**Alliteration**

Alliteration occurs when a series of words in a row (or close to a row) have the same first consonant sound. The repetition of sound usually creates a comical effect or gains the attention of the reader.

Brand Names and Alliteration:

* Dunkin’ Donuts
* Best Buy
* Coca-Cola
* Chuckee Cheese’s
* Krispy Kreme
* Red Robin

Examples:

* George Jettson jumped over the gigantic puddle that was created by the June rain.
* Hannah’s home has heat hopefully.
* Larry likes Liz’s lyrical laugh.
* Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
* Zach zeroed in on zoo keeping.

Famous People and Alliteration

* Ronald Reagan
* Sammy Sosa
* Jesse Jackson
* Mickey Mouse
* Donald Duck
* Spongebob Squarepants
* Seattle Seahawks

Phrases and Quotes

* Busy as a bee
* Dead as a doornail
* Look to your laurels
* Make a mountain out of a molehill
* Round Robin

In the space below create your own list (5-6) of alliteration phrases or a 5-6 line alliteration poem.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Nothing Gold Can Stay**

**By Robert Frost**

**Nature’s first green is gold**

**Her hardest hue to hold.**

**Her early leaf’s a flower;**

**But only so an hour.**

**Then leaf subsides to leaf.**

**So Eden sank to grief,**

**So dawn goes down to day.**

**Nothing gold can stay.**

**Onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia is the formation of words such as *buzz* or *murmur* that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

Musical Sounds

* Ring
* Ting
* Honk
* Jingle
* Toot
* Hum

Fast Motion

* Whip
* Zip
* Varoom
* Zoom

Varoom



Animal Sounds

* Bark
* Meow
* Hoot
* Cuckoo
* Buzz

Mechanical Sounds

* Beep
* Clank
* Rattle
* Click
* Ping

**Ring**



Fighting Sounds

* Kaboom
* Pow
* Bam
* Smash
* Bop

Food Sounds

* Splash
* Slurp
* Gobble
* Munch

In the empty shapes add your own (new) onomatopoeia **words** and **pictures.**

**Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is the use of **exaggeration** as a figure of speech to create emphasis or effect, but is not meant to be taken literally. It is often used in poetry, and is frequently heard in casual speech.

**Other Common Hyperboles!**

* I’m so hungry, I could eat an elephant.
* My backpack weighs a ton.
* I have a million things to do!

**Now You Add Some!**

*
*
*

Now you try some!

**“My teacher is so old…**

*
*

**“ My sister uses so much makeup…**

* when she takes it off we don’t recognize her.”
* it takes a sandblaster to take it off.”
* when she takes it off she loses 30 pounds.”
* the artist formally known as Prince gets ideas from her.”

**“My dog is so ugly…**

* we have to pay people to pet him!”
* you can’t tell if she’s coming or going”
* fleas won’t even live on him.”
* we have to wait till midnight to take him for a walk.”

**Personification**

Personification is giving human traits (qualities, feelings, actions, or characteristics) to non-living objects.

**Personification Examples**

The sun peeked happily from behind a cloud.

 The leaves danced back and forth in the wind.

 The car happily squealed down the highway.

 It was time to go home, but the bell refused to ring.

 The warm fireplace seemed to be calling my name.

 The angry sky roared and threw lightning around.

 The gentle wind softly kissed my cheeks as I walked.

 The delicious smell of cookies pulled me into the kitchen.

Write 5 lines of personification or write an *original* 5-6 line poem that incorporates personification.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Metaphor**

A metaphor is a figure of speech in which two unlike things are compared without the use of *like* or *as*. A metaphor takes the form of a direct statement such as, *life is just a bowl of cherries* or *the test was a piece of cake.*

These are some well-known comparisons from poems. Tell whether the comparison is a simile - **S** or a metaphor - **M**. (Remember, a simile uses *like* or *as*.)

\_\_\_\_ The moon was a ghostly galleon.

\_\_\_\_ My love is like a red, red rose.

\_\_\_\_ …the muscles of his brawny arms are strong as iron bands.

\_\_\_\_The winds… …are upgathered now like sleeping flowers.

\_\_\_\_ O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn’s being.

\_\_\_\_ Like an army defeated the snow upon the mountains and the moors.

\_\_\_\_ I wandered lonely as a cloud.

* In the golden lightning Of the setting sun

Your turn. Complete the following using metaphors.

Happiness is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The ocean is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The moon is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mountains are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* He has a heart of stone.
* Her voice was music to my ears.
* The blanket of snow covered the lawn.
* Life is a rollercoaster that everyone must buy a ticket to ride!

**The Garden Hose**

**By Beatrice Janosco**

In the gray evening

I see a long green serpent

With its tail in the dahlias.

It lies in loops across the grass

And drinks softly at the faucet.

I can hear it swallow.



