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Figures of Speech.

Figures of speech may be defined as a deviation from the normal mode of expression with a view to heighten or increase the effect thereof.

Simile: Smile is a clear and formal statement of some similarity between two objects that defer in kind.

The similarity between the two sides of the comparison - the object compared and the object to which it is compared - is generally indicated by connectives as for e.g. 'like', 'so', 'as'. But this is not essential, but only that the two sides of the comparison be distinctly expressed. The object of this figure is not only to illustrate the object compared, but also to suggest appropriate emotional associations etc.,

- e.g. (i) Who can keep the lion's club from ravaging?
 And who governs Rustom's son.
 (ii) Words are like leaves;
 And where they are most abundant much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

Metaphor: Metaphor is a figure of speech wherein the use of 'like', 'as' or 'so' is eliminated. It is a condensed simile. It is a comparison nevertheless between unlike objects but the comparison is given in a shortened form.

It may be defined as an implied comparison, not fully expressed whereby an object is designated or described as another object to whose outstanding quality it has a resemblance. The lightness in a metaphor is embodied in a single word, that word is put forward as if it were the plain and literal name for the fact.

- e.g. (i) The camel is the ship of desert.
 (ii) We must be guided by the light of Nature.
 (iii) Hold fast to the anchor of fate, hope and Charity.
 (iv) Coming events cast their shadows before.

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ego ist = अहंकार ...

- (vi) Life is a dream not a reality. Imp: 2 -
- (vii) They fleeced the poor fellow.
- (viii) His fortune was ebbing.
- (ix) She bottled up her feelings.

Personifications

e.g. (1) Death lays his icy hands on kings.

Definition : In this figure, things that are inanimate are given life and personality. As a result of this representation of a lifeless object or an abstract idea as a living person an idea is easily grasped or understood. Moreover, it imparts vividness and strength.

e.g. (ii) Upon Death's purple altar. The sullen roar of the angry sea.

(iii) Truth sits upon the lips of dying man.

(iv) Authority forgets a dying king.

(v) Jealousy destroyed his peace of mind.

(vi) Anxiety took possession of his mind.

4. Apostrophe : ...

Apostrophe implies both address and personification.

An inanimate object or a person absent or dead is personified and then addressed.

for e.g. (i) Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean, roll !

(ii) O! Solitude, where are thy charms That sages have found in thy face?

(iii) Milton! thou should'nt be living at this hour England hath need of thee !

5. Pun or Paronomasia :

M.I.M.P

Pun or Paronomasia (Punian = to beat into sense) is a figure based on sound. It consists in the use of words in a double sense. This use of words is due to the resemblance in the form of words which have different derivations and meanings. For instance 'Spirits' means unearthly beings, Ghosts as well as alcohol; 'Out of breath' may mean either 'tired', 'breathless' or 'dead'. Sometimes the similarity may not be in the spelling and is detected by the ear alone.

Example

A 'Pun' may be defined as a play upon words whereby, a word is used in different senses to be productive of a smile or a ludicrous effect more

As forced out of its meaning or signification

... ..

...

is forced out of its usual meaning and given a different meaning or signification for e.g. "An Ambassador is an

②
- honest man who lies ^{200, 100} abroad for the good of his country".

Here 'lies' may mean either 'remain' or 'tells lies'.

Hence, 'honest and good' read in conjunction with 'lies' would sound ironical (how could a man be considered honest when he tells lies?)

for e.g. :

(ii) Not on thy sole, but on thy soul'

Harsh Jew; 200

'Thou mak'st thy knife keen' 412

Here there is the similarity of sound between 'Sole' and 'Soul'.

(iii) 'Is life worth living?' 21024

That depends on the liver.

(iv) 'A boy who eats dates does not make good use of his time!'

(v) 'A dog is like a tree for they both have a bark' 6111, 2000, 1000

(vi) 'What is the difference between a woman and a mirror?'

- The mirror reflects without speaking, and the woman speaks without reflecting!'

(vii) 'What is the difference between a woman and a soldier?'

- A woman powders the face, while the soldier faces the powder.

