I'm not a bot

Hone your skills in identifying different types of figurative language through these two exercises.More resources on figurative language:What is figurative language and why use it?Examples of figurative languageEach sentence below contains one of the four figures of speech, namely simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. Identify which sentence contains which figure of speech. Few sentences may contain more than one figure of speech.1. The forest welcomed the rain after a long dry summer that parched the region.2. I was as desperate to get off the roller coaster as a flopping fish on the line.3. The volcano burped ash and rocks, signaling that more is to come.4. In 80s a clay-court players chance of winning Wimbledon title was no more than winning a lottery.5. His joke was as gross as a cockroach in soup.6. Amazon is a 1000-pound gorilla in retail.7. The journalists swooped in as the celebrity actor emerged from the airport.8. This coffee is so strong that it can get up and walk away.9. This cake can feed the entire village.10. In the 80s, the ravines, buzzing with dacoits, were as lawless as stormy wind.Key part of the sentence that converts it into figurative language has been underlined.1. The forestwelcomedthe rain after a long dry summer that parched the region. [Personification]2. I was as desperate to get off the roller coasteras a flopping fish on the line. [Simile]3. The volcanoburpedash and rocks, signaling that more is to come. [Metaphor and Personification]4. In 80s a clay-court players chance of winning Wimbledon title wasno more than winning a lottery. [Simile]5. His joke was as grossas a cockroach in soup. [Hyperbole and Simile]6. Amazon isa 1000-pound gorillain retail. [Metaphor]7. The journalistsswooped inas the celebrity actor emerged from the airport. [Metaphor]8. This coffee is so strong that it canget up and walk away. [Personification]9. This cake can feedthe entire village. [Hyperbole]10. In the 80s, the ravines, buzzing with dacoits, were as lawlessas stormy wind. [Simile]Each sentence below contains one of the five figures of speech, namely personification, onomatopoeia, parallelism, idiom, and alliteration. Identify which sentence contains which figure of speech. Few sentences may contain more than one figure of speech.1. Considering their dismal past record, the win in the last match seems to be a flash in the pan.2. The guffaws stopped when the warden, known as a strict disciplinarian, entered the mess.3. The company carpet-bombed television and digital media with advertisements.4. The surfers struggled against the waves.5. I came, I saw, I conquered. Julius Caesar6. When rebuffed, the man muttered few expletives and left.7. A grocers daughter with a steely resolve, she was loved and loathed in equal measure as she crushed the unions, privatized vast swathes of British industry, clashed with the European Union and fought a war to recover the Falkland Islands from Argentine invaders. Source8. The business has started to gain momentum after months of struggle. We finally see light at the end of tunnel.9. The students in the last row stopped giggling the moment teacher stared at them.10. The woodpecker banged its beak against the bark of the tree.Key part of the sentence that converts it into figurative language has been underlined.1. Considering their dismal past record, the win in the last match seems to be aflash in the pan. [Idiom]2. Theguffawsstopped when the warden, known as a strict disciplinarian, entered the mess. [Onomatopoeia]3. The companycarpet-bombedtelevision and digital media with advertisements. [Personification]4. Thesurfersstruggledagainst the waves. [Alliteration]5. I came, I saw, I conquered. Julius Caesar [Parallelism]6. When rebuffed, the manmutteredfew expletives and left. [Onomatopoeia]7. A grocers daughter with a steely resolve, she was loved and loathed in equal measure as shecrushed the unions,privatized vast swathes of British industry,clashed with the European Union, and fought a war to recover the Falkland Islands from Argentine invaders.[Parallelism]8. The business has started to gain momentum after months of struggle. We finally seelight at the end of tunnel. [Idiom]9. The students in the last row stoppedgigglingthe moment teacher stared at them. [Onomatopoeia]10. The woodpeckerbangeditsbeakagainst thebarkof the tree. [Alliteration]Read these sentences carefully and put the correct answer against each sentence.Sr.SentencesAnswer1The night is as dark as black stoneSimile2The camel is the ship of the desert.3O death! Where is your sting?4David is as noble as his father.5I heard the humming of bees.6Experience is the best teacher.7Not to speak about crane even I can pick up the 1000 kilos weight by my one hand.8Life is bittersweet.9Grunt, grunt goes the hog.10The trees are our friends who protect us.11I did those things that I cannot do.12The blanket is as white as snow.13We are alone together.14She is a cuckoo.15This is an open secret.16The sun is playing hide and seek with the clouds.17Gloria glared at glasses.18Soldiers were lion in the fight.19This watch must have cost millions of dollars.20Soldiers fought like a lion.Figures of Speech WorksheetPinfigures of speech worksheet with answersAnswersSimileMetaphorApostropheSimileOnomatopoeiaPersonificationHyperboleOxymoronOnomatopoeiaPersonificationParadoxSimileOxymoronMetaphorOxymoronPersonificationAlliterationMetaphorHyperboleSimileFigures of speech word search worksheet. Figurative language refers to words or phrases that are not meant literally, but rather are used in an exaggerated or literary way. Examples of figurative language include simile, metaphor, hyperbole, and personification. This activity is a fun way for students to practice identifying the different types of figurative language.Pinfigures of speech word search worksheetFurther readingIdentify the figure of speech used in the following sentences. A simile is usually introduced by such words as like, as or so. A simile is usually introduced by such words as like, as or so. A metaphor is an implied simile. It does not state that one thing is like another. Rather it takes that as granted and proceeds as if the two were one. A metaphor is an implied simile. It does not state that one thing is like another. Rather it takes that as granted and proceeds as if the two were one. In personification, inanimate objects and ideas are spoken of as having life and intelligence. An apostrophe is a direct address to a personified object or idea. In personification, inanimate objects and ideas are spoken of as having life and intelligence. A hyperbole is statement made emphatic by overstatement. A hyperbole is statement made emphatic by overstatement. In antithesis a striking contrast of words or ideas are expressed in the same sentence. In antithesis a striking contrast of words or ideas are expressed in the same sentence. A hyperbole is statement made emphatic by overstatement. Answers1. The righteous shall flourish as the palm tree. (Simile)2. Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale. (Simile)3. The camel is the ship of the desert. (Metaphor)4. Variety is the spice of life. (Metaphor)5. Pride goeth forth on horseback, grand and gay. (Personification)6. O Solitude! Where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face? (Apostrophe)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. (Hyperbole)9. O Hamlet! Thou hast cleft my heart in twain. (Hyperbole)10. Man proposes, God disposes. (Antithesis)11. Many are called, but few are chosen. (Antithesis)12. Here is the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. (Hyperbole)Download the Testbook APP & Get Pass Pro Max FREE for 7 Days10,000+ Study NotesRealtime Doubt Support71000+ Mock TestsRankers Test Series+ more benefitsDownload App Now These worksheets will help you learn and practice different types of figures of speech in language. Figures of speech are creative and imaginative ways of using language to add depth, vividness, and meaning to our expressions.To explain figures of speech, lets take an example of a figure of speech called a simile: Her smile was as bright as the sun. In this sentence, the comparison between the smile and the brightness of the sun creates a vivid image in our minds. Similes use like or as to compare two things that are different but share a similar characteristic.Exploring figures of speech is like giving language a high-five for being clever, creative, and just a little bit weird-and these worksheets make sure students get their hands dirty (in the best possible metaphorical way). The Similes, Metaphors, and Personification worksheets are the gateway drugs to this world of figurative language. Here, students learn that a simile isnt just something that pops up in bad love songs (as cold as ice), and that metaphors arent just something English teachers invent to make essays harder. These worksheets let students compare apples to oranges, give their dogs the power to feel existential dread, and see what happens when the moon decides to smile. Its a crash course in seeing the world with weird, poetic goggles.Then come the worksheets that make exaggeration a valid life choice: Hyperbole, Litotes, and Irony. Hyperbole is the drama queen of language-Im so hungry I