

# Figure of speech

## 2.1 Song of the open Road



Examples	Figure of Speech	Explanation
1) The long brown path before me leading wherever I choose.....	Alliteration -	Sound of letter 'l' is repeated
2) Henceforth I as not good-fortune, I myself am good-fortune..... -	Repetition-	Word 'good -fortune' is repeated.
3) I carry them, men and women, I carry them with me wherever I go.....	Repetition -	Words 'Carry them' are repeated.
4) Still here I carry my old delicious burdens.....	Paradox-	Delicious and burden express opposite meaning.
5) Done with indoor complaints, libraries, querulous criticism.....	Tautology-	'Complaint and Querulous' expresses same meanings.
6) Still here.....burdens	Metaphor-	- Old sweet memories are indirectly compared to something delicious.
7) Henceforth I....need no more	Climax....	Words are arranged in their ascending order of importance
8) Querulous Criticism Sound 'k' is repeated	Alliteration-	Sound 'k' is repeated
9) <i>Strong and content I travel the open road.</i>	<i>Inversion-</i>	<i>- The words are not in a correct prose order. The correct prose order is – I travel the open road strong and content.</i>
10) <i>I am fill'd with them, and I will fill them in return</i>	<i>Repetition-</i>	<i>- The word 'fill' is repeated.</i>
11) <i>Afoot and light-hearted I take to the open road.</i>	<i>Inversion-</i>	<i>The words are not in a correct prose order. The correct prose order is – I take to the open road afoot and light hearted.</i>
12) <i>Done with indoor complaints, libraries, querulous criticisms.</i>	<i>Climax-</i>	<i>Ideas are arranged is ascending order</i>

<b>13) Song of the road -</b>	<b>Personification-</b>	<b>Non-living object road is shown singing.</b>
<b>15) I carry my old delicious burdens</b> -	<b>Paradox</b>	<b>Burdens are described as delicious. It is absurd. A burden cannot be delicious. The poet has used this combination of words to express that he has many sweet memories of the people and places which he would like to remember forever.</b>

## 2.2 Indian Weavers



Example	Figure of Speech	Explanation
1. Weavers, weaving at break of day.	Alliteration –	-The sound of letter 'w' is repeated.
-----	Climax	– The words are arranged in the ascending order.
-----	Metaphor -	-The birth (childhood stage of man) is implicitly compared with a break of day.
2. Why do you weave a garment so gay? . . .	Alliteration	– The sound of letters 'w' and 'g' are repeated.
	Interrogation	– A question is used for emphasis.
3. Blue as the wing of a halcyon wild.	Inversion	– The words are not in correct order. The correct word order is – The wing of a halcyon wild (is) blue.
-----	Alliteration –	The sound of letter 'w' is repeated
-----	Simile	– The blue coloured cloth is directly compared with a wing of wild halcyon.
4. We weave the robes of a new-born child.	Alliteration	– The sound of letter 'w' is repeated.
5. Weavers, weaving at fall of night.	Alliteration	– The sound of letter 'w' is repeated.
-----	Climax	– The words are arranged in the ascending order.
-----	Metaphor-	Adulthood (young - the second stage of man) is implicitly compared with the fall of night.
6. Why do you weave a garment so bright?	Alliteration –	The sound of letter 'w' is repeated.
-----	Interrogation –	The question mark is used.
7. Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green.	Simile	– The garment is directly compared with purple & green coloured plumes of peacock.
-----	Anti-climax	– The words purple and green are arranged in descending order.
-----	Alliteration	– The sound of letter 'p' is repeated.
8. We weave the marriage-veils of a queen.	Alliteration	– The sound of letter 'w' is repeated.

<b>9. Weavers, weaving solemn and still.</b>	<b>Alliteration</b>	<b>– The sounds of letters ‘w’ and ‘s’ are repeated.</b>
-----	<i>Climax –</i>	<i>The words ‘weavers’ and ‘weaving’ are arranged in the ascending order.</i>
-----	<i>Paradox</i>	<i>– The line is meaningless / absurd as one cannot carry the work of weaving being still.</i>
-----	<i>Anti-climax</i>	<i>– The words ‘solemn’ and ‘still’ are arranged in descending order.</i>
-----	<i>Tautology</i>	<i>- The words ‘solemn’ and ‘still’ are similar in meaning.</i>
<b>10. What do you weave in the moonlight chill?</b>	<b>Interrogation</b>	<b>– A question is used for emphasis.</b>
-----	<i>Inversion</i>	<i>– The words are not in correct order. The correct word order is – What do you weave in the chill moonlight?</i>
-----	<i>Alliteration</i>	<i>– The sound of letter ‘w’ is repeated.</i>
-----	<i>Metaphor</i>	<i>- death (old age - the third and last stage of man's life) is implicitly compared with moonlight</i>
<b>11. White as a feather and white as a cloud.</b>	<b>Repetition</b>	<b>– The words ‘white’ and ‘as’ are repeated.</b>
-----	<i>Simile</i>	<i>– The garment is directly compared with a feather and a cloud.</i>
<b>12. We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.</b>	<b>Alliteration</b>	<b>– The sound of letter ‘w’ is repeated.</b>
<b>13) White as a feather and as a cloud, We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.</b>	<b>Simile-</b>	<i>funeral shroud is directly compared with a feather and a cloud.</i>

