Poetry Unit: Figurative Language Notes
Language Arts 7

Figurative Language is a word or phrase that does not have its normal everyday, literal **meaning**. It is used by the writer for the sake of comparison or dramatic effect.

Some important terms you need to know. Let’s start with **SHAMPOO:**

* **Simile:** **A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of one thing with another thing of a different kind. The comparison uses the words \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or as.**
	+ **Example: It’s been a hard day’s night and I’ve been working like a dog. -The Beatles**
* Hyperbole: Is an exaggeration used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or humour.
	+ **Example: You would not believe your eyes, if ten million fireflies lit up the world as I fell asleep.- Fireflies by Owl City**
* Alliteration: When words that start with the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sound (not just the same letter) are used repeatedly in a phrase or sentence.
	+ **Example: Caitlin’s Cats Crave Kit-Kats**
* Metaphor: A comparison of two things by saying one thing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not using like or as).
	+ **Example: Drake’s voice is music to my ears.**
	+ **My mom has a heart of gold.**
* Personification: when a thing – an idea or an animal – is given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qualities.
	+ **Example: The mountains are calling, and I must go.**
	+ **The cell phone Alarm SCREAMED at me until I finally got out of bed.**
* Onomatopoeia: A word that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sound it represents.
	+ **Example: Boom, clap, the sound of my heart.**
* Oxymoron: a figure of speech in which apparently \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terms appear in conjunction.
	+ **Example: Jumbo shrimp, mud bath**
* Imagery: Vivid description in writing that creates a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the reader’s mind. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are usually included in the description (hear, touch, smell, see, taste).
	+ **Example: The familiar tang of his grandmother's cranberry sauce reminded him of his youth.**
	+ **The sunset was the most gorgeous they'd ever seen; the clouds were edged with pink and gold.**
* Foreshadowing: a warning or indication of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ event.
	+ **Example: In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" Romeo says he prefers to die sooner than live without Juliet's love: "Life were better ended by their hate, Than death prorogued, wanting of thy love"**
* Symbol: A seemingly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ object has an extraordinary meaning or significance.
	+ **Example: In Disney’s classic Beauty and the Beast, the** [**rose**](https://www.1800flowers.com/roses)**is used to symbolize love and the ability to love.**
* Flashback: A flashback is a transition in a story to an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time. It interrupts the normal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ events.
	+ **Example: Our hero chef’s ratatouille transports the cynical and skeptical Anton Ego back to his childhood. One taste of the dish takes us to a flashback of his childhood. His mother’s cooking comforts him after he comes home in tears.**
* Pun: Making a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by exploiting the different possible meanings/sounds of a word.
	+ **Example: Don’t go BACON my heart**
* Allusion: an expression designed to call something to mind without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it explicitly; an indirect or passing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ **Example: That boy is a real Romeo!**
* Connotation: an idea or feeling that a word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in addition to its literal or primary meaning.
	+ **Example: Intruder (negative connotation) v.s. Guest (positive connotations)**
* Repetition: When things are said over and over for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Often used as a poetic device.
	+ **Example: All I do is WIN, WIN, WIN no matter what!**
* Mood & Tone: Mood is how the poet makes the reader \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Tone is how the poet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it—they will choose words that will help to show their point of view for a topic.
* Rhyme: There are two different types of rhymes
	+ Internal Rhyme: when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of words sounds the same.
		- **Example: for the Moon bever BEAMS without bringing me DREAMS**
	+ External Rhyme: when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the words sound the same
		- **Example: Twinkle, twinkle Little STAR, How I wonder what you ARE**