech With Explanations and Examples

Figures of speech are also known as figures of rhetoric, figures of style, rhetorical figures, figurative language, and schemes. Top 20 Figures of Speech Using original figures of speech in our writing is a way to convey meanings in fresh, unexpected ways.

Do you know what does that really mean? It is just that "figurative language. It might be words with a literal meaning, a certain arrangements of words, or a phrase with a meaning that is something entirely other than that of the words themselves. Figures of speech can be refreshing and fun, but for some " especially those who are not native English speakers " rhetorical devices can be very confusing. Here are some of the most common figures of speech and what they mean. List of Figures of Speech and Examples 1 Alliteration This involves using words that begin with the same sound. It is often used in advertising slogans to create something catchy that more people will remember. It was a very common phrase for those who supported Dwight Eisenhower during his presidential run. This is a figure of speech that focuses on the vowel sounds in a phrase, repeating them over and over to great effect. The more it is used, the more of an emotional effect it can evoke among those who are listening. Another example is "Mad world! It was faster than a cheetah! It was dumber than a rock! Hyperbole is often seen as an exaggeration that adds a bit of humor to a story. Some writers try to use this style to create something profound out of comparing two things that appear to have nothing at all in common. This is the War Room! Strangelove is a great example. It is often used to poke fun at a situation that everyone else sees as a very serious matter. There are different types of irony and here are the details and examples. This is often used to make an emotional point about something. The difference between simile and metaphor is that you can obviously see words "like" in the sentence. This is a trick often used in advertising to help convey what something is really like. This can sometimes be used to invoke an emotional response to something by making it more personable, friendly and relatable. This famous line from Catcher in the Rye is a good example: I have this tiny tumor on the brain. However, we all understand the meaning, and so the words are interchangeable. This is often used to indicate just how something can be more than one thing at the same time. Many people use these to promote the humor in a situation. This is often used in journalism as a type of shorthand. Please Log In or add your name and email to post the comment.

Chapter 2 : What Are The Main Figures Of Speech In Poetry - 9 steps

A figure of speech or rhetorical figure is figurative language in the form of a single word or calendrierdelascience.com can be a special repetition, arrangement or omission of words with literal meaning, or a phrase with a specialized meaning not based on the literal meaning of the words.

Figures of speech compare concepts to more familiar objects or concepts. They may create emotional reactions. Five important types of figures of speech include hyperbole, symbols, simile, personification and metaphor. Hyperbole Hyperbole is used to overstate or emphasize a concept. These descriptions are not intended to be taken literally. They are used to exaggerate, sometimes to impossibility. An example of hyperbole is: Symbol Symbols are images with non-literal meanings; they stand for something other than what they seem to be on the surface. Poetry and creative writing make extensive use of symbolism. Some symbols are conventional and readily understood whereas others can be private and esoteric, as in the poetry of William Butler Yeats. Simile A simile is used to compare two concepts or objects that are not alike. They demonstrate how even items that are unlike have some similarities. They also can be used to make a description particularly vivid and arresting. An example of a simile is: Commonly used in allegories, personification enables readers and listeners to relate to animals and objects as they imagine them reacting or feeling the way a human would. An example of personification is: Metaphor Metaphors are used to state that one thing is another thing -- for instance, in the phrase "Jim is a chicken. Avoid using two metaphors in a sentence, however. A mixed metaphor often creates confusion and an unclear image. Cite this Article A tool to create a citation to reference this article Cite this Article.

Definition of Figure of Speech. A figure of speech is a phrase or word having different meanings than its literal meanings. It conveys meaning by identifying or comparing one thing to another, which has connotation or meaning familiar to the audience.

