Course Material of L1-2

(For all the Arts General Students of Semester-III)

CORE COURSE - 6: (L_1---2) Language, Imagination & Creativity

Sl No.	Name of the Topic	No. of Lectures assigned
1.	Plain Language and Figurative Language (Related Tropes like Metaphor, Conceit, Metonymy)	**18 (L)+4(T)**
2.	Language and Emotion – Hyperbole, Pathetic Fallacy, Irony, Understatement	**18 (L)+4(T)**
3.	Escape from Banality – Foregrounding devices like Parallelism & Deviation	**18 (L)+4(T)**
4.	Avoiding/ Cultivating Ambiguity – Ambiguity: Weakness or Strength	**18 (L)+4(T)**
Total No. of Classes: 72 Lectures + 16 Tutorial = 88		

Recommended Readings

- I. A. Richards. *Practical Criticism* (Part III)
- Geoffrey N. Leech. *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*
- Bose & Sterling. *Rhetoric & Prosody*
- William Empson. *Seven Types of Ambiguity*
- Susanta Kumar Bardhan. *Introduction to Stylistics*
- Goeffrey Leech. *A Communicative Grammar of English*

Marks Division of Language Core Course ((L_1---2)

Serial No.	Criterion	Marks	Duration
1.	End Semester Exam	60	3 Hours
2.	Internal Assessment (On the basis of Component I & II)	10	To be decided by the concerned Department depending on the number assigned to the class Test.
3.	Attendance	5 (According to the Percentage)	
Total	75		

Question Pattern for the Semester-End Examination of (L_1---2)

Serial No.	Type of Question	Distribution of Number	Marks
1.	**Broad**	Answer 02 questions out of 04 carrying 10 marks each	10x 02 =20
2.	**Explanatory**	Answer 04 questions out of 06 carrying 05 marks each	04x 05 =20
3.	**Objective Type**	Answer 10 questions out of 15 carrying 02 marks each	02x 10 =20
Total Marks:			**60**

Allocation of Marks for Class Attendance

Serial No.	Attendance Percentage in the Class	Marks Allocated
1.	**50% & above but below 60%**	**2**
2.	**60% & above but below 75%**	**3**
3.	**75% & above but below 90%**	**4**
4.	**90% & above**	**5**

Evaluation Procedure of Internal Assessment

<table>
<tr><th>Serial No.</th><th>Name of the Test</th><th>Time of the Test</th><th>Full Marks</th><th>Medium of Test</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>C_1</td><td>8th week of the concerned semester</td><td>7.5 for each Course
(10% of the total marks of each course of a semester)</td><td>Class attendance, class test or assignment or seminar</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>C_2</td><td>16th week of the concerned semester</td><td>7.5 for each Course
(10% of the total marks of each course of a semester)</td><td>Class attendance, class test or assignment or seminar</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">
The evaluation of the candidates shall be based on continuous assessment.
The Combined Average Marks of C_1 & C_2 will be awarded to the students out of 10 for their each course of study, where there is provision of Internal Assessment.
During the 21^{st} – 23^{rd} weeks of a semester, a Semester-end Examination shall be conducted for each course and the proportion of C_3 will be 80% of the total marks each course of the semester.
The result of each course in a semester shall be based on the values of C1, C2 & C3 and shall be awarded in form of grade point.
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Section I:
Plain Language and Figurative Language (Related Tropes like Metaphor, Conceit, Metonymy)

Q. What is Plain Language? (5 Marks)

Ans. Plain language is writing designed to ensure the reader understands as quickly, easily, and completely as possible. Plain language strives to be easy to read, understand, and use. It avoids verbose, convoluted language and jargon. In many countries, laws mandate that public agencies use plain language to increase access to programs and services. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities includes plain language as one of the "modes, means and formats of communication".

Most literacy and communications scholars agree that plain language means:

- "Clear and effective communication" (Joseph Kimble)
- "The idiomatic and grammatical use of language that most effectively presents ideas to the reader" (Bryan Garner)

- “Clear, straightforward expression, using only as many words as are necessary. It is language that avoids obscurity, inflated vocabulary and convoluted construction. It is not baby talk, nor is it a simplified version of ... language.” (Dr Robert Eagleson)
- “A literary style that is easy-to-read because it matches the reading skill of the audience” (William Du Bay)
- “Language that is clear, concise and correct” (Richard Wydick)

Plain language focuses on ways of writing a text so that it is clear, concise, pertinent, efficient, and flows well for the reader. Using plain language in communications ultimately improves efficiency, because there is less ambiguity for the readers, and less time is taken for clarifications and explanations. Clear communication improves the user’s experience with the organization, ultimately creating trust in the company.

