

Literary devices

1. Irony: a difference between what is asserted and what the actual case is.
2. Onomatopoeia: it is sometimes called 'echoism', is used in both narrow and a broad sense. It is applied to a word, or a combination of words, whose sound seems to resemble the sound it denotes.- hiss, buzz, bang.
3. Paradox: it is a statement which seems to be self contradictory or absurd, yet has a valid meaning. A central device in metaphysical poetry. Donne has written a collection of paradoxes. The canonization is an example- sexual lovers are saints.
4. Oxymoron: if the paradoxical utterances combines two terms that in

5. Pun: A play on words that are either identical in sound or similar in sound, but have sharply diverse meaning. In *Romeo and Juliet*, Mercutio, bleeding to death, says, “Ask for me tomorrow and you will find me a grave man.
6. Refrain: a line or a part of a line, or a group of lines which is repeated in the course of a poem, sometimes with slight changes, and usually at the end of each stanza.
7. Synesthesia: an experience of two or more modes of sensation when only one mode is being stimulated. In literature the term is applied to descriptions of one kind of sensation in terms of another; color is attributed to sounds, odor to colors, sound to odors and so on. – tasting of flora and the country green...
8. Simile: a comparison between two distinctly different things, indicated by the word “like” or “as”. – O my love’s like a red, red rose. (Robert

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