

I'm not a bot

























[illegible]

sets things up for how their whole intense, doomed relationship story will go from here. A figure of speech in which the words "in" and "y" are used to express the musical quality of Dais's voice more vividly than just calling it "musical voice". The pairing of synonymous nouns intensifies the quality being described. A figure of speech in which the syntactic relation between two terms is reversed. It is often used for poetic effect. "The heavy foot of time" instead of "the footfalls of heavy time". The hungry stomach waited impatiently to be fed. "The windswept plain gave no shelter to wandering cattle, and slanted wood planks of abandoned farmhouse doors banged in aimless gusts." The way Eirich describes the wind is real neat. Instead of just saying the wind was blowing hard or whatever, she says the plain itself was windswept. An indirect or subtle observation about a thing or person. It is generally critical, disparaging, or salacious in nature. Some say he's not unfamiliar with the inside of a jail cell. The politician claimed to stand for family values, but his record showed otherwise. "Is Miss Darcy much grown since the spring?" said Miss Bingley; "will she be as tall as I am?" "I think she will. She is now about Miss Elizabeth Bennet's height, or rather taller." Jane Austen hints at some sexual stuff going on between Lizzy Bennet and Miss Bingley about Darcy. When they're talking about how tall each of them are, it seems like they're also arguing about who's gonna be the one in charge in their whole complicated relationship with Darcy. Like the one who stands tallest gets to boss around the other two and so I think Austen's pretty slyly starting some drama here with that suggestive comparison of their heights. Special words or expressions used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand. Please reboot your PC to complete the installation. The computer technicians talked about RAM, CPUs, and SSDs when upgrading the office devices. "Takes a good mechanic to keep 'em rollin'." Know how a differential works?" The talk about car stuff like the differential shows how Al uses a bunch of mechanic words. Steinbeck makes it clear what Al does for a living just through the way he talks, without having to straight up say he's a mechanic. Using all those gearhead terms makes Al seem more like a real person instead of just a character, and lets you get to know him better since you can see stuff about his job. The fact of placing two or more things side by side with the intent of comparing or contrasting them. Beauty and decay. The lavish wedding reception was held in the ballroom, while homeless people searched for food in the alley behind the hotel. "And yet he did it with what composure and concentration we have seen accomplishing the task he set himself, both in the poor workshop and in the rich drawing-room." Dickens tries to get readers to really grasp the huge change in Dr. Manette's life by showing the difference between his nice old job as a fancy doctor with a swanky office and his current gig cobbling shoes together in a dingy workshop and it's like night and day - he went from living large to just scrapping by. It really makes you think about how quick things can turn around, don't it? Expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite. A plumber's house always has leaking taps. A traffic jam occurred on the highway on the day I left extra early to avoid being late. "There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature." Mrs. Mallard is elated on hearing that her husband has passed away as she feels liberate from the union. Unfortunately, in a bitter irony of fate, she is overcome by shock following arrival from nowhere of Mr. Mallard who appears very much alive. Here, Chopin uses situational irony that inverts the scenario that Mrs. Mallard and the readers are accustomed to. This, in essence, explains why marriage was quite oppressing to her. An understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite. He's not the brightest bulb in the chandelier. The hike through the canyon was no walk in the park. Nelly criticizes Heathcliff with litotes after he returns following Catherine's death: "He's not a rough diamond - a pearl-containing oyster of a rustic: he's a fierce, pitiless, wolfish man." Brontë says heathcliff is no rough diamond but fierce and pitiless wolflike man with an attempt to understate the extent of Nelly's hatred towards him. This makes the character of Heathcliff even crueler in an accented manner through negation instead of direct condemnation. A metaphor makes a direct comparison between two unlike things, stating that one thing is the other. My old car was a dinosaur - old and decrepit. The assignment was a breeze - extremely easy. "As daylight doth a lamp; her eyes in heaven Would through the airy region stream so bright." He compares Juliet's eyes to stars. Romeo says her eyes would shine as brightly in the sky as daylight does to a lamp. Shakespeare uses metaphor to elevate Juliet's beauty to celestial heights. A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is used to represent something else with which it is closely associated or related. It consists in replacing the name of one object of the other similar object. The pen is mightier than the sword. The White House issued a statement. "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears." In this line, "ears" is used to represent the attention or audience of the people. Malapropism is an error of language which involves one word being wrongly exchanged for another closely sounding word having the opposite meaning which results into nonsense or some funny statement. He is the pineapple of politeness. I'm on a