

NOTES TO THE FOURTH READER.

8. **Epizeuxis.**—The repetition of some word or words for the sake of emphasis:—

"Arm! Arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening roar!"

9. **Erotesis or Interrogation.**—A figure which aims at conveying an opinion more strongly by giving it the form of a question:—

"Is the spot marked with no colossal bust?
Nor columns trophied for triumphal show?"

10. **Euphemism.**—The use of delicate or softened language to express what is harsh or offensive:—

"And the sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep."

11. **Hyperbole.**—A figure by which much more or less than the truth is expressed. The exaggeration is so great that it is not expected that the statement will be believed by the reader or the hearer:—

"Where the wind from Thule freezes the word upon the lip."

12. **Imitative Harmony.**—The use of a word, phrase, or sentence, whose sound corresponds to, or resembles, the thing signified. Words, either alone or in combination, may be imitative, not only of sounds, but also of motion, bulk, etc., as in the following passage:—

"She hears the sea-bird screech,

To and fro, to and fro."—Lesson XXIV.

When a word is used to imitate sound only, the figure is called **Onomatopoeia**.

13. **Irony.**—A mode of speech by which it is designed to express a sense contrary to the literal meaning of the words used:—

"Ye are careful warders," etc.—Lesson LXXXVI.

14. **Metaphor.**—A comparison based on the resemblance which one object is supposed to bear, in some respect, to another. The comparison is merely implied; it is not formally expressed. When personal qualities are attributed to inanimate objects, the figure is called **Personal Metaphor**:—

"Oft, in the sunny night,
Ere Slumber's chain has bound me."

"Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid."

15. **Metonymy.**—The substitution of one word for another on account of some actual relation between the things signified, as:—the effect for the cause, the abstract for the concrete, the sign for the thing signified, the container for the thing contained, etc., and *vice versa*:—

"Live and laugh as boyhood can."

"For talking age and whispering lovers made."

16. **Oxymoron.**—A figure in which an epithet of quite an opposite signification is added to a word:—

"The living dead in many shapes and forms."

17. **Personification.**—The representing of inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and actions. It is nearly allied to