**Figures of speech**

SIMILE- A direct comparison of two things that are essentially different. Characterized by use of: like/as/so

METAPHOR- An indirect comparison of two things. Asserts that one thing is another. Substitution of the name of one thing for another. Like a simile but the connective of like/as/so are left out.

ALLEGORY- An extended metaphor that has the form of a story

ANALOGY- A rather full comparison showing several points of similarity between unlike things.

IRONY- Implies something different, even the opposite of what is stated. Used for the effect of humor or sarcasm.

PERSONIFICATION- The attribution of life or human qualities to inanimate objects.

APOSTROPHE- Addressing or speaking to things, abstract ideas or imaginary objects.

HYPERBOLE- Exaggeration not with the intent to deceive but to emphasize and intensify an impression.

RHETORICAL QUESTIONS- These are questions posed for which the author doesn’t expect an answer.

LITOTES- The use of understatement. It is the opposite of hyperbole and is often used as irony.

METONOMY- The substitution of one term for another.

SYNECDOCHE- Part of something is mentioned but the whole is meant.

EUPHEMISM- The substitution of a mild, indirect or vague expression for a harsh, blunt one. Euphemisms are used to indirectly discuss such topics as bodily functions/anatomy/unpleasant topics.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM- The practice of describing God in human terms as if he has hands, feet, a face, etc.…

TYPES- A type prefigures something or someone to come. A prefiguring symbol such as an Old Testament event prefiguring an event in the New Testament: the Passover foreshadows Christ’s sacrificial death (1 Corinthians 5:7). It is best to have the type explicitly mentioned in the New Testament.

SYMBOLS- Something that stands for another meaning in addition to its ordinary meaning. It is usually a visual image that represents an invisible concept. In interpreting symbols, one is not free to impose his own interpretation, but he must discover the author’s intention by taking into consideration the culture, principles of interpretation, the overall message of the book and in many cases the author’s won specific definition.