Figuring Out Figurative Language

Create a booklet including the following types of Figurative Language

Write the definition and give an example on each sheet of unlined paper. Include a drawing which illustrates your example.
What is figurative language?

Figurative language involves phrases and sentences that are different from everyday literal language to compare, emphasize, or clarify. Many times, exaggeration is used.
When is figurative language used?

- Figurative language is used to enhance fiction, and can be a great way of getting an image or point across.

- Figurative language is also seen in poetry, song lyrics, and everyday speech.
Let’s look at types of figurative language.

Some types of figurative language are:

- Idiom
- Metaphor
- Simile
- Hyperbole
- Alliteration
- Onomatopoeia
- Oxymoron
- Palindrome
Idiom

- Defined: a term or phrase that has a figurative meaning in conversation, but it would not have a literal meaning. It is like a figure of speech.

- Example: Put on your thinking cap.
Metaphor

- Defined: a comparison of two unlike things (not using *like* or *as*).

- Example: “Life is just a bowl of cherries.”

  Life is wonderful; sometimes has an ironic connotation.
Simile

- Defined: a comparison of two things using *like* or *as*.

- Example: “The snow was as thick as a blanket.”
Hyperbole

- Defined: A gross exaggeration.

- Example: “That building can touch the clouds.”
**Alliteration**

- MOST of the words in a sentence begin with the same letter.
- She seemed to save several seashells.
- Cats crave cookies after they catch crayfish.
Onomatopoeia

Words that express a sound.

- Boom!
- Crash!
- Ping!
- Wham!
- Smack!
- Ting!
Oxymoron

- The use of words which are usually thought of as the opposite of each other. However, together they add further description.

- Sweet tart
- Student teacher
- Crash landing
- Jumbo shrimp
- Alone together
- Working holiday
- Plastic glasses
- Pretty ugly

“I hope those students treat me like a real teacher!”
Palindrome

- A word, line, verse, number, sentence, etc., reading the same backward as forward.
- Do geese see God?
- Dennis sinned.
- Don’t nod.
- God saw I was a dog.