



## Use of Literary Devices and Figure of Speech in An Innovative Way

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**ABSTRACT-** The English language is used widely over the world. It has a fascinating power to the readers. The figure of speech creates a very expressive image. Literary devices and figure of speech play important role in English teaching and literature. A writer uses it to provide a clear idea in the mind of the reader to make things simplify and in a very logical way. It is a work through language. Use of them makes one writer differ from the other. One can see beauty and enjoyment in the piece of literature. It makes a reader connect to the writer. It contains a deep meaning inside. The reader has to visualize his imagination. The richness of a writer lies in his/her use of literary techniques. It leads a depth in his writing. A student can understand it and interpret things in a more figurative than literal way. An innovative idea for students to see the things around them in their daily life.

**Keywords:** Figurative Languages, Figure of speech, Literary techniques

**Introduction-** The figure of speech and literary devices are used to express extraordinary things on the mind of the reader. It can simply be the mode of expression of the writer. A writer can express his clear idea through the figure of speech and literary devices. It helps the readers to polish their imagination. And by using these in the piece of literature enhances the beauty of the work in itself. A writer has to use these devices in a very balanced way. The piece of art wholly depends on the use of the figure of speech in a very balance and apt way. We can make students understand how to identify the figure of speech so that they manage to learn things in a very figurative language. The figure of speech forms an integral part of our day to day life, of our conversation and writing also. It generates an interest in the mind of readers.

A figure of speech is a poetic device which consists of words and phrases in such a manner which make the meaning more pointed and clear and the language more vivid and graphic. Figures may be represented as images because things are represented in the form of one image or the other. If we only consider the figure of speech as only the tool to ornaments the language. It won't be the complete justice with the word itself. Human language is filled with these figure of speech. The figures are used in a very natural way and in an

instinctive way to express the feelings of the individual. Poets and writers have always use the images to enhance the beauty of their work. Figures are used by poets to decorate their language for a better effect to the reader. So that the reader easily gets connected to the thoughts of the writer. It leads a great aesthetic satisfaction to the readers. A writer can communicate to the reader through the effective use of figures in a very pictorial and vivid manner. Both terms figure of speech and literary devices are interchangeable.

There are some terms below which are many times creates confusion:

**Figurative language:** It is a type of literary techniques, it means the use of the meaning of the word not literal but in figures. It is used by the writers when they want to say and express more than the literal meaning of the work. It can be define as the word or phrase used in literature that may be different than the literal definition.

**Literary techniques:** it can be defined as any deliberate choice of language used by an author. Like imagery, irony etc.

**Literary devices:** These are the specific structures that writers often use to add meaning or create more compelling stories for the reader. These techniques can give the reader a greater understanding and meaning of the writers' intent. Literary devices include literary elements such as setting, theme, plot, protagonist, antagonist, narrator, narrative mode, dialogue, motif, tone, and conflict. These specific structures used by the writers in their works to convey his or her messages in a simple manner to the readers.

**The figure of speech:** It is generally a mode of expression in which words are used out of their literary meaning or out of their ordinary use.

The most common and important figure of speech and literary devices are simile, metaphor, verbal irony, situational irony, dramatic irony, cosmic irony, sarcasm, apostrophe, allusion, double entendre, allegory, symbolism, alliteration, ambiguity, anaphora, assonance, caricature, colloquialism, connotation, consonance, denotation, doppelganger, onomatopoeia, stanza. For more simplification these can be divided into some category as contrast (antithesis, epigram, oxymoron, paradox, pun), on the basis of association (metonymy, symbol, synecdoche), on the basis of repetition (alliteration, anaphora, assonance, refrain), on the basis of overstatement (hyperbole, litotes), based on sound and music (cacophony, onomatopoeia), on the basis of construction ( anticlimax, climax, pathos, colloquialism, transferred epithet) on the basis of moral and criticism (fable, parable, irony).

A short definition of following the figure of speech and literary devices.

**Simile:** according to oxford dictionary simile is a word or phrase that compares something to something else, using the words like or as. Example- brave as a lion, cute as a kitten, as busy as bee, life is like a box of chocolates, you never know what you are going to get. Simile interprets the words literally. We find simple examples in our daily speech. Simile inputs vividness into what we say. Using simile directly attracts the reader or listeners attention and encouraging their imagination to comprehend what is being communicated. It also relates the feelings of a writer to their personal experiences. So it would be easier for the readers to understand the subject matter of the work.

**Sarcasm:** use of irony to mock or convey contempt

**Apostrophe:** it addresses to an absent or imaginary person.

**Allusion:** passing a reference or indirect mention of something.

Double entendre: double meaning.

Irony: a device in which action stands in contrast to what appears to be true or expected.

Verbal irony: saying the opposite of what is meant.

Situational irony: difference between what audience or reader expects to happen and what actually happens.

Dramatic irony: failure of a character to see or understand what is obvious to the audience.

Cosmic irony: when a writer uses god, destiny or fate to flash the hopes and expectations of a character or humankind in general.

Colloquialism: use of local, regional dialect expression. Example look blue- look sad, buzz off- go away, wanna- want to, gonna- going to.

Doppelganger: it stands for look-alike or double of a living person.

Onomatopoeic: it is defined as a word, which imitates the natural sounds of a thing.

Connotation: symbol hidden in the words or image. Example- a red rose is a symbol of love and passion.

Denotation: it is the translation of a symbol to its meaning. Example- a red rose is a red rose in the image.

Allegory: a story, poem or picture which can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typical, a moral or political one.

Onomatopoeia: it is defined as a word, which imitates the natural sounds of a thing.

Anaphora: the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of each one of a sequence of sentences

Alliteration: it is a repetition of a speech sound in the sequence of nearby words. The term applied only to consonants.

Assonance: the repetition of identical or similar vowels especially in stressed syllables.

Consonance: the repetition of consonant sounds in words. Example- tic tac toe.

Personification: an inanimate object or animal is given human qualities. Example- lilies are dancing.

Metaphor: direct comparison of two unlike things without the use of like or as.

Hyperbole: An exaggeration that can be used for dramatic effect or to help paint a word picture. Example- i am dying of thirst.

Metonym: an object is designated by the name of something which is generally associated with it. Example- crown for a king.

Symbolism- use of symbols for a vivid imagination.

Invective- abusive language.

**Conclusion:** English literature is the body which comes to life when the soul that is a figure of speech is used in a balance and ornamental way. The English language loses its originality without these devices. And to understand them completely we have a look to our surrounding for the common figure of speech we are using in our day today conversation. The writer's feelings can easily be expressed by using these devices. With the right use of these devices, a writer can bring tears and smile at the same time to his readers because it directly touches our emotions. It provides us the opportunity to feel the language with all our senses.

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