Checkout Added to cart Before you review the list below, you should be aware that there are two different categories of figures of speech: Words, phrases, or images that are used in a way that is not intended by its original, or official, definition. The way a collection of words or phrases is organized in order to create rhetorical effect meaning, to enhance understanding or affect emotion or to give emphasis. Reference of one thing to imply another 2. Explicit comparison of two unlike things 3. A part is used for a whole or a whole is used for a part 4. Naming an object or concept to refer to another, related object or concept 5. Repetition of a word with two different definitions 7. Use of words similar in sound but different in meaning punning 8. Use of the same word differently to modify two or more objects 9. Forming a word to imitate a sound Substitutions Substitution of one part of speech for another Exaggeration for effect Use of a term to describe something disproportionately less significant than the term implies Use of a term to describe something disproportionately greater than the term implies Inversions Asking a question for a purpose other than to get an answer I7. Placing two opposing terms side by side Similarity in structure between words and phrases Juxtaposing two contradictory ideas Ordering words and phrases in order of increasing importance Word Order Inversion of natural speaking word order Insertion of terms or phrases that interrupt the natural syntactical flow Omission of words implied by context Omission of conjunctions between clauses Omission of conjunctions between a series of words An overabundance of conjunctions Repetition Repetition of consonants in two or more words Repetition of similar vowel sounds Repetition of words derived from the same root Repetition of a word used with more than one meaning Repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses Repetition of the same word or phrase at the end of successive clauses Repetition of a word at the end of a clause that was used at the beginning of the following clause Repetition of the last word of one clause at the beginning of the following clause Repetition of anadiplosis at least three times, arranged so as to increase in importance each time Repetition of words in successive clauses, but in reverse grammatical order Repetition of grammatical structures in reverse order in successive phrases or clauses.

Chapter 4 : Figure of Speech Examples

Figures of speech (full list) Techniques > Use of language > Figures of speech > Full list. Figures of speech (or 'rhetorical tropes') are ways of using words that may seem unusual but have a specific and desired effect.

Though there are hundreds of figures of speech, below are 20 of the most common figures. You will probably remember many of these terms from your English classes. Whether you are conscious of it or not, you use figures of speech every day in your writing and conversations. Using original figures of speech in our writing is a way to convey meanings in fresh, unexpected ways. Figures can help our readers understand and stay interested in what we have to say.

Alliteration The repetition of an initial consonant sound. The plantain planter planted plantains in plantain plantations.

Anaphora The repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses or verses. Contrast with epiphora and epistrophe. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice.

Antithesis The juxtaposition of contrasting ideas in balanced phrases. Setting foot on the moon may be a small step for a man, but a giant step for mankind.

Apostrophe Breaking off discourse to address some absent person or thing, some abstract quality, an inanimate object, or a nonexistent character. How I wonder what you are. Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky.

Assonance Identity or similarity in sound between internal vowels in neighboring words. The engineer held the steering to steer the vehicle.

Chiasmus A verbal pattern in which the second half of an expression is balanced against the first but with the parts reversed. Euphemism The substitution of an inoffensive term for one considered offensively explicit. Letting someone go instead of firing someone; Passed away instead of died; Ethnic cleansing instead of genocide; Big-boned instead of heavy or overweight; Comfort woman instead of prostitute; Between jobs instead of unemployed; Sanitation engineer instead of garbage man.

Hyperbole An extravagant statement; the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect. Irony The use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning. A statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea. An implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common. He drowned in a sea of grief; She is fishing in troubled waters; Success is a bastard as it has many fathers, and failure is an orphan, with no takers; Their family swims in money

See Also: Some Figures of Speech with Examples 2.

Chapter 5 : Figures of speech (full list)

Figure of speech definition is - a form of expression (such as a simile or metaphor) used to convey meaning or heighten effect often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listener.

