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Figure of speech list with definition and examples

Perhaps you have heard of the term a figure of speech, but what exactly does this refer to? We are going to look at what a figure of speech is and how they can be used. In addition, we will examine in detail some examples of speech figures and explain what they mean. Figure of the figure of the speech A figure of speech is something that is used to convey a deeper or intense meaning. It is a sentence of two or more words that can add effect to the meaning of something and is used in a non-literal sense. When using the literal speech, words and phrases explain what is happening literally, or in other words what is actually happening. When we use a figure of speech to explain a situation, words and phrases become non-literal and do not convey what is happening in reality, but rather give the feeling of what is happening. An example for the comparison between the literal speech and a figure of speech would be: Although we know it's not literally cats and dogs, the figure of the speech adds an intensity to the meaning of the sentence and emphasizes how much rain, a figure of speech is a word or phrase that is used to describe something in a non-literal sense. These can be used as a literary device within a written text to explain something more artistically or can be used in English. In the latter, they are usually oaths to compare something, give advice or create a less literal description of something, when oaths as a rhetorical device a figure of speech will give an opposite or different meaning to what is intended, can also be used to convey meaning or activate emotion to the reader or listener. speech figures examples there are different types of discourse figures, while there are a large amount of types, there are ten more common that we see in English both written and spoken. are: similar: This is what comparison between two things by oando the words or as, for example 'has shined like the sun'. metaphor: it makes a comparison between two things that have something in common, for example 'eyes are the window to the soul'. hyperbole: oa an exaggeration to convey a deeper meaning, for example 'I have a thousand things to do this morning'. oxymoron: oa a sentence of two words in which words contradict each other to give a positive meaning, for example 'it's pretty bad'. pun: a game on words, for example 'a boiled egg for breakfast is difficult to beat'. alliteration: uses repeated letter sounds during a sentence, for example 'the high horse jumped along the highway.' onomatopoeia: These are words that resemble the sound they are describing, for example 'the car alarm went beep.' irony: the language oo that is the opposite of what is meant, for example 'I love when I leave my phone, how wonderful'. anaphora: the repetition of a word or afor rhythmic effect, for example 'You must not stop, you must not give up, you must not fail.' Antithesis: this makes a comparison or connection between two ideas in a sentence, for example 'that is a small step for man and a giant leap for humanity.' Types of discourse figures There are different kinds of discourse figures and now we are going to look at those types, what are and how to use them looking at some examples of them used in phrases. Alliteration Alliteration is when there is a repetition of sound within a sentence or phrase. Here are some examples of alliteration in use. She sells shells on the sea Peter piper chose a pinch of shaved pepper The dog dug deeper. Nicky's necklace cut her neck. Anaphora Anaphora is when a word is repeated several times within a sentence. Here are some examples of anafora in use. Every morning, every afternoon and every evening I walk on the lake. She had an apple, a banana and a pear. My life is happy, my life is simple, life is complete. Antithesis Antithesis is applying a juxtaposition of ideas that contrast in a statement that is balanced. Here are some examples of antithesis in use. Man proposes and God lays. Love is an ideal thing and marriage is a real thing. This is a small step for man and a huge leap for humanity. Apostrophe Apostrophe is talking to an object or object that is not alive as if it were actually alive. Here are some examples of apostrophe in use. Oh, come on, stupid door, unlock. Thanks oven, for helping me prepare this meal. Come on, you got to put me in. Assonance Assonance is the similarity in the sound between the vocals in the middle of the nearby words. Here are some examples of assonance in use. Like now, brown cow. On the skin side. The upper part of Chiasmus Chiasmus is when two sentences are balanced against each other, but with the inverted words. Here are some examples of chiasmus in use. Work to live and not live at work. It's in the city, city. She went to town. You forget what you want to remember again remember what you want to forget Euphemism Euphemism Euphemism is the replacement of a sentence that could be considered offensive by one that implies the same meaning, but does not carry offence with it. Here are some examples of euphemism in use. Instead of 'dead', you would say 'dead'. Instead of 'has had an abortion' it would say 'has ended pregnancy'. Instead of 'going for a while' you would say 'go to use the bathroom.' Hyperbole Hyperbole is a term that uses an exaggeration to add a more dramatic meaning to the phrase. Here are some examples of hyperboles in use. My bag weighs a ton. Its nose is the length of the river Nile. I have a million things to do today. Irony Irony is a statement that conveys the exact opposite meaning of what is literally said. It is also a statement that contradicts the situation. Here are some examples of irony in use. La La la la la la la la la la laburned fireground. The pilot was afraid to fly. "What a nice time." He said that when it rained Litotes Litotes is a substate that applies a negative to express the meaning of the statement. Here are some examples of lithiums in use. She's not the best woman in the world. I wasn't unhappy with the gift That dress is not too bad Metaphor Metaphor is when there is a comparison made between two different things that share something in common. Here are some examples of metaphor in use. The world is your oyster. It was the shining star of the talent show. Her eyes were frozen. Metonymy Metonymy is when a sentence is replaced with another that has a similar meaning, used to describe something indirectly. Here are some examples of metonymy in use. The pen is more powerful than the sword. I remain faithful to the crown. My husband is considered a silver fox. Onomatopoeia Onomatopoeia is a word that resembles the sound you are describing. Here are some examples ofn use. The bacon jumped into the pan. My clock is tiringly. The crowd sewed over his head. Oxymoron Oxymoron is when two words in one sentence contradict each other. Here are some examples of oxymoron in use. The girl next door is pretty ugly. That cat is very small. Our farewell was sweet. Paradox Paradox is a statement that contradicts itself. Here are some examples of paradox in use. He's a stupid essay. Anna's really not deep. It's the beginning of the end. Personnel The personification is when an object that is not alive is given human qualities. Here are some examples of personification in use. My car is a real beauty. That rod will pull out your eyes. My alarm clock screams every morning. Punctuation A pun is a game on words, use a word to give a different sense to the sentence and add a double meaning. Here are some examples of punctures in use. The two guitarists went on as they were always in al spent a lot of time doing DIY, so I know the drill. anfor breakfast is not easy to beat. Similar Simile is a phrase that compares something to something else using words like or how. Here are some examples of similarities in use. Her hair was golden as the sun The dog is like a violin. I felt tall like a kite. Synecdoche Synecdoche is a statement in which only part of something is expressed to refer to everything. Here are some examples of synecdoche in use. At school children learn ABC and 123s He just took a new wheel. There were many hands occupied in the factory. Substance of state is a statement that is made to be less important than what is actually transmitted. Here are some examples of understatement in use. The great canyon is a hole in the ground. I only have two million dollars. There was a flood in the city, it must have rained a little at night. Figure of the infographic figure of Speech | Infographic 1 Speech Figure | Infographic 2 The figurative language refers to use words in a way deviates from the conventional order and meaning to convey a complicated meaning, colored writing, clearly, or evocative comparison. Use an ordinary phrase to refer to something without declaring it directly. Understanding figurative language is an important part of reading the Discussion and management analysis (MD&A)What is MD&A? The Management Discussions and Analysis (MD&A) is a section of the Annual Report or SEC Storage 10-K that provides an overview of how the company performed in the previous period, its current financial conditions and future management projections., where management can use a metaphor to explain complicated concepts or directions that the company is taking. Arrangement writers use figurative language to engage the audience using a more creative tone that causes thought and sometimes humor. Makes writing fiction more interesting and dramatic than languagewhich uses words to refer to factual statements. Types of Figuresare different types of figurative languages that are used in modern writing. They include:1. Similar A similarity is a figure of speech that compares two things unlike and uses the words "like" or "like" and are commonly used in everyday communicationCommunicationBeing able to communicate effectively is one of the most important life skills to learn. Communication is defined as transfer of information to produce greater understanding. It can be done vocally (through verbal exchanges), through written media (books, websites and magazines), visually (using charts, charts and maps) or not verbally. A similarity is used with the aim of triggering an interesting connection in the reader's mind. An example of similarity is: "The cat sat in the chair as a king who dominates his kingdom." The sitting position of the cat is compared to that of a king who relaxes in a special chair reserved to him and not any other person in the kingdom. Other examples of similarities include: The boy was likelike a lion in the jungle. The assistant was occupied as a bee when he was preparing the podium for the presidential address. The new teacher is as tall as a giraffe, the new neighbor is curious as a cat; nothing escapes his attention.2. metaphor is a statement comparing two things that are not similar. Unlike similarities, metaphors do not hear words "like" or "how". Such statements only make sense when the reader understands the connection between the two things that are compared, an example of a popular metaphor is "Time is money". the statement compares time and money, and it literally doesn't mean that the amount of time you have is equal to the money you have. Instead, it means that time is a valuable resource, and it should be used effectively to earn money, every time wasted means that a person loses the chance to make more money. Other examples of metaphors include: the warrior has a heartStone. Love is a battlefield. Honey, you're my sun. Chaos is a friendthe legislator. I'm drowning in a sea of pain. My roommate is going through a rollercoaster of emotions.3. HyperboleHyperbole is an exaggeration that is created to emphasize a point or bring out a sense of humor. It is often used in daily conversations Public SpeakingPublic speaking, also called oratory or oratory, is the process of communication of information to a live audience. The type of information communicated is deliberately structured to inform, persuade and entertain. Large public speaking consists of three components: Style: Built with mastery using words to create without the speaker to notice it. Exaggeration is so scandalous that no one would believe it is true. It is used to add depth and color to a statement. An example of hyperbole is: "I would die for you". The phrase does not necessarily mean that one person is literally willing to die for the other, but he used to exaggerateamount of love that one person has for another person. Death issued to show the reach of affection. Other examples of hyperbole: I told you a million times to wash the dishes. You're so slender that the wind can take you away. The afternoon is so bright that the sun should wear sunglasses. It snores like a train goods.4. PersonificationPersonification is the attribution of human characteristics to non-living objects. The use of personification affects the way readers imagine things, and arouses an interest in the subject. An example of personification is: "The sun greeted me when I woke up in the morning." The sun is a non-human object, but it has been given human characteristics since greetings can only be performed by living creatures. Other examples of personification include: April is the cruelest month of the year. The radio was staring at me. The car brakes screamed all the way. SynecdocheSynecdoche is a type of figurative language that uses a part to refer to everything, or refer to the part. For example, a set of wheels can be used to refer to a vehicle and a suit to refer to a businessman Financial modeling for business owners and entrepreneursThe financial modeling for business owners and entrepreneurs is a process of analysis of past performance and prediction of future performance. Find out how with CFI courses. When referring to a car as a set of wheels, the wheels are just a part of the machine and not the whole thing. Similarly, a typical businessman wears a suit next to other accessories such as a watch and a briefcase. Other examples of synecdoche include: Bread can be used to refer to food in general or money. The head may refer to the count of cattle or people. Rented hands can be used to refer to workers. 6 OnomatopoeiaOnomatopoeia is a language that appoints something or actionthe sound associated with it. They add a certain reality to writing. Examples of onomatopoeia include: The heating of the fireplace broke and broken. The engine of the roaring truck as saliva salivahill. The alarm clock turned on when you went to the bathroom. Other CFI resources is the official supplier of the Financial Modeling and Evaluation Analyst (FMVA)TM Become a Certified Financial Assessment and Modeling Analyst (FMVA)® The CFI's Financial Modeling and Valuation Analyst (FMVA)® certification will help you gain the confidence you need in your finance career. Sign up today! Certification program, designed to transform anyone into a global financial analyst. To continue to learn and develop your knowledge of financial analysis, we highly recommend additional CFI resources below: Interpersonal skills Interpersonal skills are the skills needed to communicate effectively, interact and work with individuals and groups. Those with good interpersonal skills are strong verbal and non-verbal communicators and are often considered "goods with people".Tactics Tactical Negotiation is a dialogue between two or more people withto reach a consensus on a problem or issues in which conflict exists. Good trading tactics are important for parties to negotiate know so that their side to win or create a win-win situation for both parties. Speaking publicPublic SpeakingPublic, also called oratory or oration, is the process of communication of information to a live audience. The type of information communicated is deliberately structured to inform, persuade and entertain. Large public speaking consists of three components: Style: Built in a masterly way using words to create Business language - Do you speak it? Business language - Do you speak it? In business language, there are three key words – accounting, finance, and economics. While there are many other disciplines in business, such as

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