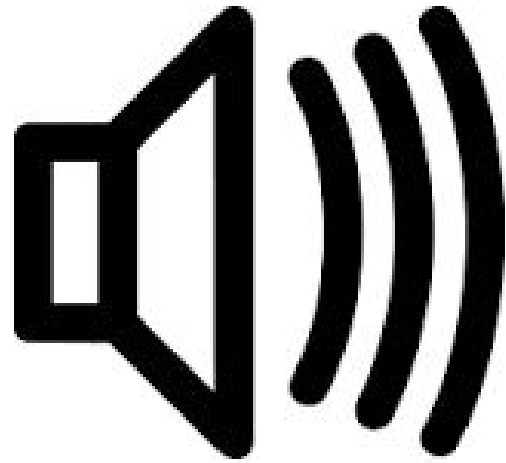


You're as
skinny
as a rail

and you're
a mountain



Figurative Language Imagery (sensory details) Sound Devices in Literary Writing



Figurative language can also encompass sound devices and other poetic devices.

Figurative Language - What

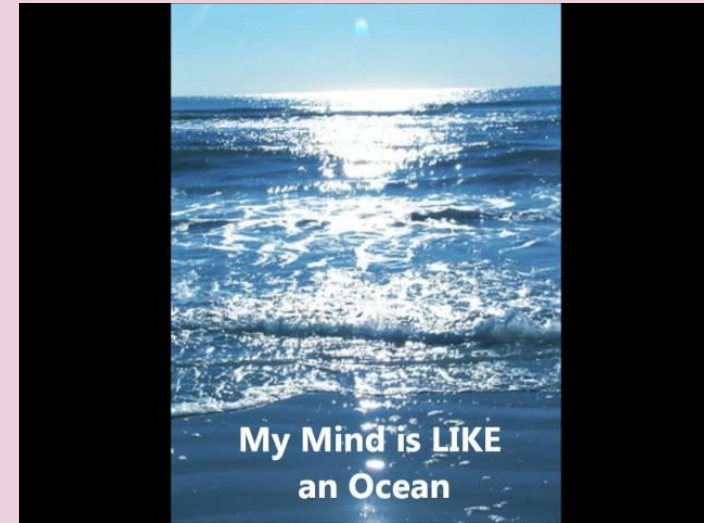
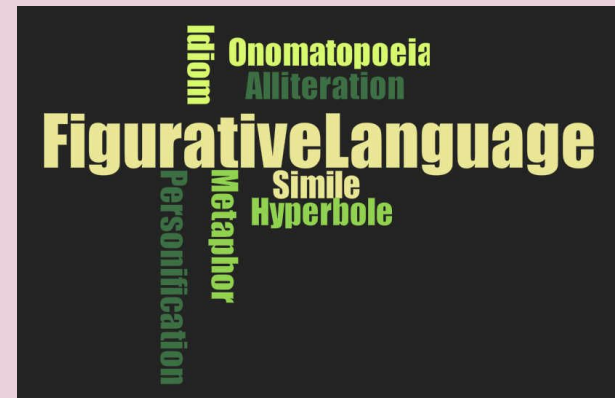
READ and Watch video (if time)

- uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal (factual)
- uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular point
- very common in poetry, but is also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well.

Sources:

<http://grammar.yourdictionary.com/style-and-usage/Figurative-Language.htm>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPIVfdwAsUg>

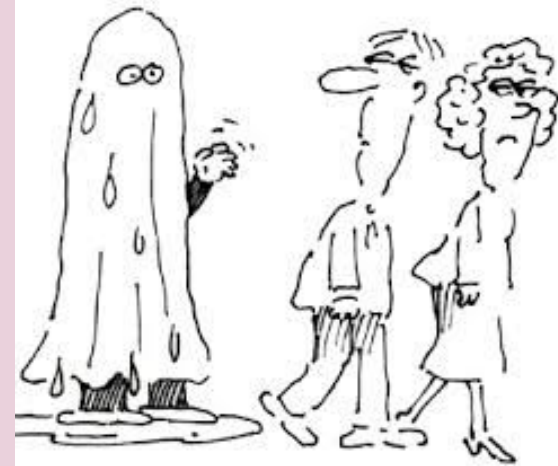


Figurative Language Four common types

READ

1. metaphor - Nobody invites Edward to parties because he is a wet blanket.
2. simile - Jamie runs as fast as the wind.
 - a. extended metaphor - direct comparison that goes through parts or entire piece "Life's Blueprint"; "Mother to Son"
3. personification

"Alright, the sky misses the sun at night."