**Simile**

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things usually with the words *like* or *as.* “A sip of Mrs. Duvick’s coffee is like a punch in the stomach.” The effectiveness of this simile is created by the differences between the two things being compared.

**Flint**

**By Christina Rossetti**

**An emerald is as green as grass**

**A ruby red as blood;**

**A sapphire shines as blue as heaven;**

**A flint lies in the mud.**

**A diamond is a brilliant stone,**

**To catch the world’s desire;**

**An opal holds a fiery spark;**

**But a flint holds a fire.**

**Common Similes**

* Laughs like a hyena
* They fought like cats and dogs.
* Blind as a bat
* He turned red as a beet.
* The math problem was as clear as mud.
* She was as tough as nails.
* He was as cool as a cucumber.
* As dead as a doornail
* As easy as ABC
* My love is like a red, red rose.
* That joke went over like a lead balloon.
* He is as gentle as a lamb.
* Mrs. Duvick is as old as dirt!

**Now write a few of your own**.

Verb + (like or as) + noun Ex. She swims like a fish.

[Runs fast] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[Moves slow] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[Jumps well] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

As + adjective + as + noun Ex. The steak was as tough as rubber.

[Is hard] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[feels soft] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[is sweet] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Idiom**

An idiom is a phrase or expression that is (usually) not taken literally. It is a language that is familiar to a specific group of people and would be difficult to translate word by word. For example “Don’t let the cat out of the bag” means to not tell something one knows, to keep silent.

Here are some common idioms. Give an explanation of each on the line below each one.

a piece of cake

 *A task that can be accomplished very easily*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Actions speak louder than words

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Bite your tongue!

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Don’t count your chickens before they hatch.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

got up on the wrong side of bed

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

hit the nail on the head

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

kick the bucket

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

saved by the bell

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Now come up with 5 idioms of your own!

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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**Imagery**

Imagery is a word or group of words in a literary work that appeals to one or more of the senses: sight, taste, touch, hearing, and smell. The use of images serves to intensify the impact of the work by allowing the reader to see, hear, feel, taste, or smell what the character or poem’s speaker is experiencing. Imagery is sometimes referred to as sensory details; good writers will include imagery/sensory details to arouse a particular response or emotion in the reader’s imagination.

In literature:

“The hot July sun beat relentlessly down, casting an orange glare over the farm buildings, the fields, the pond. Even the usually cool green willows bordering the pond hung wilted and dry. Our sun-baked backs ached for relief. We quickly pulled off our sweaty clothes and plunged into the pond, but the tepid water only stifled us and we soon climbed onto the brown, dusty bank. Our parched throats longed for something cool – a strawberry ice, a tall frosted glass of lemonade.

We pulled on our clothes and headed through the dense, crackling underbrush, the sharp briars pulling at our damp jeans, until we reached the watermelon patch. As we began to cut open the nearest melon, we could smell the pungent skin mingling with the dust dry earth. Suddenly, the melon gave way with a crack, revealing the deep, pink wetness inside.”

**Cohen, Millett, and Rodrigues, 1985. Explorations in Literature American Reads. 7th edition. P. 535.**

Sentences using imagery.

He fumed and charged like an angry bull.

The eery silence was shattered by her scream.

The sky looked like an untouched canvas of an artist.

The word spread like leaves in a storm.

He could hear the footsteps of doom nearing.

**Lost**

by Carl Sandburg

Desolate and lone

All night long on the lake

Where fog trails and mist creeps,

The whistle of a boat

Calls and cries unendingly,

Like some lost child

In tears and trouble

Hunting the harbor’s breast

And the harbor’s eyes.

**Imagery continued…**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Event** | **A day at the beach** |
| **Visual details** | Ex. Children playing in the sand |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| **Sounds** | Ex. Chatter and laughter of children |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| **Smells** | Ex. Whiff of roasting hotdogs |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| **Tastes** |  |
|  |  |
| **Feelings/Textures** |  |
|  |  |
|  |

Now it’s your turn to practice writing a poem or paragraph using imagery. Fill out the following chart with sensory details then use your brainstorm ideas to write your sample.

**Imagery continued…**

Use the chart that you created on the previous page and the lines below to write your creative writing sample. Remember to include lots of descriptive imagery.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Irony**

Irony is the use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning.

2 Types of Irony

* *Verbal Irony* is when an author says one thing and means something else. Ex. “A fine thing indeed!” he muttered to himself. (This type of irony is often recognized as sarcasm.)
	+ In another example, suppose an employee says to his boss in a large meeting with all his co-workers: “Sir, may I say you are as smart as Einstein ever was.” But now consider that everyone in the room – *except the boss* – knows that the employee has a dog named Einstein, and that the dog was the real intent of the employee’s named reference.

