

I SHAMPOO

Figurative Language

Idiom

An **idiom** is used to make writing more exciting. The intended meaning of an **idiom** is not the same as the literal meaning of the words.

Example: "Under the weather"

You might miss a day of school because you feel "under the weather." The meaning of the expression has nothing to do with the weather. It means you feel ill. You have to memorize the meanings of **idioms** or figure out their meanings by using context clues.

Simile

A simile uses the words "like" or "as" to compare one object or idea with another to suggest they are alike.

Example: busy as a bee



Hyperbole

An exaggeration that is so dramatic that no one would believe the statement is true. Tall tales are hyperboles.

Example: He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all.

Alliteration

The repetition of the same initial letter, sound, or group of sounds in a series of words. Alliteration includes tongue twisters.

Example: She sells seashells
by the seashore.



Metaphor

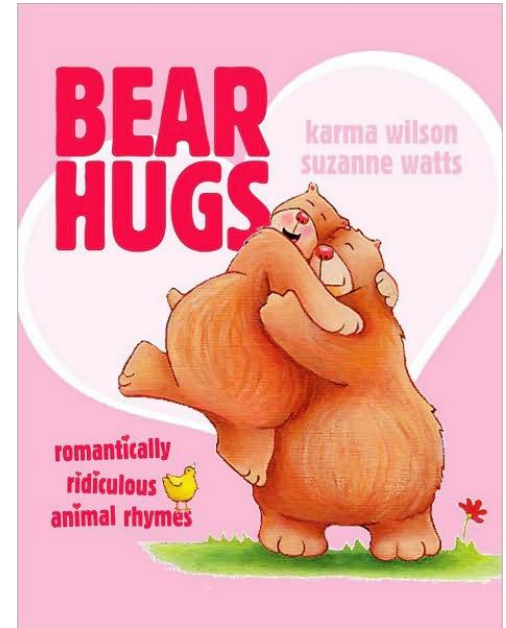
The metaphor states a fact or draws a verbal picture by the use of comparison. A simile would say you are like something; a metaphor is more positive - it says you are something.

Example: You are what you eat.

Personification

A figure of speech in which human characteristics are given to an animal or an object.

Example: My teddy bear gave me a hug.



Onomatopoeia

The use of a word to describe or imitate a natural sound or the sound made by an object or an action.

Example: snap crackle pop



Oxymoron

A two or three word phrase that contains opposite words or ideas.

Example: Parting is such sweet sorrow.