

- ① Simile: It is a common figure of speech. It is a comparison between two objects or events of different natures.
Ex. He stood firm like a rock.
- ② Metaphor: It is a common figure of speech in which comparison between two different objects is implied. Here, we say a thing is another thing.
Ex. The Camel is the ship of desert.
- ③ Allegory: It is a figure of speech in which a detailed comparison is made between two different objects for giving some moral instructions.
Ex. John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. M.A. HAQUE
- ④ Parable: It is a short story narrated in simple words. It intends to illuminate an idea or to point out a moral.
Ex. The Parable of Good Samaritan.
- ⑤ Fable: It is a didactic imaginary story. Its characters are from the worlds of animals or birds. Its characters behave like human beings.
Ex. Swift's 'The spider and the Bee'. M.A. HAQUE
- ⑥ Metonymy: It consists in substituting the name of ~~the~~ ^{one} thing for that of another to which it has certain relation.
Ex. The pen (writer) is mightier than the sword (soldier).
- ⑦ Synecdoche: It is a common figure of speech in which an object is named by some closely related terms. In it the name of one thing is substituted for that of another.
Ex. She is a girl of fourteen summers (years).
- ⑧ Hypallage or Transferred Epithet: It is a figure of speech in which the relations of things in a sentence are mutually interchanged.
Ex. We have to go to the Criminal Court. M.A. HAQUE
- ⑨ Allusion: It is a figure of speech in which references to past events are made. It aims at the illustration of a thing with the help of a known fact.
Ex. "Was this the face launched a thousand ships
And burnt the topless tower of Ilion?"
- ⑩ Antithesis: It is a figure of speech in which thoughts or words are set in contrast.
Ex. "Man is not the master, but slave of circumstances."
- (11) Epigram: It is a figure of speech in which there is a verbal contradiction. It is nothing but maximum of sense in the minimum of space.
Ex. Failure are the pillars of success.

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- ② Paradox: It is a self contradictory statement which aims at stating the truth emphatically.
Ex. "The child is the father of the man"
- ⑬ Oxymoron: It is a figure of speech in which two ideas of opposite meaning are combined.
Ex. "It is an open secret."
- ⑭ Climax: It is a figure of speech in which words or sentences are arranged in an ascending order of importance.
Ex. "He smiled, he laughed, he roared."
- ⑮ Anti-Climax or Bathos: It is a figure of speech in which words or sentences are arranged in descending order of importance.
Ex. "He roared, he laughed, he smiled."
- ⑯ Personification: It is a figure of speech in which human qualities are attributed to the inanimate objects or abstract ideas.
Ex. "opportunity knocks ~~at~~ at the door but once."
- ⑰ Pathetic Fallacy: It is an extreme form of personification in which an external object is used to express sympathy to the emotion of the agent.
Ex. - "The ~~fringe~~ ^{fringe} of sea grew civil at her song."
- ⑱ Apostrophe: It is a figure of speech in which a sudden turn is given to a theme.
Ex. "Farewell Thy name is woman."
- ⑲ Hyperbole: It is a figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for the sake of emphasis.
Ex. "Bhinda ~~don't~~ ^{don't} and all the world was gay."
- ⑳ Vision: It is a figure of speech in which an object, absent or imaginary is so described that it appears to be present before the ^{viewer} ~~viewer~~.
Ex. "Lo! in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see."
- ㉑ Innuendo: It is a figure of speech in which a thing is hinted at and not stated clearly.
Ex. "My friend is rich but ~~poor~~ honest."
- ㉒ Irony: It is a figure of speech in which we mean opposite of what we state.
Ex. "A very fine friend you were to forsake me in my trouble."
- ㉓ Sarcasm: It is a bitter sneer, a satirical remark in scorn or contempt. It differs from irony in that its words are not veiled.
Ex. "He saved others, himself he cannot save."

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- (24) **Periphrasis or Circumlocution:** It is a figure of speech in which we express a thing in a round about way.
Ex. The sleep that knows no waking (death).
- (25) **Euphemism:** It is a figure of speech in which an unpleasant or offensive thing is expressed in an indirect and milder term. It is a sugar coated pill.
Ex. He was relieved of his crown (de-throned)
- (26) **Paronomasia or Pun.** It is a play on words. Here a single word is used in two different senses.
Ex. we can weather (brave) any weather (climate).
- (27) **Onomatopoeia.** It is a figure of speech in which there is a harmonious blending of sound and meaning.
Ex. The rain patters.
- (28) **Zeugma:** It is the use of only one verb for two ~~lines~~ nouns.
Ex. The moment and the vessel passed.
- (29) **Eroticis:** This figure consists in the affirmation or denial of something in the form of a question.
Ex. If you prick us, do we not bleed? M.A. HAQUE
- (30) **Alliteration:** It is a consonance or agreement of sounds usually at the beginning of a word or syllables.
Ex. "The field of freedom, faction, fame and blood."