

GRE写作11种修辞手法的运用及要点 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/124/2021_2022_GRE_E5_86_99_E4_BD_9C1_c86_124539.htm 应用修辞是让我们的语言更富于形象性，当我们运用不同的词汇，不管高级还是低级，修辞的运用将会比普通的词汇更有文学层面上的意义，从修辞中我们可以增加想要说明的效果，创造更有暗示性的景象，并且不动声色的为自己的水平加分。针对GRE的写作，我们在常用的26种修辞中应用的并不多，来来去去的不过十几种常用的。下面，我们来看看11种修辞。

1) Simile : (明喻) It is a figure of speech which makes a comparison between two unlike elements having at least one quality or characteristic in common. To make the comparison , words like as , as.....as , as if and like are used to transfer the quality we associate with one to the other. For example , As cold waters to a thirsty soul , so is good news from a far country. 2) Metaphor : (暗喻) It is like a simile , also makes a comparison between two unlike elements , but unlike a simile , this comparison is implied rather than stated. For example , the world is a stage. 以上两种的喻类修辞比较简单，在运用的时候想到什么适合的本体和喻体就可以进行“喻”。 3) Analogy : (类比) It is also a form of comparison , but unlike simile or metaphor which usually uses comparison on one point of resemblance , analogy draws a parallel between two unlike things that have several common qualities or points of resemblance. 类比的学习最好的老师就是Argument，阿狗里面的false analogy 类比很多都是我们钻牛角尖的找出来的，但是，实际

上我们很多的情况下再无话可说的时候都可以运用类比，比如说，我们在讨论政府职能的时候，假如我们不了解政府职能，我们可以从我们了解的组织谈起，比如我们可以讨论班级，学校，公司，或者一些大型小型组织，从一个具体的问题到另一个问题而避免谈一些不熟悉的问题。具体的陈述可以如下开展类似：When comes to the issue of empowerment 1. This point can be better illustrated by comparing a class (你熟悉的) with a business (你不熟悉的)。然后business bla bla... 2. Teachers who possess power and exert it to conduct class play a similar role as business managers do. 然后，只讨论课堂不讨论商业了 例如~ Student who is granted/ given/ empowered/ endowed are more motivated... power are not rightly supervised and restricted and the class get out of control will lead to/ result in/ turn into/ prove to be flop/ fiasco/ blunder/failure/ catastrophe...。 3. Elaborate a class进行详细的class描写 4. 点睛之笔 So is a business. 类比其实就是某种层面上的跑题，大部分的跑题是无意识的，但是我们要让这种有目的的跑题为我们的文章服务，这就是学习类比修辞的意义所在。 4) Personification: (拟人) It gives human form of feelings to animals, or life and personal attributes (赋予) to inanimate (无生命的) objects, or to ideas and abstractions (抽象)。 For example, the wind whistled through the trees. 5) Hyperbole: (夸张) It is the deliberate use of overstatement or exaggeration to achieve emphasis. For instance, he almost died laughing. 6) Understatement: (含蓄陈述) It is the opposite of hyperbole, or overstatement. It achieves its effect of emphasizing a fact by deliberately (故意地) understating

it , impressing the listener or the reader more by what is merely implied or left unsaid than by bare statement. For instance , It is no laughing matter. 7) Euphemism : (委婉) It is the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive (无冒犯) expression for one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant. For instance , we refer to "die" as " pass away". 8) Metonymy (转喻) It is a figure of speech that has to do with the substitution of the name of one thing for that of another. For instance , the pen (words) is mightier than the sword (forces) 。 9) Synecdoche (提喻) It involves the substitution of the part for the whole , or the whole for the part. For instance , they say there ' s bread and work for all. She was dressed in silks. 10) Antonomasia (换喻) It has also to do with substitution. It is not often mentioned now , though it is still in frequent use. For example , Solomon for a wise man. Daniel for a wise and fair judge. Judas for a traitor. 上面的几种修辞手法我们有时候在不经意的时候就用了 , 刻意的去构思有时候反而想不到 , 而一般非英语专业的同学也不必每种修辞手法都详细了解并学习。 11) Pun : (双关语) It is a play on words , or rather a play on the form and meaning of words. For instance , a cannon-ball took off his legs , so he laid down his arms. (Here "arms" has two meanings : a person ' s body ; weapons carried by a soldier.) 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com