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Literary devices and figures of speech pdf

Literary devices figures of speech used in the story and their purpose. Figures of speech and literary devices quiz. Literary devices and figures of speech pdf. Major types of figures of speech and literary devices. Literary devices and figures of speech difference. Are literary devices and figures of speech the same.

A figure of speech is a word or phrase that has a meaning separate from its literal definition. It can be a metaphor or a similar, designed to make a comparison. It can be the repetition of alteration or the Iperbole exaggeration to provide a dramatic effect. In truth, there are a wealth of these literary tools in English. But we begin by exploring some of the most common figures of voice examples. The figures of the speech lend themselves particularly well to literature and poetry. They also conduct a punch in speeches and cinematographic lines. In fact, these tools abound in almost every corner of life. Let's start with one of the most lien devices, alteration. The alteration is the repetition of the beginnings of the sounds of the nearby words. Examples include: sells seashells. Walter wondered where Winnie Was.Blue Blue Baby Bonnet Bobbed through the Bayou.Nick needed new notebooks. Cold fried frog legs Friday. Anaphora is a technique in which different sentences or verses begin with the same word or words. Examples include: I came, I saw, I conquered. - Julius Caesarmad World! Kings Mad! Crazy composition! -King John II, William Shakespearoit was the best of time, it was the worst time, he was the age of wisdom, it was the age of madness. - a story of two cities, Charles Dickenswith malice to none; with charity for everyone; With firmness in the right. - Abraham Lincolnwe will not beat or fail. We'll go to the end ... we will never give up. - Winston Churchill Assonance is the repetition of vocal sounds (not only letters) in words that are close together. The sounds must not be at the beginning of the word. The examples include: A - for the rare and rarchant girl that angels have called Lenore. (PoE) and - therefore, all seasons will be sweet to you. (Colleridge) I - from what I tasted desire, I keep with those who favor fire. (Frost) O - Oh feels the old Tritone blows its mooring horn. (Wordsworth) U -standing rustling of each purple tent (POE) Euphemism is a mild, indirect or vague term that often replaces a hard, frank or offensive term. The examples include: "a bit thin at the top" instead of "going Calvo", "He fell on the back of a truck instead of" stolen "-, "Leaving you go "instead of" shooting you. "- Dead. "Economic with the truth" instead of "liar". Hyperbole uses exaggeration for emphasis or effect. Examples include: I told you to stop a thousand times. This must be cost a billion dollars. It could do it forever is older than the dirty one. Irony occurs when there is a marked contrast between what is said and what it means, or between appearance and reality. Examples include: "How nice!" She said, when I told her that I had to work the whole weekend. (Verbal irony) A traffic policeman is suspended to not pay for your parking tickets. (Situational irony) It is said that Titanic was unreliable but he sinked his first trip. (Situational irony) that appoints a tiny Chihuahua Brutus. (Verbal irony) When the public knows the killer he hides in a wardrobe in a scary film, but the actors no. (Dramatic irony) A metaphor makes a comparison between two things unlike or ideas. Examples include: Heart of Stonetime is Moneyle World is a stage is a night of Owlhe's an Orc Onomatopoeia is the term for a word that sounds like the one that is describing. Examples include: an oxymoron is two contradictory terms used together. Examples include: Peace Forcekosher Hamjumbo Shrimpsweet Strow Greater Personification offers human qualities to non-living things or ideas. Examples include: Flowers nodded. Snowflakes danced. The thunder muttered. The fog came into. The wind ully. A similarity is a comparison between two things unlike they use "As" or "as". The examples include: as slippery as ellipse peas in a blind podas as bateats as a pigas wise as a Synecdoche owl occurs when a part is represented by everything or, on the contrary, everything is represented by the side. Examples include: Wheels - A A Police - a PolicemanPlastic - Credit Cardcoke - Any cola Drinkkired hands - workers A euphemism occurs when something is said to do something to appear less important or less serious. The examples include: It's just a scratch - referring to a large dent.it a little dry and sand - referring to the most arid desert of the climate is the more fresh world. Today - referring to sub-zero temperatures.it is Interesting state - referring to a bad or difficult bites experience.it a little - referring to a serious injury and injury. Perhaps this sample of rhetorical figures will offer a nice trampoline for you to sprinkle a variety of stylistic and rhetoric devices in your writing. The goal is to be able to express themselves in the most creative, interesting and appealing way. Since poetry has married figurative language a long time ago, take a look at these examples of lyric poetry and see how many rhetorical figures can be observed! Figurative language is no way of saying, which depends on a non-literal meaning of some or all the words used. There are many types of figurative language, including literary devices such as similarity, metaphor, personification, and many words game examples, to name just a few. The definition of figurative language is opposed to that of literal language, which involves only proper A € or a dictionary of word definitions. Figurative language usually requires the reader or listener to understand some more shades, the context, allusions, etc. In order to understand the second meaning. However, figurative language is a common part of the regular speech that native adults of a language can just easily interpret the figurative language as literal Language.types of figurative LanguageSo many literary devices qualify as a figurative language that the following list is certainly not exhaustive. These are the main examples of figurative language: comparing between two otherwise things through the use of connection words, usually LIKEA A or AS.Â € metaphor :: similar to the rhetorical figure of the speech that compares two subjects Without the use of a LIKEA or AS.