

# A Study of Figures of Speech in Select Bodo Novels

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**Abstract:** *Figures of speech is an important part of literary device. It is used to add beauty, emphasis, or clarity to language by expressing ideas in a non-literal or imaginative way. The word 'figure' has come from the Latin word 'figura', meaning the external form or shape of a thing. Its secondary meaning is remarkable, noteworthy. According to Kalyanath Dutta "The rhetorical ornaments, in which simple and correct statements are often clothed and presented, are called figures of speech." Figures of speech are used in both spoken and written language. It is found in oral literature as well as written literary forms like prose, poetry, novel, short story, plays and in everyday speech. Figures of speech make the literary works more interesting and dramatic than the literal language. The use of figures of speech is an art. By using this art, the writer can attract the minds of readers or listeners. Thus, it is also a writing style or artistic style of writer and the art of their presentation. The selected novels of the studies are Bikhaya gaoyw khugaya geoya by Chittaranjan Mushahary, Kharlung by Manoronjan Lahary, Great Mountain hajwmayao rojeni dengkhw by Ashok Basumatary, and Fanshari nwnng angnisw by Sumeeron Jwhwlao Bodosa.*

**Keywords:** Figure of speech, Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Repetition, Proverb

## **Introduction**

Figures of speech play a crucial role in literary expression by enriching language, enhancing aesthetic appeal, and deepening thematic meaning. Novelists frequently employ devices such as metaphor, simile, symbolism, personification, irony, and hyperbole to convey complex emotions, abstract ideas, and socio-cultural realities. The study of figures of speech allows readers and scholars to uncover layers of meaning beyond the literal text and to appreciate the stylistic individuality of authors. This research examines the use and function of figures of speech in select novels, highlighting how these rhetorical devices contribute to narrative technique, character development, and thematic construction.

## **Aim**

To analyse and interpret the use of figures of speech in select novels and assess their contribution to literary meaning and artistic expression.

## **Objectives**

To identify major figures of speech used in the selected novels.

To examine the contextual and functional significance of these figures of speech.

To analyse how figures of speech enhance themes, characterization, and narrative style.

## **Methodology**

The study adopts a descriptive research methodology based on close textual analysis. Select novels are chosen using purposive sampling, ensuring literary significance and thematic relevance. Primary data consist of textual excerpts illustrating various figures of speech, while secondary sources include scholarly articles, books, and critical essays on stylistics and literary theory

## **Discussion**

### **Simile**

Simile is a figure of speech which is use to compares two different things using the words “like” or “as” to highlight similarities between them. The word simile is derived from the Latin word ‘similis’ which means like or likeness.

According to Kalyannath Dutta the simile (from Lat, ‘similis’, meaning ‘like or likeness’) refers to the clear detection of the point of similarity between two objects, different ‘in nature’, by the word ‘like’ or ‘as.’<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Dutta, Kalyanath. (2024). *Rhetoric & Prosody*. Bani Sansad Publishing House Pvt Ltd., Rev. ed. P-13.

According to J.A. Cuddon 'Simile is a figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another, in such a way as to clarify and enhance an image. It is an explicit comparison recognizable by the use of the words 'like' or 'as'.'<sup>2</sup>

The examples of simile used in the selected novels are analyzed below.

1. आसिया लायनो देगार **बायदि** लाउसें लाउसें नायनो मुहिनि गोनां। p-38

English rendering: The finger is very beautiful like a dagger.

Simile: **बायदि**

Equivalent English word: like

Compared object: Dagger

The above-mentioned example is taken from the novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*' by Sumeeron Jwhwlaod Bodosa. In this example, a comparison is made between two unrelated objects a finger and a dagger. The novelist compares Fanshari's finger to a dagger, suggesting that her finger is as beautiful and sharp as a dagger.

Fanshari is a female character in the novel, and she has a boyfriend named Suburun, who deeply loves her. He frequently praises her beauty and complexion. This particular sentence serves as an example of such admiration. The novelist uses the English noun "dagger" within a Bodo sentence, which is an instance of code-mixing.

This use of code-mixing is also considered an element of the novelist's artistic style. It is employed to create vivid imagery and to enhance the aesthetic appeal of the text. By inserting the word *dagger*, the author intensifies the reader's visualization of Fanshari's beauty, making the description more striking and memorable.

2. आंनि मेगना लायनो मनि मुक्ता **बायदि** समायना। p-38

English rendering: My eyes are as beautiful as gem-pearl (Moni Mukta)

Simile: **बायदि**

Equivalent English word: As

Compared object: gem-pearl

The above example is extracted from the novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*'. In this sentence, the novelist uses the code-mixed words *moni mukta* through the voice of a character to compare the beauty of another character's eyes. Here, a simile is used to compare two unrelated things eyes and *moni mukta*.

The term *moni mukta* has its origins in Sanskrit and is commonly used in Bengali, Hindi, and other Indian languages. It is a compound of two nouns: *moni*, meaning gem or precious stone, and *mukta*, meaning pearl. Together, *moni mukta* symbolizes something highly valuable, rare, and treasured.

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<sup>2</sup> Cuddon, J.A. (1999). *The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms & Literary Theory*. Penguin Books, p-830.

In the novel, the word is used to describe the beauty of a female character named Santhi, who is one of the main characters. She has a boyfriend who loves her deeply and frequently admires her beauty using similes.

This literary choice reflects the distinctive style of the novelist, who employs code-mixing and code-switching to enhance his narrative. These techniques are used deliberately to create vivid imagery, capture the reader's attention, and enrich the aesthetic quality of the writing.

3. बा, हाउ सूटेनज! लाइक रमिअ-युलियेत अफ सेक्सपीयारस द्रामा दिभाइनड लाभ!

English rendering: Hurrah, how strange! Like Romeo-Juliet of Shakespeare's drama Divine love! p-51

Simile: लाइक

Equivalent English word: Like

The above example is extracted from the novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw.*' It is a clear example of a simile. The novelist, through a character, delivers the dialogue to Suburun and Fanshari, who are deeply in love with each other.

During a scene in which they are sharing lunch from a single dish and feeding each other, another character witnesses the moment and makes the above-mentioned remark. The sentence is considered a simile because it uses the word "like" to compare Fanshari and Suburun's love to the divine love of Romeo and Juliet from Shakespeare's play.

The novelist uses this simile to create vivid imagery and to enhance the emotional depth of the narrative, making the description more engaging and impactful for the reader.

## Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech which is used to compare directly two unrelated things by stating that one thing is another. Metaphor is used to create vivid imagery to connect between ideas or concepts. The word "metaphor" comes from the Greek word "metaphora", which means "transfer" or "carry over". It's derived from the Greek roots.

According to Kalyannath Dutta, "The *metaphor* is an informal or implied or simile. Here the words, as, so, like, etc., which are used in a simile to show clearly the likeness between two things, different in kind, are dropped. The comparison exists implicitly in a metaphor in a statement of identity between two different objects."<sup>3</sup> The following are the example of metaphor used in select novels.

1. बियो बिखानि जौगागा आपेल थाइनैखौ हमो आरो हिनजावनि सायाव उनदुयो। p-52  
(Kharlung)

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<sup>3</sup> Dutta, Kalyanath. (2024). *Rhetoric & Prosody*. Bani Sansad Publishing House Pvt Ltd., Rev. ed., P-18.

English rendering: He grabbed her chest (Apple) with a forceful greed and pressed his weight upon her.

Metaphor word: **आपेल**

Equivalent English word: Apple

The above-mentioned example is extracted from the novel '*Kharlung*'. It serves as a clear example of a metaphor. In this instance, the novelist makes a direct comparison between two unrelated things. The English common noun "apple" (आपेल) is used metaphorically to represent a breast.

By comparing the breast to an apple, the novelist creates vivid imagery while maintaining subtlety and decorum, avoiding the use of explicit or overtly sexual language. This stylistic choice enhances the aesthetic quality of the narrative and reflects the author's skill in conveying intimate or sensitive descriptions through metaphor.

### **Personification**

Personification is a literary device where human qualities, emotions, or actions are given to non-human things, such as animals, objects, or abstract ideas. The word personification is derived from the Latin word 'Persona' which means Person, actor and 'fic' means 'to make'.

According to J.A. Cuddon, 'The impersonation or embodiment of some quality or abstraction, the attribution of human qualities to inanimate objects.'<sup>4</sup>

Wales (2014) defines Personification as "A FIGURE OF SPEECH OR TROPE in which an INANIMATE object ANIMATES non-human or ABSTRACT quality is given human attribute: a kind of metaphor."<sup>5</sup>

Personification is used very frequently in all genres of literature such as prose, short story, novel, drama, and poetry. In select novels of four writers used personification very frequently in their writing to make writing attractive, effective to listeners or readers. Thus, the use of personification in writing is a writing style or artistic style of writers. The examples of personification which is used in select novels are discussed below.

1. सुबुरुना न' फारसे रावना होबोयो..... माब्लाबानो सानाबो आदा ईसान मोसाहारिखौ लोगो हमनो थांबाय सोनाब फैसालियाव। p-15

English rendering: Suburun journeys towards home ..... The sun has also slipped away to greet dear Ishan Mashahary in the western horizon.

Personification word: सानाबो आदा ईसान मोसाहारिखौ लोगो हमनो थांबाय

Equivalent English word: The sun has also slipped away to greet dear Ishan Mashahary

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<sup>4</sup> Cuddon, J.A. (1999). *The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms & Literary Theory*. Penguin Books, p-661.

<sup>5</sup> Wales, Katie. (2014). *A Dictionary of Stylistics* (3rd edition). Routledge, p-397.

The example mentioned above is a good illustration of personification. In this instance, the novelist attributes human characteristics to the Sun. The line appears in the novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*', where the male protagonist, Suburun, goes to meet his lover, Fanshari, at the Dol Jatra (Deul Fair) in a nearby village. While returning home in the evening, the novelist uses a line that personifies the Sun to express the time of sunset.

Specifically, the novelist writes that the Sun has gone to meet *brother Ichan Ch. Mashahary*. In reality, it is, of course, impossible for the Sun to meet a person. However, in this context, the writer is personifying the Sun giving it human qualities to beautifully depict the transition from day to evening.

Ichan Ch. Mashahary was a romantic poet in Bodo literature. In his poem *Mwnabili* (Evening), he imagines evening as a beautiful girl who visits the poet at the riverbank every day. He gives evening a full range of human traits. By referencing *Mwnabili*, the novelist connects the sunset to this poetic imagination, thus enhancing the emotional and artistic quality of the scene.

In this example, the novelist also uses a code-mixed noun word, सानाबो (Sun), which is derived from English. The line "माब्लाबानो सानाबो आदा ईसान मोसाहारिखौ लोगो हमनो थांबाय सोनाब फैसालियावा!" is used by the novelist to create beauty and appeal for the reader. This kind of stylistic choice is considered an artistic technique that enhances the aesthetic value of the novel.

2. फोजागोन आं उन्दुनानै थानाय,  
नैबे नौनि लोगो ग्रेट माउन्टेन अन्थाइनि हाजोमाखौ,  
रजे बियो नौजो सानसे रायलायगोन। p-170

English rendering: I will awaken your friend, the Great Mountain of rock, Roje one day it will speak to you.

Personification word: उन्दुनानै, लोगो, रायलायगोन।

Equivalent English word: Sleep, friend, Will speak

The above example is extracted from the novel '*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw*' by Ashok Basumatary. In this instance, the novelist personifies the mountain by giving it human characteristics, even though it is a non-human entity. Here, speaking is a human action assigned to a non-human object.

In the novel, Roje is the main protagonist, and Pinki is her best friend. After Roje is injured and becomes mentally unstable due to the war, she loses her memory and can no longer recognize the mountain, which she once considered her friend. Before her condition, Roje would often speak to the mountain and try to awaken it, treating it as a close companion. However, in her altered mental state, she begins to ignore the mountain.

In an effort to help Roje recover, Pinki uses the symbolic relationship between Roje and the mountain as a means of reconnecting her to her past self.

The phrase "Great Mountain" is an English noun phrase used by the novelist as a form of code-mixing within the Bodo sentence. This stylistic choice enhances the beauty of the writing and

captures the readers' attention. It is considered an artistic literary device employed by the author.

3. बै ग्रेट माउन्टेन हाजोमाया बोरैबा गिथावनायै मिनिग्लाबो। p-172

English rendering: That great mountain laughs horribly.

Personification word: मिनिग्लाबो।

Equivalent English word: Laugh

The above example is taken from the novel '*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw*' by Ashok Basumatary. It serves as a strong example of personification. In this instance, the novelist attributes human characteristics to the non-human entity the Great Mountain. The mountain, made of rock, cannot speak or laugh like a human being. However, in the novel, the mountain is described as laughing horribly. This use of human qualities for a non-human object is what defines personification.

The novelist used personification to match the emotional tone of the situation, create vivid imagery, and engage the reader's imagination especially since the novel is intended for children. By giving the Great Mountain human-like traits, the author enriches the narrative and enhances its aesthetic appeal.

In this example, the novelist also uses an English noun phrase, "Great Mountain," as a code-mixed element within a Bodo sentence or in the context of a Bodo novel. This stylistic choice is intended to beautify the writing and make it more appealing to readers. Therefore, we can say that the use of personification in this context reflects the artistic style of the novelist.

### **Repetition**

Repetition is a literary device where words, phrases or structures are repeated two or more times to emphasize a point, create rhythm, or enhance meaning in speech or literary work. Mostly the writers use repetition to reinforce themes, highlight important ideas, and make their writing more memorable and suitable. According to J.A. Cuddon, repetition is "an essential unifying element in nearly all poetry and much prose. It may consist of sounds, particular syllables and words, phrases, stanzas, metrical patterns, ideas, allusions and shapes."<sup>6</sup> The repeating same words or phrases in sentence bring clarity to concept as well as make memorable and beautiful. Therefore, many writers use repetition in their writing of all genres of literature i.e. poetry, prose, short story, novel, drama etc. In the select novels all the novelist has used many repetitions in their writings. The examples of repetitions are analysed below.

1. "She has come back. She has come back! Ben, Tom, Anjali, Music of Roje on the Great Mountain! Music of Roje on the Great Mountain!" p-173

Repetition: She has come back. She has come back, Music of Roje on the Great Mountain! Music of Roje on the Great Mountain!

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<sup>6</sup> Cuddon, J.A. (1999). *The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms & Literary Theory*. Penguin Books, p-742.

The above sentence is extracted from the novel *The Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw*. It is a good example of repetition. In the sentence, the phrase "she has come back" is repeated twice, as well as "music of Roje on the Great Mountain."

This sentence appears in the Bodo novel and is written in English, used by the novelist through a character to emphasize an unexpected, shocking, or deeply emotional moment. It is spoken by Mainao, a friend of Roje, in a moment of surprise and emotional intensity.

The repetition serves to highlight the dramatic return of Roje and the powerful emotional impact it has on her friend, enhancing the expressive quality of the narrative.

2. खैफोदआव सासे लोगोनि अन्नायखौ बिदिसो होनाय जायो नामा जेम्ब ? I hate you Jambo....  
I hate you! p-116

English rendering: Is that how a friend's love is offered in times of trouble, Jembo? I hate you Jambo.... I hate you!

Repetition: I hate you Jambo.... I hate you!

The above sentence is an example of repetition. In this instance, the novelist switches the language from Bodo to English through the voice of a character. The first sentence is in Bodo, while the second sentence is in English and is repeated twice: "I hate you, Jambo... I hate you!"

This use of repetition, along with the sudden shift in language, intensifies the emotional impact of the dialogue and highlights the character's strong feelings. The switch to English also draws the reader's attention and adds dramatic emphasis to the scene.

3. Mom बे प्रेजेन्तखौ रजेआ गावनो सावगारि बोना आंनो प्रेजेन्त होफैदोमोन। नाथाय Mom नौं....I hate you Mom! I hate you! p-68

English rendering: Mom, Roje painted this by herself and gifted it to me, but...Mom.. you....I hate you Mom! I hate you

Repetition: I hate you Mom! I hate you!

The given sentence is an example of repetition, taken from the novel '*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw*'. It appears in a dialogue between Pinki and her mother. Pinki is Roje's best friend and the daughter of a Deputy Commissioner.

In this dialogue, the novelist uses the technique of repetition through Pinki's character to express intense emotion. The language shifts from Bodo to English, enhancing the emotional depth of the scene. The first part of the sentence is in Bodo: "Mom बे प्रेजेन्तखौ रजेआ गावनो सावगारि बोना आंनो प्रेजेन्त होफैदोमोन।" The second part transitions into English and uses repetition: "नाथाय Mom नौं.... I hate you Mom! I hate you!" Here, the phrase "I hate you Mom! I hate you!" is repeated for emphasis.

This moment occurs during Pinki's birthday party. She had invited her best friend Roje, who came joyfully and gifted Pinki a beautiful handmade painting. Pinki was delighted to receive

the gift and welcome her friend. However, Pinki's mother was disappointed and dismissive, as she looked down on Roje for being a poor street flower seller, despite Pinki's family being wealthy. In response to her mother's rejection of Roje and her present, Pinki expresses her anger, frustration, and emotional pain using the repeated phrase.

This example highlights how the novelist skilfully uses both language switching and repetition as literary devices to convey powerful emotional conflict and deepen the impact of the scene.

4. **हवाट टाइप अब जब?** मा रोखोमनि साख्रि? p-25

**हवाट डु इउ से,** नोंथाडा मा बुडो? p-25

आं जेबो जायाखै। **आइ एम अलराइट नाउ।** p-49

English rendering: what type of job? What type of job?

What do you say, what do you say?

I have nothing happened. I am alright now.

Repetition: **हवाट टाइप अब जब?** मा रोखोमनि साख्रि?

**हवाट डु इउ से,** नोंथाडा मा बुडो?

Equivalent in English: what type of job? What type of Job?

What do you say? What do you say?

The above-mentioned examples are extracted from the novel '*Kharlung*'. These are also examples of repetition. In these instances, the novelist repeats the same sentence in both Bodo and English languages.

The first and second examples are interrogative sentences that begin in English and are then repeated in Bodo. In contrast, the final example begins in Bodo and is repeated in English. This use of repetition through language switching is a deliberate stylistic choice by the writer.

By employing this technique, the author aims to emphasize a key idea or emotion, while also adding a rhythmic or musical quality to the narrative. This not only enhances the aesthetic beauty of the writing but also makes it more engaging and memorable for the reader.

### **Proverb**

A proverb is a short, well-known saying that expresses a general truth, piece of wisdom, or advice. According to J. A. Cuddon, it is "a short, pithy saying which embodies a general truth." The *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* defines a proverb as "a well-known phrase or sentence that gives advice or states something that is generally true."

Proverbs are an important aspect of folk literature, and every language and culture has its own collection of proverbs. However, it is often impossible to trace the exact origin or creator of a proverb. Traditionally, proverbs have been passed down orally from generation to generation, but they are now commonly used in written form as well.

Proverbs enhance both spoken and written communication, making it more expressive, impactful, and aesthetically pleasing. In literature, proverbs are often used in fiction especially through characters and dialogue to offer advice, express cultural values, or reflect the wisdom of a community. Their inclusion helps readers better understand the author's intentions and adds a layer of emotional and cultural richness to the text.

Thus, the use of proverbs in writing can be considered an artistic style of the writer. In the selected novels examined in this study, the novelists use proverbs from different languages to enrich their narratives through character interactions and dialogue. Below, some examples are discussed to illustrate how and why these proverbs are used by the novelists in the selected works.

1. थिखादार का बेटा थिखादार ही होता है। लाइक फादार लाइक सान। p-83 (Fansari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: The contractor's son becomes a contractor. Like father like son.

Proverb: लाइक फादार लाइक सान।

Equivalent in English: Like father like son

The above-mentioned example is an English proverb. This proverb is used in a selected Bodo novel to describe a son's traits, behaviours, or habits that resemble those of his father. The novelist introduces this proverb through a character's dialogue. In the dialogue, the novelist shifts the language directly from Bodo to Hindi and English. This linguistic shift is considered code-switching in sociolinguistics. In this instance, the code is switched from Bodo to English.

"Like father, like son" is a well-known English proverb. It is often used when a son exhibits qualities, skills, or behaviours similar to his father's. The saying can carry a positive or negative connotation for example, when a son follows in his father's successful career path, or when he repeats his father's mistakes.

In the novel, the proverb is used by a character named Promsing Babu, the son of a famous contractor. He wishes to marry a girl and expresses his future plans during the proposal, stating that he aspires to become a successful contractor like his father. By using the proverb "like father, like son," he emphasizes his ambition and connection to his father's legacy. The novelist uses this proverb to enrich the dialogue, engage the readers, and create vivid imagery.

2. बाद हो नौनि दायलगा, बोसोननिखुय मावना खिनथानायखौसो आं गनायो। Practical is better than advice. p-48 (Fansari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: Stop your dialogue, I prefer action to advice. Practical is better than advice.

The given example is taken from the Bodo novel '*Fansari Nwng Angnisw*'. In this novel, the novelist uses an English proverb through the dialogue of a character. "*Practical is better than advice*" is the proverb used. In this instance, the novelist directly shifts from one language to another, making it an example of code-switching from the Bodo language to English.

This dialogue is spoken by the female protagonist, Fansari, during a conversation with Suburun, the male protagonist of the novel. The phrase "*Practical is better than advice*" is considered proverbial because it conveys traditional wisdom in a concise and memorable way. It suggests that taking practical action or demonstrating something is more valuable and effective than simply offering advice or talking about it.

The novelist uses this proverb to create vivid imagery and to craft meaningful, engaging, and beautiful dialogue. It reflects an artistic style of code-switching in Bodo literature, where the blending of languages enhances the literary quality and reader engagement.

3. Lost time never comes back बेखौ बुजिनानै जों समजों खाब जानानै बयबो दाउगानो नाजायोब्ला दाउगानो हायो। p-70 (Fansari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: Lost time never comes back, if we understand this and try to move with time, then we can succeed.

Proverb: Lost time never comes back.

The sentence given above is a good example of an English proverb. In this case, the proverb "*Lost time never comes back*" is used as an instance of code-switching in a Bodo novel. It conveys a message similar to the well-known saying "*Time and tide wait for no man,*" emphasizing that time is precious and irreversible.

The example appears in a conversation between Bilifang and Fungja, two young, educated characters in the novel. As educated individuals, they understand the value of time. Once time is wasted, it cannot be regained, so it must be respected and used wisely. Understanding and valuing time can significantly influence one's success, happiness, and productivity in life.

The novelist uses this proverb through the characters' dialogue to raise awareness among readers about the importance of time, enhancing both the narrative and its moral message.

4. A sleeping fox catches no poultry, No risk no gain. p-49 (Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya)

The sentences given above are good examples of English proverbs. These English proverbs are used in a selected Bodo novel as instances of code-switching. They appear in the novel to warn against laziness and to encourage action, as well as to promote risk-taking and boldness for achieving success. Generally, such proverbs are used to motivate or advise someone often a student or a young person to work hard and take risks in order to succeed.

In the novel, these examples occur in a conversation between Kwilash and Ajit. Ajit is a brilliant student who aspires to become a scientist in the future. His father-in-law offers him advice using the aforementioned English proverbs. As we all know, if someone is lazy or inactive, they are likely to miss opportunities. Therefore, to succeed, one must be alert, active, and hardworking. Likewise, without taking risks, one cannot expect rewards. Effort and bold decisions are essential for achieving success.

The novelist incorporates these two English proverbs through the characters' dialogue to convey a message to the readers: to warn against laziness and to encourage action, as well as to inspire risk-taking and boldness as pathways to success.

## Conclusion

The present study demonstrates that figures of speech are integral to the artistic and communicative power of novels. Through a detailed analysis of selected texts, the research reveals how rhetorical devices such as simile, metaphor, personification, repetition, and proverbs enrich narrative structure, intensify emotional impact, and reinforce thematic concerns. Figures of speech not only enhance aesthetic value but also serve as essential tools for shaping characters and conveying complex social and psychological realities. The study affirms that a systematic examination of figurative language contributes to a deeper understanding of literary style and authorial intent, thereby reinforcing the significance of stylistic analysis in literary studies. In addition, the selected novels show that the novelist has used code-mixing and code-switching from other languages as a writing technique to create aesthetic appeal and attract readers. The used of figures of speech in writing is not limited to novels in Bodo literature. Bodo writers apply them across many literary genres. Therefore, figures of speech are considered important tools for effective writing and the creation of high-quality literary works.

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