**Figurative Language Study Sheet|** Lower Secondary

1st Semester 2023/2024 Stage (6-8)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name:** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **Subject: English – Figurative Language** |
|  |  | **Unit 3: Terrific Technology** |
| **Date:** | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **Class: Grade 7CS – Section: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

**Objective:**

* to recognize the features of figurative language and use in writing. **­­­**

**Figurative Language**

The opposite of literal language is figurative language. Figurative language is language that means more than what it says on the surface.

**Features of Figurative Language**

* It usually gives us a feeling about its subject.
* It is a writer’s tool.
* It helps the reader to visualize (see) what the writer is thinking.
* It puts a picture in the reader’s mind.

**What is Figurative Language?**

Figurative language refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison. It uses an ordinary sentence to refer to something without directly stating it.

**Types of Figurative Language**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Figurative Language Device** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **Simile** | a direct comparison between two unlike things or a way of describing something by comparing it to something else, **usually using the words “like” or “as”.** | I am hungry **as** a horse.  You run **like** a rabbit. |
| **Metaphor** | A way of describing something by comparing it to something else; implied comparison between two unlike things. **(we do not use the words “like” or “as”.)** | The road was a ribbon wrapped through the desert. |
| **Personification** | to give human characteristics to something that is not human (i.e., animals, objects, or ideas). | The flowers **danced** in the wind. |
| **Alliteration** | repetition of the first **consonant sound** at the **beginning** of words | **P***eter* ***P****iper* ***p****icked a* ***p****eck of* ***p****ickled* ***p****epper.* |
| **Consonance** | When **consonants** **repeat** in the **middle or end** of words.  (Consonants are all the letters in the alphabet that are not vowels. The vowels are: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *y*.) | **M**ammals na**m**ed Sa**m** are cla**mm**y. |
| **Repetition** | Repeating a word or words for effect. | Nobody  No, nobody  Can make it out here alone.  Alone, all alone |
| **Onomatopoeia** | When a word’s pronunciation imitates its sound | BOOM! CRASH! Ding dong! |
| **Hyperbole** | An **over-exaggerated** statement used to heighten effect. It is not used to mislead the reader, but to emphasize a point. | I told you a million times. |
| **Imagery** | Language that appeals to the senses. Descriptions of people or objects stated in terms of our senses (sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell) | As she entered the warm house, she was welcomed by the scents of hot apple cider and cinnamon. |