

Figurative Language and Poetic Devices

Simile: comparison between two or more things using like or as.

(Ex: We are like little ants - or - I am like a lion)

Metaphor: example used to compare or resemble that things are like to.

(Ex: Little brother smells terrible just like)

Personification: giving an object or animal or inanimate object human qualities.

(Ex: Computer talks just like me)

Hyperbole: exaggeration.

(Ex: I studied a million hours to pass this exam)

onomatopoeia: attempt to imitate sound from the action.

(Ex: Bang, the sky exploded just right)

metaphor: something that doesn't literally represent another thing.

(Ex: rain represents sadness, clouds represent peace, stars represent dreams)

Metonymy: substitution of one word for another word that is closely associated with it. The result of association can substitute that other word of what is mentioned. All these words mean money. When we say "White collar", we mean that all the people whose job is to work in office.

Simile: a simile is a figure of speech which compares two things by saying that one thing is like another in some way.

(Ex: she is like a dog when she has strong, raven hair)

Onomatopoeia: two types of onomatopoeia words are used to imitate sounds.

(Ex: the rushing sound like when the fire engine comes)

Personification: The use of figurative language where objects that don't have a soul are given the power of soul in your writing.

(Ex: the sun is smiling because it's a good day or the flowers are dancing because the wind is blowing)

Similes: like saying it like, more or less than expected. This statement is a question of words, not of figures.

Similes: the word like, hope, or others equally similar.

Similes: the writer expresses his or her feelings about the subject. These are also called the original form of the poem because of being so often copied without changing its meaning.