6. Onomatopoeia : 200000 200000 200000 200000

Literally signifies the making of a word from a sound. Onomatopoeia may be defined as the use of a word which conveys by its sound the exact sense implied or signified by any object or action.

for e.g. : Boom, hush, buzz, ping-pong.

List of examples :-

- (i) The rippling of the waters ;
- The whistling of the wind ;
- The rustling of the leaves ;
- The twittering of the swallows ;
- The crowing of the peacocks ;

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- (ii) The house came down with a crash.
 (iii) The bee buzzed passed.
 (iv) Then nightly signs? the staring owl,
 To-who, to-whit, to-who
 (v) How rain clatters along.
 Along the roofs,
 Like the tramp of hoofs.

Alliteration : *अक्षरानुसंधान*

Alliteration consists in the repetition of one or more similar sounds or letters in more or less successive words.

For e.g. :

- (i) The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew.
 (ii) I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore.
 - W.B. Yeats.
 (iii) Glittering through the gloomy glades.
 (iv) His tall mill that whistled on the waste.
 (v) The lordly lion lives his lonely lair?
 Exercise.

- (i) Cannon to the right of me;
 Cannon to the left of me,
 Volleyed and thundered.

- (ii) Where is our usual messenger of mirth?

- (iii) A lady having asked whether she would wear a wig, when her hair turned grey she said
 " Oh, no I'll die first ".

- (iv) Never marry a girl named Ann- Because 'An' is an indefinite article.

- (v) Lush and alive

- (vi) The wolves where howling all the night long.

Ono
Alliteration
Pun
Pun
Alliteration
Ono

4. Great men have much to be proud of but they are great (3) because they have not pride ~~in~~ them.
5. The Catholic (Church) is a living body and that is why most seek it at death. There is no one so poor as a wealthy miser.
6. *MDone* virtue is, for the most part, only self love in disguise. 334
7. *Lord* More haste, less speed. *Hunter - Bacon*
8. *John* Vision is the art of seeking things invisible. *Ugzu*
9. *Examia*
- 10.

10. Oxymoron : (Oxymoron equal to sharp and dull)
 May be defined as a figure of speech in which two terms contradictory in their meaning are placed side by side so that the effect is apparently absurd while really a significant or subtle meaning is suggested or intended.

Examples :

1. Cruel kindness.
2. She was horribly beautiful that siren?
3. Unconfined restrain, imprisoned liberty sleep-Keats?
4. Thus idly busy rolls the world away.
5. His honour rooted in dishonour stood. And faith unfaithful kept him falsely truth.

Explanation : His honour he had to be faithful to his Lady Love. There is lay dishonour.

In dishonour but, in being faithful to his lady love. he was unfaithful to his Lord. He was treacherous, deceitful. There in lay his dishonour. Hence faith (fidelity to his love) unfaithful (treachery to his master who is the husband of his beloved.)

6. Most Evil is the hatefully desirable.

Explanation : Evil is undersirable yet most evil in the form of pleasure though hateful is desire.

7. He is 'an honourable villian.
8. The French Revolution came with expected suddenness.
9. They suffered a victorious defeat.
10. This was the cruel mercy of the murderer.
11. All clear and still
 she stood moon like Distantly Near.
12. Life is bitterly sweet.

(11) Irony : *aslybn anafir - kashan qnqh - +zighnho znafik*
 Irony consists in stating the contrary of what is meant, the true intention being gathered from the tone or

quite reverse murtas

Figures based on contrast : यद्वासात् / परस्पर विरुद्ध

8. **Antithesis** : Antithesis is a figure of speech which consists in setting one idea against another in order to highlight the effect of contrast and give an impression of clearness. The structure usually employed is that of a balanced sentence. It brings out in starting contrast the true nature of a thing.

Examples :

- 1. Short absence increases love, long absence kills it.
- 2. Speech is silver, but silence is golden.
- 3. God made the country but man made the town.
- 4. One man's food is another man's poison.
- 5. To err is human, to forgive is divine.
- 6. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
- 7. Not that I loved Cesar but that I love Rome more?
- 8. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, and enemy his crimes.
- 9. Our loss is your gain.
- 10. Talent is power, tact is skill.