Examples:

Original text	Plain language
High-quality learning environments are a necessary precondition for facilitation and enhancement of the ongoing learning process.	Children need good schools if they are to learn properly.
Firearm relinquishment is a mandatory condition.	You must hand over your guns.
This temporary injunction remains in effect against both parties until the final decree of divorce or order of legal separation is entered, the complaint is dismissed, the parties reach agreement, or until the court modifies or dissolves this injunction. This injunction shall not preclude either party from applying to the court for further temporary orders, an extended injunction or modification or revocation of this temporary injunction.	You **must** follow this order until the court changes or ends it, your case is finalized or dismissed, or you and your spouse make an agreement. Either spouse may ask the court to change or cancel this order, or to issue new orders.
Citigroup today announced a series of repositioning actions that will further reduce expenses and improve efficiency across the company while maintaining Citi's unique capabilities to serve clients, especially in the emerging markets. These actions will result in increased business efficiency, streamlined operations and an optimized consumer footprint across geographies.	Citigroup today announced lay-offs. This will save cost.

Q. What is laconic phrase? Illustrate with examples. (5 Marks)

Ans. A laconic phrase or laconism is a concise or terse statement, especially a blunt and elliptical rejoinder. It is named after Laconia, the region of Greece including the city of Sparta, whose ancient inhabitants had a reputation for verbal austerity and were famous for their blunt and often pithy remarks.

A laconic phrase may be used for efficiency (as in military jargon), for emphasis, for philosophical reasons (especially among thinkers who believe in minimalism, such as Stoics), or to better deflate a pompous individual.

Use:

A prominent example involves Philip II of Macedon. After invading southern Greece and receiving the submission of other key city-states, he turned his attention to Sparta and asked menacingly whether he should come as friend or foe. The reply was "Neither."

Losing patience, he sent the message:

You are advised to submit without further delay, for if I bring my army into your land, I will destroy your farms, slay your people, and raze your city.

The Spartan ephors again replied with a single word:

If.

Subsequently, neither Philip nor his son Alexander the Great attempted to capture the city.

Q. What is Facilitated communication?

Ans. Facilitated communication (FC), supported typing or hand over hand, is a discredited technique used by some caregivers and educators in an attempt to assist people with severe educational and communication disabilities. The technique involves providing an alphabet board, or keyboard. The facilitator holds or gently touches the disabled person's arm or hand during this process and attempts to help them move their hand and amplify their gestures. In addition to providing physical support needed for typing or pointing, the facilitator provides verbal prompts and moral support. In addition to human touch assistance, the facilitator's belief in their communication partner's ability to communicate seems to be a key component of the technique.

Q. What is Figurative Language? (5 Marks)

Ans. Figurative language is when a writer describes something by comparing it with something else. It is writing that goes from the actual meaning to get a special meaning.

Figurative language is a difference in fields of language analysis. Literal language is about words that do not go away from their meaning. Non-literal or figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that change the normal meanings of the words. A literal usage is the "normal" meanings of the words. It has the same meaning regardless of the context. The intended meaning is the same as the real meaning of the individual words. Figurative use of language is the use of words or phrases in a manner where the literal meaning of the words is not true or does not make sense. It "implies a non-literal meaning which does make sense or that could be true".

Q. Cite some differences between Plain Language/Literal Language and Figurative Language (5 Marks)

Ans.

Literal Descriptions

- Grass looks green.
- Sand feels rough.
- The flower smells sweet.
- Grasshoppers make a high pitched noise.

Figurative Descriptions

- The grass looks like spiky green hair. (simile)
- Sand is solid water. (metaphor)
- The flower has the sweetest smelling petals in the world. (hyperbole)
- Grasshoppers are fiddlers who play their legs. (personification)

Q. Write a short note on the role of figurative language in literary analysis/ Use of figurative language in literature. (10 Marks)

Ans. Figurative language can take multiple forms, such as simile or metaphor. Merriam-Webster's *Encyclopedia of Literature* says that figurative language can be classified in five categories: **resemblance or relationship, emphasis or understatement, figures of sound, verbal games, and errors.**

- A **simile** is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually "like", "as", "than", or a verb such as "resembles" to show how they are similar.
- **Example:** "His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry.../And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow." (emphasis added)—Clement Clark Moore
- A **metaphor** is a figure of speech in which two "essentially unlike things" are shown to have a type of resemblance or create a new image. The similarities between the objects being compared may be implied rather than directly stated.
- **Example:** "Fog comes on little cat feet"—Carl Sandburg
- An **extended metaphor** is a metaphor that is continued over multiple sentences.
- **Example:** "The sky steps out of her daywear/Slips into her shot-silk evening dress./An entourage of bats whirr and swing at her hem, ...She's tried on every item in her wardrobe." Dilys Rose]
- **Onomatopoeia** is a word designed to be an imitation of a sound.
- **Example:** "Bark! Bark!" went the dog as he chased the car that vroomed past.
- **Personification** is the attribution of a personal nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions, especially as a rhetorical figure.
- **Example:** "Because I could not stop for Death,/He kindly stopped for me;/The carriage held but just ourselves/And Immortality."—Emily Dickinson. Dickinson portrays death as a carriage driver.
- An **oxymoron** is a figure of speech in which a pair of opposite or contradictory terms is used together for emphasis.
- **Examples:** Organized chaos, Same difference, Bittersweet.

