

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND ITS TYPES IN A LITERARY TEXT

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Abstract. *The present article discusses one of the properties of figurative language in A literary text and it's types such as with examples taken from literary texts.*

Keywords: *imagery, figurative language, metaphor, metonymy, simile, synecdoche, personification.*

Among the lexical peculiarities of fiction the first to be mentioned is imagery or figurativeness, which being the generic feature of the belles-lettres style assumes in emotional prose a compressed form: it is rich in associative power, frequent in occurrence and varied in methods and devices of materialization. Most writers use imagery as a literary device. They use figurative language to create vivid descriptions of actions and objects. They do the same when representing ideas. All to grab the readers' attention and keep them engrossed in the story. Imageries are often called "the art of showing not telling" because the author writes so artfully that it creates images in the minds of the readers. Imagery is generally figurative or descriptive as the author uses it. But both of them have the same goal to achieve.

TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

there are many possible figures of speech, or tropes, other than metaphor. these include irony, indirect requests, sarcasm, oxymoron, hyperbole, simile, metonymy, analogy and so on. Many researchers have neglected these other tropes, believing that only metaphors have real cognitive value, but others believe that much of our thinking is based on figurative processes that include a vast array of tropes (Gibbs, 1993).

Metaphor. A metaphor is considered one of the most important forms of language, from everyday speech to formal prose and all forms of fiction and poetry. It is a comparison between two unlike things and never uses any special language to establish a comparison

Aristotle who was first to provide a scholarly treatment of metaphors gives a more detailed definition of the term metaphor. He said that a metaphor consists in giving the thing a name that belongs to something else; the transference being either from genus to species, or from species (Gibbs, 1994). In modern linguistics, metaphor is o'en understood as involving the interpretation or conceptualisation of one entity in terms of something else. Metaphor is not merely a figure of speech, but a specific mental mapping and a form of neural coactivation that in(uences a good deal of how people think, reason, and imagine in everyday life (Lakoff, Johnson, 1999).

Simile. The simile is the most common figure of speech used. In fact, we depend on similes so much that they become worn-out very quickly. Creative writers try to create similes which are fresh and appropriate. A simile expresses an idea by comparing two things that are unlike in most respects but are alike in a certain way. Some contend that components of metaphors and similes share common ground, that there is an implied similarity between the tenor and vehicle, and the only difference between metaphor and

simile is that the former involves an implicit comparison, while the latter involves an explicit comparison through the use of “like” or “as”. the purpose of the simile is to give information about one object that is unknown by the reader by comparing it to something with which the reader is familiar. Similes can be used in all kinds of writing but are especially effective in poetry and fiction, where they can be used to paint images and form pictures that carry more emotion than mere words can convey. However, a writer should guard against using familiar similes which may be considered cliché due to their overuse.

Metonymy and Synecdoche. Metonymy and synecdoche, is the substitution of one word for another. Over a period of time two things sometimes become so closely related that we use the name of one for the other, or the name of a part of something is used to represent the whole thing. Idiom An expression which meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words that make it up. Idioms have sometimes been described as “dead metaphors” because the relationship that unites the literal meaning of a phrase like “pull my leg” with the metaphoric meaning is lost. However, some theorists have demonstrated that many idiomatic expressions are decomposable or analysable and the meanings of their parts contribute to their overall figurative meaning (Gibbs, 1993).

Personification. Personification is a literary device in which human attributes and qualities are given to nonhuman or inanimate objects. By using personification and giving the (oor human-like attributes, the sentence resonates more with the reader, offering a better image of what is happening. Writers use personification to help to establish mood and to build imagery in a piece of writing. What personification does best is that it connects a reader with the object that is being described.

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