* *Irony of Situation* is a discrepancy between the expected results and actual results. Ex. Consider these popular lines from *The Rime of Ancient Mariner* by Samuel Taylor Coleridge:

“Water, water, everywhere,

And all the boards did shrink;

Water, water, everywhere,

Nor any drop to drink.”

 This is a great example of situational irony in poetry. In this case,

 there is salty sea water everywhere in abundance but there is

 hardly any water to drink, that is required for basic survival.

**In the novel *Holes* what is ironic about Camp Green Lake where Stanley is sent?**

**or**

**In the short “Charles” what was ironic about the ending of the story?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Assonance**

Assonance is the repetition of vowel (A, E, I, O, U) sounds in nearby words. This is sometimes hard to find because they are usually very subtle. Assonance is NOT rhymes – “tune” and “June” are rhymes; “tune” and “food” are assonance. Often prose writers repeat vowel sounds to reinforce the meaning of the words. It also helps to create moods.

Assonance Examples:

* Poetry is old, ancient, goes back far. It is among the oldest of living things. So old it is that no man knows how and why the first poems came. (“Early Moon” by Carl Sandburg)
* Alice’s Aunt ate apples and acorns around August.
* “It beats…as it sweeps…as it cleans!” (Slogan for Hoover vacuum cleaners)
* “I must confess that in my quest I felt depressed and restless.” (Thin Lizzy, “With Love”)
* Night came on and a full moon rose high over the trees into the sky, lighting the land till it lay bathed in ghostly day. (Jack London, *The Call of the Wild*)

Fill in the chart with **2** examples of assonance per word.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Word** | **2 examples of Assonance** |
| Cat  | Clam family |
| Hit |  |
| Lake |  |
| Bite |  |
| Law |  |
| Cool |  |
| Cheap |  |
| Goat |  |
| Mutt |  |

From “Annabel Lee” by Edgar Allan Poe

And so, all the night-tide,

I lie down by the side

Of my darling – my darling-

My life and my bride,

In the sepulcher there by the sea,

In her tomb by the sounding sea.

Look for the long **i** sound

**Allusion**

An allusion is a figure of speech that stimulates ideas, associations, and extra information in the reader’s mind *with only a brief reference.* To understand an allusion a reader must be familiar with the “reference” mentioned in the text to get the hidden meaning behind the words. The meaning draws on history, religion, literature, mythology, and modern day media including songs, television, and movies.

For example:

*“As the cave’s roof collapsed, he was swallowed up in the dust like*

*Jonah, and only his frantic scrabbling behind a wall of rock indicated that there was anyone still alive.”*

The **allusion** in the sentence is Jonah. The reader may recognize the reference to “Jonah and the Whale” from the Bible where Jonah is swallowed alive…in this case, “swallowed” behind a wall of rock and dust.

Allusions in *Brian’s Song*:

Page 13: Caroline says, “You guys are going to be given a playbook tomorrow. It’s like the Bible, except the Gideons don’t replace it for free.” (an allusion regarding the Gideon Society who give away free Bibles to people)

Page 19: Making reference to Gibron yelling on the practice field it states, “Martin Bormann is not in Argentina.” (An allusion to an evil Nazi party leader who disappeared after WWII)

Page 44: Brian says, “ It’s a Maltese Falcon, kid ~ get this inside ~ and the free world is safe.” (An allusion to the movie Casablanca staring Humphrey Bogart)

Allusion in *A Christmas Carol:*

Page 2: The narrator alludes to Shakespeare’s Hamlet when he says, “If we were not perfectly convinced that Hamlet’s Father died before the play began, there would be nothing more remarkable in his taking a stroll at night, in an easterly wind, upon his own ramparts, than there would be in any other middle–aged gentleman rashly turning out after dark in a breezy spot ~ say Saint Paul’s Churchyard for instance ~ literally to astonish his son’s weak mind.”

**The Harry Potter series has literally hundreds of allusions to mythology, astronomy, and folklore. For example:**

 Fluffy the three-headed dog in

 Sorcerer’s/Philosopher’s Stone is an

 allusion to the mythological creature

 Cerberus who guards the Underworld.

 Hagrid claims he bought Fluffy from

 a Greek ~ further alluding to the myth.

 **Can you think of other examples?**

**Are you familiar with the children’s book *Goodnight Moon?* The book begins with:**

“In the great green room there was a telephone, and a red balloon and a picture of ‘**The Cow Jumping Over the Moon***’…”* an allusion to the famous nursery rhyme.

**Symbol**

A symbol is a person, a place, a thing, or an event that has meaning in itself and stands for something beyond itself as well. Symbols help create different levels of meaning in poetry and literature. Most of us are familiar with the following symbols: A red rose symbolizes love, the eagle symbolizes the United States, the dove symbolizes peace, and a skull and crossbones symbolizes poison.