could eat a planet-and these worksheets encourage students to stretch the truth until it screams. Litotes, ironys quieter cousin, teaches kids the art of the understated burn: Not bad might mean pretty amazing, or Youre not entirely wrong might mean Youre very, very wrong. The Irony worksheet throws students headfirst into the twisty world of sarcasm, unexpected outcomes, and Alanis Morissette misinterpretations. Together, these exercises help students master that oh-so-human skill of saying one thing and meaning another.Next, students sharpen their ears and their wits with the Onomatopoeia, Puns, and Euphemisms worksheets. This trio is like the stand-up comedy segment of language learning. With Onomatopoeia, students dive into a splash, boom, crackle, and fizz of sound words that add flavor to any sentence. The Puns worksheet gets students to explore the painful joys of wordplay, where homophones become punchlines and groans become the goal. Euphemisms introduce the gentle art of saying awkward things without triggering social apocalypse-because sometimes its just more polite to say passed away than died mid-bite at the buffet.For the deep thinkers (and future professional roasters), weve got Oxymoron, Antithesis, and Epigram worksheets. Oxymorons introduce students to phrases like jumbo shrimp and clearly confused, which make them question everything, including reality itself. Antithesis encourages them to find balance in contrast-It was the best of times, it was the worst of times-while Epigrams let them get witty and philosophical at the same time, dropping knowledge bombs like, I can resist everything except temptation. These arent just literary devices-theyre Jedi mind tricks that make language dance.Finally, we arrive at the worksheets that bring everything full circle: Metonymy, Figures of Speech, and Matching. Metonymy gets kids thinking beyond the obvious-realizing that the crown might just mean the monarch and not an awkwardly shaped hat. The catch-all Figures of Speech worksheet reinforces the greatest hits and maybe throws in a few bonus tracks for good measure. The Matching worksheet, meanwhile, is a game show disguised as review, testing students ability to tell their synecdoches from their spoonerisms without phoning a friend. Altogether, these worksheets form a poetic boot camp-a training ground where students wrestle with meaning, charm their way through contradictions, and maybe, just maybe, fall in love with language.What Are Figures of Speech?Figures of speech are creative and imaginative expressions used in language to convey meaning in a non-literal way. They add depth, vividness, and emphasis to our communication by employing various linguistic devices. Here are five examples of figures of speech:Simile A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using like or as to highlight a shared characteristic.For example: He runs as fast as a cheetah or Her voice is as sweet as honey.Metaphor Metaphor is a figure of speech that also compares two different things, but without using like or as. It directly states that one thing is another, creating a symbolic or imaginative connection.For example: Life is a journey or Her heart is made of stone.Hyperbole Hyperbole is a figure of speech that involves exaggerated or extravagant statements not meant to be taken literally. It emphasizes a point through exaggerated language.For example: Ive told you a million times! or Im so hungry I could eat a horse!Personification Personification is a figure of speech that attributes human qualities or actions to non-human things or abstract concepts. It brings inanimate objects or ideas to life by giving them human characteristics.For example: The sun smiled down on us or The wind whispered through the trees.Onomatopoeia Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech that uses words that imitate or mimic the sounds they represent. It creates a vivid auditory effect.For example: The bees buzzed around the flowers or The thunder rumbled in the distance.How Do Authors Use This Technique?Authors use figures of speech as a form of figurative language in literature for several reasons:Enhancing DescriptionsFigures of speech bring richness and vividness to descriptions in literature. By using imaginative language, authors can paint a more detailed and engaging picture in the readers minds. Figures of speech add depth, color, and sensory imagery to the writing, making the scenes, characters, and settings come alive.Figures of speech add depth and layers of meaning to the writing. By using creative language devices, authors can convey complex ideas, explore abstract concepts, or express multiple interpretations. Figures of speech provide a means to express deeper thoughts, symbolize themes, or convey subtle nuances that go beyond literal languageEvoking Emotions and SensesFigures of speech have the power to evoke strong emotions in readers. By using expressive and metaphorical language, authors can tap into the readers emotions and create a deeper emotional connection. Figures of speech allow authors to convey complex emotions, create moods, and elicit specific feelings within readers.Figures of speech appeal to the senses, making the reading experience more immersive. By incorporating sensory imagery, authors stimulate the readers senses of sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell. This sensory engagement enhances the readers immersion in the story and helps them connect with the narrative on a more visceral level.Captivating and Memorable WritingFigures of speech make writing more captivating and memorable. By employing imaginative and evocative language, authors create a distinct voice and style. Figures of speech engage readers attention, leaving a lasting impact on their memory. They make the writing stand out, capturing readers interest and drawing them into the world of the story.Figures of speech serve specific literary purposes and effects. They can create irony, humor, suspense, or dramatic tension. Figures of speech allow authors to play with language, create wordplay, or develop unique metaphors that add richness to the narrative. These literary effects enhance the overall reading experience and make the literature more engaging and thought-provoking. Page 2 This worksheet is focused on the concept of metonymy, a figure of speech where words are substituted with other words that have an associated or related meaning. It introduces metonymy by giving its definition, origin from the Greek language, and provides examples to illustrate how parts of a whole can represent the whole itself. The worksheet invites students to explore the use of metonymy in familiar phrases and sentences. It encourages analytical thinking by asking students to identify and explain the use of metonymy in provided examples.The worksheet aims to teach students to recognize and understand metonymy as a literary device. By breaking down the concept with clear examples, such as the pen is mightier than the sword, it illustrates how metonymy works in language. The exercise at the end is designed to reinforce the students learning by having them explain metonymies in given sentences. This not only teaches the identification of this figure of speech but also encourages critical thinking about language use in different contexts. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Download the Testbook APP & Get Pass Pro Max FREE for 7 Days10,000+ Study NotesRealtime Doubt Support71000+ Mock TestsRankers Test Series+ more benefitsDownload App NowFigures of speech are special ways of expressing ideas using imaginative language. Knowing figures of speech improves your understanding of English, whether for school, competitive exams, or everyday communication. Practicing figures of speech exercises helps you spot them in poems, stories, and in daily life. Type Definition Example Simile Comparison using "like" or "as" He is as brave as a lion. Metaphor Direct comparison, saying one thing is another Life is a journey. Personification Giving human qualities to non-human things The wind whispered softly. Hyperbole Extreme exaggeration I've told you a million times! Alliteration Repetition of initial consonant sounds Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. Onomatopoeia Words that imitate sounds The bees buzzed in the garden. Oxymoron Joining two opposite ideas Bitter sweet memories. Figures of speech exercises help you practice identifying different types like simile, metaphor, or personification. These questions often appear in English exams and help in writing and comprehension skills, as seen in competitive tests and school assessments. Types of Figures of Speech with ExamplesThe most common types you should know for exams include simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, alliteration, and onomatopoeia. Each type has its rule and use. Practice exercises help you recognise them in sentences and passages. Examples for Each Type Simile: The child was as quick as lightning. (compares speed using "as") Metaphor: The classroom was a zoo. (compares by stating one is another) Personification: The flowers danced in the breeze. (gives flowers human action) Hyperbole: This bag weighs a ton. (extreme exaggeration) Alliteration: Silly Sally swiftly shooed