

Figurative Language Notes

Figurative Language

8th Grade Language Arts

Study Daily to ensure understanding.

Essential Question:

**Can you locate figurative language
used in “The House of the Scorpion”**

What is figurative language?

- **Whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language.**

Types of Figurative Language

- **Imagery**
- **Simile**
- **Metaphor**
- **Alliteration**
- **Personification**
- **Onomatopoeia**
- **Hyperbole**
- **Idioms**

Imagery

- **Language that appeals to the senses. Descriptions of people or objects stated in terms of our senses.**

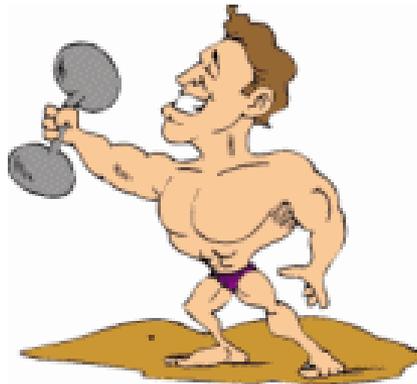
- **Sight**
- **Hearing**
- **Touch**
- **Taste**
- **Smell**



Simile

- A figure of speech which involves a direct comparison between two unlike things, usually with the words like or as.

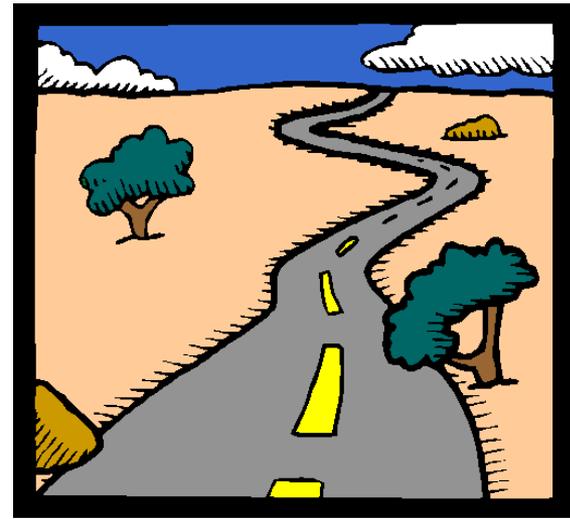
Example: The muscles on his brawny arms are strong *as* iron bands.



Metaphor

- A figure of speech which involves an implied comparison between two relatively unlike things using a form of be. The comparison is not announced by like or as. Makes a statement.

Example: The road was a ribbon wrapped through the dessert.



Alliteration

- Repeated consonant sounds occurring at the beginning of words or within words.

Example: She was **w**ide-eyed and **w**ondering **w**hile she **w**aited for **W**alter to **w**aken.



Personification

- A figure of speech which gives the qualities of a person to an animal, an object, or an idea.

Example: “The wind yells while blowing.”

The wind cannot yell. Only a living thing can yell.



Onomatopoeia

- The use of words that mimic sounds.

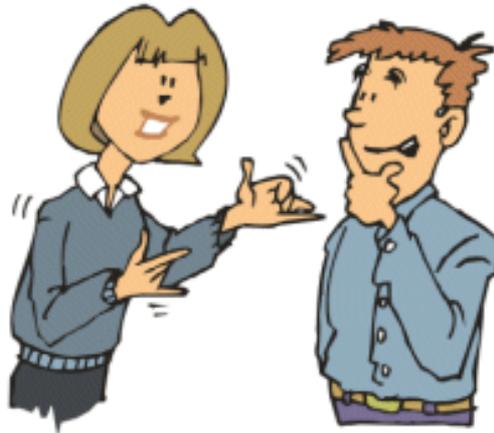
Example: The firecracker made a loud ka-boom!



Hyperbole

- An exaggerated statement used to heighten effect. It is not used to mislead the reader, but to emphasize a point.

Example: She's said so on several million occasions.



Idioms

- An idiom or idiomatic expression refers to a construction or expression in one language that cannot be matched or directly translated word-for-word in another language.

Example: "She has a bee in her bonnet," meaning "she is obsessed," cannot be literally translated into another language word for word.

