

# Figure of speech essay



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Simile : A comparison between two distinctly different things, objects or events. It consists in placing two different things side by side and comparing them with regard to some quality common to them. First the two objects must be different in kind. Secondly, the point of resemblance between the two different object or event must be clearly brought out. Such words are used for comparison : ‘ like’ or ‘ as’. A simple example of Robert Burns, “ O my love’s like a red rose. ” Errors like strews upon the surface flow. The younger brother is as good as gold.

Epic Simile: it is also called Homer simile because it was first used by Homer in his epic. It is also called the long tailed simile because in it the comparison is not condoled to some one quality but a number of qualities are compared and the comparison is elaborated and spread over a number of lines. For instance, Milton in his Paradise Lost and Pope in his mock-epic The Rape of the Lock have made abundant use of epic simile: “ The broad circumference Hung on his shoulder like the moon, whose orb Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views.. ” Metonymy Monotony is a Greek word which means “ a change of name” is the literal term for en thing is applied to another with which it has become closer associated because of a recurrent relation in common experience. For examples ‘ The crown’ or the scepter’ are used to signify king. ‘ Hollywood’ for film industry, Dramatic monologue A monologue is a lengthy speech by a single person. In a play, when a character utter a monologue that expresses his or her private thought , it is called soliloquy. Dramatic monologue, however, does not designate a component in the play, but a type of lyric poem that was perfected by Robert Browning.

In its fullest form, as presented in *Browsing My Last Duchess*, *The Bishop Orders His Tomb*, *Andrea Del Sartor*. Dramatic monologue has the following features: 1. A single person who is patently not the poet utters the speech that makes up the whole of the poem. 2. The narrator addresses and interacts with one or more other people; but we know of the auditors' presence, what they say and do, only from the clues of the single speaker. 3. The main principle controlling the poet's choice and formulation of what the lyric speaker says is to reveal the reader, in the way that enhances its interest, the speaker's temperament and character.

**Conceit Irony** It is the figure of speech in which the real meaning is just opposite of the what is literally conveyed by the language used. Verbal irony is a statement in which the meaning that a speaker employs is sharply different from the meaning that is ostensibly expressed. The ironic statement usually involves the explicit expression of one attitude or evaluation, but with indications in the overall speech-situation that the speaker intends a very different, and often opposite, attitude or evaluation.

**Dramatic irony** This type of irony is the device of giving the spectator an item of information that at least one of the characters in the narrative is unaware of (at least consciously), thus placing the spectator a step ahead of at least one of the characters. **Situational irony** This is a relatively modern use of the term, and describes a sharp discrepancy between the expected result and actual results in a certain situation. **Tragic irony** is a special category of dramatic irony.

In tragic irony, the words and actions of the characters contradict the real situation, which the spectators fully realize. Sonnet is a poem of 14 lines. It can be of two types; Patriarchate and Shakespearean sonnet. Both types have 14 lines but they have different stanza forms. A Shakespearean sonnet has three stanzas of four lines each and a final stanza of two lines. A Patriarchate sonnet has two stanzas in total—the first stanza of 8 lines and the second stanza of 6 lines.

Patriarchate sonnet is also called sonnet. A stanza of 4 lines is known as a quatrain. A stanza of 6 lines is known as a sestet. A stanza of 8 lines is called octave. A stanza of 2 lines is called a couplet. The similarity of sounds at the rhyme scheme is Baobab, ceded, feet, gag. In a Shakespearean sonnet the rhyme scheme is the rhyme scheme in a Patriarchate sonnet is – Baobab cede. Wyatt and Surrey imported sonnet from Italy and made it popular in England.

Shakespearean sonnet is also called English, Spenserian sonnet. The figure of speech, or trope called hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be used for serious or ironic or comic effect. For example ‘ I’m so hungry I could eat a horse! ‘ Here is the smell of blood still; all perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand! Paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes sense.

For instance, in John Donne’s sonnet Death, Be Not Proud Paradox is used occasionally by almost all poets, but was a persistent and central device in

seventeenth century metaphysical poetry, in both religious and secular form.

Onomatopoeia Onomatopoeia, sometimes called schism is used in narrow and in a broad sense: 1 . In the narrow and most common use, onomatopoeia designates a word, or a combination of words, whose sound seems to duplicate the sound it denotes: ' hiss', ' buzz' Denotation

Transferred Epithet Rhyme