Â € Â € Advanced metaphor: Sometimes, known as a concept or metaphor supported, an extended metaphor is a metaphor that an author develops over many lines or even a whole work of literature .HYPERBOLOLI: the use of evident and desired Exaggeration.understatement: a way of speaking that minimizes the meaning of Something.metonymy: a figure of speech in which something is called with a new name that is linked to a way to the thing Original or Concept.paradox: the juxtaposition of a set of apparently contradictory concepts that reveal a hidden and unexpected Truth.Oxoxmoron: a figure of speech in which two apparently opposite and contradictory elements are or juxtaposed.Allusion: a literary expedient used ar references Other object outside the work of literature.pun: plays one of words that usually depends on a word with more than a meaning or replacement of a homonymous that changes the meaning of the Phrase for humorous or rhetorical effect.Personification: the projection of the characteristics that normally belong only to human beings inanimate objects, animals, divinity, or forces of Nature.onomatopoeia: a word that imitates phonetic or resembles the sound of the thing describes.common Examples of figurative LanguageMosto examples of language in English are also examples of figurative language, such as the following: the actions speak stronger than the words.The ball is in your Court.You can judge a book from its cover.WeÂ € ll Cross that brdge when we arrive at it.Â € ll play devila s advocate.every cloud has a silver lining.youÂ € vi hit the nail on the It happens once in the Moon.she Blu stole my thunder.Significance of figurative language in LiteratureAncient philosophers such as Aristotle (Greek) and Quintiliano (Romano) were among the first to theorize about the use and function of figurative language. Aristotle claimed that the figured language figurative not just an embellishment, but instead reflect the way humans actually process information, ie by comparing it with things you already know. So when we use the simile, Â € its fleece was white as snow, a present ISNA t to provide a simple comparison, but instead of helping the reader or listener to imagine the purity of Marya's Lamba € s fleece .We can find examples of figurative language in most literary works. This is both because © there are so many literary devices that qualify as figurative language, and also © because the human mind responds well to different types of figurative language. In fact, many studies have shown that the imagery comes naturally to children and to help them understand new concepts. Therefore, when the authors use examples of figurative language, they are trying to provide new fresh and unique ways of explaining things. However, they are also sparking a very important part of the human mind and the creation of new synapses.Examples of Figurative language LiteratureExample # 1 :? AllusionAre then Virgil, fountainheadthat pours so full of a stream of word Â € And I said, my head bent shame.Â € O glory and light of all other poets, that my long study and great love availthat made me dig so deep in your volume.You are my teacher and my author.You is the one from whom I only tookthe noble style that brought me honor.Â € (Dante's Inferno) DanteÂ € s Hell is full of examples of allusions, as one of the main purposes was to condemn the Italian contemporaries from the day DanteÂ € s. The main allusion is to the poet Virgilio, which acts as a guide to the underworld. Dante Virgil introduces in the above excerpt from the epic poem. Readers should understand the nature and importance of Virgil to understand the true meaning of the alliance; without this piece of figurative understand the player would miss out on many key aspects of poem.Example # 2: MetaphorJAQUES: The stadium worldÂ € knows, and all the men and women players only have their exits and their entrances (like you like William Shakespeare) by William Shakespeare used numerous examples of figurative language in his plays and poetry. In fact, most of the literary devices can be found somewhere in the lyrics of him. The above quote from his comedy As You Like It is one of the most famous examples of metaphor in all of literature. The character of Jaques is explaining to the Duke that life is much more like actors in a play. In fact, Jaques doesnâ € t just say that the world is a likea a stadium; He says that life is really a stage. This is a powerful metaphor from Shakespeare's how he explains what was most likely a truism for Shakespeare's own life.Example # 3: MetonymyMARC ANTONY Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears: I come to bury Caesar , not to praise him. (Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare) Metonymy uses part of all to refer to the whole. In this case, Marco Antonio asks friends and Romans to lend [him their] ears.Â € He is using the understanding of metonymy earsÂ € Â € to refer to the totality of their attention. It is, perhaps, be a little 'in this modest request, like him, praise him for Caesar turns out to be a feat of rhetoric. Marc Anthony uses many different examples of figurative language to build his emotional appeal and connect with listeners.Example # 4: PersonificationBut the Raven, sitting lonely on the placid bust, onlyThat has spoken a word, as if his soul in that one word he did not utteredÂ € outpour.Nothing farther then he flutteredÂ € pen € Till I mumbled a little over Other friends have flown the next day he beforeÂ € I How my hopes have flown before.Â € Then the bird said a nevermore.Â € (Â € The raven of Edgar Allan PoE) Edqar Allan Poea s diabolical bird in his famous poem Â € Ravena is a good example of personification. The bird takes emotions like loneliness and concepts like a soul, as well as the ability to speak. speak. The bird ends up being a window in the narrator's mind as he starts going a little crazy. Personification is to show that not everything is right with the word of the narrator.Example # 5: HyperboleI will love you, dear, I love that you were who Youutillina China and Africa meet, and the river skips the mountain of salmon Singing on the street, I will love you until the ocean bent and hanging dry (Â € Â € ~ "I walked one evening" from When WH) WH Auden uses many examples of hyperbole to describe his love in his poem ~ "I traveled one evening. " It is popular using hyperbole in love Poetry, since it demonstrates the depth of speaker love. Your knowledge of figurative language1. Which of the following statements is the best definition of the figurative language? A. Archaic language that was used only for embellishments.b. A figure of speech that relies on the literal definitions of the words involved. A statement that uses non-literal meanings of the words.Answer to query # 1Showanswer: C is the correct answer.2. Why does an author choose to use an example of figurative language? A. To confuse their readers and challenge them to use parts of their brain that rarely use.B. To explain things in a new and fresh way that you could help readers to compare what you already know the new concept.c. To create a way to define very alien things to the way humans think reality .ANswer to question # 2Showanswer: B is the correct answer.3. Which of the following types of figurative language is displayed in the following quote from the Romeo of Shakespeare? But soft! What light through the Layder window breaks? Â € east, and giulietta is the sun. Metaforbo. Allusionec. MetonymymanyanyWer to Question # 3Showanswer: A is the correct answer.Report This ad

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