

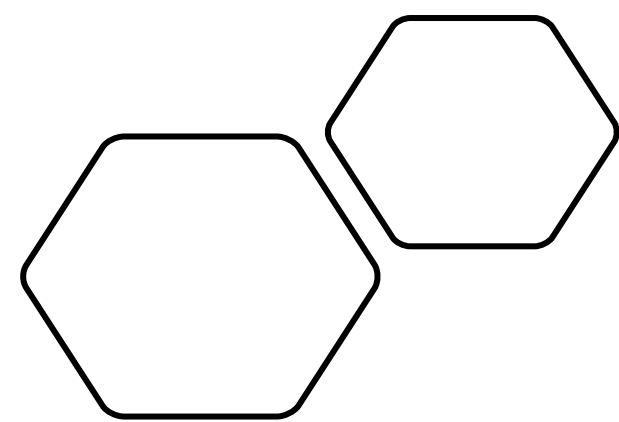
SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

FIGURES OF SPEECH ENGLISH

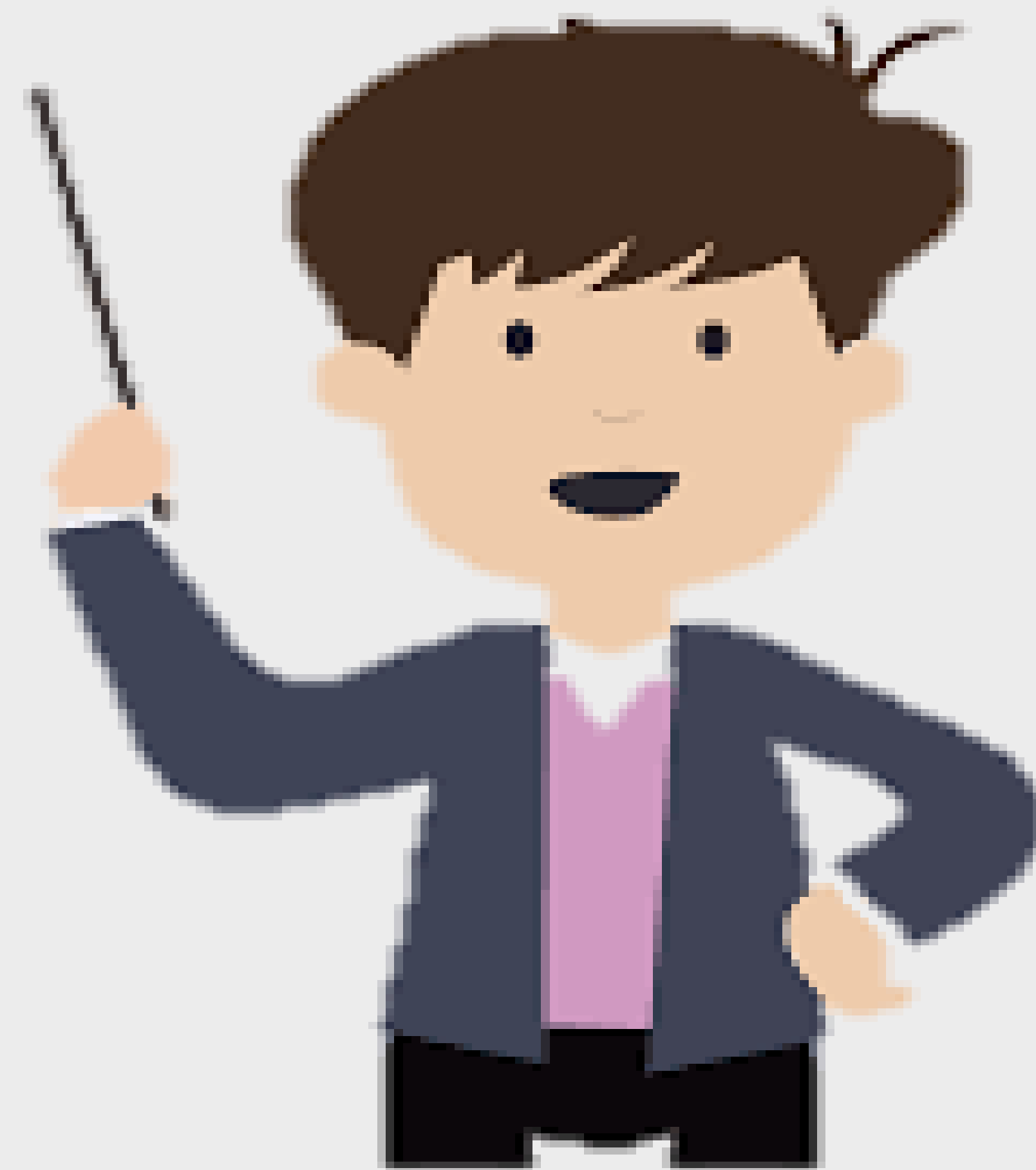
**CTET
/UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET**