- A **paradox** is a statement or proposition which is self-contradictory, unreasonable, or illogical.
- **Example:** This statement is a lie.
- **Hyperbole** is a figure of speech which uses an extravagant or exaggerated statement to express strong feelings.
- **Example:** They had been walking so long that John thought he might drink the entire lake when they came upon it.
- **Allusion** is a reference to a famous character or event.
- **Example:** A single step can take you through the looking glass if you're not careful.
- An **idiom** is an expression that has a figurative meaning unrelated to the literal meaning of the phrase.
- **Example:** You should keep your eye out for him.
- To keep an eye out for someone means to watch out for them.
- A **pun** is an expression intended for a humorous or rhetorical effect by exploiting different meanings of words.
- **Example:** I wondered why the ball was getting bigger. Then it hit me.
- "Then it hit me." has two different meanings

Q. What is Figure of Speech? (5 Marks)

Ans. A figure of speech or rhetorical figure is figurative language in the form of a single word or phrase. It can be a special repetition, arrangement or omission of words with literal meaning, or a phrase with a specialized meaning not based on the literal meaning of the words. Figures of speech often provide emphasis, freshness of expression, or clarity. However, clarity may also suffer from their use, as figures of speech can introduce an ambiguity between literal and figurative interpretation.

Q. Write a short article on the classifications of figures of speech. (10 Marks)

Ans. Classical rhetoricians classified figures of speech into four categories or *quadripartita ratio*:

- addition (*adiectio*), also called repetition/expansion/superabundance
- omission (*detractio*), also called subtraction/abridgement/lack
- transposition (*transmutatio*), also called transferring
- permutation (*immutatio*), also called switching/interchange/substitution/transmutation

These 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 πλεονασμός (addition), ἔνδεια (omission), μετάθεσις (transposition) and ἐναλλαγή (permutation). Quintillian then mentioned them in *Institutio Oratoria*. Philo of Alexandria also listed them as addition (πρόσθεσις), subtraction (ἀφαίρεσις), transposition (μετάθεσις), and transmutation (ἀλλοίωσις).

Schemes

- accumulation: Accumulating arguments in a concise forceful manner.
- adnomination: Repetition of words with the same root word.
- alliteration: a literary stylistic device, where a series of words in a row have the same first consonant sound.

  (E.g.: “She sells sea shells by the sea shore”.
- adynaton: hyperbole It is an extreme exaggeration used to make a point. It is like the opposite of “understatement”.

  E.g.: “I've told you a million times.”

- anacoluthon: Transposition of clauses to achieve an unnatural order in a sentence.
- anadiplosis: Repetition of a word at the end of a clause and then at the beginning of its succeeding clause.
- anaphora: Repetition of the same word or set of words in a paragraph.
- anastrophe: Changing the object, subject and verb order in a clause.
- anti-climax: It is when a specific point, expectations are raised, everything is built-up and then suddenly something boring or disappointing happens.

  E.g.: “Men, dogs and houses, all are dead.”

- antanaclasis: Repetition of a single word, but with different meanings.
- anthimeria: Transformation of a word of a certain word class to another word class.
- antimetabole: A sentence consisting of the repetition of words in successive clauses, but in reverse order.
- antirrhesis: Disproving an opponent's argument.
- antistrophe: Repetition of the same word or group of words in a paragraph in the end of sentences.
- antithesis: Juxtaposition of opposing or contrasting ideas.
- aphorismus: Statement that calls into question the definition of a word.
- aposiopesis: Breaking off or pausing speech for dramatic or emotional effect.
- apposition: Placing of two statements side by side, in which the second defines the first.
- assonance: Repetition of vowel sounds.
- asteismus: Mocking answer or humorous answer that plays on a word.
- asterismos: Beginning a segment of speech with an exclamation of a word.
- asyndeton: Omission of conjunctions between related clauses.
- cacophony: Words producing a harsh sound.
- cataphora: Co-reference of one expression with another expression which follows it, in which the latter defines the first. (example: If you need one, there's a towel in the top drawer.)
- classification: Linking a proper noun and a common noun with an article
- chiasmus: Two or more clauses are related to each other through a reversal of structures in order to make a larger point

- climax: Arrangement of words in order of descending to ascending order.
- commoratio: Repetition of an idea, re-worded
- conduplicatio: Repetition of a key word
- conversion (word formation): An unaltered transformation of a word of one word class into another word class
- consonance: Repetition of consonant sounds, most commonly within a short passage of verse
- correlative verse: Matching items in two sequences
- dubitatio: Expressing doubt and uncertainty about oneself
- dystmesis: A synonym for tmesis
- ellipsis: Omission of words
- elision: Omission of one or more letters in speech, making it colloquial
- enallage: Wording ignoring grammatical rules or conventions
- enjambment: Incomplete sentences at the end of lines in poetry
- enthymeme: An informal syllogism
- epanalepsis: Ending sentences with their beginning.
- epanodos: Word repetition.[7][8][9]
- epistrophe: (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 words in between
- euphony: Opposite of cacophony – i.e. pleasant-sounding
- half rhyme: Partially rhyming 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
- homeoptoton: ending the last parts of words with the same syllable or letter.[10]
- homographs: Words we write identically but which have a differing meaning
- homoioteleuton: Multiple words with the same ending
- homonyms: Words that are identical with each other in pronunciation and spelling, but different in meaning
- homophones: Words that are identical with each other in pronunciation, but different in meaning
- homeoteleuton: Words with the same ending
- hypallage: A transferred epithet from a conventional choice of wording.
- hyperbaton: Two ordinary associated words are detached. The term may also be used more generally for all different figures of speech which transpose natural word order in sentences.
- hyperbole: Exaggeration of a statement
- 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
- kenning: Using a compound word neologism to form a metonym

- litotes derived from a Greek word meaning “simple”, is a figure of speech which employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words, positive statement is expressed by negating its opposite expressions.