Paradox : Paradox is a statement which is seemingly absurd and apparently self-contradictory. It is an opinion contrary to the generally accepted opinion of mankind. But in its seemingly contradiction is hidden a great truth.

e.g. It is said that 'One must be cruel only to be kind'. Now, cruelty is just the reverse of kindness. Then how can you reconcile the two. But if we reflect how necessary it is sometimes to scold or even beat a child for crossing a road or going near the fire in order to inculcate the right habit lest it might be overrun or burnt, the true significance is evident on reflection. It is better to beat the child in order to preserve its life, than to be cruel enough to allow it to do anything it likes.

List of examples.

- 1. The best teacher is he who does not teach.
- 2. War is possible not because more men disagree but more men agree.
- 3. Many of the important things of life are so big that we fail to see them.

manner. It is a clever instrument of attack, since owing to its avoidance of what is apparently, harsh, unpleasant or insulting, it gives no handle to the enemy. It is not delicacy that precepts this expression in opposite form but a desire to ridicule.

Examples:

1. Hitler is truly one who does desire peace.
Explanation: Everybody knows that Hitler wants war.

2. A nice job you have made of it!

3. He is a very fine friend.

He gave out all my secrets.

4. You have a marvellous conception of honesty.

5. What a fine exhibition you have made of yourself.

6. Language is the art of concealing thought.

7. Everyone can understand that a generation which travels 60 miles an hour must be five times as civilized as one which only travels twelve.

8. I fear I wrong the honourable man whose daggers have stabbed you.

9. The noblest sight on earth, is a man talking reason and his wife listening to him.

10. "A lawyer is a learned gentleman"
said Brougham.

11) "Who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it for himself".

12. Litotes: We frequently resort to a negative statement in order to enable the hearer to come to a positive impression. We describe a thing as "not bad", meaning thereby that it is good. So litotes is a figure of speech whereby a statement is affirmed more strongly by denying its contrary.

Examples:

1. He is, by no means ugly.

Explanation: It is clearly understood that he is handsome.

2. Your son is not a fool.

3. That's not a bad idea.

4.

5. He is a musician of no common place talent.

6. Fame is not silent.

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- 15) Hyperbole - exaggeration esp. for effect
 16) Transferred
 17) metonymy - Epithet - adjectival effect
 - Substitution of name of attribute for that of thing meant

18) Synecdoche -

কিছকিছকিছ
 - 8 -
 19) Climax : (Klimax = Ladder) উচ্চতর গুণ / সেরা গুণ

Climax is a process of unfolding theme in such a manner that reaches a pitch or degree of intensity at the end. It is a gradual approach in setting forth what is grand or sublime. This rhetorical effect is produced by a skillful employment of the structural principle of emphasis.

Examples :

1. Some books are to be tasted, others swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested.
- Bacon.
2. He was fool, a knave cause of general ruin.
3. He was a poet, philosopher, an prophet.
- 4) He bugs, he lies, he steals, he kills for money.
5. I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing, I dance for joy.
6. I came, I saw, I conquered.
7. Reading maketh a full man.
Conference a ready man and
Writing an exact man.

8. যুক্তিহীনতা - সর্বস্বত্বের ক্ষয়

20) Anti-Climax : Anti-Climax is as its sense implies, opposed to climax. It consists in an unexpected descent from the high to the low, from the sublime to the ridiculous, from the more to the less impressive, from what is dignified and elevated to what is petty and commonplace the impression produced by this device is deliberately or unintentionally ludicrous.

Examples :

1. Dreading that climax of all human ills,
The inflammation of his weekly bills.
2. On the same day he lost his family,
his fortune and his best suits of clothes.
3. A soldier fights for glory and a shilling a day.
4. A teeming, seething, busy man whose virtue was
industry and whose industry vice.
5. He was obliged to put with his wife, children and
his favourite pie.
6. He bought a factory and aeroplane and a donkey.
7. He fought for the country, his home and his false
teeth.
8. He came on the stage as Hamlett and went off as an