Symbols are signs pointing to meaning. Some are conventional, for example, a flag is the symbol of a nation, and a heart or rose symbolizes love. A writer will frequently create his own symbols. When we know how to recognize and identify symbols, our understanding of prose and poetry becomes more meaningful.

**COLORS:**

 **Red**: blood, emotion, anger, danger, fire

 **Black**: cold, negative, death, evil

 **White**: innocence, life, purity, good

 **Purple**: royalty, bruising, pain

**NATURE:**

 **Spring**: birth, new beginning

 **Summer**: maturity, knowledge

 **Autumn**: decline, growing older

 **Winter**: death, sleep, hibernation

 **Christmas**: birth, change for the better

 **Light**: truth, safety, warmth, knowledge

 **Darkness**: evil, ignorance, danger

 **Oak**: strength, wisdom

**Pine**: immortality because of its

 evergreen foliage – The tree that

 guarded Camp Half-Blood in *The*

 *Lightning Thief* Series

**Rose**: budding youth, romance, fragility

**WEATHER:**

 **Snow**: purity, covers or even smoothers

 **Fog/Mist**: prevents clear vision or

 thinking

**Wind and Storms**: violent human

 emotions

**ANIMALS:**

 **Fox**: slyness, cleverness

 **Raven**: death, destruction, prophetic

 **Lion**: power, pride

 **Mouse**: shyness, meekness

 **Owl**: wisdom, knowledge, messenger

**WALLS**: barriers between people, both physical

 and mental, a barrier that shuts out the world

List some objects that are frequently identified as symbols of American culture.

* The Statue of Liberty\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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**Oxymoron**

An oxymoron is a figure of speech that is a juxtaposition of two opposite terms. The word comes from the ancient greek ~ *oxus* meaning “sharp, keen” + *moros* meaning “dull, stupid.” This makes the word itself an *oxymoron!* The most common form of oxymoron involves an [adjective](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjective)-[noun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noun) combination of two words such as “Jumbo Shrimp.”

 ***Now You Try Some!***

* **awfully good**
* **giant baby**
* **Civil War**
* **mud bath**
* **pretty ugly**
* **small fortune**
*
*
*
*

**Cliché**

A cliché is a phrase or expression (often a figure of speech) that has been used so often that it is no longer original or interesting. It has lost its power or originality from **overuse**.

* age before beauty (catchphrase)
* Achilles heel (allusion) ~ a flaw or weak spot that makes one vulnerable
* live and learn ~ increase your knowledge by experience
* what goes around comes around ~ if you’re are bad, bad things will happen/if you are good, good things will happen
* absence makes the heart grow fonder (proverb)
* avoid like the plague (simile) ~ to avoid/ignore someone or something totally
* think outside the box (idiom) ~ to think or create freely with no rules or boundaries

\*"When [metaphors](http://grammar.about.com/od/mo/g/metaphorterm.htm) are fresh they are a form of thought, but when they are stale they are a way to avoid thought. *Tip of the iceberg* offends the ear as a cliché, and it offends reason because it is imprecise, just as when people say, 'And the list goes on,' and one knows that they have actually run out of examples.” (Tracy Kidder and Richard Todd, *Good Prose: The Art of Nonfiction*. Random House, 2013)

**Pun**

A pun is a humorous play on words that often involves a **double meaning.** There aren’t really any stand-alone, one-word puns as they all need some kind of context to create the word play.

***\**** *The best way to stop a charging bull is to take away his credit card.*

***\**** *Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like a banana.*

***\**** *Without geometry, life is pointless.*

***\**** *A boiled egg every morning is hard to beat.*

***\**** *I think Santa has riverfront property in Brazil.*

 *All our presents came from Amazon this year.*

**Your Turn ~ Add Two More!**

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**Satire**

Satire is a technique in which ideas or customs are ridiculed for the purpose of improving society. The effect is created from wit, sarcasm, and/or irony. Satire often focuses on politics. Satirical cartoons can be found in newspapers and magazines.



**First Political Cartoon in America**

It was one of the founding fathers, Benjamin Franklin, who is credited with creating, and printing the first political cartoon in America. Franklin was attempting to rally support for his plan for an inter-colonial association, in order to deal with the Iroquois Indians at the Albany Congress of 1754.

Franklin’s cartoon depicts a snake, cut into pieces, with each piece representing one of the colonies. The cartoon was published in every newspaper in America, and had a major impact on the American conscience.

The words “Join, or Die” eluded to the Indian threat, but much of the effectiveness of this image was due to a commonly held belief at the time, that a dead snake could come back to life if the severed pieces were placed back together.  Franklin’s cartoon effectively grabbed the American peoples minds, and implanted an idea that endured even though the Albany Congress turned out to be a failure.

The image of the snake became the symbol for colonial unification, and was transferred to the colonial battle flag “Don’t Tread on Me”, and became part of the American spirit. (yourdictionary.com)