**Theme**

The poem 'Indian Weavers' highlights the craft and skill of Indian weavers. The poetess has very nicely presented three phases of life. The life cycle is befittingly depicted from the work of weavers. It reminds a Classic Marathi song-

'एक धागा सुखाचा,  
शंभर धागे दुःखाचे.  
जरतारी हे वस्त्र  
मानवा, तुझिया  
आयुष्याचें'



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## 2.3 The Inchcape Rock

### Figures of Speech - (Stanza 01 to 04 )

Example	Figure of Speech	Explanation
1) No stir in the air, no stir in the sea	Repetition	- The word 'no stir' is repeated.
-----	Alliteration	- The sound of letters 'n' & 's' are repeated.
2) The ship was still as she could be	Personification	The ship is personified.
-----	Alliteration -	The sound of letter 'sh' is repeated.
3) Her sails from heaven received no motion	Alliteration	- The sound of letter 'h' is repeated.
-----	Personification	- The ship is personified.
-----	Inversion -	The word order is changed. The correct order- Her sails received no motion from heaven.
4) Her keel was steady in the ocean.	Personification	- The ship is personified.
5) So little they rose, so little they fell	Repetition	- The word 'little' is repeated.
-----	Antithesis	- Opposite words (rose and fell) are used.
-----	Anti-climax	-The words are arranged in descending order.
-----	Personification -	The waves are personified.
6) On a buoy in the storm it floated and swung	Inversion	- The word order is changed. It floated and swung on a buoy in the storm.
-----	Alliteration	- The sound of letter 's' is repeated.
7) And over the waves its warning rung.	Alliteration	- The sound 'w' is repeated.
-----	Personification	- The waves are personified.
8) When the Rock was hid by the	Alliteration	-The sound of letter 's' is repeated.

surge's swell		
-----	Personification	- The rock is personified.
1) The sun in heaven was shining gay.	Inversion	-The words are not in a correct order. The line should be as - The sun was shining gay in heaven.
2) The sea-birds scream'd as they wheel's around.	Alliteration	- The sound of letter 's' is repeated.
3) It made him whistle, it made him sing.	Repetition-	The words 'it made him' repeated.
	Anaphora	- It made him these words are repeated at the beginning of the line.
<b>Figures of Speech (Stanza 09 to 12)</b>		
<b>Example</b>		
1) The boat is lower'd, the boatmen row.	Climax	- The words are arranged in the ascending order
-----	Alliteration	- The sound of letter 'b' is repeated.
2) And to the Inchcape Rock they go	Inversion -	The word order is changed. The correct order- And they go to the Inchcape Rock.
-----	Alliteration	- The sound of letters 'th' is repeated.
3) Sir Ralph bent over from the boat.	Alliteration	- The sound 'b' is repeated.
4) And he cut the Bell from the Inchcape float.	Alliteration	- The sound 'f' is repeated.
5) Down sunk the Bell with a gurgling sound.	Onomatopoeia	- The word follows the sound.
6) The bubbles rose and burst around.	Onomatopoeia	- The word follows the sound.
-----	Alliteration	- The sound of letter 'b' is repeated.
-----	Climax	- The words are arranged ascending order.

<b>Figures of Speech – (Stanza 13 to 17)</b>		
1) On the deck the Rover takes his stand,	Inversion	– The word order is changed. The correct word order- The Rover takes his stand on the deck.
2) For there is the dawn of rising Moon.'	Paradox	- The line is absurd.
3) 'Canst hear', said one, 'breakers roar?'	Interrogation	- The question mark is used here.
4) For me thinks we should be near the shore.	Alliteration	- The sound of letter 's' is repeated.
5) Now where we are I cannot tell.	Inversion	- The word order is changed. The correct word order-I cannot tell where we are now
6) Till the vessel strikes with a shivering shock	Alliteration	- The sound of letter 's' is repeated.
-----	Transferred Epithet	– The adjective 'shivering' transferred from human to shock.
-----	Personification	– The word shock is personified.
7) O Christ! it is the Inchcape Rock!	Apostrophe	- One of the rovers is addressing to god.
-----	Exclamation	- exclamatory mark is used.
8) The waves rush in every side	Personification	– The waves are personified.
9)But even in his dying fear	Transferred Epithet	- The adjective dying is transferred from human to fear.
-----	Personification	– The fear is personified
10) A sound as if with the Inchcape Bell	Simile	- The sound of sinking ship is directly compared with sound of sinking the Inchcape Bell.