  Examples: “not too bad” for “very good” is an understatement as well as a double negative statement that confirms a positive idea by negating the opposite. Similarly, saying “She is not a beauty queen,” means “She is ugly” or saying “I am not as young as I used to be” in order to avoid saying “I am old”. Litotes, therefore, is an intentional use of understatement that renders an ironical effect.

- merism: Referring to a whole by enumerating some of its parts
- mimesis: Imitation of a person's speech or writing
- onomatopoeia: Word that imitates a real sound (e.g. tick-tock or boom)
- paradiastole: Repetition of the disjunctive pair “neither” and “nor”
- parallelism: The use of similar structures in two or more clauses
- paraprosdokian: Unexpected ending or truncation of a clause
- parenthesis: A parenthetical entry
- paroemion: Alliteration in which every word in a sentence or phrase begins with the same letter
- parrhesia: Speaking openly or boldly, in a situation where it is unexpected (e.g. politics)
- pleonasm: The use of more words than are needed to express meaning
- polyptoton: Repetition of words derived from the same root
- polysyndeton: Close repetition of conjunctions
- pun: When a word or phrase is used in two(or more) different senses
- rhythm: A synonym for parallelism
- sibilance: Repetition of letter 's', it is a form of alliteration
- sine dicendo: An inherently superfluous statement, the truth value of which can easily be taken for granted. When held under scrutiny, it becomes readily apparent that the statement has not in fact added any new or useful information to the conversation (e.g. 'It's always in the last place you look.')
- solecism: Trespassing grammatical and syntactical rules
- spoonerism: Switching place of syllables within two words in a sentence yielding amusement
- superlative: Declaring something the best within its class i.e. the ugliest, the most precious
- synathroesmus: Agglomeration of adjectives to describe something or someone
- 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
- synesis: Agreement of words according to the sense, and not the grammatical form
- 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
- zeugma: The using of one verb for two or more actions

Tropes

- accismus: expressing the want of something by denying it
- allegory: A metaphoric narrative in which the literal elements indirectly reveal a parallel story of symbolic or abstract significance.
- allusion: Covert reference to another work of literature or art
- ambiguity: Phrasing which can have two meanings
- anacoenosis: Posing a question to an audience, often with the implication that it shares a common interest with the speaker
- analogy: A comparison
- anapodoton: Leaving a common known saying unfinished
- antanaclasis: A form of pun in which a word is repeated in two different senses.[19]
- anthimeria: A substitution of one part of speech for another, such as noun for a verb and vice versa.
- anthropomorphism: Ascribing human characteristics to something that is not human, such as an animal or a god (see zoomorphism)
- antimetabole: Repetition of words in successive clauses, but in switched order
- antiphrasis: A name or a phrase used ironically.
- antistasis: Repetition of a word in a different sense.
- 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
- apologia: Justifying one's actions
- aporia: Faked or sincere puzzled questioning
- apophasis: (Invoking) an idea by denying its (invocation)
- appositive: Insertion of a parenthetical entry
- apostrophe: Directing the attention away from the audience to an absent third party, often in the form of a personified abstraction or inanimate object.
- archaism: Use of an obsolete, archaic word (a word used in olden language, e.g. Shakespeare's language)
- auxesis: Form of hyperbole, in which a more important-sounding word is used in place of a more descriptive term
- bathos: Pompous speech with a ludicrously mundane worded anti-climax
- burlesque metaphor: An amusing, overstated or grotesque comparison or example.
- catachresis: Blatant misuse of words or phrases.
- categoria: Candidly revealing an opponent's weakness
- cliché: Overused phrase or theme
- circumlocution: Talking around a topic by substituting or adding words, as in euphemism or periphrasis
- congeries: Accumulation of synonymous or different words or phrases together forming a single message
- correctio: Linguistic device used for correcting one's mistakes, a form of which is epanorthosis
- dehortatio: discouraging advice given with seeming sagacity
- denominatio: Another word for metonymy