25th May 2020 | 02:00 PM – 03:00 PM



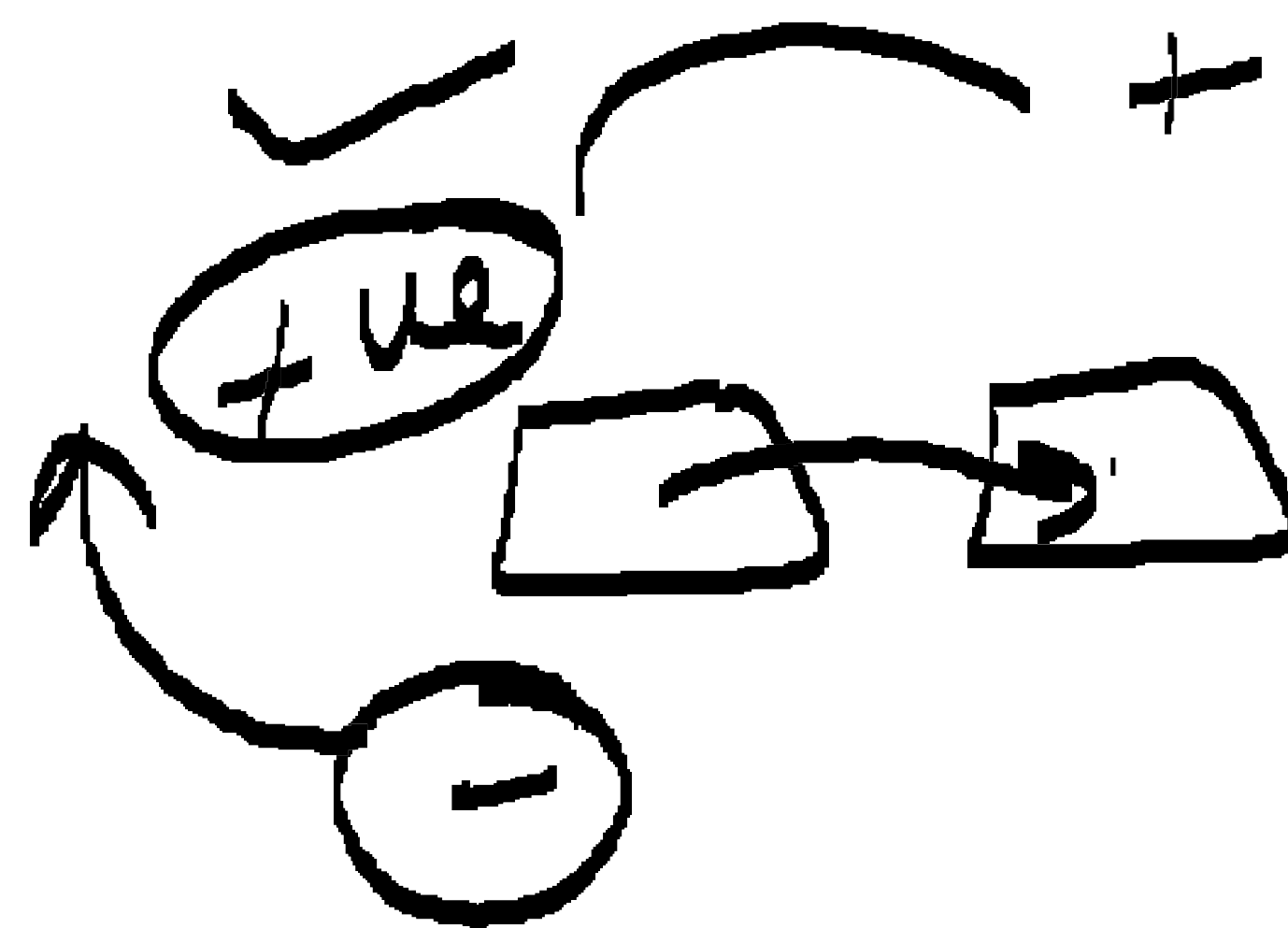
FIGURES OF SPEECH

By: Santosh Sir



+

Prejudice - पूर्वाग्रह
partial



Pre occupied notion
पिचल



Figures of speech - अलंकार

→ Language - 1 मं जो एंग. लिए है
2 मं जो
3 मं जो

Poem passage लिखता है।
1-2 वा. हो जाता है।



Simile →

In a Simile a comparison is made between two objects of different kinds with the help of some words like – 'as' 'such' 'like' etc.]

Example:

- The Assyrian came down like a wolf. ✓
- The righteous shall flourish as the palm tree.
- Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale.
- O my Love's like a red, red rose.
- He fought like a lion in the battle.

Simile

metaphor
He was a lion in the battle.



Metaphor

A Metaphor is an implied Simile. In this, comparison is made between two objects of different kinds without the help of words like - 'as' 'such' 'like' etc.

Example:

- The camel is the ship of the desert.
- Life is a dream.
- He was a lion in the battle.



Alliteration

$$- \frac{312516}{310511}$$

Alliteration
Alliteration is the repetition of a certain sound at the beginning of successive words or phrases. Alliteration is used to create rhythm through repetition and to evoke emotion through connotations attached to certain sounds.

full of confusion

Example:

- Sarah swam smoothly and silently across the sound.
- Kathy creates crazy and chaotic chants.
- Bret brought bundles of bread to the bakery.

chaos - confusion

10



Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a remarkably exaggerated statement or idea meant to be taken figuratively rather than literally. Hyperbole exaggerates certain elements of ideas or things for comedic or dramatic effects.

Example:

- I'm so hungry I could eat a horse!
- That was the best performance I've ever seen in my entire life.

अतिशयोक्ति
overstate

अतिशयोक्ति (अतिशय)



Onomatopoeia - sound & related

Onomatopoeia
Onomatopoeia refers to words which sound like that which they describe. Onomatopoeia creates a vivid reading experience, as words are automatic forms of sound imagery.

Example:

- The explosion erupted with a boom!
- The horses clip-clopped across the street.
- Fall leaves rustled in the whistling

words not sound
effect - 2nd 11



Oxymoron

फाटितुमि

