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Figurative Language

(hint: SMAPHO plus R, I, & A = SMAPHORIA!)

<u>S</u> imile - Making an <i>indirect</i> comparison using like or as.
Examples:
• His eyes sparkled <u>like</u> the stars at night.
• Her eyes were <u>as</u> bright <u>as</u> the stars.
•Explanation:
• The author is comparing to This shows is
<u>M</u> etaphor - Making a <i>direct</i> comparison between two things.
Examples:
• The street <u>was</u> a ribbon of moonlight.
His eyes <u>are</u> jewels.
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Explanation:
• The author is comparing to This shows is
<u>A</u> lliteration - Using similar beginning sounds in two or more words close together.
Examples:
• The $\underline{\mathbf{h}}$ ungry $\underline{\mathbf{h}}$ ippo $\underline{\mathbf{h}}$ eld tightly to $\underline{\mathbf{h}}$ is $\underline{\mathbf{h}}$ amburger.
• Those words all have the <u>same starting sound</u> .
Explanation:
• The author is repeating the sound. The author draws our attention to this part of
the story because
Personification - Giving human characteristics to inanimate objects.
Examples:
• The sofa <u>wept</u> under the weight of all the people.
• The <u>angry</u> wind <u>howled</u> ferociously during the storm.
•Explanation:
• The author is comparing to Writing about as if it was a person,
shows is .

<u>Hyperbole</u> - Using exaggeration to make a point.
Examples:
• I <u>died</u> laughing.
• I'm so hungry I could <u>eat a horse</u> .
•Explanation:
• is unbelievable, but this shows is very
Onomatopoeia - Using a word whose sound reflects its meaning.
Examples:
• The dishes <u>clattered</u> and <u>clanged</u> as the young boy washed them.
• The pesky mosquitoes <u>buzzed</u> in my ear.
•Explanation:
• The author draws our attention to the sound of the because
Repetition - Using the same word or phrase at least twice throughout the piece.
Examples:
• " <u>Help me</u> , <u>help me</u> !" cried the lost girl.
 Oh how I love thee; let me count the ways, Oh how I love thee; through all my days.
Explanation:
The author repeats this phrase to emphasize tells the reader how much
Imagery - A detailed description using the five senses (sight, sounds, tastes, touch, smell).
Example:
• The <u>soft</u> , <u>moist</u> snow gently brushed my cheeks as it blew from the <u>clear</u> , <u>blue</u> sky.
(In this example, the senses of sight and touch are expressed.)
•Explanation:
Being able to visualize helps the reader understand about
Allusion - A reference to a famous person, place, event, or work of literature.
Examples:
Sign your <u>John Hancock</u> here.
• You'd think she was the <u>queen of England!</u>
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Explanation:
The author refers to because