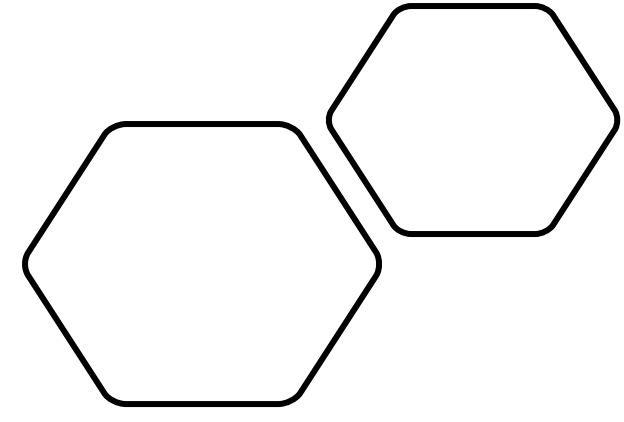




SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**



संतोश

# FIGURES OF SPEECH

By: Santosh Sir





## 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.

palm passage stanza



## **Metaphor**

A Metaphor is an implied Simile. In this, comparision 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

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.

### **Example:**

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

सफाल्टा - Consonant sound or repeat-  
अलख



\* ~~अतिशयोक्ति~~

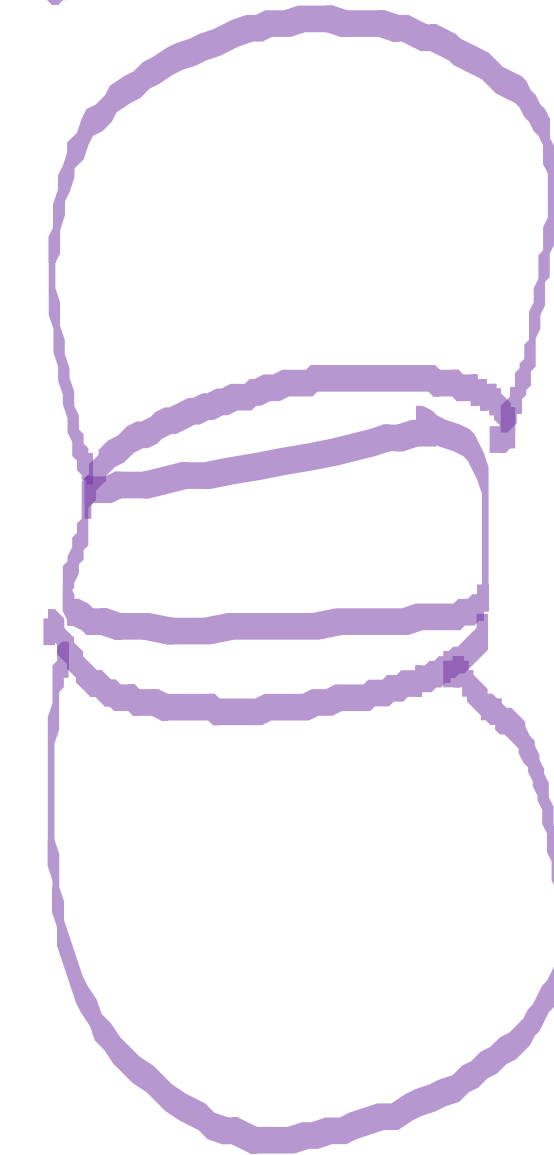
## Hyperbole -

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.

overstate  
understate





## **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



## Oxymoron

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.

no opposite

open secret

Regularly irregular

≠

happily married



## Personification

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 ideas,  
dead or  
person or  
व्यक्ति में  
indicate  
करना



## 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.

↓  
~~अपवाक~~



## 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!).



## **Protagonist**

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

## **Antagonist**

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**

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.



1. The more haste, the less speed. - Oxy moron
2. Let not ambition mock their useful toil. - गति ही पूरुषार्थीकरण  
make fun
3. Hasten slowly. - Oxy moron
4. Like the dew on the mountain  
Like the foam on the river. simile