

Alliteration → Alliteration is the repetition of the initial sound in words. This device is most effective in poetry and polyphonic prose.

Ex: To sit in solemn silence

Assonance → Assonance is a repetition of vowel sound the pairing of the same vowel sound without regard for consonant. This is a device used to give tonal values to lines. It is difficult to introduce and not easily sensed by the reader.

Ex: Where are you going? said reader to rider.

Cacophony → Harsh combination of sound. The experienced writer may use cacophony as a device to emphasize action related to his dialogue, but in expository writing one should avoid having the sound of his words interfere with the flow of meaning. Cacophony is the antonym of euphony.

Conceit → A complex or far-fetched comparison
Ex: Shut out the sun from your eyes.
Because of the time such comparisons take for analysis, they have long fallen into disrepute. However, many modern writers attempting to evoke the complexities of present day living have revived the conceit. When the comparison confuses the reader or leads to too great an overrefinement, then it may sound toppish or shallow.

Epigram → Witty pointed terse saying
Ex: Corruption is something that only others do.

Freeverse → The rhythm is determined by the subject matter. The lines do not follow or regular meter but very form from thought. Rhyme is scarcely used by waste whiteman and Carl Sandburg have helped to popularise this. Freeverse is a modern form and their fore image and the language used by the poet tend to be modern.

Hyperbole → A rhetorical term for conscious exaggerations. Ex: There were thousands of people packed into that little carriage.

Metaphor → A comparison which is employed rather than stated. It does not use the words like or as. **Figure metaphor**: pearly teeth, icy stare, clammy hands. Ex: exaggerated Metaphor: The Lord is my shepherd. **Mixed Metaphor**: The bitterness of her remarks acted as a fuse that set off my anger.

Euphony → The juxtaposition of words and sounds that combined together harmoniously. **writers use assonance rhythm and alliteration as the principal rhetorical devices to achieve euphony** excess use of such device can result into bombast.

Tragedy → A dramatic plot that follows the classic or Aristotelian definition disaster in the life of a ruler brought about inevitably as a result of a flaw in his character. It also means a plot that follows the contemporary definition an important series of related events in the life of a person significant to the audience, leading to an unhappy ending. The protagonist may be the victim of a flaw in his own character, forces of society or forces of nature.

13. Simile → A directly expressed comparison usually using the words like or as. The successful words like or as. The successful simile can evoke an ever expanding vivid image in the mind of the reader. An effective simile must have an element of surprise in it. It must be appropriate it should realize the emotional reaction anticipated by the poet as idle as "a painted ship upon a painted ship upon a painted ocean similes, however may be missused. a) c) 16.

14. Personification → The term personification is derived from greek "prosopopoeia". It is a rhetorical device of endowing abstract ideas or inanimate objects with human qualities and actions. In morality plays ideas were personified and presented as characters on the stage. In the castle of perseverance (1400) the seven deadly sins. Avarice, death are personified. The poets use the device with a view to stressing the ideas of the inanimate objects. Thomas orray wrote in his "Elegy written in a country churchyard -

Can honest voice provoke the silent
dust or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of
death.

15. Metre → Metre is the verse rhythm in a particular form with a fixed arrangement of accented and unaccented syllables. It is based on accent rather than quantity. The number of syllable