

Figures Of Speech:-

1) Alliteration –

When in a sentence, there is repetition of the beginning sounds of neighbouring words, it is the use of alliteration.

एखाद्या वाक्यात वेगवेगळ्या शब्दांच्या सुरुवातीला समान ध्वनी पुन्हा पुन्हा आलेले असतील तर तेथे alliteration असते.

e.g.

a) Raju bringbs himself to the bank of a bay.

b) He holds his head high.

c) कावूने काकाचे कामाचे कागद कात्रीने कापून काढले.

2) Repetition –

When in a sentence same words are repeated, it is the use of repetition.

અસ્વાદ્યા વાક્યાત જર અસ્વાદ્યા શબ્દ પુઠ્ઠા પુઠ્ઠા આલેલા અસેલ તર તેથે repetition અસતે.

e.g.

- a) Rain, rain go away.
- b) Johnny Jonhy, yes pappa.
- c) દેવા હો દેવા ગણપતી દેવા.

3) Personification –

When in a sentence non – living (inanimate) things, animals, birds, plants, flowers or ideas etc. are given the human qualities or they are described as human beings, it is the use of personification.

एखाद्या वाक्यात जर निजीवि वस्तू, मानवेतर प्राणी, वनस्पती, पक्षी, फूल इत्यादींना मानवी गूण दिलेले असतात किंवा त्यांना मानवासारखे वागतांना दाखवलेले असते तेव्हा तेथे personification असते.

e.g.

a) The waves are singing a song.

b) Stars danced in the sky.

c) ती पहा सर्वात मागे माठ उंचावून पाहणारी टेकडी. तिच्या पायाजवळून उड्या मारीत जाणारा, गात जाणारा तो अवखळ

4) Simile –

When in a sentence a direct comparison is made between two objects of different kinds which have at least one point in common shown using 'like' or 'as', it is the use of simile.

एखाद्या वाक्यात जर दोन वस्तू, व्यक्ति, प्राणी, गुणवैशिष्टे, किंमत, महत्त्व इत्यादींची प्रत्यक्षरित्या तुलना केलेली असेल आणि त्यामधील एकमेव साम्य दाखवण्यासाठी like किंवा as यांचा उपयोग केलेला असतो तेव्हा तेथे simile असते.

e.g.

- 1) Kashmir is like a heaven of India.
- 2) The road lies like the shaped carpet.
- 3) शिवाजी महाराज सिंहासारखे होते.

5) Metaphor –

When an indirect comparison is made in between two objects of different kinds which have at least one point in common, it is the use of metaphor. There is no use of words 'like' and 'as'.

एखाद्या वाक्यात जर दोन वस्तू, व्यक्ति, प्राणी, गुणवैशिष्टे, किंमत, महत्व इत्यादींची अप्रत्यक्षरित्या तुलना केलेली असेल आणि त्यामधील एकमेव साम्य दाखवण्यासाठी like किंवा as यांचा उपयोग केलेला नसतो तेव्हा तेथे metaphor असते.

e.g.

- 1) Time is money.
- 2) The camel is the ship of the desert.

6) Onomatopoeia –

When in a sentence a word itself expresses sound, it is the use of onomatopoeia.

જર દિલેલ્યા વાક્યાત આવાજ દર્શક શબ્દ વાપરેલેલે અસતીલ તર તેથે onomatopoeia અસતે.

e.g.

- 1) The dog's bhoo bhoo is creating noise.
- 2) I heard him tap the door.

7) Inversion –

When in a sentence words are not in a correct prose order (S + V + O), it is the use of inversion.

જર દિલેલ્યા વાક્યાત કર્તા + ક્રિયાપદ + કર્મ અશી રચના ન દેતા તી યમક જુલવણ્યાસાઠી વિંગ્વા અલ્ય કારણાસાઠી વેગલી દિલેલી અસતે તેહા તેથે inversion અસતે.

e.g.

- 1) But don't you quit.
- 2) In vain is the world play.

8) Hyperbole –

When in a sentence a statement is made emphatic by over-statement or exaggeration, it is the use of hyperbole.

जर दिलेल्या वाक्यात अतिशयोक्ती केलेली असेल तर तेथे hyperbole असते.

e.g.

- 1) She wept a bucket full of tears.
- 2) I've told you a hundred times.

9) Antithesis –

When in a sentence the opposite words or ideas are used side by side, it is the use of antithesis.

जर वाक्यात विरुद्ध अथचि शब्द विंग्वा कल्पना वापरलेले असतील तर तेथे antithesis असते.

e.g.

- 1) He wants to light the dark route.
- 2) It may be near when it seems afar.

10) Climax –

When in a sentence ideas, thoughts, value, importance, qualities etc. are arranged in ascending order, it is the use of climax.

જર દિલેલ્યા વાક્યાત કલ્પના, વિચાર, વિંમત, મહત્વ, ગુણવૈશિષ્ટે ઇત્યાદી ચઢત્યા ક્રમાળે દિલેલે અસતીલ તર તેથે climax અસતે.

e.g.

- 1) She came, she saw, she conquered.
- 2) They enjoy liquor with dance and drums.

11) Anti-climax –

When in a sentence ideas are presented in descending order, it is the use of anti-climax.

જર દિલેલ્યા વાક્યાત કલ્પના, વિચાર, વિંમત, મહત્વ, ગુણવૈશિષ્ટે ઇત્યાદી ઉતરત્યા ક્રમાળે દિલેલે અસતીલ તર તેથે anti-climax અસતે.

e.g.