seven silly sheep. (repeats 'S') Onomatopoeia: The glass shattered with a loud crash. (sound word: crash) Oxymoron: She ordered jumbo shrimp. (opposite words together) How to Identify Figures of Speech in SentencesTo solve figures of speech exercises, look for clues like words of comparison ("like", "as"), person-like actions for things, or words that repeat sounds. With practice, you can quickly spot similes, metaphors, and others in any text or exam question. Exercise 1 Identify the Figure of Speech Her voice was music to my ears. He fought like a lion in the match. The sun smiled down on us. Ive told you a thousand times. The leaves rustled and whispered secrets.Answers: 1. Metaphor 2. Simile 3. Personification 4. Hyperbole 5. Personification Exercise 2 Multiple Choice (MCQ) Practice Which figure of speech is in this sentence: "The classroom was a zoo"? a) Metaphor b) Simile c) Alliteration d) Oxymoron The phrase "as busy as a bee" is a: a) Personification b) Simile c) Metaphor d) Hyperbole Answers: 1. a) Metaphor (compares without like/as) 2. b) Simile (compares with "as") Figures of Speech in Exams and Competitive TestsFigures of speech questions are common in board exams, Olympiads, and competitive exams. Practicing them improves vocabulary, creative writing, and reading comprehension. At Vedantu, we provide targeted exercises to strengthen your understanding for all these purposes. Tips to Score Well in Figures of Speech Questions Read the sentence twice before answering. Look for common keywords (like/as for simile, human action for personification). Practice different types regularly, not just simile and metaphor. Revise with sample papers and MCQ tests. Download and Practice Figures of Speech ExercisesYou can find more practice on figures of speech in our printable worksheets and PDF downloads. For detailed lessons, see our dedicated pages on Figure of Speech, Simile, Metaphor, Alliteration, and Personification. Page SummaryPracticing figures of speech exercises is key for exam success and everyday English. Knowing types like simile, metaphor, hyperbole, and alliteration strengthens writing and comprehension. Use Vedantus resources to learn definitions, spot examples, and build exam confidence. Regular practice makes understanding and using figures of speech easy and fun.Figures of speech are literary devices that are used to convey ideas that go beyond their literal meaning.Here, we present a well-designed quiz on Figures of Speech with answers and detailed explanations.Quiz on Figures of SpeechQuestion 1: What figure of speech is used in the sentence The stars danced in the night sky?Daily Grammar Test - Attempt NowA) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 1: C) Personification In this sentence, the stars are given human-like qualities by dancing, making it an example of personification.Question 2: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase as busy as a bee.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 2: A) Simile The comparison using as makes it a simile.Question 3: In the expression kick the bucket, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 3: B) Metaphor This is a metaphor where the phrase is used to represent the idea of dying.Question 4: What figure of speech is found in the phrase time flies?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 4: C) Personification Time is given the ability to fly, which is a human characteristic.Question 5: Which figure of speech is used in the sentence The world is a stage?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleCopyright Notice: Teachers and students are granted permission to use, reproduce, and distribute this content solely for educational and non-commercial purposes. Unauthorized copying, distribution, or reproduction for commercial purposes is strictly prohibited.Any infringement may result in legal action.Explanation 5: B) Metaphor This is a metaphor where the world is directly compared to a stage.Question 6: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase quiet as a mouse.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 6: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 7: In the sentence The wind whispered through the trees, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 7: C) Personification The wind is given the human quality of whispering.Question 8: What figure of speech is found in the phrase cry over spilled milk?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 8: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration (making a small problem seem much bigger).Question 9: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase bitter cold.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 9: C) Oxymoron The contradictory terms bitter and cold create an oxymoron.Question 10: In the sentence His words cut like a knife, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 10: B) Metaphor The words are directly compared to a knife, making it a metaphor.Question 11: Which figure of speech is present in the sentence The city never sleeps?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 11: C) Personification The city is described as if it has the human quality of never sleeping.Question 12: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase cold as ice.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 12: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 13: In the expression heard it through the grapevine, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 13: B) Metaphor The grapevine is used metaphorically to represent the way information spreads.Question 14: What figure of speech is found in the phrase walking on air?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 14: B) Metaphor This is a metaphor where the act of walking is compared to being on air.Question 15: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The cars engine roared with anger.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 15: C) Personification The engine is given the human quality of roaring with anger.Question 16: In the phrase dead as a doornail, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 16: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration to emphasize the lifelessness.Question 17: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The sun smiled down on the happy couple.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 17: C) Personification The sun is given the human quality of smiling.Question 18: What figure of speech is present in the phrase the calm before the storm?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 18: C) Oxymoron The contradictory terms calm and storm create an oxymoron.Question 19: In the sentence Time is a thief, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 19: B) Metaphor Time is directly compared to a thief.Question 20: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase a needle in a haystack.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 20: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration to emphasize the difficulty of finding something.Question 21: What figure of speech is used in the sentence The raindrops whispered on the windowpane?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 21: C) Personification Raindrops are given the human quality of whispering.Question 22: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase stubborn as a mule.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 22: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 23: In the expression feeling under the weather, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 23: B) Metaphor The phrase is a metaphor for feeling unwell.Question 24: What figure of speech is found in the phrase the world is your oyster?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 24: B) Metaphor The world is metaphorically compared to an oyster, suggesting opportunities.Question 25: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence Her smile was a ray of sunshine.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 25: B) Metaphor The smile is directly compared to a ray of sunshine.Question 26: What figure of speech is used in the sentence The night sky is a blanket of stars?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 26: B) Metaphor The night sky is directly compared to a blanket, making it a metaphor.Question 27: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase as clear as mud.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 27: C) Oxymoron The contradictory terms clear and mud create an oxymoron.Question 28: In the sentence The mountain stood tall, watching over the valley, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 28: C) Personification The mountain is given the human quality of watching.Question 29: What figure of speech is found in the phrase as busy as a bee?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 29: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 30: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The stormy ocean roared with anger.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 30: C) Personification The ocean is given the human quality of roaring with anger.Question 31: In the expression burning the midnight oil, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 31: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration to indicate working late into the night.Question 32: What figure of speech is used in the phrase the pen is mightier than the sword?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 32: B) Metaphor The power of words is metaphorically compared to the power of a sword.Question 33: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence His voice was as smooth as silk.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 33: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 34: In the phrase time is a thief, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 34: B) Metaphor Time is directly compared to a thief.Question 35: What figure of speech is found in the sentence The old tree whispered its secrets in the wind?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 35: C) Personification The tree is given the human quality of whispering its secrets.Question 36: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase silent as the grave.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 36: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 37: In the sentence The candle flame danced in the breeze, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 37: C) Personification The candle flame is given the human quality of dancing.Question 38: What figure of speech is used in the phrase the world turned upside down?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 38: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration to convey a dramatic change.Question 39: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The flowers nodded their heads in agreement.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 39: C) Personification The flowers are given the human quality of nodding in agreement.Question 40: What figure of speech is found in the phrase quiet as a mouse?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 40: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 41: In the expression bite the bullet, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 41: B) Metaphor This phrase is a metaphor for facing a difficult situation.Question 42: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence Her laughter was music to my ears.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 42: B) Metaphor The laughter is directly compared to music.Question 43: What figure of speech is used in the phrase a chip on his shoulder?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 43: B) Metaphor This phrase is a metaphor for someone harboring resentment or a grudge.Question 44: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The sunflowers bowed to the sun.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 44: C) Personification The sunflowers are given the human quality of bowing.Question 45: In the phrase whiter than snow, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 45: A) Simile The comparison using than indicates a simile.Question 46: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase walking on thin ice.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 46: C) Personification This phrase personifies the ice, suggesting it is fragile or dangerous.Question 47: What figure of speech is used in the sentence The city streets are a jungle?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 47: B) Metaphor The city streets are directly compared to a jungle.Question 48: In the expression barking up the wrong tree, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 48: B) Metaphor This phrase is a metaphor for pursuing the wrong course of action.Question 49: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The mountain stood like a sentinel, guarding the valley.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 49: A) Simile The comparison using like indicates a simile.Question 50: What figure of speech is found in the phrase all ears?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 50: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration to express someones full attention or eagerness to hear.Question 51: In the sentence The fog crept in silently, swallowing the town, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 51: C) Personification The fog is given the human quality of swallowing.Question 52: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase time is a thief.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 52: B) Metaphor Time is directly compared to a thief.Question 53: What figure of speech is used in the sentence The sun kissed the horizon goodbye?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 53: C) Personification The sun is given the human quality of kissing.Question 54: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase cold, hard cash.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 54: C) Oxymoron The contradictory terms cold and hard create an oxymoron.Question 55: In the sentence Her smile was a beacon of hope, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 55: B) Metaphor The smile is directly compared to a beacon of hope.Question 56: What figure of speech is used in the phrase bitter cold?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 56: C) Oxymoron The contradictory terms bitter and cold create an oxymoron.Question 57: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence His words were a soothing balm for her soul.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 57: B) Metaphor The words are directly compared to a soothing balm.Question 58: In the expression falling head over heels, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 58: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration to convey intense emotions.Question 59: What figure of speech is found in the phrase dead of night?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 59: C) Oxymoron The contradictory terms dead and night create an oxymoron.Question 60: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The wind howled through the trees.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 60: C) Personification The wind is given the human quality of howling.Question 61: What figure of speech is used in the phrase light as a feather?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 61: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 62: In the sentence The news hit him like a ton of bricks, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 62: B) Metaphor The impact of the news is directly compared to a ton of bricks.Question 63: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase whistle past the graveyard.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 63: C) Personification The graveyard is personified as if it can be whistled past.Question 64: What figure of speech is found in the sentence The cars engine purred like a contented cat?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 64: A) Simile The comparison using like indicates a simile.Question 65: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase apple of my eye.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 65: C) Personification The eye is personified, as if it has an apple that is cherished.Question 66: What figure of speech is used in the sentence The room was as quiet as a mouse?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 66: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 67: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase blind as a bat.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 67: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 68: In the expression raining cats and dogs, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 68: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration for heavy rain.Question 69: What figure of speech is found in the phrase the world is your oyster?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 69: B) Metaphor The world is metaphorically compared to an oyster, suggesting opportunities.Question 70: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The flames of anger consumed him.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 70: B) Metaphor The flames are directly compared to the emotion of anger.Question 71: What figure of speech is used in the phrase the bees knees?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 71: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration to express excellence.Question 72: In the sentence The sun lazily climbed into the sky, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 72: C) Personification The sun is given the human quality of climbing lazily.Question 73: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase tongue-in-cheek.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 73: C) Personification This phrase involves using the tongue as if it is in the cheek, conveying humor or sarcasm.Question 74: What figure of speech is found in the sentence The flowers nodded in agreement?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 74: C) Personification The flowers are given the human quality of nodding in agreement.Question 75: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase a bed of roses.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 75: B) Metaphor This phrase is a metaphor for a comfortable or pleasant situation.Question 76: What figure of speech is used in the sentence The concert was a blast?