- diatyposis: The act of giving counsel
- double negative: Grammar construction that can be used as an expression and it is the repetition of negative words
- dirimens copulatio: Balances one statement with a contrary, qualifying statement
- distinctio: Defining or specifying the meaning of a word or phrase you use
- dysphemism: Substitution of a harsher, more offensive, or more disagreeable term for another. Opposite of euphemism
- dubitatio: Expressing doubt over one's ability to hold speeches, or doubt over other ability
- ekphrasis: Lively describing something you see, often a painting
- epanorthosis: Immediate and emphatic self-correction, often following a slip of the tongue
- encomium: A speech consisting of praise; a eulogy
- enumeratio: A sort of amplification and accumulation in which specific aspects are added up to make a point
- epicrisis: Mentioning a saying and then commenting on it
- epiplexis: Rhetorical question displaying disapproval or debunks
- epitrope: Initially pretending to agree with an opposing debater or invite one to do something
- erotema: Synonym for rhetorical question
- erotesis: Rhetorical question asked in confident expectation of a negative answer
- euphemism: Substitution of a less offensive or more agreeable term for another
- grandiloquence: Pompous speech
- exclamation: A loud calling or crying out
- humour: Provoking laughter and providing amusement
- hyperbaton: Words that naturally belong together separated from each other for emphasis or effect
- 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
- hysteron proteron: Reversal of anticipated order of events; a form of hyperbaton
- innuendo: Having a hidden meaning in a sentence that makes sense whether it is detected or not
- inversion: A reversal of normal word order, especially the placement of a verb ahead of the subject (subject-verb inversion).
- irony: Use of word in a way that conveys a meaning opposite to its usual meaning.
- kataphora: Repetition of a cohesive device at the end
- 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: Referring to a whole by enumerating some of its parts
- metalepsis: 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.
- 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

- neologism: The use of a word or term that has recently been created, or has been in use for a short time. Opposite of archaism
- non sequitur: Statement that bears no relationship to the context preceding
- occupatio see apophasis: Mentioning something by reportedly not mentioning it
- onomatopoeia: Words that sound like their meaning
- oxymoron: Using two terms together, that normally contradict each other
- par'hyponoian: Replacing in a phrase or text a second part, that would have been logically expected.
- parable: Extended metaphor told as an anecdote to illustrate or teach a moral lesson
- paradiastole: Making a euphemism out of what usually is considered adversive
- paradox: Use of apparently contradictory ideas to point out some underlying truth
- paradiastole: Extenuating a vice in order to flatter or soothe
- paraprosdokian: Phrase in which the latter part causes a rethinking or reframing of the beginning
- paralipsis: Drawing attention to something while pretending to pass it over
- 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
- periphrasis: A synonym for circumlocution
- personification/prosopopoeia/anthropomorphism: Attributing or applying human qualities to inanimate objects, animals, or natural phenomena
- pleonasm: The use of more words than is necessary for clear expression
- praeteritio: Another word for paralipsis
- 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
- prothesis: Adding a syllable to the beginning of a word
- proverb: Succinct or pithy, often metaphorical, expression of wisdom commonly believed to be true
- pun: Play on words that will have two meanings
- rhetorical question: Asking a question as a way of asserting something. Asking a question which already has the answer hidden in it. Or asking a question not for the sake of getting an answer but for asserting something (or as in a poem for creating a poetic effect)
- satire: Humoristic criticism of society
- sensory detail imagery: sight, sound, taste, touch, smell
- sesquipedalianism: use of long and obscure words
- simile: Comparison between two things using *like* or *as*
- snowclone: Alteration of cliché or phrasal template
- style: how information is presented
- superlative: Saying that something is the best of something or has the most of some quality, e.g. the ugliest, the most precious etc.

- 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
- syncatabasis (condescension, accommodation): adaptation of style to the level of the audience
- synchoresis: A concession made for the purpose of retorting with greater force.
- 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 circle
- transferred epithet: A synonym for hypallage.
- truism: a self-evident statement
- tricolon diminuens: Combination of three elements, each decreasing in size
- tricolon crescens: Combination of three elements, each increasing in size
- verbal paradox: Paradox specified to language
- zeugma: Use of a single verb to describe two or more actions
- zoomorphism: Applying animal characteristics to humans or gods

Q. Define Metaphor. Give some examples of metaphor. (10 Marks/5 Marks)

Ans. Simply put, a metaphor is a figure of speech containing an implied comparison. With metaphors, words or phrases that are ordinarily applied to one thing are applied to something you wouldn't necessarily pair it with.

Here's a metaphor example: “The curtain of night fell upon us.” In this metaphor, the evening did not develop into a velvet curtain. Rather, simple words are being used to paint a colorful picture. Now, we know it is nighttime, but it's been written in a manner that alludes to how quickly night arrived with the kind of darkness that comes from closing a thick curtain.

Types of Metaphors

Just as there are many ways to paint metaphorical pictures, there are many different types of metaphors. Let's take a look at some of the most popular forms:

- **Absolute Metaphors** - These metaphors compare two things that have no obvious connection, in order to make a striking point. For example, “She is doing a tightrope walk with her grades this semester.”
- **Dead Metaphors** - Like clichés, these metaphors have lost their punch through over-usage. For example, “You light up my life.”
- **Extended Metaphors** - These are exactly as they sound. They're lengthy metaphors that are intended to create deep comparisons, as in this classic example from Romeo and Juliet: “But soft! What light through yonder window breaks? It is the East, and Juliet is the sun! Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon, who is already sick and pale with grief.”
- **Implied Metaphors** - These metaphors compare two things without using specific terms. For example, “Spending too much time with him is worse than swimming in a sea of sharks.”