Figurative Language- other types

READ

Hyperbole - outrageous exaggeration

"I've told you a million times to be quiet"

Idiom - an accepted phrase or expression that doesn't mean what it literally states.

"Cat got your tongue" - means can't think of anything to say.

Oxymoron - combines a pair of opposite terms into a single unusual expression.

"Jumbo shrimp"

Symbolism - a word which has meaning in itself but is used to represent something entirely different.

Examples :

- Using an image of the American flag to represent patriotism and a love for one's country.
- Using an apple to represent education.

Hyperbole

An exaggerated statement.



Example:

My backpack weighs a ton!

CLEAN DIRT

7 cubic yards available
from digging out a basement. fairly sandy excellent fill dirt.
take some or all



Cat got my tongue



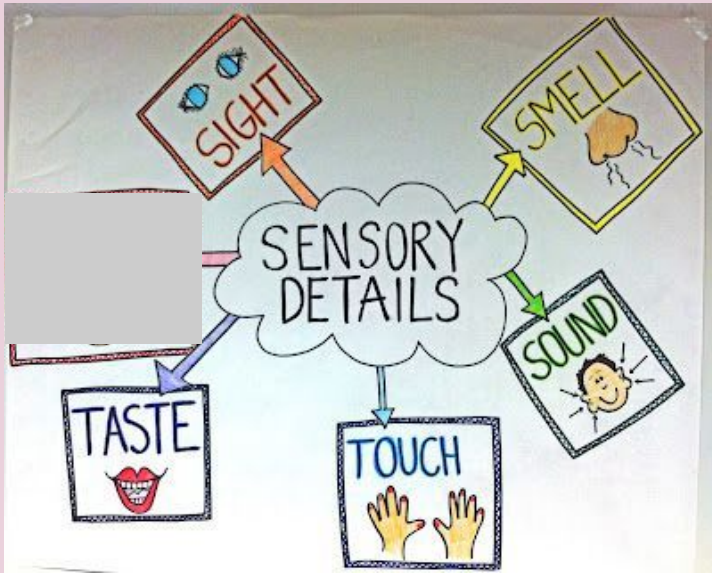
Figurative Language - Purpose (Why)

(TAKE NOTES on back of poetry graphic organizer - Just write down highlighted or bolded parts)

1. Using figurative language is an effective way of communicating **an idea that is not easily understood** because of its abstract nature or complexity.
2. Although figurative language does not offer a literal explanation, it can be used to **compare one idea to a second idea to make the first idea easier to visualize.**
3. Figurative language also is used to **link two ideas with the goal of influencing an audience to see a connection** even if one does not actually exist.
4. Writers of prose and poetry use figurative language **to elicit (draw out) emotion, help readers form mental images and draw readers into the work.**

Imagery (Sensory Details) - What

READ



- Imagery is the name given to the elements in a poem that spark off the senses.
- Despite "image" being a synonym for "picture", images need not be only visual; any of the five senses (sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell) can respond to what a poet writes.

Source: www.poetryarchive.org/glossary/imagery

<http://literarydevices.net/imagery/>

Imagery (Sensory Details) - Example

READ and connect sensory details to **examples in the poem**

Sensory Details

Sight



The socks were on the floor.
The muddy socks were
piled on top of the rug.

Sound



The plates flew over.
The buzzing sound filled
the air.

Touch



The mud was gross.
The mud felt slimy and
cold between my toes.

Taste



The pizza was icky.
The pizza tasted like
cardboard.

Smell



Her perfume smelled good.
Her perfume smelled like
flowers and vanilla.

This is an excerpt from Preludes, an imagery poem by T. S. Eliot. You can almost see and hear the horse steaming and stamping and smell the steaks:

The winter evening settles down
With smell of steaks in passageways.
Six o'clock
The burnt-out ends of smoky days.
And now a gusty shower wraps
The grimy scraps
Of withered leaves about your feet
And newspapers from vacant lots;
The showers beat
On broken blinds and chimney-pots,
And at the corner of the street
A lonely cab-horse steams and stamps.
And then the lighting of the lamps.

