

DEFINITIONS

1. Allegory:

(Gr. *allegoria*: description of one thing under the image of another) a. The veiled presentation, in a figurative story, of a meaning metaphorically implied but not expressly stated. Allegory is prolonged metaphor, in which typically a series of actions are symbolic of other actions, as in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*; b. an instance of such presentation; hence an emblem.

2. Analogy:

a. a relation of likeness, *between* two things or *of* one thing *to* or *with* another, consisting in the resemblance not of the things themselves but of two or more attributes, circumstances, or effects. b. (Biol.) Correspondence in function between organs or parts of different structure and origin; - distinguished from *homology*. c. (Logic) A form of inference in which it is reasoned that if two (or more) things agree with one another in one or more respects, they will (probably) agree in yet other respects. d. (Philol.) The principle or process in accordance with which existing words are modified or new words created in conformity with familiar word groups. (Syn. see likeness).

3. Analogous:

(Gr. *ana* + *logos*: according to a due ratio, proportionate). a. Having analogy; corresponding in some respects to something else. (Syn. see similar).

4. Compare:

a. To represent as similar; to liken. b. to examine the character or qualities of, for the purpose of discovering their resemblances or differences.

5. Correspondence:

(Bogg's) Correspondence is between those things which are of the light of heaven and those things which are of the light of the world, that is, between those things which are of the internal or spiritual man, and those things which are of the external or natural man. (AC 3225) Whatever in the natural world exists from the spiritual, is said to be its correspondent. (HH 89) (see also AE 1080).

6. Fable:

(fr. L. *fari*: to speak, say). a. A fictitious narrative or statement; specif. i. an untruth; falsehood. ii. a sort of supernatural happenings, as in legend. iii. a narration enforcing some useful truth; esp. one in which animals speak and act like human beings.

7. Image:

(fr. the L. root of *imitari*: to imitate) a. i. an imitation or likeness of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn, painted or the like; esp. an imitation in solid form, as a statue. ii. Hence, form; aspect; likeness; semblance. b. A copy or counterpart. c. A mental representation of anything not actually present to the senses; a picture drawn by the fancy; broadly, a conception; idea. d. (Archaic) An illusory appearance; an apparition. e. A type; as, she is the *image* of devotion. f. A symbol; a representation.

8. Likeness:

a. A state or quality of being like. b. Appearance; guise; semblance. c. A copy; effigy; portrait; likeness; implies closer correspondence than similarity: often implies that they are merely somewhat alike; resemblance: implies similarity in appearance or in external qualities.

similitude: is used when an abstract term is desired.

analogy: implies likeness or parallelism in relations rather than in appearance or qualities.

affinity: adds to *resemblance* the implications of a relationship such as kinship, or common experiences or influences, responsible for the similarity.

9. Metaphor:

(Gr. *metapherein*: to carry over, transfer; fr. *meta* beyond, over + *pherein* to bring, bear.). (Rhet.). A figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another by way of suggesting a likeness or analogy between them (the ship *plows* the sea; a *volley* of oaths.).

10. Myth:

(Gr. *mythos*: myth, fable, tale, talk, speech). a. A story, the origin of which is forgotten, ostensibly historical but usually such as to explain some practice, belief, institution, or natural phenomenon. Myths are especially associated with religious rites and beliefs. b. A person or thing existing only in imagination. c. Such legends collectively; legendary or mythical matter.

11. Parable:

(Gr. *parabole*: a comparing, a parable, fr. *para* beside + *ballein* to throw) A comparison; specif., a short fictitious narrative from which a moral or spiritual truth is drawn; as the parables of Christ.

12. Parallelism and Correspondence:

(*Boggs*) The things that are above perception, internal dictate and conscience, are the Lord's; the things that are beneath are at the man's disposal: thus, by reason of mutually regarding each other there is said to be parallelism, and by reason of their mutually corresponding to each other, as active and passive, there is said to be correspondence. (AC 1831).

13. Proverb:

(L. *pro* + *verbum*: word). a. Chiefly Biblical: A profound maxim; in Scripture use, a parable; a truth concealed obscurely. b. A brief epigrammatic saying that is a popular byword; a maxim; adage. c. A name, person, or thing, that has become a byword.

14. Simile:

(L. neuter of *similis*: like, similar) (Rhet.) A figure of speech by which one thing, action or relation is likened or explicitly compared, often with *as* or *like*, to something of different kind or quality.

15. Similitude:

a. Similarity; resemblance. b. i. A simile. ii. A parable. An allegory. c. i. One that is like or similar; a facsimile. ii. Semblance; form (see likeness).

16. Symbol:

(Gr. *symbolon*: a sign by which one knows or infers a thing; fr. *syballein*, to throw together, compare; fr. *syn* with + *ballein* to throw) 1. That which suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, etc.; esp., a visible sign of something invisible, as an idea, a quality; an emblem; as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage. 2. In writing or printing, a conventional sign, such as a character, a letter, or an abbreviation, used instead of a word or words, as in mathematics, physics, chemistry, music, phonetics, or the like, to represent operations, quantities, spatial position, elements, relations, qualities, sounds, etc. 3. *Psychoanalysis*. An object or act representing a repressed desire of which the individual is unconscious.