An oxymoron is a combination of two words that, together, express a contradictory meaning. This device is often used for emphasis, for humor, to create tension, or to illustrate a paradox.

Examples: Deafening silence, organized chaos, cruelly kind, insanely logical, etc.

Happily married

open secret

[regularly
irregular]

Having nothing, he hath all
has



Personification - मनुष्योपमा अथवा

Personification is when a nonhuman figure or other abstract concept or element is described as having human-like qualities or characteristics. Personification is used to help the reader create a clearer mental picture of the scene or object being described.

Example:

- "The wind moaned, beckoning me to come outside." In this example, the wind-a nonhuman element-is being described as if it is human (it "moans" and "beckons").
- Laughter holding both her sides.
- Death lays her icy hand on king.

✓ Abstract - Death
✓ Dead - nonhuman
✓ Absent - to
person of ICE
व्यक्ति वरना
personification
५



Apostrophe

An Apostrophe is a direct address to the dead, to the absent, or to a personified object or idea.
this figure is a special form of Personification.

- Milton ! thou should'st be living at this hour.
- O solitude ! where are the charms.

direct

Dead
Absent
Abstract } idea it

यदि (it) ~~Apostrophe~~

Apostrophe

'O'



Rhetorical Question

A rhetorical question is a question asked in a form which does not in reality seek an answer but rather emphasizes a certain point. We often use rhetorical questions in everyday conversation as well as in speeches.

Example:

- Why would anyone do such a thing?
- How much longer will we allow such injustices to exist?
- Are you kidding me?



Soliloquy

A type of monologue that's often used in dramas, a soliloquy is when a character speaks aloud to himself (and to the audience), thereby revealing his inner thoughts and feelings.

Example: In Romeo and Juliet, Juliet's speech on the balcony that begins with, "O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?" is a soliloquy, as **she is speaking aloud to herself** (remember that she doesn't realize Romeo's there listening!).

loud thinking
talk to oneself ✓

logua → talk
—————
sole - Alone ↑



Protagonist

Hero

The protagonist of a story is its main character, who has the sympathy and support of the audience.