seafood diet. I see food, and I eat it. "Comparisons are odorous." Here, Dogberry mistakenly uses "odorous" instead of "odious," resulting in a humorous misuse of the word. A euphemistic figure of speech that intentionally understates something or implies that it is lesser in significance or size. I'm somewhat tired after completing a marathon. It's just a flesh wound. "I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him." This reduces the focus on his intentionality in order to build up a strong empathic sense. The above instances go to show that Meiosis can be employed to underrate or reduce a matter for comic effect or emphasis. The use of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions to which they refer. "Buzz" - the word imitates the sound of a bee. "Splash" - the word resembles the sound of something hitting or entering water. "How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, In the icy air of night!" The word "tinkle" imitates the sound of bells ringing, which provides a sensory experience for the reader. These examples illustrate how Onomatopoeia is used to bring aural imagery to written language, evoking sounds through words. An oxymoron is a figure of speech that combines two contradictory terms to create a paradoxical effect. It is usually used to create a dramatic or thought-provoking impact in literature, poetry or everyday language. "Good night, good night! Parting is such sweet sorrow." Here, the combination of 'sweet' and 'sorrow' creates the oxymoronic expression. I hope this clarifies the concept of an oxymoron and provides relevant examples. A statement that seems self-contradictory or nonsensical but in reality expresses a possible truth. "War is peace, freedom is slavery, ignorance is strength." The juxtaposition of contradictory concepts forms a paradox. It reflects the twisted logic of the dystopian society depicted in the novel. The use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same or similar in their construction, sound, meaning or meter. To be, or not to be: that is the question. (Hamlet) The midnight's all a-glimmer, and 'tis oil midnight. (A Midsummer Night's Dream) "The evening allied her, and she grew shimmeringly and inconsolably pale. She was disturbed." In the aforesaid example, 'allied her' and 'grew shimmeringly and inconsolably pale. She was disturbed' are parallel in structure and meaning. The sentence creates a strong image of the protagonist emotional state through repetition of sentence structure and synonyms. Attributing human characteristics to nonhuman things. The sun smiled on the meadow. The wind whispered through the trees. The clock struck midnight. See also: Anthropomorphism vs Personification "The hills were alive with the sound of music." In the aforesaid example, personification is used to describe the tranquil hills surrounding the setting as if the hills themselves emanated sound. This poetic device makes the scene vivid and lively, which allows the readers or viewers to visualize the environment more clearly. A pun refers to a type of a joke that uses one word but with multiple meanings either deliberately or unintentionally. I'm reading a book on anti-gravity. It's impossible to put down! She died doing what she loved, spreading satin. "To be, or not to be: that is the butt's finish. Or, to butt or not to butt-that is the question." The speaker creates puns by substituting words like 'butt' for 'to be' and 'butt' or 'or not to butt' for 'to be, or not to be'. These humorous wordplays provide a comedic take on the original soliloquy. It reveals the power and versatility of language and English puns. Moreover, the puns help to convey a sense of humorous absurdity, which serves as an effective way of breaking the tension in a scene. Attributes human feelings and responses to inanimate things or animals, especially in art and literature. The somber clouds darkened our mood. "Naught's had, all's spent, Since it operational kind Was mine, 'tis interference, 'twixt drunkenness And sleep, 'twixt waking and oblivion 'Tis an easy Zoonomy title Loans Credit Line perfect palindromes 'Tis but a year or two at most, / Ere I must sleep in my tomb." This excerpt is rich in pathetic fallacy, as the thunder, lightning and rain are personified and directly connected to the events and emotions of the characters. A literary device that is used in the formulation of an alternative and shorter phrase to replace a relatively long and complicated one. This is usually in form of a circumlocution or round about expression, rather than direct or literal phrasology. Periphrasis is used because of different aims that include highlighting the statement, adding weight or solemnness, masking the sense and avoiding tediousness. At this current moment in time" instead of "now." Instead of saying "You stupid idiot," one might say, "You're not exactly a genius." "O, she doth mock me too! Friar Laurence, I took her for my flour and frame; and now am I turn'd, then, an compromise of sound and sense, I am very salt of tear." Through the use of periphrasis, Lord Capulet is able to express the depth of his grief and the magnitude of his loss without resorting to simple and direct language. The stylistic scheme in which words derived from the same root are repeated. Love is an irresistible desire to be irresistibly desired. "For who so firm that cannot be agitated? Be not disturbed, though change and chiding chance, By gallants fond, by gossips diffame; praise you, and why not? Speak you praises, or wherein dish? If you disgust, why then fair Mar low despite? If you can blame, blame; if you cannot blame, why then be brief! Thus convergence, thus men judge of us: If we be merry, praise it not; If we be grave, thengraver us: Set down these rights; where is your scribe? Write, for my part, I am I." Through the use of Polyptoton in her speech, Rosalind is able to stress the theme of changeability and inconsistency in human beings. She repeated the word 'change' with different endings and parts of speech to emphasize her meaning in a poetic and impactful manner. Deliberate use of many conjunctions. This literary technique creates a series of equal clauses that are connected by 'and', 'but' 'or' and other coordinating conjunctions, which emphasizes the parallel structure of the sentences. We have ships and men and money and stores. "The sluggish ooze, which heaped round my feet,Cold slid and squirmed, and multiple my pains;And faster and faster sunk that stone/Who laid bat wings to Memphian sculptures' eyes/Beneath the rocks, beneath the sea. / The old man popped." Through the use of Polysyndeton in this poem, Coleridge is able to emphasize the parallels, repeated and iterative circumstances faced by the speaker, which makes the poem more engaging and vivid. The use of more words than necessary to convey meaning either as a fault of style or for emphasis. It is a rhetoric device whereby two words are used to emphasize one meaning. This refers to a writing style that tends to use a lot of words to convey an idea while also repeating or using double terms denoting exactly the same meaning. see with one's eyes or burning fire. "I am a thousand winds that blow,I am the diamond glints on snow,I am the sun on ripened grain,I am the gentle autumn rain.When you awaken in the morning's hush,I am the swift uplifting rushOf quiet birds in circled flight.I am the soft stars that shine at night.Do not stand at my grave and cry,I am not there;I did not die." Here, the repetition of 'I am' is used to reinforce the idea of the speaker's presence and continuity even after death. The use of pleonasm in this poem creates a lyrical and immersive quality, which emphasizes the richness and significance of everyday experiences. A comparison between two unlike things using 'like' or 'as'. Simile helps to create vivid imagery and convey complex emotion by providing a concrete example or comparison. Her smile was as bright as the sun. She worked like a horse "I am seraunt to some demies,That mock our masters of their festivities;And sometimes I'll a little poster it.When you have done your exercises,And wonder thengpuly how you come to it;But whether by born or taught I cannot decipher:It enables me to speak in divinity;And 'tis a common proof that low men understand it." Here, Puck uses a simile to describe his ability to move unnoticed. This simile is powerful and intriguing as it draws an interesting parallel between Puck's movements and servants making fun of their masters festivities. The use of simile in this instance helps to convey the idea that Puck is able to move around discreetly without being seen. A part is made to represent the whole or vice versa. All hands on deck. Give me four "Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary, / Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore—" Poe's use of a raven as a symbol in his poem goes beyond just representing a specific bird - it also highlights the gloomy associations and connotations that humans often attach to it. The poet employs synecdoche to represent the whole in order to create a somber and melancholic atmosphere. A literary device where strongly stressed consonants are created deliberately by producing soft, hissing sounds. This effect is often produced through the use of sibilant consonant sounds, such as 's', 'sh', 'z', and 'zh'. The slithering snake slid through the grass. The sea slashed against the shore "Do I dareDisturb the universe?In a minute there is timeFor decisions and revisions which a lifetimeOf trouble, of growing oldShall not make, shall not mitigate,Shall not make amends for,Still less does forgiveness,Since that silence in which we allDie like a departed king" The writer uses a literary device called sibilance to create a pensive and contemplative mood. This technique involves the repetition of words with an 's' sound, such as 'disturb' and 'universe', which contributes to a whispery and introspective tone that matches the speaker's inner thoughts. The repetition of initial 's' sounds in these words helps to establish a connection between the speaker's thoughts and the events that he ponders, which creates a sense of complexity and instability in the relationship between the two. A figure of speech in which a part of a sentence is repeated in a different way. For example, "The dog, the dog, that stole the cat" is a sycope that repeats the word "dog" in a different way to emphasize it. "(Arise, O sleeper, I would cry to you up in your burrow, / Come out," James Joyce uses the literary device of syncope, which involves omitting letters or sounds from words to mimic natural speech. He builds dense, meaningful passages around gaps and distortions in dialogue to represent a sedated and slurred voice. The contrast between these sections of rich prose and moments of silence allows Joyce to vividly represent the intense inner experiences and obsessions of his characters. Saying the same thing twice in different words, which is considered to be a redundancy. She took a deep breath and breathed in deeply. I have already told you that I will never do it again. "Arise, fair sun, and kill the enviously dark night!" Shakespeare uses repetition of the phrases 'fair sun' and 'enviously dark night' to emphasize the depth of Romeo's feelings for Juliet. Though the two phrases mean the same thing, however their repetition create a strong visual image and sensuous tone that mirrors Romeo's intense emotions. This repetitive technique enriches the text's poetic style and resonates with the reader, which underscores the passionate love between the two characters. A word applies to two others in different senses. She broke his car and his heart. She dressed her doll and her brother. "Officials throng the streets, The sun stews, yesterday's rain Drips from the leaves and whatever else Will hold such pineapple." Brodsky uses zeugma that yokes together two ideas that may not naturally belong together. He connects 'officials throng the streets' with 'the sun stews' pairing a group of people with a description of the weather. This unusual juxtaposition allows Brodsky to hyperbolize and satirize as he critically examines the Soviet regime. admin July 7, 2020 Grammar 10 kinds of figure of speech with examples Language can be used in two ways. These are the literal and figurative use of the word. Literal language is direct, uses the true definition and meaning of idioms along with words. However, when figuratively spoken, the meaning of any word or phrase will depend on the context in which it is used. A way of speaking is based on the rhetorical department or this figurative language. When using speech figures, sentences will differ from their actual meaning in order to give these words a more specific and specific meaning. Simile It is the fact that the powerless of two objects with various relations between them is compared to the strong. Four elements are used in the analogy, which are similar, simulated, analogy of direction, analogy of analogy. Note: We should distinguish well between simile and simile. We can think like this, they compare us to our mother or father. In other words, we are compared to the mother. It is then a powerful, resembling weak that is likened based on this knowledge. (Mother and father are stronger than we can keep in mind here.) When dissolving like soap in water. Metaphor is a concept based on an analogy based on metaphorical meaning. We can also define it as a figure of speech extending etymologically from Ancient Greece. It comes from the word 'metafora', a Latin and Greek word by origin. Unrelated words are not used in metaphors. On the contrary, it is done by creating depth in different expressions. The 'Less is more' philosophy is important in most parts of our lives. The simpler and clearer the narration is, the more clear and understandable the message that is intended to be conveyed, we agree on this issue. However, there are some expressions that even if it is not decorated with wax, it can be expressed in different metaphors and can easily be found in its mind on the opposite side, which we call metaphor. Personification We call personification to give a human property to non-human beings. It comes from the word person. We can remember the personification from the word person by bringing the person to our mind. A rain starts or thinner, then look at the joy in the soil, the birds told me that you are going to distant lands. That beautiful sound of mountain mountain has traveled all around. Hyperbole It is the art of telling the idea that is meant to be explained by making it larger or smaller. The wave of the sea did not go as far as my heart. Onomatopoeia Onomatopoeia is one of the issues that we often encounter in daily life. If we describe it briefly, we can say the words that are inspired by the sounds of living or inanimate beings in nature and emit those sounds. People sometimes need to use reflection words to strengthen their expression. The sounds of some beings in nature can sometimes be used to express other situations related to those beings and sometimes similar. Can you hear the clicks coming from the roof? Idiom Idiom is a word formed by using more than one word together and rarely in the connotation of a single word to express a certain concept, a certain emotion or situation. If we give an example from Turkish, we can show thousands of them such as "mouth-beating, spreading flour, sitting sitting, removing the pods from the mouth, fell to the uncle...". Examples such as evening meal, cheddar, water, eye, gedik can be given for single item idioms. Collar shrug. (Bored of a person or situation) Blasting fire. (Excessively angry, angry) Proverb These are the utterances of the public, which have stereotyped forms that express the judgments, experiences, wise thoughts or advice based on long trials of people in the past. Proverbs shows different features in terms of format than other types of writing. Writing types such as stories, novels, poems, essays are formed by combining many sentences and integrating them in terms of meaning. However, proverbs usually consist of one, at most two sentences. All emotions and thoughts fit in this one sentence. These sentences do not vary from person to person. It is the common property of the people and is said by the people in the same way. A mischievous worker crime always finds materials. (When a poor worker fails to fulfill the task successfully, he bears the materials or external factors he uses.) 10 kinds of figure of speech with examples When dissolving like soap in water. (Smile) John is a goat. (Metaphor) A rain starts or thinner, then look at the joy in the soil, the birds told me that you are going to distant lands. That beautiful sound of mountain mountain has traveled all around. (Personification) The wave of the sea did not go as far as my heart. (Hyperbole) Can you hear the clicks coming from the roof? (Onomatopoeia) I lubricated the creaking door hinges beautifully. (Onomatopoeia) Collar shrug. (Bored of a person or situation) Blasting fire. (Excessively angry, angry) Get into the eye. (To gain interest and value) Movements speak louder than words. (Actions reflect the human character better because it is easy to say something but it is difficult to act as said)