Imagery (Sensory Details) - Purpose (Why)

TAKE NOTES on back of poetry graphic organizer - Just write down highlighted or bolded parts)



- Creates a vibrant and graphic presentation of a scene that appeals to as many of the reader's senses as possible.
- It aids the reader's imagination
- Serves the function of beautifying a piece of literature.

Sources: gettyimages.com WordPress.com

<http://literarydevices.net/imagery/>

Sound Devices - What

READ

Sound devices are resources used by poets to convey and reinforce the meaning or experience of poetry through the skillful use of sound.

After all, poets are trying to use a concentrated blend of sound and imagery to create an emotional response.

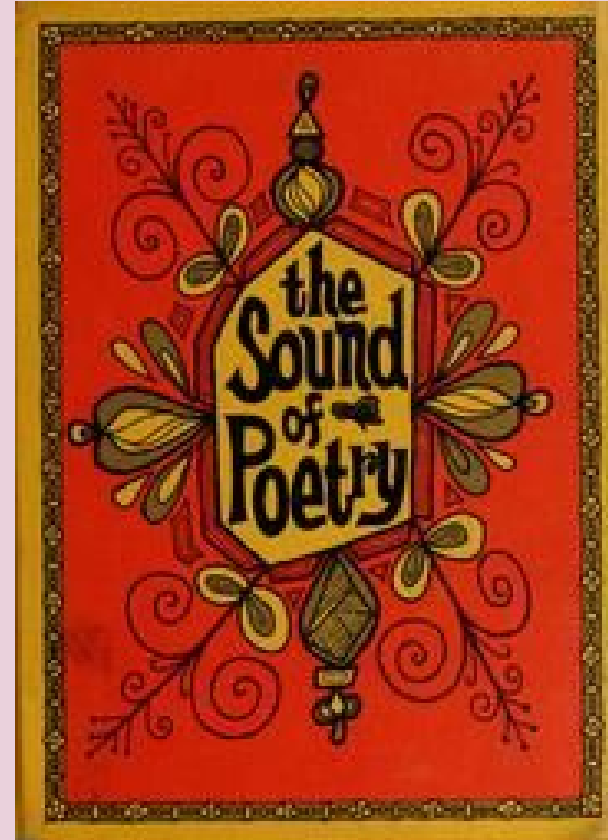
The words and their order should evoke images, and the words themselves have sounds, which can reinforce or otherwise clarify those images.

All in all, the poet is trying to get you, the reader, to sense a particular thing, and the use of sound devices are some of the poet's tools.

Sources:

http://homepage.smc.edu/meeks_christopher/SOUND%20DEVICES%20USED%20IN%20POETRY.htm

<https://6thlanguagearts.blogspot.com/2014/11/sound-devices-in-poetry.html>



Sound Devices (examples)

READ and Match

- Alliteration
- Assonance
- Consonance
- Onomatopoeia
- Repetition
- Rhyme
- Rhythm

pickled peck
peppers Piper
Peter of Piper
picked

THE CAT RAN AFTER THE
ALLIGATOR, PAST THE PASTRY
SHOP AND THE ALLEYWAY.



yes with a FOX
yes in a BOX
yes on a TRAIN
yes in the RAIN
yes on a BOAT
maybe with a
GOAT?

Which one is missing?

- *On scrolls of silver snowy sentences*
- *Some mammals are clammy*
- *Dragging the lazy languid line along*

LAZY JANE

Lazy
lazy
lazy
lazy
lazy
Jane,
she
wants
a
drink
of
water
so
she
waits
and
waits
and
waits
and
waits
and
waits
for
it
to
rain.



Sound Devices - Purpose (why?)

(TAKE NOTES on back of poetry graphic organizer - Just write down highlighted or bolded parts)

1. Adds a musical quality
2. create an emotional response.
3. Evoke (bring out) and clarify images,
4. reinforce the meaning



Sound Ideas:

Speaking and
Listening to
Poetry



Which type of figurative language is being used?
Watch if you have time.