Check new design of our homepage! The A to Z of Figures of Speech With Explanations and Examples Learn how to improve your writing and oratory skills by using various figures of speech, which can be understood with the help of the following examples. Penlighten Staff Last Updated: Mar 12, We can all put words together and come up with sentences to express ourselves. The transformation from ordinary speech to extraordinary speech, can be done with the use of a variety of figures of speech. They are defined as literary devices used to enhance the quality of language, written or spoken. How can you employ these to improve your writing and oratory skills? With the help of the following examples. Examples of Figures of Speech Figures of speech provoke a thought process and bring depth to the language. To be able to use them well is an art, which can be mastered over time. The more you read, the more you will be able to understand. By going through the following examples, you too can master the art of using them appropriately. It is often used as a figure of speech in poetry, and even advertisements use alliteration in their tag lines to make the ads more memorable. Some examples of alliteration are: It can also be said that the language is interrupted and speech takes a sudden turn. This is used for the purpose of emphasis. Examples of anastrophe are: Object there was none. Passion there was none. I loved the old man. This is again in order to emphasize a point. Examples of anaphora are: It rained all night the day I left, the weather it was dry, The sun so hot, I froze to death This can be explained with the help of the following examples: Euphemism is often used by people who are diplomatic, and who wish to be politically correct. Some examples of this figure of speech are: We have to let you go. It mainly forms the basis of several jokes, is used as a way of insults, or could simply be used to dramatize a situation, where in reality, the situation may not be that bad. This can be understood with the help of these hyperbole examples: Your dog is so ugly, we had to pay the fleas to live on him. IDIOM An idiom is a figure of speech that is used to help express a situation with ease, but by using expressions that are usually completely unrelated to the situation in question. These examples will help you understand idioms: It takes two to tango. Irony forms the basis of sarcasm, and of humor. It is also a way of expressing the ugly truth in a slightly gentle manner. Bill Gates winning a computer. Having a fight with your best friend just before your birthday, and commenting -"Great, this is just what I needed". In Romeo and Juliet, when Juliet is drugged, Romeo assumes her to be dead, and kills himself. Upon waking up Juliet finds him dead, and kills herself. LITOTES This figure of speech refers to the use of understatement, to affirm a particular situation or event with the use of a negative opposite. He was not unfamiliar with the work of Shakespeare. Einstein is not a bad mathematician. METAPHOR Used for the purpose of comparison, a metaphor is a figure of speech that implies the meaning of an object with its reference to another completely unrelated object. The sofa is fertile soil for a couch potato. But my heart is a lonely hunter that hunts on a lonely hill. Some metonymy examples are: The editorial page has always believed He writes a fine hand.

Chapter 6 : 17 Rhetorical Devices and Their Examples - EnkiVillage

figure of speech n. pl. figures of speech An expression that uses language in a nonliteral way, such as a metaphor or synecdoche, or in a structured or unusual way, such as.

He broke my heart. I will write him a few words a letter. The sails ships could be seen from the horizon You need to earn your bread food-money 3 Another of the main figures of speech is synonymia which consists in the accumulated use of synonyms, which also draws on functions similar to those of rhetoric repetition. The aim is to specify and greatly emphasise descriptions. You always look beautiful, perfect, untouchable and ideal. This is used to express the contrary of what we really want to say, emphasizing a false or funny tone. I love spending an hour waiting for someone! The smell of trash is really delicious 5 The hyperbole is a figure of speech consisting of exaggerating one aspect of reality in order to achieve greater expressiveness, to exalt expressions. Thus, it can be used to express despair or intrigue or for comic effect. The bag weighed a ton My heart shrinks every time she talks 6 The chiasmus is used in a group of verses and can be used to reverse the order of a word to find another meaning to the next sentence or emphasise the first one. Many that are first shall be last, many that are last shall be first. Beauty is truth, truth is beauty. Take a look at how to write an epithet about yourself for more information. The green grass and the blue sky. Upon the sweetest flower of all the field. The waves of the sea alone. The flowers danced to the sound of the wind. The more I see the less I know. Be realistic, do the impossible. Tips In any literature manual you can find detailed information. You will especially find these figures in poetry.

Chapter 7 : Figure of Speech - Examples and Definition of Figure of Speech

Clear definition and great examples of Figures of Speech. This article will show you the importance of Figures of Speech and how to use them. In the broadest sense, a "figure of speech" is a use of language that contributes to a writer's goals.

Zeugma Figure of Speech Examples Figures of speech can make language more inventive, more beautiful, more rhythmic, more memorable, and more meaningful. The examples below show a variety of different types of figures of speech. You can see many more examples of each type at their own specific LitChart entries.