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 76: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration to convey that the concert was extremely enjoyable.Question 77: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase the pot calling the kettle black.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 77: C) Personification The inanimate objects (pot and kettle) are given human qualities, implying hypocrisy.Question 78: In the expression take the bull by the horns, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 78: B) Metaphor This phrase is a metaphor for facing a difficult situation boldly.Question 79: What figure of speech is found in the phrase barking up the wrong tree?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 79: B) Metaphor This phrase is a metaphor for pursuing the wrong course of action.Question 80: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The news spread like wildfire.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 80: B) Metaphor The speed of the news spreading is directly compared to the rapid spread of wildfire.Question 81: What figure of speech is used in the phrase a stones throw away?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 81: A) Simile The comparison using away indicates a simile.Question 82: In the sentence The laughter echoed through the empty hall, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 82: C) Personification The laughter is given the human quality of echoing.Question 83: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase face the music.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 83: C) Personification This phrase is a metaphorical expression for confronting consequences.Question 84: What figure of speech is found in the sentence The sun dipped below the horizon?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 84: C) Personification The sun is given the human quality of dipping.Question 85: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase heart of gold.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 85: B) Metaphor This phrase is a metaphor for someone with a kind and generous nature.Question 86: What figure of speech is used in the sentence Time is a thief stealing moments?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 86: C) Personification Time is given the human quality of stealing, making it an example of personification.Question 87: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase the calm before the storm.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 87: C) Oxymoron The contradictory terms calm and storm create an oxymoron.Question 88: In the expression beat around the bush, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 88: C) Personification This phrase involves using the idea of beating around a bush as if its an action with intention.Question 89: What figure of speech is found in the phrase a penny for your thoughts?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 89: D) Hyperbole This phrase is a hyperbole to express a desire to know someones thoughts.Question 90: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The sun painted the sky with warm hues.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 90: C) Personification The sun is given the human quality of painting.Question 91: What figure of speech is used in the phrase stubborn as a mule?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 91: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 92: In the sentence The rain tapped gently on the windowpane, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 92: C) Personification The rain is given the human quality of tapping gently.Question 93: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase break the ice.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 93: C) Personification This phrase involves treating ice as if its something that can be broken in a social situation.Question 94: What figure of speech is found in the sentence The old clock sighed with each passing hour?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 94: C) Personification The clock is given the human quality of sighing.Question 95: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase walking on air.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 95: B) Metaphor This phrase is a metaphor where the act of walking is compared to being on air.Question 96: What figure of speech is used in the sentence The stars winked in the night sky?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 96: C) Personification The stars are given the human quality of winking.Question 97: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase as clear as crystal.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) OxymoronD) HyperboleExplanation 97: A) Simile The comparison using as indicates a simile.Question 98: In the expression throw in the towel, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 98: B) Metaphor This phrase is a metaphor for giving up or surrendering.Question 99: What figure of speech is found in the phrase the apple of my eye?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 99: C) Personification The eye is personified, as if it has an apple that is cherished.Question 100: Identify the figure of speech in the sentence The road stretched out like a ribbon into the distance.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 100: A) Simile The comparison using like indicates a simile.Question 101: What figure of speech is used in the phrase a storm in a teacup?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 101: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration to convey that a situation is blown out of proportion.Question 102: In the sentence The river whispered its secrets to the trees, what figure of speech is being used?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 102: C) Personification The river is given the human quality of whispering its secrets.Question 103: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase a watched pot never boils.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 103: D) Hyperbole This phrase is an exaggeration to convey impatience.Question 104: What figure of speech is found in the sentence The mountain stood tall like a guardian?A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 104: A) Simile The comparison using like indicates a simile.Question 105: Identify the figure of speech in the phrase grinning from ear to ear.A) SimileB) MetaphorC) PersonificationD) HyperboleExplanation 105: C) Personification The face is personified, as if it can grin from ear to ear.Daily Grammar Test - Attempt Now Hey there! Are you on a quest to master the fascinating world of figures of speech? Whether you're a student aiming to ace your English exams or a teacher looking for engaging teaching resources, this comprehensive guide will walk you through everything you need to know about figures of speech with plenty of practice exercises, answers, and tips to help you succeed. Let's dive into the colorful universe of figures of speech and make learning both fun and effective! What Are Figures of Speech?Before jumping into worksheets and exercises, its crucial to understand what figures of speech actually are. In simple terms, they are expressive tools used by writers and speakers to make their language more vivid, imaginative, and impactful. Think of them as creative shortcuts that add flavor and emphasis to your words.Definition:Figures of speech are words or phrases used in a non-literal, figurative sense to convey meaning more vividly or creatively. They often involve deviations from straightforward language to produce a particular effect. Types of Figures of Speech: Your Complete GuideUnderstanding different types of figures of speech is essential because these are what make language lively and engaging. Lets explore the most common ones, explained clearly and with examples.1. SimileA simile makes a comparison between two unlike things using the words like or as.Example: Her smile was as bright as the sun. 2. MetaphorA metaphor also compares two things but does so directly, implying one is the other.Example: Time is a thief. Related Post Spanish Words That Start with : A Comprehensive Guide3. PersonificationPersonification assigns human qualities to non-human objects or abstract ideas.Example: The wind whispered through the trees. 4. HyperboleHyperbole involves exaggerated statements not meant to be taken literally.Example: Ive told you a million times. 5. AlliterationAlliteration is the repetition of initial consonant sounds in neighboring words.Example: Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. 6. OnomatopoeiaOnomatopoeia uses words that imitate sounds.Example: The bees buzzed in the garden. 