***FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE -NOTES***

***WHAT IS FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE/ LITERARY DEVICES?***

* *Figurative language* is language that one must figure out.
* The term “figurative” is an *antonym* of  “literal.”
* In literal language the words convey meaning exactly as defined, whereas in figurative language there is room for interpretation.
* An effort is required on the part of the reader/interpreter to determine the speaker/writer’s intended meaning.

***TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE / LIERARY DEVICES TO KNOW***

**Simile –** compares using like or as

***The engine purred like a contented kitten****.*

**Metaphor –** compares two different things saying the one is the other. A metaphor uses is instead of like or as.

***Her hair is a shimmering waterfall.***

**Personification** – describes something non-human with human qualities

***The morning sun smiled down on the children.***

**Hyperbole –** an exaggerated statement

***He ate a million hot dogs at the picnic.***

**Alliteration-** repeats the beginning consonant sounds in words

***The black birddog boldly began to bark.***

**Repetition –** using a word, phrase or clause more than once in a short passage

***'And miles to go before I sleep,***

***And miles to go before I sleep.'***

***Onomatopoeia –*** a word that sounds like the noise it describes

**Snap your fingers or buzz like a bee.**

***POETRY -NOTES***

***WHAT IS POETRY?***

Poetry is the most compact form of literature. In a poem all kinds of ideas, feelings, and sounds are packed into a few carefully chosen words. The look, sound, and language of a poem all work together to create a total effect.

 ***POETRY TERMS***

**Rhyme**: words that end in the same sounds are said to rhyme

 Example:

 ***School - Tool - Fool***

**Rhyme Schemes:**

 The patterns of rhyme in a poem is written with the letters **A, B, C, D,** etc**.**

The first set of lines that rhyme at the end are marked with **“A”**

The second set are marked with **“B”**

So, in a poem with the rhyme scheme **ABAB,** the **2nd** line rhymes with the **4th** line, but the **1st** and **3rd** lines doesn’t rhyme with each other.

 Example:

 ***The itsy bitsy spider (A)***

 ***Went up the water spout (B)***

 ***Down came the rain (C)***

 ***And washed the spider out (B)***

 *The rhyme scheme above would be* ***ABCB***

**Line:** a single row of words in a poem.

**Stanza:** a group of lines in a poem.

LINE

***Since Hannah Moved Away***

 *The tires on my bike are flat.*

 *The sky is grouchy gray.*

 *At least it sure feels like that*

 *Since Hannah moved away.*

***Chocolate ice cream tastes like prunes.***

STANZA

 ***December's come to stay.***

 ***They've taken back the Mays and Junes***

 ***Since Hannah moved away.***

***Couplet****:* Two lines of poetry that often **rhyme** that give one complete thought.

Example:

 ***I can tell you the way to always be smart,***

 ***make sure that you constantly follow your heart***

**Triplet or Tercet**: Three lines of poetry that often rhyme

 Example:

 ***And I’m never a fool,***

 ***because I go to school,***

 ***And that, no doubt, is cool***