



**FIGURATIVE
LANGUAGE**

LITERAL VS. FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

- Literal language is language that means exactly what is said.

My stomach is very full

- Figurative language is more descriptive by exaggerating, comparing, or making something stand out.

I've eaten so much I feel like I could burst!



TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Use the acronym **I AM POSH**

- **I**magery
- **A**literation
- **M**etaphor
- **P**ersonification
- **O**nomatopoeia
- **S**imile
- **H**yperbole



IDIOMS

- An expression with a specific meaning that is not literal. Idioms cannot be directly translated word-for-word into another language. Example:

HIT THE



ROAD

**DON'T LET THE CAT
OUT OF THE BAG!**



Don't cry



Over Spilt milk

IMAGERY / SENSORY LANGUAGE

■ Language that appeals to the senses.

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



Example: The lizard's skin was rough like sand.

ALLITERATION

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

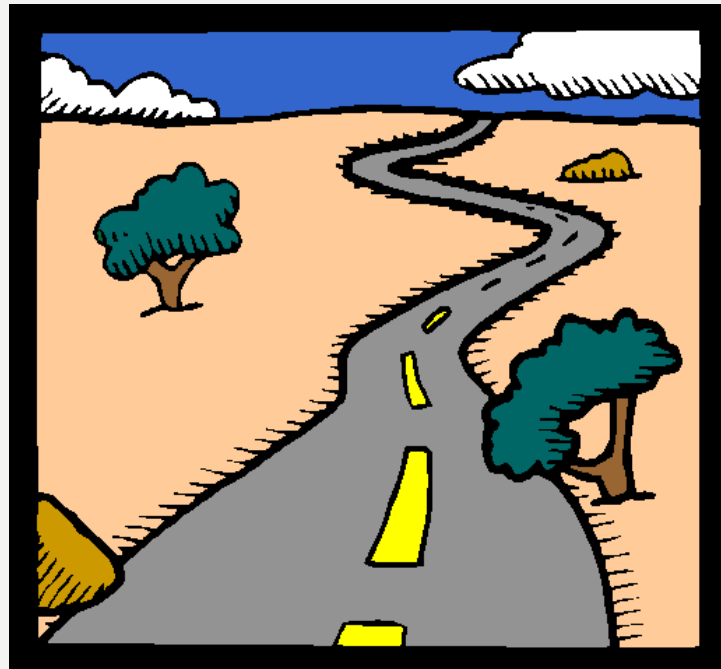
Example: She was wide-eyed and wondering while she waited for Walter to waken.



METAPHOR

■ A comparison between two relatively unlike things without LIKE or As.

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



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.

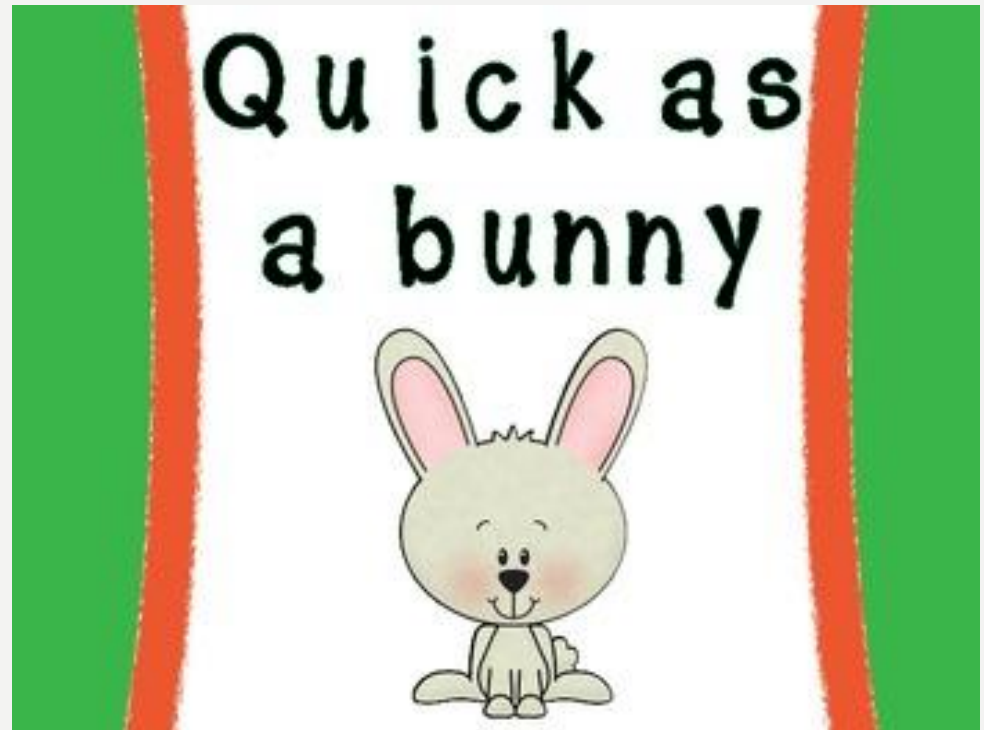
Example: The firecracker made a loud ka-boom!



SIMILE

- Comparing two unlike things with the words like or as.

Example: I am



HYPERBOLE

- An exaggerated statement used to emphasize a point.

Example:



"This bag
weighs
a ton!"