

3

9. Circumlocution: - It is round about way of saying things. For example; - "we can never see him any more as he has shuffled off his mortal coils."

Dr. Shammim Ahmad
HOD English

Ex — "Nearly two hundred hands ^(persons) are employed in this office."

The whole stand for the part.
 "Dust thou (the body) art to dust returnest."

5) Fable:— Fable is a story with a moral, either in prose or verse in which birds and beasts are represented as human beings.

Ex — As Aesop's fables, the fables of "The Spider and the Bee".

6) Apostrophe:— By this figure, a speaker or a writer changes the course of his theme, and makes a short impassioned address to a person who is absent or dead, or to a lifeless object or even to an abstraction connected with the discourse.

Example.— "O Solitude! Where are the charms that sages have seen in thy faces."

7) Epigram:— It is a brief, pointed saying conveying in much meaning in a few words. Terseness is the natural characteristics of an epigram.

Ex — "The child is the father of man."
 "Cowards die many times before their death."

8) Irony:— It is a sort of ridicule. It consists in the use of words the natural meaning of which is the very opposite of what is intended to be expressed. By this figure, therefore, we say one thing when we mean another, we pretend to approve which we really want to ridicule.

Ex — "Brutus is an honourable man."
 But here Antony says 'Brutus is really not an honourable man.'

Figures of Speech

B.A-I I(H)

Define and illustrate the following:-

- 1) Transferred epithet :- In this figure of speech, an epithet or descriptive word which properly belongs to one thing is transferred to another thing associated with it. Thus in the sentence — "They have marched a weary way", the epithet 'weary' which is strictly applicable to the persons marching, is transferred from them to the way.

Examples — To scorn delight and live laborious days. — Milton.

Here 'laborious' is the transferred epithet.

A sleepless pillow was pressed by both;
an anxious morning slowly dawned.

Here the epithet 'sleepless' indicates the sleepless condition of the two persons but it has been transferred to the pillow. Further, anxiety of the two persons has been transferred to the morning.

- 2) Personification :- Personification consists in investing abstract ideas or inanimate (lifeless) objects with the attribute of a living being. This figure is generally used in imaginative writing, as is suited to more to poetry than to ordinary prose.

Example — Nature might stand up

And say all the word, "This was a man."

Here Nature has been personified.

- 3) Allegory :- Literally allegory means a speech having a meaning other than the literal. Allegory has been defined as a narrative or story consisting of a continuous chain of metaphors describing one thing under the guise of another. Example —

"Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress".

- 4) Synecdoche :- Literally this figure of speech implies the understanding of one thing with another. It is a figure of speech in which the whole is represented by a part or a part is represented by a whole.