- 1) The soldier fights for glory and a shilling a day.
- 2) He swears before sun, moon and leaves.

12) Transfer Epithet –

When in a sentence an adjective is transferred from its proper word to another that is closely associated with, it is the use of transferred epithet.

जर दिलेल्या वाक्यात एखाद्या नामाचे विशेषण दुसऱ्या नामाला दिले जाते तेव्हा तेथे transferred epithet असते.

e.g.

- 1) I passed three sleepless nights.
- 2) Veens shook her doubtful curls.

13) Paradox –

When in a sentence self contradictory statements are made, it is the use of paradox.

जर दिलेल्या वाक्यात विरोधाभास दिलेला असेल तर तेथे paradox असते.

e.g.

- 1) The swiftest traveler is he that goes a foot.
- 2) Her questions found their own answers.
- 3) The best teacher is who teaches least.

13) Paradox –

When in a sentence self contradictory statements are made, it is the use of paradox.

જરુ દિલેલ્યા વાક્યાત વિરોધાભાસ દિલેલા અસેલ તર તેથે paradox અસતે.

e.g.

- 1) The swiftest traveler is he that goes a foot.
- 2) Her questions found their own answers.
- 3) The best teacher is who teaches least.

14) Euphemism –

When in a sentence a harsh thing is expressed in a mild way, it is the use of euphemism.

જરુ દિલેલ્યા વાક્યાત અપ્રિય, અશૂભ ગોષ્ટ સરલ શબ્દાત ન સાંગતા તી અપ્રત્યક્ષ રિતીને સૌમ્ય શબ્દાત સાંગીતલી તર તેથે euphemism અસતે.

e.g.

- 1) He is no more.
- 2) When I am gone away.

15) Synecdoche –

When in a sentence a part is used to designate the whole or vice versa, it is the use of synecdoche.

जर दिलेल्या वाक्यात एखाद्या भागावरून पूर्ण वस्तूची, व्यक्तीची ठिकाणाची कल्पना येत असेल तर तेथे synecdoche असते.

e.g.

- 1) More hands should be employed.
- 2) Give us our daily bread.

16) Apostrophe –

When in a sentence a direct address is made to the dead, non-living objects, plants, animals, birds, absent persons, god etc. , it is the use of apostrophe.

जर दिलेल्या वाक्यात एखाद्या ठिंजीव वस्तूला, मृत व्यक्तीला, वनस्पतींना, माणवेतर प्राण्यांना, पक्षांना, अनुपस्थित व्यक्तीला, देवाला उेशून विचार मांडलेले असतील तर तेथे apostrophe असते.

e.g.

- 1) O moon, give me moonlight.
- 2) O God, save me.

17) Tautology –

When in a sentence different words of same meaning are used for the sake of force, it is the use of tautology.

जर दिलेल्या वाक्यात एकाच अर्थाचे विविध शब्द वापरलेले असतील तर तेथे tautology असते.

e.g.

1) I have seen it with my own eyes.

2) I want to hear fairy tales and stories from him.

18) Irony –

When in a sentence there is a contrast between what is said and what is meant, or between appearance and reality, it is the use of irony.

जर दिलेल्या वाक्यात व्यंग दर्शविण्यासाठी किंवा उपहास करण्यासाठी परस्पर विरोधी विचार किंवा घटना एकत्र मांडलेल्या असतील तर तेथे irony असते.

e.g.

1) The Titanic was said to be unsinkable but sank on its first voyage.

2) Wisdom shall die with you.

3) He is thief but an honest man.

19) Pun –

When in a sentence a word is used with two meanings then there is use of pun.

जर दिलेल्या वाक्यात एखाद्या शब्दातून दोन दोन अर्थ निघत असतील तर तेथे pun असते.

e.g.

- 1) His knowledge of sound is not sound.
- 2) An ambassador is an honest man who lies abroad for the good of his country.

20) Interrogation –

When a mere question is asked not for an answer but to put a point more effectively, it is called Interrogation.

जर दिलेल्या वाक्यात प्रश्न दिलेला असेल तर तेथे interrogation असते.

e.g.

- 1) Is this your attitude?
- 2) Can two and two ever make five?

21) Exclamation –

When in a sentence there is expression of strong feelings then there is use of exclamation.

જર દિલેલ્યા વાક્યાત ઉદ્ધાર દિલેલા અસેલ તર તેથે exclamation અસતે.

e.g.

- 1) Now all has become history!
- 2) What a piece of work man is!

22) Metonymy –

When in a sentence there is association of two objects and one object is described as another, it is the use of metonymy.

જર દિલેલ્યા વાક્યાત દોન વસ્તૂંમધીલ સહસંબંધ દિલેલા અસેલ આણિ એકા વસ્તૂલા દુસરી વસ્તૂલે રુપ દિલેલે અસેલ તર તેથે metonymy અસતે.

e.g.

- 1) The pen is mightier than the sword.
- 2) How close he was to the golden crown.

23) Oxymoron

When in a sentence two words of opposite meanings of same person or thing are placed side by side then there is use of oxymoron.

જરુર દરવાઘા વાક્યાત દકાચ વ્યક્તી વિંગ્વા વસ્તુ વિષયી ઢોઢ વિરુદ્ધ અથાચિ શબ્દ દિલેલે અસતીલ તર તેથે oxymoron અસતે.

- 1) It's a open secret
- 2) She is Awfully pretty.

Please follow and like us:

