

FIGURES OF SPEECHES

1. Alliteration: First character of a word or two gets repeated. Ex: She used to sell shiny spectacles. 'S'
2. Anaphora: Pronouns and or extra verb forms are used to avoid repetition. Ex: The king invited all the other kings. He did it for the unity. 'He' instead of 'the king' again
3. Anastrophe: An uneven order of the words in a sentence. Ex: Powerful you have become; the dark side I sense in you. 'Powerful you have.....dark side I sense...'
4. Anticlimax: A sentence has words' effect in descending order. Ex: To clean the nation, every citizen has to pick up the broom.
'nation.....citizen'
5. Antithesis: Two opposite words are used in a sentence. Ex: Life has ups and downs. 'ups ...downs'
6. Apostrophe: A sentence has a character's presence who is dead / not in existence. Ex: His mother would be proud of his success. 'would be'
7. Assonance: Repetition of vowel sound in a sentence. Ex: They used to play hop-scotch all day long. 'op...sco...all...lo'
8. Circumlocution: Description of simple object in an indirect manner and not straightforward. Ex: I felt viewless couriers of the wind against the window. 'viewless couriers'
9. Climax: A sentence has words' effect in ascending order.
Ex: If every citizen picks up the broom, the nation will be cleaned.
'citizen ...nation'
10. Enjambment: A sentence continues till the next line / lines without any ending punctuation. Ex: The world is the world I feel which actually is within me. 'world....I'
11. Epigram: A small part of a sentence expresses the rest of the untold. Ex: The child is the father of the man. 'the father'
12. Euphemism: A sentence expressing an idea of death is written or spoken in polite manner. Ex: He took his last meal with us. 'last meal'
13. Exclamation: A sentence having an expression along with an exclamation mark. Ex: What a wonderful world! 'what a.....!'
14. Hyperbole: A sentence has an exaggerated effect to highlight the idea. Ex: On denying, she cried out a river. 'a river'
15. Idiom: A sentence expressing totally different idea of what the actual words are written. Ex: Make a child run so that he will be able to walk later. 'it's about a healthy lifestyle.'
16. Imagery: A sentence has no reality or fact given. It is a total imagination. Ex: I see the sea and the sky mingle with each other. 'sea...mingle...sea' – impossible!
17. Internal rhyme: A sentence has rhyming words within a sentence. Ex: I still feel that old pain when it rains. 'pain....rain'
18. Interrogation: A sentence is actually a question with no answer expected. Ex: What is he do now? 'poet doesn't expect the reader to answer this question.'
19. Inversion: (also known as Anastrophe) An uneven order of the words in a sentence. Ex: Powerful you have become; the dark side I sense in you. 'Powerful you have.....dark side I sense...'

20. Irony: A contradiction or highly unexpected idea is given in a sentence. Ex: A cobbler's son has no shoe to wear. 'cobbler.....no shoe'
21. Litotes: A sentence has a negative word used (sometimes also has a positive effect). Ex: She will never compromiser. 'never'
22. Metaphor: Comparison without using the words – 'like / as' Ex: He is the lion of our team. 'lion, here, is a leader'
23. Metonymy: A sentence has a word or two represent another close meaning of an actual. Ex: a pen is mightier than a sword. 'pen: words:: sword : physical strength'
24. Onomatopoeia: A sentence has a verb that creates a sound. Ex: He roars and they die. 'roar'
25. Oxymoron: A sentence has an opposite idea in a sentence. Ex: Everything is visible in the darkness. 'visible.....darkness'
26. Paradox: A sentence has a self-contradict idea with a hidden truth in it. Ex: A caged bird is standing on his graveyard. 'caged- living bird.....graveyard'
27. Paralipsis: A sentence has an unwished written or spoken part. Ex: May he feel the pain not to suffer more in future. 'may he feel the pain'
28. Personification: Non-living thing or natural elements have been given a human quality.
Ex: When the clouds cry, the trees smile. 'cry....smile'
29. Pun: A word or two have two different meanings (a funny and a serious) Ex: He is a man of weight. 'weight – fat and or important'
30. Rhyme: A sentence rhymes with the next line (generally by the ending words) Ex: Come and go many thoughts like a ghost, dear my, where have you lost? 'ghost....lost'
31. Simile: Comparison using the words – 'like / as' Ex: He is like a lion of our team. 'lion, here, is a leader'
32. Synecdoche: A sentence has a noun (any of the body parts') Ex: I want all the hands on work. 'hands'
33. Tautology: A sentence has two different words having the same base meaning. Ex: I saw him at the dark night. 'dark.....night'
34. Transferred Epithet: A noun has an adjective alongside in a sentence. Ex: He has worked hard. He has spent many sleepless nights. 'sleepless nights'
35. Zeugma: A sentence has a verb having two actions describing simultaneously. Ex: By opening an orphanage, she opened her heart and the door for the orphans. 'opened – is used for two actions'