

ENGLISH

FIGURE OF SPEECH PART 2

पिछली परीक्षा में पूछे गए प्रश्नों के आधार पर

CTET / STET की सभी परीक्षाओं हेतु उपयोगी

हमारे **TOPIC EXPERT** के साथ

BY ENGLISH GURU



LIVE

06:00 PM

Figure of Speech

Euphemism

Euphemisms are figures of speech that are used to replace stronger and harsher phrases. These are generally milder or more acceptable terms that you can use in your conversations to sound more polite and sometimes, politically correct.

For example-

She has “passed away”, instead of “died.”

The company has “let him go,” instead

Irony

Figures of speech sometimes also express sarcasm. You can use these phrases to convey a certain meaning by stating the opposite of it.

During a thunderstorm, Thomas exclaimed ironically, “What beautiful weather we are having!”

Anaphora

This type of figure of speech is characterized by words, phrases, or clauses that repeat in consecutive sentences. They are generally used contrastingly in either children's rhymes or powerful and dramatic speeches.

“In every cry of every Man, In every infant's cry of fear, In every voice, in every ban, The mind-forg'd manacles I hear” (in William

Pun

A pun is a literary device that is also known as a “play on words.” Puns involve words with similar or identical sounds but with different meanings. Their play on words also relies on a word or phrase having more than one meaning. Puns are generally intended to be humorous, but they often have a serious purpose as well in literary works.

Denial is a river in Egypt.

The cyclist was too tired to win the race.

Paradox

A paradox is a statement that appears at first to be contradictory, but upon reflection makes sense. This literary device is commonly used to engage a reader to discover an underlying logic in a seemingly self-contradictory statement or phrase. As a result, paradox allows readers to understand concepts in a different and even non-traditional way.

Less is more.

Do the thing you think you cannot do.

Apostrophe

Apostrophe as a figure of speech is when a character addresses someone or something that isn't present or cannot respond. The character might speak to someone deceased, an inanimate object, or a concept.

**“O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou
Romeo?” —William Shakespeare,
Romeo and Juliet**

Antithesis

Antithesis is a literary technique that places opposite things or ideas next to one another in order to draw out their contrast.

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times” —Charles Dickens, A Tale of Two Cities

Figure of Speech (Exercise)

1. The righteous shall flourish as the palm tree.

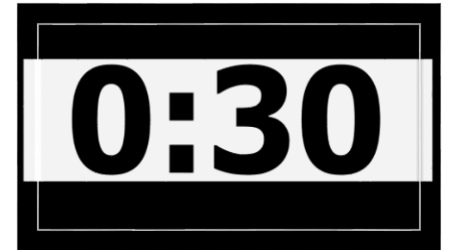
- A. simile**
 - B. metaphor**
 - C. personification**
 - D. None**
- (CTET)**

0:30

**1. The righteous shall
flourish as the palm tree.
(Simile)**

**2. Life is as tedious as a
twice-told tale.**

- A. Simile**
 - B. Metaphor**
 - C. Hyperbole**
 - D. None**
- (UPTET)**



**2. Life is as tedious as a twice-told
tale. (Simile)**

3. The camel is the ship of the desert.

- A. Simile**
- B. Metaphor**
- C. Oxymoron**
- D. None**

(CTET)

0:30

3. The camel is the ship of the desert. (Metaphor)

4. Variety is the spice of life.

- A. Simile**
 - B. Personification**
 - C. Metaphor**
 - D. None**
- (CTET)**

0:30

4. Variety is the spice of life.
(Metaphor)

**5. Pride goes on horseback,
grand and gay.**

- A. Oxymoron**
- B. Apostrophe**
- C. Personification**
- D. None**

(CTET)

0:30

**5. Pride goeth forth on
horseback, grand and gay.
(Personification)**

6. O Solitude! Where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face?

A. Personification

B. Hyperbole

C. Apostrophe

D. None

(UPTET)

0:30

6. O Solitude! Where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face? (Apostrophe)

7. Death lays his icy hands on kings.

- A. Epigram**
- B. Apostrophe**
- C. Personification**
- D. None**

(CTET)

0:30

**7. Death lays his icy
hands on kings.
(Personification)**

8. Why, man, if the river were dry, I am able to fill it with tears.

- A. Apostrophe**
 - B. Metaphor**
 - C. Hyperbole**
 - D. None**
- (CTET)**



8. Why, man, if the river were dry, I am able to fill it with tears. (Hyperbole)

9. Man proposes, God
disposes.

- A. Antithesis
- B. Hyperbole
- C. Oxymoron
- D. None

(UPTET)

0:30

9. Man proposes, God
disposes. (Antithesis)

10. Many are called, but few are chosen.

- A. Antithesis**
 - B. Apostrophe**
 - C. Personification**
 - D. None**
- (CTET)**

0:30

10. Many are called, but few are chosen. (Antithesis)