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## 2.4 Have You Earned Your Tomorrow

1) <i>Is anybody happier because you passed his way?</i>	<i>Interrogation</i>	<i>– A question is asked for emphasis.</i>
-----	<i>Alliteration</i>	<i>– The sound of letter of letter ‘h’ is repeated.</i>
2) <i>Does anyone remember that you spoke to him today?</i>	<i>Interrogation</i>	<i>– A question is asked for emphasis.</i>
-----	<i>Alliteration</i>	<i>– The sound of letter ‘t’ is repeated</i>
3) <i>This day is almost over, and its toiling time is through.</i>	<i>Alliteration</i>	<i>– The sound of letter ‘t’ is repeated</i>
4) <i>Is there anyone to utter now a kindly word of you?</i>	<i>Interrogation</i>	<i>– A question is asked for emphasis.</i>
-----	<i>Inversion</i>	<i>– The word order is changed.</i>
5) <i>Did you give a cheerful greeting to the friend who came along?</i>	<i>Interrogation</i>	<i>– A question is asked for emphasis.</i>
-----	<i>Alliteration</i>	<i>– The sound of letter ‘g’ is repeated.</i>
6) <i>Or a churlish sort of “Howdy” and then vanish in the throng?</i>	<i>Interrogation</i>	<i>– A question is asked for emphasis.</i>
7) <i>Were you selfish pure and simple as you rushed along the way.</i>	<i>Alliteration</i>	<i>– The sound of letters ‘s’ and ‘w’ are repeated.</i>
-----	<i>Oxymoron</i>	<i>– ‘Selfish pure’ opposite words are placed together.</i>
-----	<i>Paradox</i>	<i>– ‘selfish pure and simple’ the expression seems meaningless.</i>
8) <i>Or is someone mighty grateful for a deed you did today?</i>	<i>Alliteration</i>	<i>– The sound of letter ‘d’ repeated.</i>
-----	<i>Interrogation</i>	<i>– A question is asked for emphasis..</i>
9) <i>Is a single heart rejoicing over what you did or said</i>	<i>Alliteration</i>	<i>– The sound of letter ‘s’ repeated.</i>
-----	<i>Synecdoche –</i>	<i>The part (heart) refers to a whole (a person).</i>
10) <i>Does a man whose hopes were fading now with courage look ahead?</i>	<i>Interrogation</i>	<i>– A question is asked for emphasis.</i>

## Father Return Home

<b>Example</b>		
1) My father <b>t</b> ravels the late evening <b>t</b> rain	Alliteration	- In this line 't' sound is repeated.
2) Standing among silent commuters in the yellow light	Alliteration	- In this line 's' sound is repeated. - So this figure of speech based on 'sound'
3) Suburbs slide past his unseeing eyes	Alliteration	- In this line 's' sound is repeated. - So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'
4) Stained with mud and his bag stuffed with books	Alliteration	- In this line 's' & 'b' sounds are repeated. - So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'
5) Fade homeward through the humid monsoon night.	Alliteration	- In this line 'h' sound is repeated. - So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'
6) Like a word dropped from a long sentence.	Alliteration	- In this line 'l' sound is repeated. - So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'
7) Crosses the railway line, enters the lane	Alliteration	- In this line 'l' sound is repeated. - So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'
8) Man's estrangement from a man-made world.	Alliteration	- In this line 'm' sound is repeated. - So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'
9) Of nomads entering a subcontinent through a narrow pass.	Alliteration Inversion	- In this line 'n' sound is repeated. - So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'
<b>Part 2</b>		
1) Stained with mud and his bag stuffed with books	Inversion	- Element order is changed for poetic impact - Correct order is – - His bag stuffed with books and stained with mud. - So this figure of speech based on construction.
2) Home again, I see him drinking weak tea	Inversion	- Element order is changed for poetic impact - Correct order is – - I see him drinking weak tea, home again. - So this figure of speech based on construction.
3) Coming out he trembles at the sink,	Inversion	- Element order is changed for poetic impact - Correct order is – - He trembles coming out at the sink. - So this figure of speech based on construction.
4) Like a word dropped form a long	Simile	