7. IdiomsIdioms are phrases with meanings different from their literal words.Example: Its raining cats and dogs. 8. IronyIrony involves saying one thing but meaning the opposite, often for humorous or dramatic effect.Example: Saying Nice weather! during a storm. Creating a Figures of Speech Worksheet: Step-by-Step GuideNow that you're familiar with the different types, heres how to assemble a comprehensive worksheet that features engaging questions, clear instructions, and answers.Step 1: Define Learning ObjectivesIdentify and understand various figures of speech.Recognize figures of speech in context.Use figures of speech creatively in sentences.Step 2: Select Types to CoverInclude a variety of figures like simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, etc., to ensure breadth of learning.Step 3: Design Different Question FormatsFill-in-the-blank exercises to test recognition.Matching exercises to connect terms with examples.Error correction to identify figurative language misuse.Sentence construction to create original sentences using figures of speech.Identification questions that ask students to spot the figure in a given sentence.Step 4: Provide Clear InstructionsMake sure each exercise has straightforward directions that guide learners on what to do.Step 5: Prepare Answer KeyInclude a detailed answer key to facilitate self-assessment or easy correction for teachers. Sample Figures of Speech Worksheet with AnswersHeres an example worksheet with answers to get you started:QuestionExercise TypeSample QuestionAnswer1Fill-in-the-blank"Her voice was like a ________ (simile)."melody2MatchingMatch the figures of speech with examples:SimileHer smile was as bright as the sun.MetaphorTime is a thief.3Error correctionFind and correct the mistake: "He runs quickly as a lightning.""He runs quickly like lightning."4Sentence constructionWrite a sentence using hyperbole.Ive told you a hundred times!5Category matchingWhich figure of speech is this? The leaves danced in the wind.PersonificationRelated Post Para Qu vs. Por Qu: Mastering Spanish Question WordsTips for Success in Recognizing and Using Figures of SpeechRead Widely: Exposure to different texts enhances recognition.Practice Regularly: Frequent exercises solidify understanding.Use Visual Aids: Charts and tables help memorize categories.Create Your Own Sentences: Applying concepts makes them stick.Context is Key: Always consider the context to correctly identify figures of speech. Common Mistakes and How to Avoid ThemMistakeHow to AvoidExampleConfusing literal and figurative meaningAlways ask: Is this meant to be taken literally?Its raining cats and dogs. not literal cats and dogs.Overusing figures of speechUse them sparingly for effect, not clutter.Use hyperbole when emphasis is needed.Misidentifying figures of speechLearn key features and practice recognition.Mistaking a simile for a metaphor. Variations and Creative UsesExtended Metaphors: Developing a metaphor throughout a poem or story.Mixed Figures: Combining multiple figures, like irony and hyperbole, for comic effect.Figurative Language in Poetry and Prose: Analyzing how authors use figures of speech to evoke emotion. Why Is Mastering Figures of Speech Important?Understanding and using figures of speech elevate your language skillsmaking your writing more expressive and memorable. Theyre essential tools in poetry, storytelling, and persuasive writing. Plus, recognizing them improves your reading comprehension because you catch nuances and implied meanings. Practice Exercises: Mastering Figures of SpeechLets test your skills with various exercises mirroring those discussed earlier:1. Fill-in-the-blankComplete the sentence with an appropriate figure of speech:_"The classroom was as noisy as a _______." Answer: zoo2. Error correctionIdentify and correct the mistake:"He is as smart as a donkey." Note: This is an idiom, not a mistake, but sometimes its used humorously. For correction:"He is as smart as a whip." (correct idiom)3. IdentificationWhat figure of speech is used here?"The stars danced playfully in the sky." Answer: Personification4. Sentence constructionCreate a sentence using alliteration. Sample: Sally sold seashells by the sea-shore.5. Category matchingMatch the example with the correct figure: ExampleFigure of SpeechThe city that never sleeps.MetaphorHe roared with laughter.PersonificationIts so hot; I could fry an egg on the sidewalk.Hyperbole Final ThoughtsMastering figures of speech opens the door to richer, more engaging language. Practice makes perfect, and with this worksheet guide, you're equipped with the tools to identify, analyze, and create memorable figures of speech. Keep exploring, practicing, and dont shy away from experimentingthats how you truly become a wordsmith.Remember, effective communication isnt just about correct grammar; its about making your words come alive. So go aheaduse your newly acquired knowledge to jazz up your writing and speaking. Happy learning! And thats a wrap! Keep this guide handy for tips, practice, and mastering figures of speech. Its a perfect resource for students and teachers alike. Stay expressive and keep shining with your language skills!Non-literal word or phrase used for effectPart of a series onRhetoricHistoryAncient GreeceAsianismAttic oratorsCalliopeSophistsAncient IndiaAncient RomeThe age of CiceroSecond SophisticMiddle AgesByzantine rhetoricTriviumRenaissanceStudia humanitatisModern periodConceptsCaptatio benevolentiaeChironomiaDecorumDelectareDocereDeviceEloquenceEloquentia perfectaEunoiaEnthymemeFacilitasFallacyInformalFigure of speechSchemeTropeFive canonsInventioDispositioElocutioMemoriaPronuntiatioHypsosImitatioKairosMethod of lociModesOperationsPersuasionEthosPathosLogosSituationStyleGrandSotto voceToposGenresApologeticsDebateDeclamationControversiaDeliberativeDemagogyDialecticSocratic methodDissoi logoiElocutionEpideicticEncomiumPanegyricEulogyFarewell speechForensicFuneral orationHomileticsSermonInvitationalLecturePublicLightning talkMaiden speechOratoryPolemicDiatribeEristicPhilippicProgymnasmataSuasoriaPropagandaSpinResignation speechStump speechWar-mongeringCriticismClusterDramaticPentadicFrameGenreIdeologicalMetaphoricMimesisNarrativeNeo-AristotelianRhetoriciansAeschinesAelius AristidesAntiphonAristotleAspasiaAugustineBakhtinBoothBrueggemannBurkeCicerode ManDemosthenesDerridaDio ChrysostomErasmusGorgiasHobbesHypereidesIsocratesLucianLysiasMcLuhanOngPerelmanPizanProtagorasQuintilianRamusRichardsSeneca the ElderSmithToulminVicoWeaverWorksGorgias (380 BC)Phaedrus (c. 370 BC)Rhetoric (c. 350 BC)Rhetoric to Alexander (c. 350 BC)De Sophisticis Elenchis (c. 350 BC)Topics (c. 350 BC)De Inventione (84 BC)Rhetorica ad Herennium (80 BC)De Oratore (55 BC)A Dialogue Concerning Oratorical Partitions (c. 50 BC)De Optimo Genere Oratorum (46 BC)Orator (46 BC)On the Sublime (c. 50)Institutio Oratoria (95)Panegyrici Latini (100400)Dialogus de oratoribus (102)De doctrina Christiana (426)De vulgari eloquentia (1305)Copia: Foundations of the Abundant Style (1521)Language as Symbolic Action (1966)A General Rhetoric (1970)SubfieldsArgumentationCognitiveContrastiveConstitutiveDigitalFeministNative AmericanNewHealth and medicinePedagogyProceduralScienceTechnologyTherapyVisualCompositionRelatedArs dictaminisCommunication studiesComposition studiesDoxaGlossary of rhetorical termsGlossophobiaList of feminist rhetoriciansList of speechesOral skillsOratorPistisPublic rhetoricRhetoric of social intervention modelRhetrickeryRogerian argumentSeductionSpeechwritingTalking pointTEDTerministic screenToulmin modelWooden ironvteA figure of speech or rhetorical figure is a word or phrase that intentionally deviates from straightforward language use or literal meaning to produce a rhetorical or intensified effect (emotionally, aesthetically, intellectually, etc.).[1][2] In the distinction between literal and figurative language, figures of speech constitute the latter. Figures of speech are traditionally classified into schemes, which vary the ordinary sequence of words, and tropes, where words carry a meaning other than what they ordinarily signify. An example of a scheme is a polysyndeton: the repetition of a conjunction before every element in a list, whereas the conjunction typically would appear only before the last element, as in "Lions and tigers and bears, oh my!"emphasizing the danger and number of animals more than the prosaic wording with only the second "and". An example of a trope is the metaphor, describing one thing as something it clearly is not, as a way to illustrate by comparison, as in "All the world's a stage."Main article: Rhetorical operationsClassical rhetoricians classified figures of speech into four categories or quadripita ratio:[3]addition (adiectio), also called repetition/expansion/superabundanceomission (detractio), also called subtraction/abridgement/lacktransposition (transmutatio), also called transferringpermutation (immutatio), also called switching/interchange/substitution/transmutationThese categories are often still used. The earliest known text listing them, though not explicitly as a system, is the Rhetorica ad Herennium, of unknown authorship, where they are called (pleonasmosaddition), (endeiaomission), (metathesistransposition) and (enallagepermutation).[4] Quintillian then mentioned them in Institutio Oratoria.[5] Philo of Alexandria also listed them as addition (prosthesis), subtraction (afairesis), transposition (metathesis), and transmutation (alloiosis).[6]The cartoon is a pun on the word Jamaica, whose pronunciation [dmek] is a homonym to the clipped form of "Did you make her?"Figures of speech come in many varieties.