- **Mixed Metaphors -** These metaphors jumble comparisons together, often without any logic. For example, “In the heat of the moment, she turned to ice and danced to the beat of her own drum.”
- **Root Metaphors -** These metaphors are so rooted in everyday language and assumptions, we hardly even recognize them as metaphors. You could liken them to dead metaphors or clichés, due to their over usage. For example, “Life is a journey.”

Illustrated Comparisons

Metaphors are illustrations that make a strong point by comparing two things you wouldn’t necessarily pair together. Remember our curtain of night? Didn’t that give the impression of a very dark night? Isn’t that more exciting than, “It got dark outside.”

Here are 20 metaphor examples:

- “I’m drowning in a sea of grief.”
  Here grief is so overwhelming that the person feels helpless, like they’re being pulled underwater.
- “She was fishing for compliments.”
  The woman isn’t literally casting a lure to hook compliments out of the ocean. Rather, it’s a dead metaphor used to signify a desire for accolades.
- “Success is a sense of achievement; it is not an illegitimate child.”
  This saying reinforces the belief that everyone wants to take credit for success, but no one wants to take responsibility for their failings.
- “He broke my heart.”
  Your heart isn’t literally broken; you’re just feeling hurt and sad.
- “You light up my life.”
  Of course, no one can provide physical light. This expression is simply saying that someone brings them joy.
- “It’s raining men.”
  Hallelujah! No, men don’t literally pour from the sky. This simply indicates that a lucky lady has a lot of male suitors.
- “Time is a thief.”
  Fortunately, time doesn’t put on a ski mask and lurk around dark corners. This metaphor illustrates the point that time seems to pass quickly and our lives flash by.
- “He is the apple of my eye.”
  There is, of course, no apple in someone’s eye. The apple is someone held dear.
- “She has such a bubbly personality.”
  No one’s personality can bubble up like a glass of champagne. This metaphor is used to signify someone who’s especially cheerful.
- “I’m feeling blue.”
  Until we become like the little girl in Willy Wonka’s Chocolate Factory, none of us are likely to turn as blue as a blueberry. This metaphor means someone is sad.
- “I think he’s about to fade off to sleep.”
  Fortunately, none of us fade into thin air when we fall asleep. This expression simply means that someone has drifted into a state of slumber.
- “He really flared up my temper.”
  When someone flares up your temper, flames don’t spew out of your body, you’re just deeply angry.

- "He reeks of infidelity."
  When this is said about a cheating partner, it doesn't mean there's an actual odor. This metaphor is saying it's obvious the person is a liar and a cheat.
- "She's going through a rollercoaster of emotions."
  Our emotions can't take a ride on a rollercoaster. This metaphor simply means the person's going through a lot of different moods.
- "I feel the stench of failure coming on."
  Failure isn't fun but it doesn't smell. So, when this metaphor is used, it means one of life's disappointments is on the way.
- "This is the icing on the cake."
  While cake is always welcome, cake with icing is even better. This means something wonderful has happened on the heels of a happy day.
- "Hope is on the horizon."
  Hope is an intangible thing that doesn't bob along the horizon. This metaphor indicates good things are in one's future.
- "Life contains nothing but clear skies up ahead."
  This metaphor refers to a life devoid of disaster and heartache.
- "His words cut deeper than a knife."
  Words don't materialize into sharp objects. In this metaphor, someone has said something hurtful to another.
- "The moonlight sparkled brighter than a gypsy."
  The moonlight didn't transform into a colorful gypsy. Rather, it lit up the night with sparkling radiance.

Q. Define Conceit. Give some examples of conceit. (10 Marks/5 Marks)

Ans. In modern literary criticism, in particular of genre fiction, conceit frequently means an extended rhetorical device, summed up in a short phrase, that refers to a situation which either does not exist or exists very infrequently but which is necessary to the plot. The word conceit was originally coined in the context of poetry, deriving from the root concept, conceive. It has subsequently been extended to other forms of literature, the performing arts, painting, photography, and even architecture.

Use:

The term **conceit** can be used positively or derogatorily.

- In the positive sense, a conceit originally referred to an extended metaphor with a complex logic that governs a poetic passage or entire poem. By juxtaposing, usurping and manipulating images and ideas in surprising ways, a conceit invites the reader into a more sophisticated understanding of an object of comparison. Conceits in English are part of the poetic idiom of Mannerism, during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century. This has been extended to describe presentation of any material whose creator uses one or more techniques to effectively induce a desired effect on the reader or viewer, such as setting a mood. In movie-making, examples include deliberately filming in black and white, emphasizing shadows, using panoramic views or employing extended zoom for a scene.
- In a derogatory sense, "conceit" refers to an excessively elaborate or unconvincing approach to the material being presented, such as a fundamentally flawed idea, preposterous plot

device, or pretentious dialog or phrasing. Again, this was originally applied to poetry that someone disliked, and the areas of application later broadened. An example of derogatory use is in the title of economist Friedrich Hayek's book, “The Fatal Conceit: The Errors of Socialism”

Examples:

In everyday life, we can surprise and amuse others by using conceits like “Love is like an oil change,” or “The broken heart is a damaged china pot.” In these examples, the attempt to compare two noticeably unrelated objects makes the comparisons conceits. Conceits in real life may give complex ideas and emotions an air of simplicity, by comparing them to simple day-to-day objects, as in “My life is like a free online game, people seem to be playing with it.”