<i>sentence</i>		
5) <i>The cold water running over his brown hands,</i>	<i>Personification</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In this line the word 'running' is the human quality shown in cold water.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'Imagination.'</i></li> </ul>
6) <i>Home again, I see him drinking weak tea.</i>	<i>Personification</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In this line the word 'weak' is the human quality shown in tea.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'Imagination.'</i></li> </ul>
7) <i>He hurries across the length of the grey platform. Crosses the railway line, enters the lane.</i>	<i>Climax</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In these lines ideas are arranged in ascending order.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'difference or contrast'.</i></li> </ul>
8) <i>Listening to the static on the radio, dreaming.</i>	<i>Onomatopoeia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In this line the word 'static' brings out the sound by the radio.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'sound'.</i></li> </ul>
9) <i>I see him drinking weak tea, eating a stale chapati</i>	<i>Synecdoche</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In this line the part 'stale chapati' stands for the food. (whole)</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'association'</i></li> </ul>
10) <i>Fade homeward through the humid monsoon night'.</i>	<i>Transferred Epithet</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In this line an epithet ( adjective) 'humid' is transferred from the weather to the night.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'association'</i></li> </ul>
11) <i>Suburbs slide past his unseeing eyes</i>	<i>Transferred Epithet</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In this line an epithet ( adjective) 'unseeing' is transferred from person to eyes.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'association'</i></li> </ul>
12) <i>Home again, I see him drinking weak tea.</i>	<i>Transferred Epithet</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In this line an epithet ( adjective) 'weak' is transferred from person to tea.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'association'</i></li> </ul>

## 2.6 Money

1) <i>For many a false man as a friend</i>	Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line 'f' sound is repeated.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'</li> </ul>
2) <i>Came knocking all day at my door.</i>	Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line 'd' sound is repeated.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'</li> </ul>
3) <i>Because a man is dead; I dared</i>	Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line 'd' sound is repeated.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'</li> </ul>
4) <i>Not speak to let this false world know.</i>	Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line 'n' sound is repeated.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'</li> </ul>
5) <i>And how their wives do hum like bees</i>	Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line 'h' sound is repeated.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'</li> </ul>
6) <i>Poor men, think I, need not go up</i>	Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line 'n' sound is repeated.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'</li> </ul>
7) <i>So much as rich men should come down</i>	Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line 'm' sound is repeated.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'</li> </ul>
8) <i>But now I have no money, O!</i>	Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line 'n' sound is repeated.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'</li> </ul>
9) <i>My friends are real, through very few.</i>	Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line 'f' sound is repeated.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'sound.'</li> </ul>
10) <i>When I had money, money, O!</i>	Repetition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line the word 'money' is repeated.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'construction.'</li> </ul>
11) <i>And how their wives do hum like bees</i>	Onomatopoeia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line the word 'hum' brings out the sound by bees.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'sound'</li> </ul>
12) <i>Then felt I like a child that holds</i>	Simile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In this line 'poet himself' is directly compared with a 'child'.</li> <li>- So this figure of speech based on 'Resemblance.'</li> </ul>

13) <i>And now their wives do hum like bees</i>	<i>Simile</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In this line 'humming of wives' is directly compared with 'humming of bees'.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'Resemblance.'</i></li> </ul>
14) <i>Then felt I like a child that holds</i>	<i>Inversion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Element order is changed for poetic impact</i></li> <li>- <i>Correct order is –</i></li> <li>- <i>Then I felt like a child that holds.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on construction.</i></li> </ul>
15) <i>Much have I thought of life, and seen</i>	<i>Inversion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Element order is changed for poetic impact</i></li> <li>- <i>Correct order is –</i></li> <li>- <i>I have thought much of life and seen.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on construction.</i></li> </ul>
16) <i>A trumpet that he must not blow</i>	<i>Inversion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Element order is changed for poetic impact</i></li> <li>- <i>Correct order is –</i></li> <li>- <i>That he must not blow a trumpet.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on construction</i></li> </ul>
17) <i>Because a man is dead; I dared</i>	<i>Inversion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Element order is changed for poetic impact</i></li> <li>- <i>Correct order is –</i></li> <li>- <i>I dared because a man is dead-</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on construction.</i></li> </ul>
18) <i>Poor men, think I, need not go up</i>	<i>Inversion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Element order is changed for poetic impact</i></li> <li>- <i>Correct order is –</i></li> <li>- <i>I think, poor men, need not go up.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on construction.</i></li> </ul>
19) <i>So, when I hear these poor ones laugh, And see the rich ones coldly frown</i>	<i>Antithesis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In these lines two opposite words (poor ones x rich ones), (laugh x frown) are used.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'difference or contrast.'</i></li> </ul>
20) <i>Poor men. Think I, need not go up So much as rich men should come down.</i>	<i>Antithesis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>In these lines two opposite words (poor men x rich men), (up x down) are used.</i></li> <li>- <i>So this figure of speech based on 'difference or contrast.'</i></li> </ul>

<p>21) <i>About their work from morn till night.</i></p>	<p><i>Antithesis</i></p>	<p>- <i>In this line two opposite words (morning x night) are used.</i>  <i>So this figure of speech based on 'difference or contrast.'</i></p>
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To aim high  
 To rise above the ordinary ....  
 To reach for extraordinary height...

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