Figures of Speech Examples in Literature Literature is riddled with figures of speech because figures of speech make language colorful and complex. Sometimes I thought it lost, but it appeared again, beneath a fallen tree perhaps, or struggling on the other side of a muddied ditch created by the winter rains. In this quote from Rebecca, Daphne du Maurier refers to a washed-out road as "the poor thread. In the famous opening line of *A Tale of Two Cities*, Dickens uses parallelism—a scheme in which parts of a sentence repeat—in order to emphasize the contradictions of the time in which the book is set. Dickens has manipulated his sentence structure so that the parallel clauses emphasize the oppositional nature of his words "it was the best of times, it was the worst of times". By using words that alliterate—"sin and sorrow" and "decay and death," for example—Hawthorne is making the reader feel that these ideas are connected, rather than simply stating that they are connected. Alliteration is a figure of speech—a scheme—because it uses the mechanics of language to emphasize meaning. On the surface, Antony says what the audience wants to hear that Brutus is honorable, but it becomes clear over the course of his speech that he means the opposite of what he says and over time he convinces the audience to believe this opposite meaning as well.

Figures of Speech Examples in Music Figures of speech are also common in music. Schemes fit naturally with songs because both schemes and songs manipulate sound and rhythm to enhance the meanings of words. Music also uses many tropes, because using words that have meanings beyond their literal ones makes language more interesting, and it allows songwriters to create music that uses just a few words to imply a complex meaning. Rihanna also uses the phrase "Diamonds in the sky" as a metaphor for stars. This verse is a good example of how figures of speech can often work together and overlap. In this case, the metaphor that allows her to use "diamonds" instead of "stars" also fits into her use of assonance because "stars" lacks the "eye" sound. By giving "time" human characteristics—the ability to grab a person and tell them where to go—Green Day is helping listeners to make sense of the power that time has over people. Writers use different figures of speech to achieve different effects. Schemes figures of speech that manipulate sound, syntax, and word order can make language more beautiful, persuasive, or memorable. Writers can use schemes to draw attention to an important passage, to create a sound that mirrors or contrasts with the meaning of words, or to give language a rhythm that draws the reader in. As schemes tend to work through sound and rhythm, they generally produce a visceral effect, or an effect felt in the body—broadly speaking, schemes are more sensory than intellectual. In contrast, writers use tropes to grab the reader intellectually by adding complexity or ambiguity to an otherwise simple word or phrase. Tropes can ask the reader to make a comparison between two unlike things, they can impose human qualities on nonhumans, and they can mean the opposite of what they say. Tropes engage the intellect because the reader has to be alert to the fact that tropes do not use language at face value—a trope never means what it literally says. All figures of speech help a writer to communicate ideas that are difficult to say in words or that are more effectively communicated non-verbally. This could be by repeating harsh consonants to create a scary atmosphere, or by using a metaphor to impose the qualities of something concrete say, a rose onto something more difficult to define say, love. An excellent reference from BYU that explains the various ways that figures of speech have been categorized over history, including into schemes and tropes. *Silva Rhetoricae* on schemes and tropes: A helpful definition of figures of speech in the context of the ancient study of rhetoric did you know that the Roman rhetorician Quintilian defined "figure of speech" in 95 AD? What Are Tropes in Language? Skip to the "Distinction Between Figures and Tropes" section and read to the end—full of informative and thought-provoking discussion about tropes.

Chapter 8 : calendrierdelascience.com | Figures of Speech Worksheets

figure of speech is a word or phrase that has a meaning other than the literal meaning. It can be a metaphor or simile that's designed to further explain a concept. Or it can be the repetition of alliteration or exaggeration of hyperbole to give further emphasis or effect.