[7] The aim is to use the language imaginatively to accentuate the effect of what is being said. A few examples follow:"Round and round the rugged rocks the ragged rascal ran" is an example of alliteration, where the consonant r is used repeatedly. "Sister Suzys sewing socks for soldiers" is a particular form of alliteration called sibilance, repeating an s sound. Both are commonly used in poetry."She would run up the stairs and then a new set of curtains" is a variety of zeugma called a syllepsis. Run up can refer either to a quick ascent or to manufacture. The effect is enhanced by the momentary suggestion, through a pun, that she might be climbing the curtains. The ellipsis or omission of the second use of the verb makes the reader think harder about what is being said."Painful pride" is an oxymoron, where two contradictory ideas are placed in the same sentence."I had butterflies in my stomach" is a metaphor, referring to a nervous feeling as if there were flying insects in one's stomach.To say "it was like having some butterflies in my stomach" is a simile, because it uses the word like, which a metaphor does not.To say "It was like having a butterfly farm in my stomach", "It felt like a butterfly farm in my stomach", or "I was so nervous that I had a butterfly farm in my stomach" could be a hyperbole, because it is exaggerated."That filthy place was really dirty" is an example of tautology, as there are the two words ('filthy' and 'dirty') having almost the same meaning and are repeated so as to make the text more emphatic.Whitehall is a road in the City of Westminster, London used synecdochically to refer to the entire UK civil service, as many government departments are nearby.Scholars of classical Western rhetoric have divided figures of speech into two main categories: schemes and tropes. Schemes (from the Greek schma, 'form or shape') are figures of speech that change the ordinary or expected pattern of words. For example, the phrase, "John, my best friend" uses the scheme known as apposition. Tropes (from Greek trepein, 'to turn') change the general meaning of words. An example of a trope is irony, which is the use of words to convey the opposite of their usual meaning ("For Brutus is an honorable man; / So are they all, all honorable men").During the Renaissance, scholars meticulously enumerated and classified figures of speech. Henry Peacham, for example, in his The Garden of Eloquence (1577), enumerated 184 different figures of speech. Professor Robert DiYanni, in his book Literature: Reading Fiction, Poetry, Drama and the Essay[8] wrote: "Rhetoricians have catalogued more than 250 different figures of speech, expressions or ways of using words in a nonliteral sense."For simplicity, this article divides the figures between schemes and tropes, but does not further sub-classify them (e.g., "Figures of Disorder"). Within each category, words are listed alphabetically. Most entries link to a page that provides greater detail and relevant examples, but a short definition is placed here for convenience. Some of those listed may be considered rhetorical devices, which are similar in many ways.See also: Glossary of rhetorical termsSchemes are words or phrases whose syntax, sequence, or pattern occurs in a manner that varies from an ordinary usage.Accumulatio: restating, through accumulation, already said arguments in a concise and forceful manner.Alliteration: the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.Example: "She sells sea shells by the sea shore".Anadiplosis: repetition of a word at the end of a clause and then at the beginning of its succeeding clause.Anaphora: the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.Anastrophe: changing the object, subject and verb order in a clause.Anti-climax: an abrupt descent (either deliberate or unintended) on the part of a speaker or writer from the strong conclusion that appeared imminent.Example: "People, pets, batteries, ... all are dead."Antimetabole: a sentence consisting of the repetition of words in successive clauses, but in reverse order.Antithesis: juxtaposition of opposing or contrasting ideas in separate clauses.Aphorismus: statement that calls into question if a word or phrase is properly used to characterize a subject.Aposiopesis: breaking off or pausing speech for dramatic or emotional effect, often through the use of dashes or ellipses.Assonance: repetition of vowel sounds: "Smooth move!" or "Please leave!" or "That's the fact Jack!"Asyndeton: omission of conjunctions between related clauses.Chiasmus: two or more clauses related to each other through a reversal of structures in order to make a larger point. subordinate class to antimetabole.Climax: arrangement of words in an ascending order.Consonance: repetition of consonant sounds, most commonly within a short passage of verse.Correlative verse: matching items in two sequences.Diacope: repetition of a word or phrase with one or two intervening words.Elision: omission of one or more letters in speech, making it colloquial.Enallage: wording ignoring grammatical rules or conventions.Epanalepsis: ending sentences with their beginning.Epiphrase: one or more sentences (typically of the author's understanding/expression of the issue) added to the end of a completed sentenceEpistrophe (also known as antistrophe): repetition of the same word or group of words at the end of successive clauses. The counterpart of anaphora.Epizeuxis: repetition of a single word, with no other intervening words.Hendiadys: use of two nouns to express an idea when it normally would consist of an adjective and a noun.Hendiatris: use of three nouns to express one idea.Homeoteleuton: words with the same ending.Hypallage: a transferred epithet from a conventional choice of wording.[9]Hyperbaton: two ordinary associated words are detached.[10][11] The term is also used more generally for any figure of speech that transposes natural word order.[11]Hypozeuxis: every clause having its own independent subject and predicate.Hysteron proteron: the inversion of the usual temporal or causal order between two elements.Isocolon: use of parallel structures of the same length in successive clauses.Internal rhyme: using two or more rhyming words in the same sentence.Litotes: an understatement achieved by negating the opposite statement, such as "not too bad" for "very good", or "she is not a beauty queen" for "she is ugly", yielding an ironical effect.Onomatopoeia: word that imitates a real sound (e.g. tick-tock or boom).Paradiastole: A rhetorical device using euphemistic or mild language to avoid offence or harsh reality.Parallelism: the use of similar structures in two or more clauses.Paraprosdokian: A sentence or phrase with an unexpected twist or surprise at the end.Paroemion: alliteration in which nearly every word in a sentence or phrase begins with the same letter.Polyptoton: repetition of words derived from the same root.Polysyndeton: close repetition of conjunctions.Sibilance: repetition of letter 's', it is a form of consonance.Spoonerism: switching places of syllables within two words in a sentence yielding amusement.Syncope: omission of parts of a word or phrase.Symploce: simultaneous use of anaphora and epistrophe: the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginning and the end of successive clauses.Synchysis: words that are intentionally scattered to create perplexment.Synecdoche: referring to a part by its whole or vice versa.Synonymia: use of two or more synonyms in the same clause or sentence.Tautology: redundancy due to superfluous qualification; saying the same thing twice.Tmesis: insertions of content within a compound word.Tricolon diminuens: combination of three elements, each decreasing in size.Tricolon crescens: combination of three elements, each increasing in size.Zeugma: the using of one verb for two or more actions.Tropes are words or phrases whose contextual meaning differs from the manner or sense in which they are ordinarily used.Accismus: expressing the want of something by denying it.[12]Adynaton: an extreme form of hyperbole (exaggeration). It the opposite of understatement.Allegory: a metaphoric narrative in which the literal elements indirectly reveal a parallel story of symbolic or abstract significance.[13][14][15]Allusion: covert reference to another work of literature or art.Anacoenosis: posing a question to an audience, often with the implication that it shares a common interest with the speaker.Analogy: a comparison between two things, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.Anapodoton: leaving a common known saying unfinished.Antanaclasis: a form of pun in which a word is repeated in two different senses.[16]Anthimeria: transformation of a word of a certain word class to another word class: such as a noun for