Antagonist

Villain

An antagonist is usually a character who opposes the protagonist (or main character) of a story, but the antagonist can also be a group of characters, institution, or force against which the protagonist must contend.



Elegy

poem of mourning / lamentation
शोक का

An elegy is a poem of serious reflection, especially
one mourning the loss of someone who died.



Rhyme

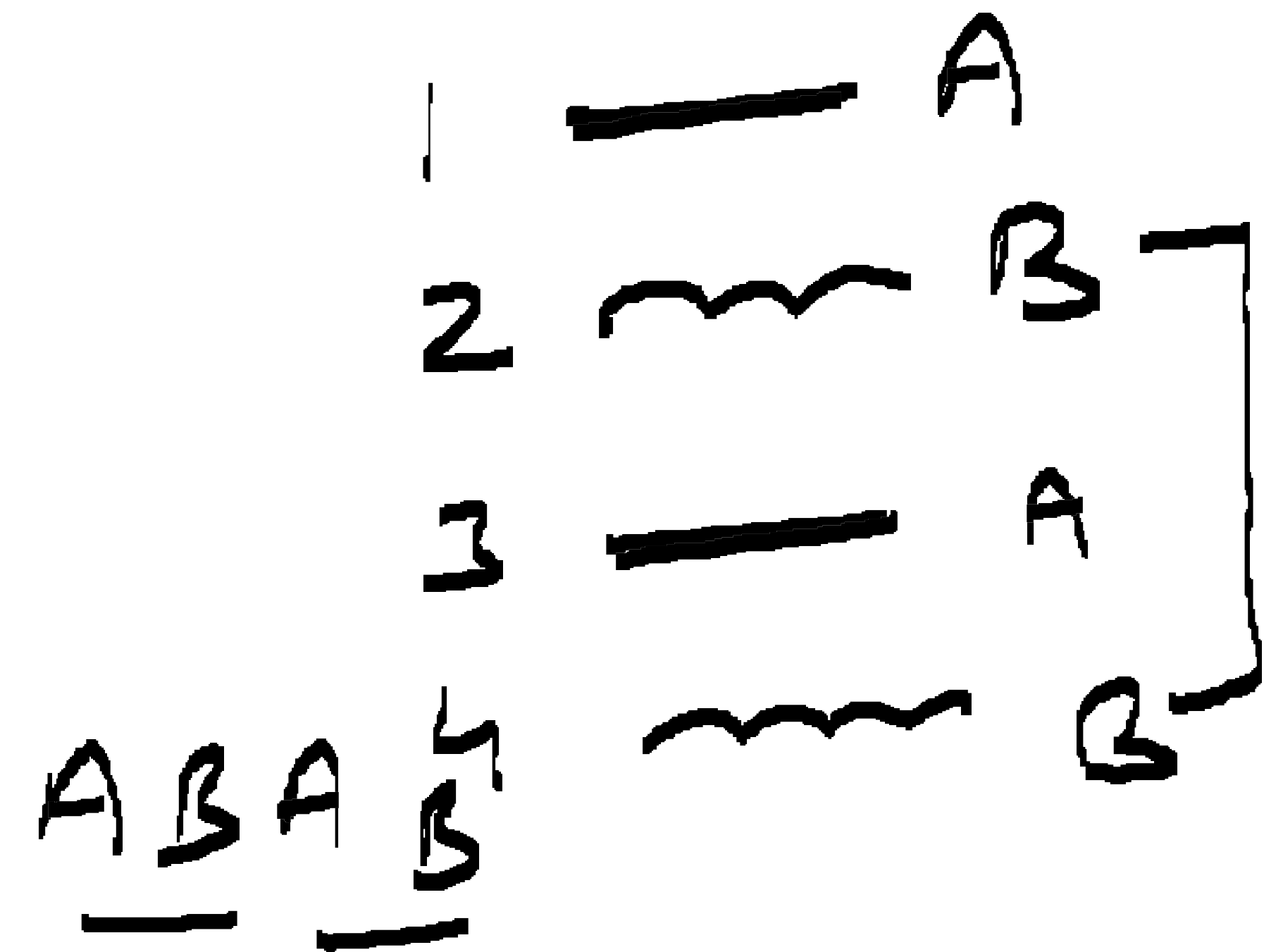
A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounds in two or more words. Rhyming is particularly common in many types of poetry, especially at the ends of lines, and is a requirement in formal verse.

ओ मेरी शूजा
बूझा नरोंई शूजा



Rhyme Scheme

A rhyme scheme is the pattern according to which end rhymes (rhymes located at the end of lines) are repeated in works of poetry. Rhyme schemes are described using letters of the alphabet, such that all the lines in a poem that rhyme with each other are assigned a letter, beginning with "A." For example, a four-line poem in which the first line rhymes with the third line, and the second line rhymes with the fourth line has the rhyme scheme ABAB, as in the poem "Roses are red, / Violets are blue. / Shakespeare is dead? / I had no clue."





On a Tired Housewife

① Here lies a poor woman who was always tired.
She lived in a house where help wasn't hired.

② Her last words on earth were : 'Dear friends, I am going

③ For where there's no cooking, or washing, or sewing,

④ For everything there is exact to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.

I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,

But having no voice I'll be quit of the singing.

Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never,

I am going to do nothing for ever and ever.'

– Anonymous

A
A

A A

B B C C
A B

B
B

A B C A B C

C
C

A B C A

D

D

E

E



1. The woman described in the poem
 - (a) lived in her own house
 - (b) worked in the house of a rich man
 - (c) was very busy doing chores
 - (d) was no more
2. The woman was always tired because
 - (a) she did all the household work without any help
 - (b) she had hardly anything to eat
 - (c) she was physically very weak
 - (d) she was suffering from a serious ailment.



3. The woman wanted to go to a place where
 - (a) people would take good care of her
 - (b) people would sincerely mourn for her
 - (c) people didn't sing or dance
 - (d) people didn't cook, wash or sew
4. The woman's account in the poem shows
 - (a) how a woman can escape from work
 - (b) how we should help each other
 - (c) how overworked a housewife is
 - (d) that there is no work in heaven



5. 'For everything there is exact to my wishes'. In this line, the word 'exact' can be interpreted to mean
- (a) according
 - (b) leading
 - (c) contrary
 - (d) contributing



6. The rhyme pattern in the poem is

(a) aa, bb, cc, dd, ee

(b) aa, ab, bc, cd, de X

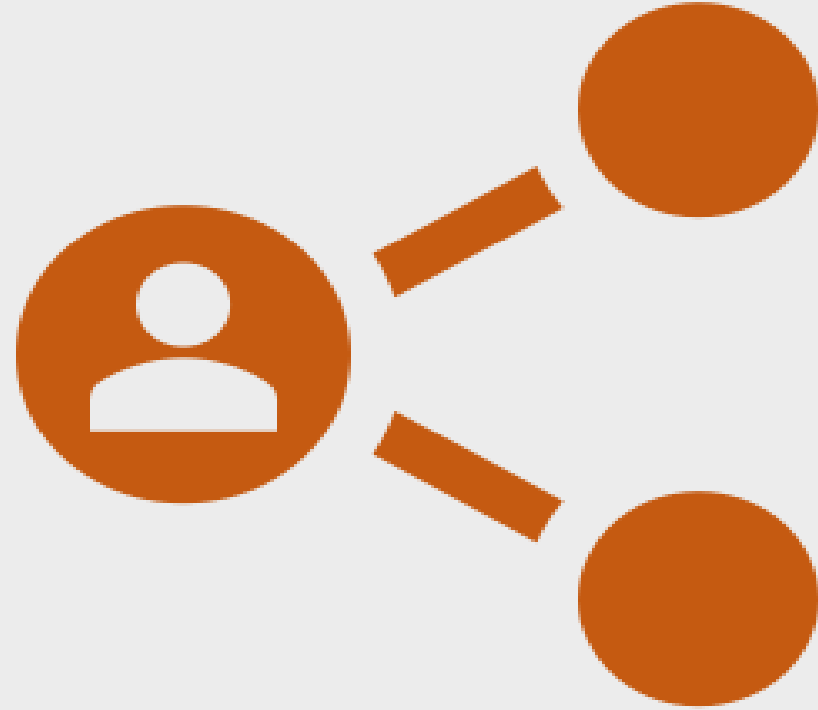
(c) ab, ab, ab, ab, ab X

(d) aa, ab, cd, cd, ee X

A







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