



MUST KNOW THESE!



FIGURES OF



SPEECH



(XAT, SNAP, TISS-NET, CMAT, IIFT, SSC, BANKS)

Figures of Speech: (अलंकार)

A figure of speech is a use of a word that diverges from its normal meaning, or a phrase with a specialized meaning not based on the literal meaning of the words.

Figures of speech often provide emphasis, freshness of expression, or clarity.

Similie

Simile is a figure of speech in which a comparison is made between two essentially unlike things.

Identifiers: as, like

Examples:

1. Bhallaldeva is as strong as an ox.
2. The internet is like a window to the world—you can learn about everything online!

Metaphor

One thing is described as the other thing. Words such as “as” and “like” are not used in metaphor.

Examples:

1. Her long hair was a flowing golden river.
2. She broke my heart.
3. The clouds are balls of cotton.
4. Dad's temper is a volcano, ready to explode.
5. All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players.

Personification

In personification, an in-animate object is attributed human nature, characteristics or abilities.

Examples:

1. The wind whispered through dry grass.
2. The shadow of the moon danced on the lake.
3. The skyscraper was so tall that it seemed to kiss the sky.

Onomatopoeia:

The use of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

Examples:

Buzz of a bee, Boom of a bomb, Splash of water.

Alliteration:

In alliteration, a series of words begin with the same consonant sound occur close together in a series. It's used to emphasize something important that a writer or speaker would like to express.

Examples:

1. But a better butter makes a batter better.
2. She sells seashells by the seashore.

Pun:

A pun is a word play that produces a humorous effect by using a word that suggests two or more meanings, or by exploiting similar sounding words that have different meanings.

Examples:

1. Where do polar bears vote? The North Poll.
2. I was struggling to figure out how lightning works then it struck me.

Paradox:

A statement that appears to contradict itself and is hard to explain like a puzzle.

Examples:

1. This is the beginning of the end," said Rahul, always a pessimist.
2. If I know one thing, it's that I know nothing.
3. Change is the only constant in life.
4. Can an omnipotent being create a stone so heavy that it cannot lift it?

Irony:

Irony refers to real or literary situations or conversations where the evident meaning of a statement or action is incongruous with its intended meaning.

It isn't inexplicable, just unexpected.

Examples:

1. In a country where women are worshipped, crimes are committed against them daily.
2. A traffic cop gets his license suspended because of not wearing helmet.
3. A marriage counsellor files for divorce.
4. I posted a video on YouTube about how boring and useless YouTube is.

Hyperbole:

It is an extravagant statement; or the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect.

Examples:

1. She's going to die of embarrassment.
2. I will wait for her till eternity.
3. I am trying to solve a million issues these days.

Litotes:

It employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words, a positive statement expressed by negating its opposite expressions.

Examples:

1. The food was not too bad.
2. I cannot disagree with your point of view.
3. All in all, she wasn't a bad dancer.

Allusion:

Allusion is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance. It does not describe in detail the person or thing to which it refers.

It is just a passing comment and the writer expects the reader to possess enough knowledge to spot the allusion and grasp its importance in a text.

Examples:

1. Hey! Guess who the new Newton of our school is?
2. Don't act like a Romeo in front of her.

Oxymoron:

A figure of speech in which two opposite or contradictory terms appear side by side to create an effect. The combination of these contradicting elements serves to reveal a paradox, confuse, or give the reader a laugh.

Examples:

1. My room is an organized mess.
2. Please act normally in front of her.
3. Let's get lonely together.

Tautology:

Defining or explaining something by saying exactly the same thing again in different words.

Examples:

1. We're meeting at ten a.m., two hours before noon.
2. In my opinion, they're the best—better than all the others.
3. Repeat that again.

Rhetorical Question:

A rhetorical question is a question someone asks without expecting an answer. The question might not have an answer, or it might have an obvious answer.

Examples:

1. “Do you want to teach the class?”, the teacher remarked.
2. Do you think money grow on trees?
3. How many times do I have to tell you not to yell in the house?

Assignment!

1. Euphemism
2. Satire
3. Anagram
4. Antithesis
5. Apostrophe

Thanks a lot for watching!

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