Use of Conceit in Literature:

The metaphysical conceit, associated with the Metaphysical poets of the 17th century, is a more intricate and intellectual device. It usually sets up an analogy between one entity’s spiritual qualities and an object in the physical world and sometimes controls the whole structure of the poem. For example, in the following stanzas from “A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning,” John Donne compares two lovers’ souls to a draftsman’s compass:

If they be two, they are two so
As stiff twin compasses are two,
Thy soul the fixed foot, makes no show
To move, but doth, if the other do.
And though it in the center sit,
Yet when the other far doth roam,
It leans, and hearkens after it,
And grows erect, as that comes home.

We find another striking example of conceit in John Donne’s poem, *The Flea*:

Oh stay! three lives in one flea spare
Where we almost, yea more than married are.
This flea is you and I, and this
Our marriage-bed and marriage-temple is…

In the above lines, the poet tells his darling that she has no reason to deny him sexually, as the flea has sucked blood from both of them, and their blood has mingled in its gut, so the flea has become their “marriage bed,” though they are not married yet.

William Shakespeare makes use of a conceit in Act 3, Scene 5 of his play Romeo and Juliet. Here, Capulet comes to Juliet’s room after Romeo has left. He finds her weeping and says:

Thou counterfeit’st a bark, a sea, a wind;
For still thy eyes, which I may call the sea,
Do ebb and flow with tears; the bark thy body is,
Sailing in this salt flood; the winds, thy sighs;
Who, raging with thy tears, and they with them,
Without a sudden calm, will overset
Thy tempest-tossed body.

He compares Juliet to a boat in a storm. The comparison is an extended metaphor in which he compares her eyes to a sea, her tears to a storm, her sighs to the stormy winds, and her body to a boat in a storm.

Q. Differentiate between metaphor and conceit. (10 Marks/5 Marks)

Ans. A metaphor is a comparison between two unlike things. A conceit is an extended metaphor, which can be further classified in metaphysical conceits and Petrarchan conceit. A conceit is a type of extended metaphor used in literature, different from a regular metaphor in that the difference between the conceit and its intended meaning is extreme. The success of the conceit depends on the cleverness by which the comparison is made. Poets, John Donne and Emily Dickinson to name two, use them quite often with varying degrees of success. Samuel Johnson criticised them by saying that "the most heterogeneous ideas are yoked by violence together." Conceits may be brief or go on for pages.

One cannot just compare apples and oranges and have it be a conceit. Wit and cleverness are essential elements. To be successful, the reader must not be forced to expend too much intellectual effort to make the connection. Done well, they are useful for making complex or abstract ideas more intelligible. **For example,**

In the *New Testament*, in the Gospel of John, we find this verse:

- I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world. (John 6, 51)

  In this example, we see that bread is used as a conceit to show that Jesus provides a spiritual nourishment essential to the soul's eternal life, just as earthly bread is essential to the body's mortal life. It is obvious that bread and Jesus Christ are different things, but the comparison drives home the point that through him the spiritual life is sustained.

Q. What is Metonymy? Give some examples of it. (10 Marks/5 Marks)

Ans. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a thing or concept is referred to by the name of something closely associated with that thing or concept. The words metonymy and metonym come from the Greek μετωνυμία, metōnymía, "a change of name", from μετά, metá, "after, beyond", and -ωνυμία, -ōnymía, a suffix that names figures of speech, from ὄνυμα, ónyma or ὄνομα, ónoma, "name".

A famous example is, "The pen is mightier than the sword," from Edward Bulwer Lytton's play Richelieu. This sentence has two metonyms:

"Pen" stands for "the written word."

"Sword" stands for "military aggression."

Metonymy: a Stand-in for Other Words

Understanding the context of metonymy is important. Every time you hear the word "pen," it's not necessarily a stand-in for "the written word." Sometimes, a pen is just a pen. Look for context clues in the sentence to help you decide if the word is simply a word or a representation. The examples below include both the metonym and the possible object or concepts for which it could fill in and the example sentences will further enhance your appreciation and understanding of metonymy:

- **Crown** - in place of a royal person

We will swear loyalty to the **crown**.

- The **White House** or **The Oval Office** - used in place of the President or White House staff

The White House will be making an announcement around noon today.

- **Suits** - in place of business people

If we don't get these reports in today, the **suits** will be after us.

- **Heart** - to refer to love or emotion

My dear, you have all of my **heart**.

- **Dish** - for an entire plate of food

That fancy fish **dish** you made was the best of the evening.