a verb and vice versa. [17]Anthropomorphism: ascribing human characteristics to something that is not human, such as an animal or a god (see zoomorphism).Antiphrasis: a name or a phrase used ironically such that it is obvious of what the true intention is: see verbal irony.Antonomasia: substitution of a proper name for a phrase or vice versa.Aphorism: briefly phrased, easily memorable statement of a truth or opinion, an adage.Aporia: faked or sincere puzzled questioning.Apophasis: (Invoking) an idea by denying its (invocation), also known as occupatio or paralipsis.Apostrophe: when an actor or speaker addresses an absent third party, often a personified abstraction or inanimate object.Bathos: pompous speech with a ludicrously mundane worded anti-climax.Catachresis: blatant misuse of words or phrases.Clich: overused phrase or theme.Dysphemism: substitution of a harsher, more offensive, or more disagreeable term for another. Opposite of euphemism.Ekphrasis: lively describing something you see, often a painting.Epanorthosis: immediate and emphatic self-correction, often following a slip of the tongue.Euphemism: substitution of a less offensive or more agreeable term for another.Hyperbole: use of exaggerated terms for emphasis.Hypocatastasis: an implication or declaration of resemblance that does not directly name both terms.Hypophora: answering one's own rhetorical question at length.Illeism: the act of referring to oneself in the third person instead of first person.Innuendo: having a hidden meaning in a sentence that makes sense whether it is detected or not.Irony: use of word in a way that conveys a meaning opposite to its usual meaning.[18]Kenning: using a compound word neologism to form a metonym.Litotes: emphasizing the magnitude of a statement by denying its opposite.Malapropism: using a word through confusion with a word that sounds similar.Meiosis: use of understatement, usually to diminish the importance of something.Merism: type of synecdoche referring to two or more contrasting parts to describe it's wholeMetalepsis: figurative speech is used in a new context.Metaphor: an implied comparison between two things, attributing the properties of one thing to another that it does not literally possess.[19]Metonymy: a thing or concept is called not by its own name but rather by the name of something associated in meaning with that thing or concept.Nosism: the practice of using the pronoun we to refer to oneself when expressing a personal opinion.Non sequitur: statement that bears no relationship to the context preceding.Onomatopoeia: words that sound like their meaning.Oxymoron: using two terms together, that normally contradict each other.Parable: extended metaphor told as an anecdote to illustrate or teach a moral lesson.Paradiastole: extenuating a vice in order to flatter or soothe.Paradox: use of apparently contradictory ideas to point out some underlying truth.Paraprosdokian: phrase in which the latter part causes a rethinking or reframing of the beginning.Parody: humouristic imitation.Paronomasia: pun in which similar-sounding words but words having a different meaning are used.Pathetic fallacy: ascribing human conduct and feelings to nature.Personification: attributing or applying human qualities to inanimate objects, animals, or natural phenomena.Pleonasm: the use of more words than is necessary for clear expression.Procatalepsis: refuting anticipated objections as part of the main argument.Proslepsis: extreme form of paralipsis in which the speaker provides great detail while feigning to pass over a topic.Proverb: succinct or pithy, often metaphorical, expression of wisdom commonly believed true.Pun: play on words that has two meanings.Rhetorical question: asking a question as a way of asserting something. Asking a question that already has the answer hidden in it, or asking a question not to get an answer, but to assert something (or to create a poetic effect).Satire: humoristic criticism of society.Sesquipedalianism: use of long and obscure words.Simile: comparison between two things using like or as.Snowclone: alteration of clich or phrasal template.Syllepsis: the use of a word in its figurative and literal sense at the same time or a single word used in relation to two other parts of a sentence although the word grammatically or logically applies to only one.Synecdoche: form of metonymy, referring to a part by its whole, or a whole by its part.Synesthesia: description of one kind of sense impression by using words that normally describe another.Tautology: superfluous repetition of the same sense in different words Example: The children gathered in a round circleZeugma: use of a single verb to describe two or more actions.Zoomorphism: applying animal characteristics to humans or gods.Linguistics portalIdiomList of forms of word playRepetition (rhetorical device)Rhetorical deviceStylistic device^ Mar, Emanuel del (1842). "A Grammar of the English Language .. In a series of familiar lectures, etc". Archived from the original on 2016-05-08. Retrieved 2015-12-02.^ "figure of speech". Dictionary.com Unabridged (Online). n.d.^ Jansen, Jeroen (2008) Imitatio Archived 2015-07-14 at the Wayback Machine ISBN978-90-8704-027-7 Summary Archived 2008-12-05 at the Wayback Machine translated to English by Kristine Steenbergh. Quote from the summary: Using these formulas, a pupil could render the same subject or theme in a myriad of ways. For the mature author, this principle offered a set of tools to rework source texts into a new creation. In short, the quadripartita ratio offered the student or author a ready-made framework, whether for changing words or the transformation of entire texts. Since it concerned relatively mechanical procedures of adaptation that for the most part could be learned, the techniques concerned could be taught at school at a relatively early age, for example in the improvement of pupils' own writing.^ Book IV, 21.29, pp.3035^ Institutio Oratoria, Vol. I, Book I, Chapter 5, paragraphs 6 and 3841. And also in Book VI Chapter 3^ Rhetorica ad Herennium^ "The Forest of Rhetoric". Silva Rhetoricae. Brigham Young.^ Robert DiYanni, Literature: Reading Fiction, Poetry, Drama and the Essay, Second Edition, McGraw-Hill, ISBN0-07-557112-9, p. 451^ Bernard Marie Dupriez (1991). A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradius, A-Z. University of Toronto Press. p.213. ISBN978-0-8020-6803-3. Archived from the original on 7 January 2014. Retrieved 31 May 2013.Dupriez, Bernard Marie (1991). A Dictionary of Literary Devices: Gradus, A-Z. University of Toronto Press. p.213. ISBN978-0-8020-6803-3. 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Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms. Oxford University Press. New York. ISBN978-0-19-920827-2.Corbett, Edward P. J. and Connors, Robert J. 1999. Style and Statement. Oxford University Press. New York, Oxford. ISBN0-19-511543-0.Kennedy, X.J. et al. 2006. The Longman Dictionary of Literary Terms: Vocabulary for the Informed Reader. Pearson, Longman. New York. ISBN0-321-33194-X.Forsyth, Mark. 2014. The Elements of Eloquence. Berkley Publishing Group/Penguin Publishing. New York. ISBN978-0-425-27618-1.Quinn, Edward. 1999. A Dictionary of Literary and Thematic Terms. Checkmark Books. New York. ISBN0-8160-4394-9."Silva Rhetorica: The Forest of Rhetoric". Brigham Young University.Look up figure of speech in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.Wikimedia Commons has media related to Figures of speech.Figure of speech by theidioms.comRetrieved from " Figures of speech is an important part of English grammar. It is essential that children have a basic idea about the different types of figures of speech. It will help them easily identify any kind of figure of speech and also use it in sentences of their own. The exercise in the article will make it easier.Figures of Speech Exercise with AnswersGiven below is an exercise on figures of speech for you. Try it out.Identify the Figure of SpeechRead the following sentences and identify the figure of speech used.The thief was as sly as a fox.Upon explanation, the concept was as clear as crystal to Rahul.The soldier jumped on the enemies like a hungry lion.The camel is the ship of the desert.The dentist had a severe toothache.Mr. Sharma thought the sweets were calling him.It seemed that the sky was going to cry the entire night.I would forgive you when pigs fly.Man proposes; God disposes.What a piece of work is, man!Death touched Miss David with its icy fingers.Sheldon is a walking dictionary.The sausages tasted awfully good.Sheena was as proud as a peacock.It has been raining cats and dogs for hours.AnswersThe thief was as sly as a fox. SimileUpon explanation, the concept was as clear as crystal to Rahul. Simile The soldier jumped on the enemies like a hungry lion. SimileThe camel is the ship of the desert. MetaphorThe dentist had a severe toothache. IronyMr. Sharma thought the sweets were calling him. PersonificationIt seemed that the sky was going to cry the entire night. PersonificationI would forgive you when pigs fly. HyperboleMan proposes; God disposes. AntithesisWhat a piece of work is, man! ExclamationDeath touched Miss David with its icy fingers. PersonificationSheldon is a walking dictionary. MetaphorThe sausages tasted awfully good. OxymoronSheena was as proud as a peacock. SimileIt has been raining cats and dogs for hours. IdiomA simile is a comparison made between two different things which have at least one characteristic in common.When inanimate objects/ abstract notions are spoken of as having life or intelligence, its known as personification.

Identify figure of speech worksheet. Figure of speech using body parts. Figure of speech identification. Figure.of.speech. Identify the figure of speech exercise.

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