Correction to revise meaning. Contraction of two vowels into a longer sound. Repeating word after one or two other words. Multiple arguments to establish a single point. Describing something by saying what it is not. Substituting a mild word with a stronger one. Breaking of a rhythmic pattern. Inserting one word into the middle of another. Substituting one item for another. Breaking a phrase at an odd point. Breaking down and detailing a subject. Repeating the same phrase at start and end. Repeating words in the reverse order. Adding letters to the middle of a word. Repetition of the same final word or phrase. Conceding in order to gain. Repetition of a word with vehemence. Putting oneself in the position of another. Expressing emotion through prayer. Substituting offensive words with gentle ones. Use of initials to avoid speaking harsh words. Using examples real or fictitious. Restating a point in different words. Putting a subject at a later position than normal. Attributing of human traits to creatures. Two words, connected by conjunction. Changing the form of the verb. Different words that sound the same.

Two more figures of speech which are related are the hyperbole and calendrierdelascience.com two terms are basically opposites. Hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration, or overstatement, whereas.

Subject Verb Agreement Rules A person can only be a good writer or a good speaker when he or she is familiar with the figures of speech. A certain level of familiarity with the figures of speech can actually help a person get to the level of an expert, the kind of whiz who is maven in the use of the English language. It does not take much to write a piece of text or deliver a speech. However, it takes quite a lot to be creative while still sticking to the rules. The figures of speech, as far as the English language is concerned, are all about rules. Sticking to them will only help you be a better writer or an orator. If you have always been craving to gain efficiency in English language and familiarize yourself with the figures of speech, here is your chance. Read on to discover valuable information on it. Although what is to come your way is a list of sorts, it is nevertheless a comprehensive one and could be put to good use.

List of Figures Of Speech

Personification Personification is all about adding a human trait to an inanimate object or an abstraction. The picture in that magazine shouted for attention.

Simile A simile is a figure of speech that compares two unrelated things or ideas using "like" or "as" to accentuate a certain feature of an object by comparing it to a dissimilar object that is a typical example of that particular trait.

Analogy An analogy is a figure of speech that equates two things to explain something unfamiliar by highlighting its similarities to something that is familiar. This figure of speech is commonly used in spoken and written English. Questions and answers, crying and laughing, etc.

Metaphor A metaphor compares two different or unrelated things to reveal certain new qualities in the subject, which you might have ignored or overlooked otherwise. The streets of Chennai are a furnace.

Alliteration Alliteration is the duplication of a specific consonant sound at the start of each word and in quick succession. Although alliterations are all about consonant sounds, exceptions can be made, when vowels sounds are also repeated. This figure of speech is commonly seen in poems. When she smiles, her cheeks fall off.

Onomatopoeia This figure of speech is partly pleasure and partly business. It is used to replicate sounds created by objects, actions, animals and people. Cock-a-doodle-do, quack, moo, etc.

Imagery Imagery is a figure of speech, which employs words to create mental images in the mind of the reader. It is a powerful tool and mostly used by poets, lyricists and authors. The symbolism of a red rose love , the symbolism of a white flag peace , etc.

Pun A pun is a figure of speech that plays with words to give away obscured meanings. A pun is also known as paronomasia. My son wanted a scooter. When I told him they are too dangerous, he moped around the house.

Allegory An allegory is nothing but an improvised metaphor. It is a figure of speech, which involves the use of characters or actions in a piece of literature, wherein the characters have more to them than meets the eye.

Tautology is needless repetition of words to denote the same thing.

Palindrome A palindrome is a series of numbers, words or phrases that reads the same in either direction.

Euphemism Euphemism is a figure of speech where an offensive word or expression is replaced with a polite word. Do you have a few minutes?

Assonance Assonance is a repetition of the vowel sounds. Such a figure of speech is found most commonly in short sentences or verses. And murmuring of innumerable bees.

Idiom An idiom is a phrase, expression or group of words whose implication is not clear when you go by the literal meaning of words.

Funny Metaphors Funny metaphors are metaphors that ring aloud with humor.

Allusion An allusion is an indirect or subtle reference made about a person, place or thing in a work of literature. I am no Prince Hamlet.

Antecedent An antecedent, in grammar, is a word, a phrase, or a clause that is usually replaced by a pronoun in a sentence, but regularly so in a following sentence.

Jargon Jargon is the kind of language that is specific to a particular trade, occupation, professionals or group of people. I need your vitals.

Double Negative A double negative is a figure of speech that occurs when two negative words or two forms of negation are used in one sentence.

Adjunction An adjunction is a phrase or a clause that is placed at the start of a sentence. An adjunction, in most cases, is a verb. Runs the leopard past us as we stray deeper into his territory.

Antithesis An antithesis is a figure of speech where two very opposing lines of thought or ideas are placed in a somewhat balanced sentence.

Apostrophe An apostrophe is used when a person who is absent or nonexistent is spoken

to. Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky. These words generally revolve around a central theme and are arranged in an increasing order to create a strong impression on the mind of the reader. But the greatest of these is love. With metonymies, a name of a particular thing is substituted with the name of a thing that is closely related to it. Synecdoche This is figure of speech where a part of a particular object is employed to throw light on the whole thing. Describing a whole vehicle as just "wheels". Stereotype A stereotype, as far as the figures of speech are concerned, is a convention, a predisposition or a set approach to any particular issue. All blondes are dumb. Anastrophe An anastrophe refers to an inversion or rearrangement of a group of words that usually appear in a certain order. Gold that glitters is not all that not. All that glitters is gold Anaphora An anaphora is an expression, which refers to another and can be ambiguous. The tiger ate the snake and it died. Longfellow Antonomasia This figure of speech uses the name of a person on another person or persons possessing characteristics that are similar to the characteristics of the former. He was the Adolf Hitler of the school. Litotes Litotes are nothing but an understatement. It can be used when you are looking to underplay a positive with a negative. The food at that restaurant is not bad at all. Paralipsis A paralipsis is a figure of speech that focuses on any particular thing without really making it obvious. Rhetoric Rhetoric in writing refers to an unexplained and undue use of exaggeration. When I reached the peak of the mountain, I stretched out my hands, touched heaven and took a quick look at the Almighty! Zeugma Zeugma refers to the employment of a word to bridge two or more words, but here the word makes sense to one word or all words in dissimilar ways. She lowered her standards by raising her glass, her courage, her eyes and his hopes. Anticlimax An anticlimax as a figure speech refers to the building up a climax that results in something that cannot really be described as a climax. On discovering that his friend was murdered, with vengeance on his mind Ravi rushed back to his college, only to find his friend sipping on coffee in the college canteen. Consonance Consonance refers to the repetition of consonant sounds, within the limits of a sentence or a certain number of sentences. His house is in the village though; He will not see me stopping here. To watch his woods fill up with snow. When people are looking to be sarcastic, they employ irony. He was so intelligent, that he failed all his tests. Polysyndeton Polysyndeton refers to that figure of speech which makes good use of conjunctions and in close succession. He ran and jumped and laughed for joy. Rhetorical Question A rhetorical question is a question wherein the answer is more than obvious. Anger leads to hate. Hate leads to suffering. Enthymeme An enthymeme is a figure of speech where an argument that is being made has no definite conclusion or is not completely expressed. For example, I like rich desserts, fast card-games, and difficult riddles. Asyndeton This is a figure of speech that conveniently ignores the use of conjunctions. For example, She has provided with a chance to earn a living, with self-respect, with satisfaction. Parenthesis Parenthesis refers to a self explanatory and contradicting word or sentence that breaks the flow in a series of sentences, often without affecting the flow in an obvious manner. Commas and dashes are employed when a parenthesis is used. For example, Would you, Kris, listen to me? Antimetabole An antimetabole is a figure of speech, where the second half of a sentence, phrase or series is in the exact opposite order of the first part. For example, E,F,G - G,F,E Epistrophe Epistrophe or epiphora is the repetition of the same word or words at the end of consecutive phrases, clauses or sentences. It is extremely emphatic and is usually employed to stress the last word in a phrase or sentence. For example, "What lies behind us and what lies before us are tiny compared to what lies within us. For example, "A soiled baby, with a neglected nose, cannot be conscientiously regarded as a thing of beauty.