- **Washington** - to refer to the US government

After the protests, maybe **Washington** will listen to the voters.

- **The big house** - to refer to prison

My brother was just released from **the big house**.

- **Silicon Valley** - to refer to the tech industry

Silicon Valley is constantly pushing the boundaries in innovation.

- **Hollywood** - to refer to the film industry

It seems like people will do whatever **Hollywood** says is cool.

- **Ears** - for giving attention, listening

Tell me about your first date. I'm all **ears**!

- **Silver fox** - for an attractive older man

Your older neighbor is quite the **silver fox**.

- **Hand** - for help

Can you give me a **hand** carrying this box up the stairs?

- **Tongue** - used in place of language.

I couldn't understand them because they spoke in their mother **tongue**.

- **Brass** - used in place of high-ranking officials

Look lively, the top **brass** are coming for an audit today.

- **New blood** - used in place of new people, fresh ideas

The team needs some **new blood** if its going to win next season.

Metonymy in Literature

As we've seen above, metonymy is used to provide meaning and connections to concepts. Writers often use it in this way, as well as to be more poetic or simply to make a long sentence more concise.

- "I'm mighty glad Georgia waited 'til after Christmas before it seceded." *Gone with the Wind*, Margaret Mitchell

Scarlett O'Hara is referring to the government and citizens of Georgia. By using "Georgia" instead of "Georgia's government, politicians, and all the voting citizens" provides brevity and color.

- "Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears." *Julius Ceasar*, William Shakespeare

"Ears" represent the ability to listen. Indeed, Shakespeare is not asking for everyone to chop off their ears, but to pay attention.

- "O, for a draught of vintage!" *Ode to Nightingale*, John Keats

You may need a few context clues here, but "vintage" is used as a metonym for "wine."

- "He said he reckoned a body could reform the ole man with a shotgun." *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Mark Twain

Mark Twain was a lover of figurative language. Many of his writings are wrapped in pretty illustrations. In this metonym, "body" is a replacement for "person."

- **Some Examples of Metonymy:**

Word or phrase	**Original / literal use**	**Metonymic use**
bar	The bar in a courtroom that separates judges and lawyers from laypeople	All the lawyers licensed to practice law in a certain court or jurisdiction.
bed	A place where a human sleeps or rests	Sexual activity or the state of a sexual relationship
bench	The location in a courtroom where a judge sits when presiding over a court	All the judges of a court or jurisdiction; members of a judiciary; the presiding officer (judge) in a court.
boots on the ground	Footwear worn by soldiers	Combat troops deployed in a geographic area (as opposed to those awaiting deployment and/or in aircraft or ships offshore).

brass	A metal alloy (used for or in the manufacture of e.g. buttons, insignia and (traditionally) a family of musical instruments)	Military officers[4]
china	The country China	Chinese porcelain or other types of ceramic.
city hall	A city's chief administrative building	Local government or, more pejoratively, government in general. Most common use is in the adage "You can't fight city hall"
crown / *Crown*	A type of monarchical headwear	Monarchy, especially the British monarchy (as "The Crown").
dish	An item of crockery	(The foundation of) a course – usually the main course – of a meal.
drink	To take in and swallow a beverage	To imbibe alcohol
gun	A firearm	An assassin, mercenary or soldier (as in "hired gun").
lead	A heavy metal used to manufacture ammunition	Bullets.
mortal	Subject to death	Human

pink slip	A discharge notice (historically, a slip of paper in an employee's pay envelope)	A layoff or termination of employment
pint	A pint glass	A beer or similar alcoholic beverage that is served most often in a pint glass.
Pulpit	A platform from which a Preacher or Pastor gives Sermons to a Church congregation	The institution of the Church, a preacher or the doctrine of a Church.
red tape	Tape that is coloured red	An overly bureaucratic process
suits	Business attire (plural)	Business executives and lawyers
sweat	Perspiration	Hard (physical) work
tongue	Oral muscle	A language or dialect
water cooler	A device that dispenses and cool waters, often in an office environment	The social or collaborative element of a workplace, often called the "water cooler effect"

Q. What are the basic differences between a Metonymy, Synecdoche and Metaphor? (10 Marks/5 Marks)

Close relatives of metonymy are synecdoche and metaphors. In fact, some consider synecdoche to be a type of metonymy. While metonymy replaces a concept or object entirely with a related term, synecdoche takes an element of the object and uses it to refer to the whole, and metaphor uses unlike things to draw an interesting comparison.

For example, the wheels are one part of a car. When people refer to their car as their “wheels” that's a synecdoche. Another term for a car is your “ride.” In this case, “ride” is a metonym because it's a related word that replaces the term entirely. Do you see the difference?

While Metaphors replace the ordinary with the more fanciful, they don't replace one word with another. Rather, they compare one thing to something else, in order to make a point. For example, “My life is a trainwreck,” is a metaphor for, “My life is a horrible mess.” So, while “wheels” is more fanciful than “car,” “trainwreck” is also more fanciful than “horrible mess.”

2 Marks Questions:

Identify the rhetorical devices used in the following sentences: