

Name

Mrs. Hulewat

Course/Period

Day, Month, Year

*Save these notes
for high school!*

Figurative Language Notes

A note about notes...

- Items in purple are instructions or examples; do not worry about copying anything that is written in purple.
- I will not be collecting most notes, so you can use whatever writing utensil you like. Use color coding as much as possible!
- Sometimes I will leave the note-taking style up to you, and sometimes I will require you to use a particular organizational method.
- Today, use **Cornell Notes Style**.

Figurative Language Notes

What is literal language?

- Accurately describing something without exaggeration.
- **Correct:** My cat literally landed on her feet after falling from the roof.
- **Incorrect:** ~~I literally lost my mind.~~

What is figurative language?

- My cat prances around the house like a squirrel.
- The flowers desperately reached for the sun.

- Language that goes beyond everyday literal language to compare, emphasize, or clarify.
- Oxymoron, Idiom, Simile, Metaphor, Personification...many more!

Figurative Language Notes

Comparisons

Simile:

- A comparison between dissimilar objects using “like” or “as.” “Than” is sometimes used.

Ex: The house is like a jail.

Ex: The ballerina was as agile as a bird.

Ex: She was more sly than a fox on a hunt.

Ex: Find an example in “The Highwayman” and label it.

Metaphor:

- A direct comparison of dissimilar things.

Ex: The house is ~~like~~ a jail.

Ex: The ballerina was an agile bird.

Ex: Find an example in “The Highwayman” and label it.

Simile vs. Metaphor

Simile

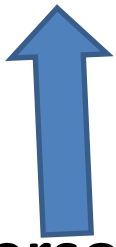
The ballerina was as agile as a bird.



Metaphor

The ballerina was an agile bird.





Figurative Language Notes

Personification:



- Ascribing/giving human characteristics to nonhuman objects or animals

Ex: The printer was a stubborn elderly man who did as he liked.

What can we tell about the printer?

How does the speaker feel about the printer?

Ex: The flower beamed like a young debutante on her way to a ball.

What comes to mind?

How do you picture the flower?

Figurative Language Notes

Let's practice –

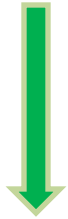
Hold up a...

1. Simile
2. Metaphor
3. Personification
4. None of the above

1. The dry skin was like the desert's floor. **sim.**
2. The Hoover Dam is a marvelous structure. **None - opinion**
3. The Hoover Dam is like a giant half pipe for skateboarding. **sim.**
4. The Colorado River is a snake slithering through numerous south western states. **met.**
5. The ocean crashed against the rocks with angry passion. **pers.**

Figurative Language Notes

Analogy:



clarify

- A comparison of objects or ideas that are completely different but are alike in one important way.

Ex: The rose blooms as fully as the iris.

Ex: The heart pumps blood like rivers pump streams.

Ex: A wolf is to a pack as a seagull is to a flock.

Ex: Write your own

- Yes, analogies overlap with metaphors and similes!

Figurative Language Notes

Hyperbole:



emphasis

- Exaggeration or overstatement. Often meant to be farcical (funny). Used for dramatic effect.

Ex: My grandma is so old, she walked into an antique store and they kept her!

Ex: I'm so hungry I could eat a horse.

Ex: Write your own

- Yes, these overlap with other FL terms!

Figurative Language Notes

Chuck Norris

**jokes are great
examples of
Hyperbole:**



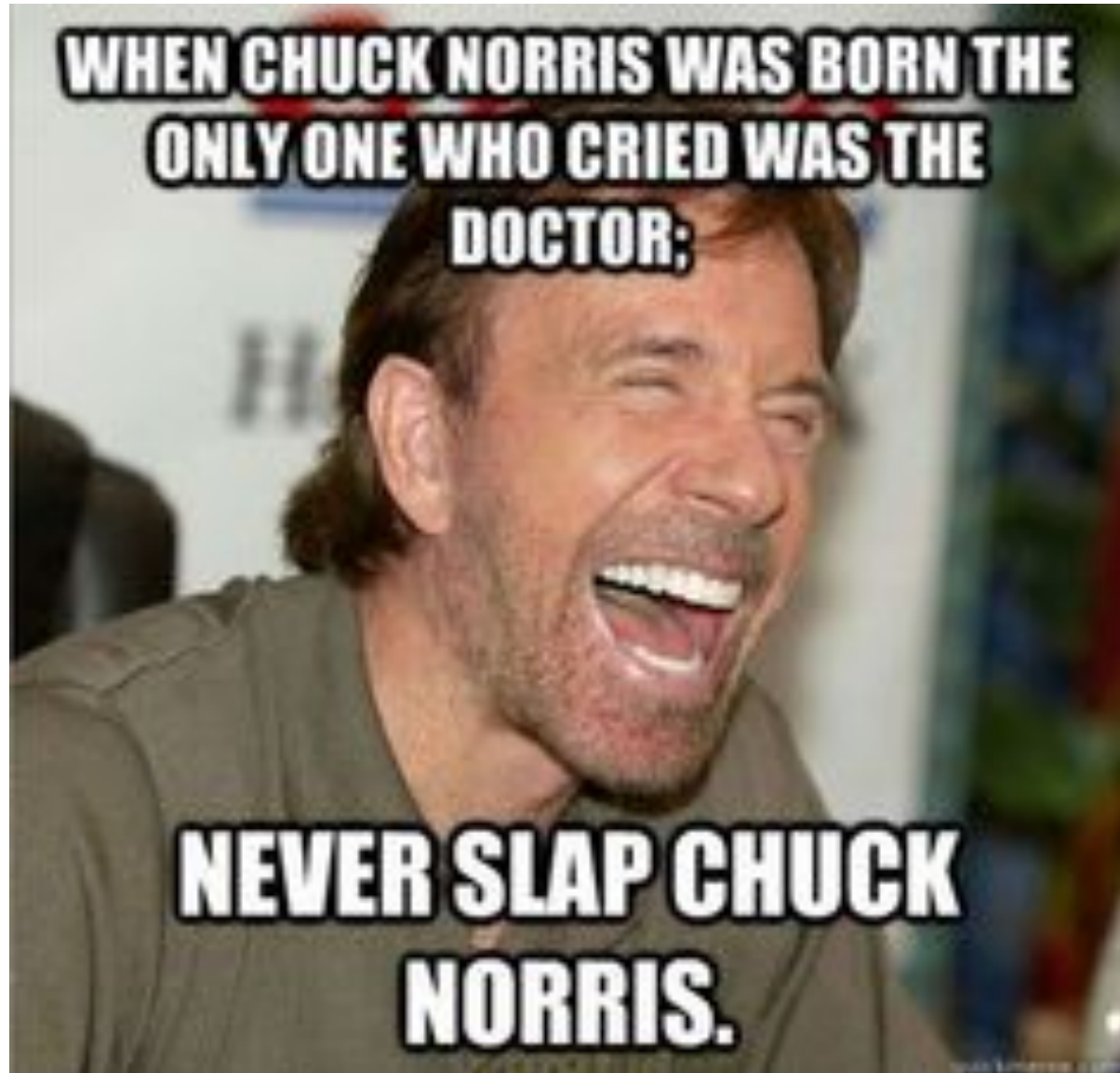
CHUCK NORRIS DOESN'T USE THE FORCE

The force uses Chuck Norris.

Figurative Language Notes

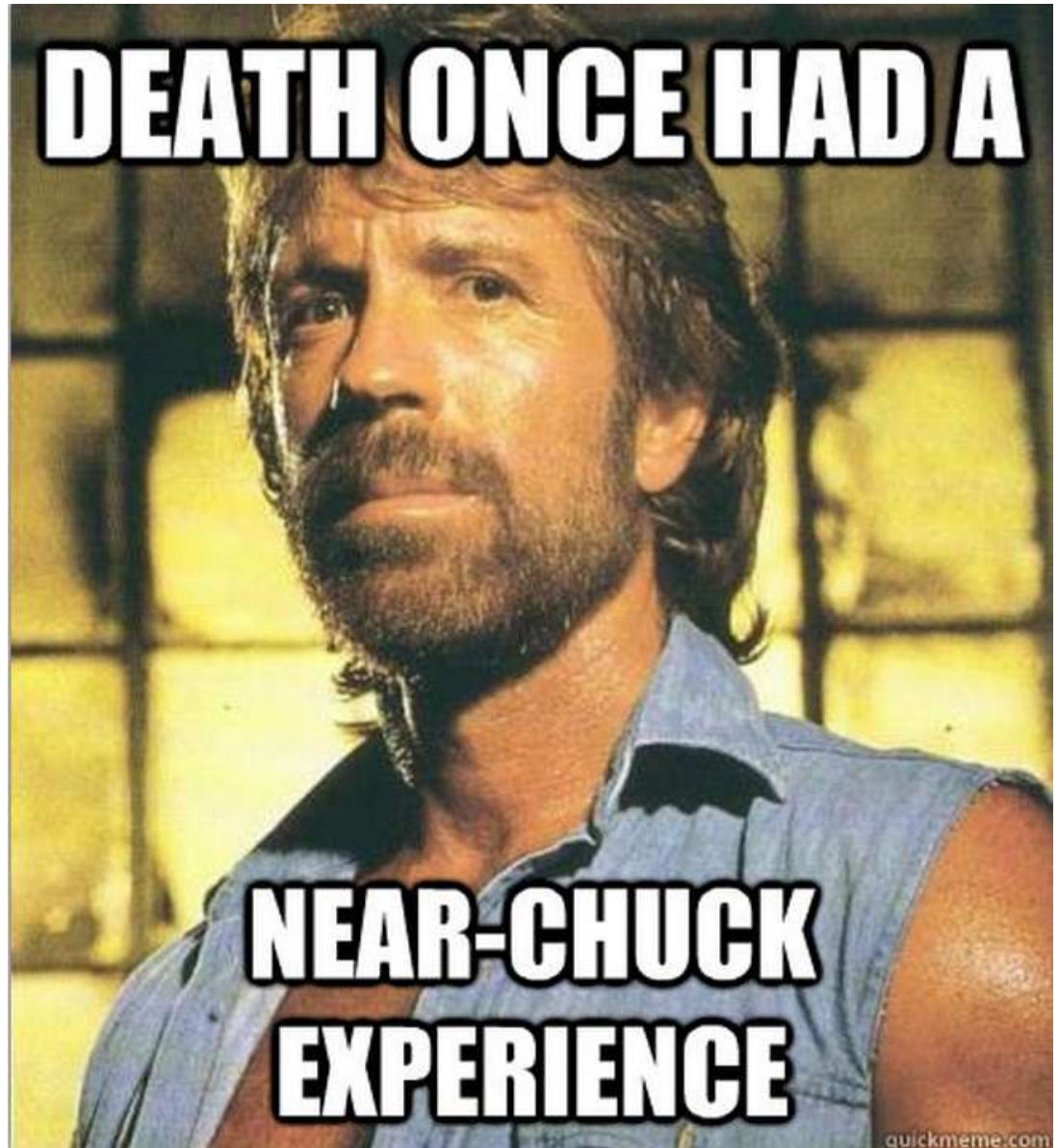
Chuck Norris

jokes are great
examples of
Hyperbole:



Figurative Language Notes

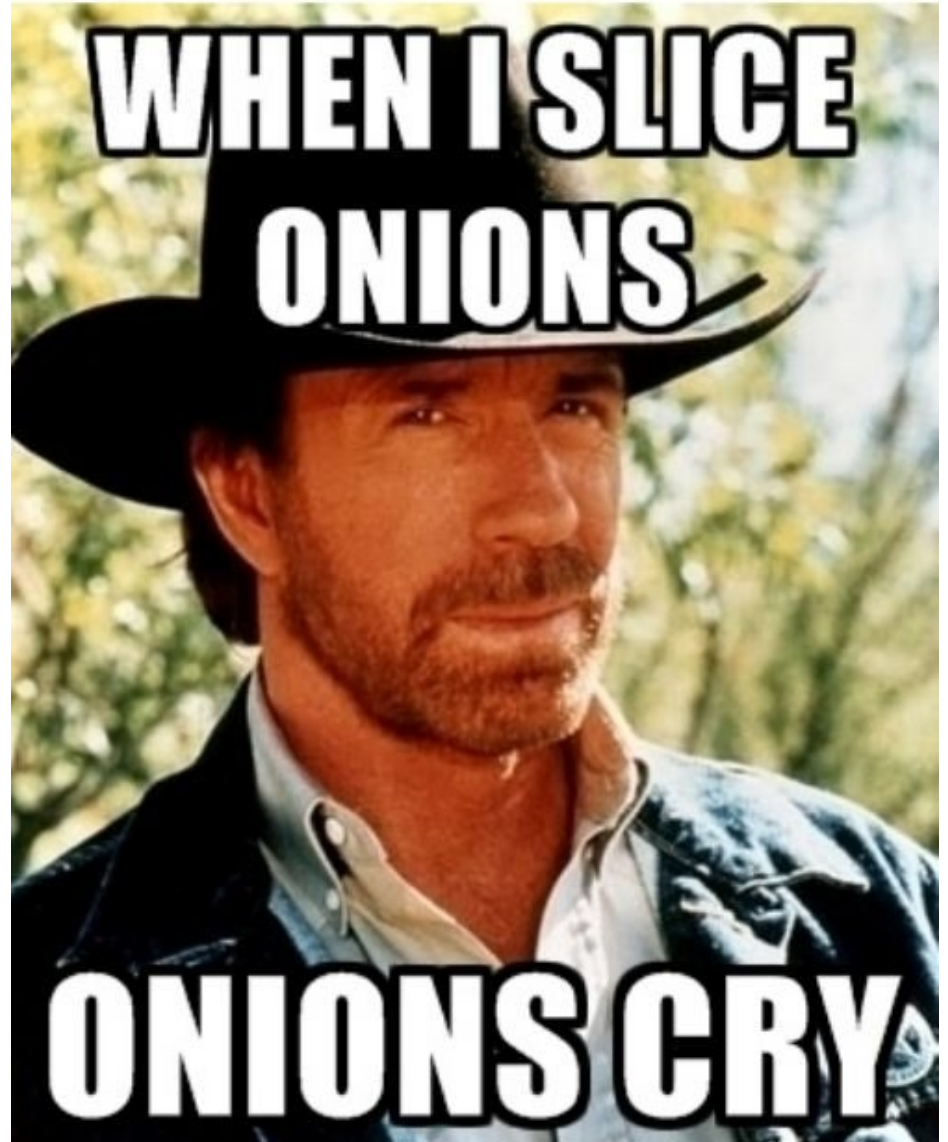
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Figurative Language Notes

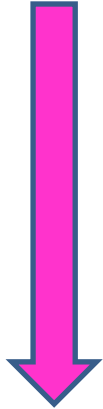
Chuck Norris

jokes are great
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Hyperbole:



Figurative Language Notes

Idiom:



Logic Play

- An everyday expression that carries meaning not offered by a dictionary.

Ex: Don't let the cat out of the bag.

Ex: These notes are a piece of cake.

(This one is also a metaphor.)

Ex: Don't judge a person until you walk a mile in his shoes.

Ex: Write your own

Figurative Language Notes


Symbol:



emphasis

- An object that represents a deeper, more meaningful situation, theme, or identity.

Ex:  CTE!

Ex:  USA

Ex: Write...or draw... your own.

Figurative Language Notes

Allusion:



emphasis

- Implied or indirect reference (to a person, place, or event)

Ex: Build your house from brick, not straw.

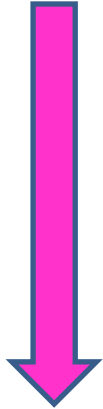
What tale is this an allusion to?

Ex: When I ask for volunteers, it's not like you're going to have to represent a district or anything!

What book/movie is this an allusion to?

Figurative Language Notes

Oxymoron:



Logic Play

- Two words that seem contradictory when used together.

Ex: jumbo shrimp

Ex: act naturally

Ex: pretty ugly

Ex: seriously joking

Ex: found missing

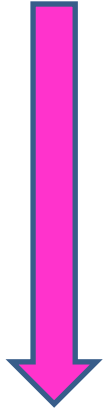
Ex: Hell's Angels

Ex: temporary tattoo

Ex: Can you name two of your own?

Figurative Language Notes

1. Irony:



Logic Play

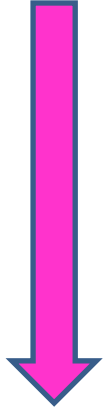
- **Verbal:** When the speaker means the opposite of what he/she actually says. Implied with tone (sarcasm)

Ex: “Thanks for the speeding ticket officer, you really made my day!”

Ex: “Oh goody, I am so excited for this test I did not study for!”

Figurative Language Notes

2. Irony:



Logic Play

- **Situational:** An outcome of events contrary to what was expected.

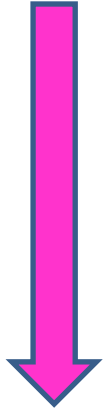
Ex: The politician trying to get laws passed against drug trafficking is discovered to be a drug addict.

Ex: My friend who is afraid of heights suggested that we go skydiving.

Ex: Write one/point to one.

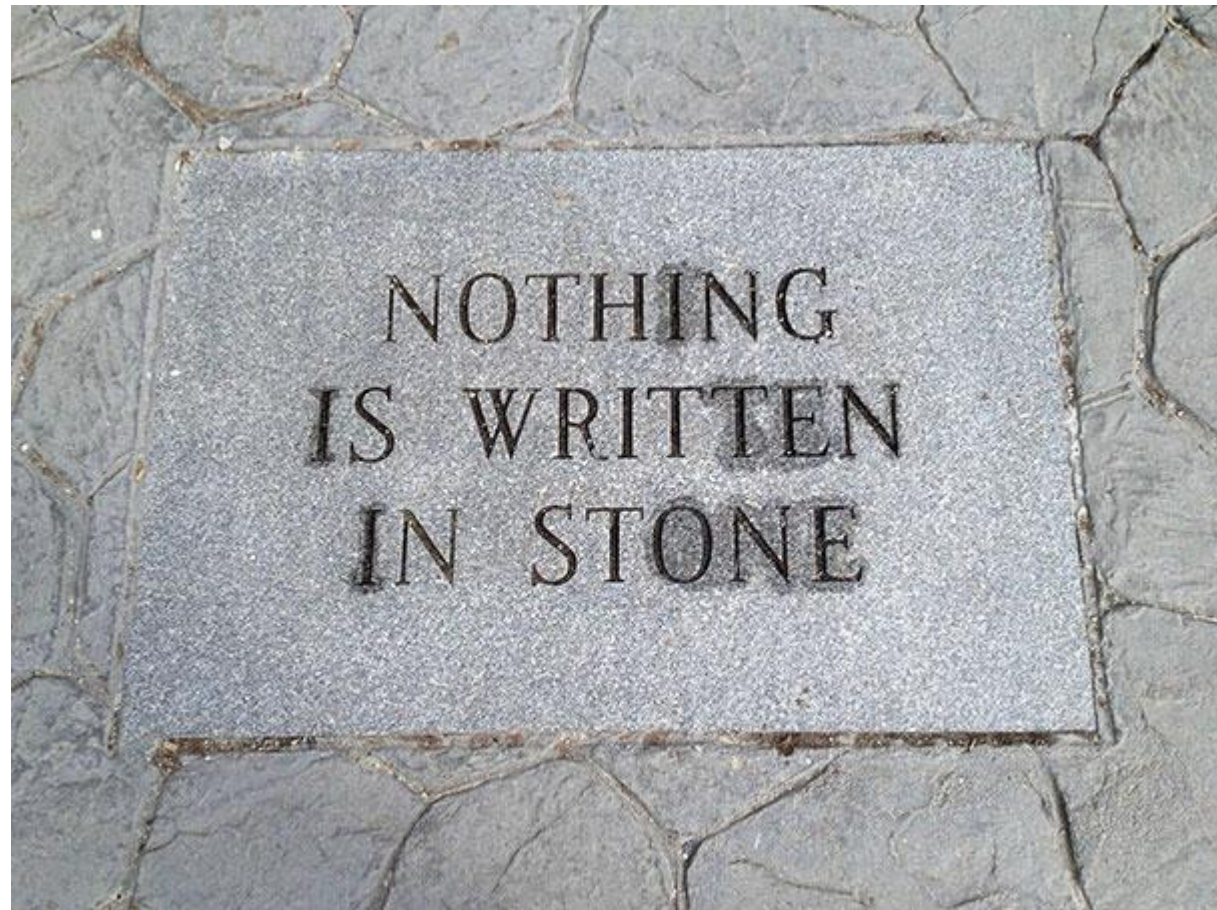
Figurative Language Notes

Irony:



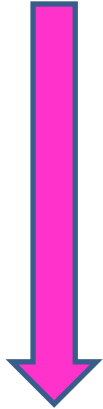
Logic Play

- **Situational:** An outcome of events contrary to what was expected.



Figurative Language Notes

3. Irony:



Logic Play

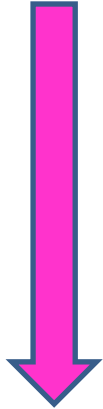
Dramatic: When the audience is aware of something that the characters on stage are not aware of.

Ex: In Disney's *Frozen* when Olaf sings about what he would do if it were summer.



Figurative Language Notes

3. Irony:



Logic Play

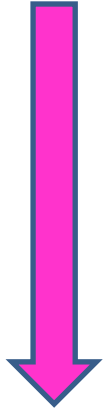
Dramatic: When the audience is aware of something that the characters on stage are not aware of.

Ex: In Disney's *Snow White*, the audience knows the apple is poisoned, but Snow White does not.



Figurative Language Notes

3. Irony:



Logic Play

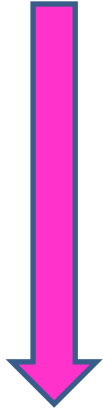
Dramatic: When the audience is aware of something that the characters on stage are not aware of.

Ex: In Disney's *The Lion King*, Simba thinks he is responsible for his father's death, but we all know it was his evil Uncle Scar who planned the whole thing.



Figurative Language Notes

3. Irony:



Logic Play

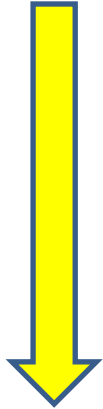
Dramatic: When the audience is aware of something that the characters on stage are not aware of.

Ex: In Disney's *Toy Story* when Andy is on screen, the audience knows the toys can talk, but Andy does not.



Literary Device Notes

Alliteration:



audio

- Recurrent or repeating consonant (non-vowels) sounds in a sentence.

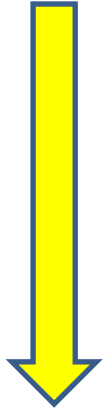
Ex: **Sally sells sea shells by the sea shore.**

Ex: How much **w**ood **w**ould a **w**oodchuck chuck if a **w**oodchuck could chuck **w**ood.

Ex: **Write your own.**

Literary Device Notes

Assonance:



audio

- Rhyme in which the same vowel sounds are used but with different consonants.

Ex: *Nine blind mice*

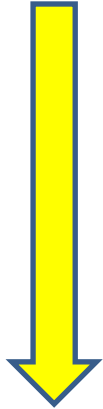
Ex: *reticence* and *penitent*

Ex: *Which I with sword will open*

Ex: *Write 2 or 3*

Literary Device Notes

Onomatopoeia:



audio

- Words that produce the sound they make.

Ex: Hiss, fizz

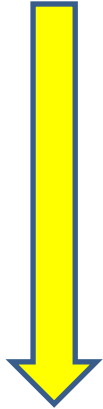
Ex: Meow, woof, cuckoo

Ex: Zip, boom, click

Ex: Find + highlight examples in “The Highwayman”

Literary Device Notes

Onomatopoeia:



audio

