

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Apostrophe



Apostrophe is addressing someone or something that is absent, abstract, or inanimate.

When you use an APOSTROPHE  
 You speak to someone absentee  
 "Oh, World!" "Oh, Death!" "Oh, Mountain High!"  
 How'll you feel if they reply?



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Irony



Irony, as a figure of speech, is mocking sarcasm that causes a statement to have the directly opposite meaning from what is said. (Irony can have a slightly different connotation in plots.) Other figures of speech are identified by the wording, but irony is usually identified by the circumstances under which the statement is made.

Now when you speak in IRONY  
 A real sarcasm is the key.  
 If "honor" was what Brutus had  
 Then why did Caesar bleed so bad?



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Literary Allusion



Literary allusion is the creation of an instant identification by referring to a well-known person, place, or thing from literature.

When we refer to Romeo,  
Allude to Cupid with his bow.  
We make our point without confusion  
Because of LITERARY ALLUSION.

### Shop-Til-U-Drop Mall Business Directory

Hercules Gymnasium

King Arthur  
Table Company

Emperor Clothing Company

Dracula Tattoo Parlor  
*Body Piercing Specialists*

Neptune Marine Supply

Gulliver's Travel Agency

Noah & Sons  
Shipbuilders

Sherlock Detective Agency  
*Cyclops Private Eyes*  
*Pinocchio Lie Detectors*

Sawyer & Finn, Inc.  
Painters  
*Fences Our Specialty*

Jack Spratt Diet Foods

Midas Investment Company

Mother Hubbard's Pantry

Hairstyles by Delilah

Godiva Riding Stables

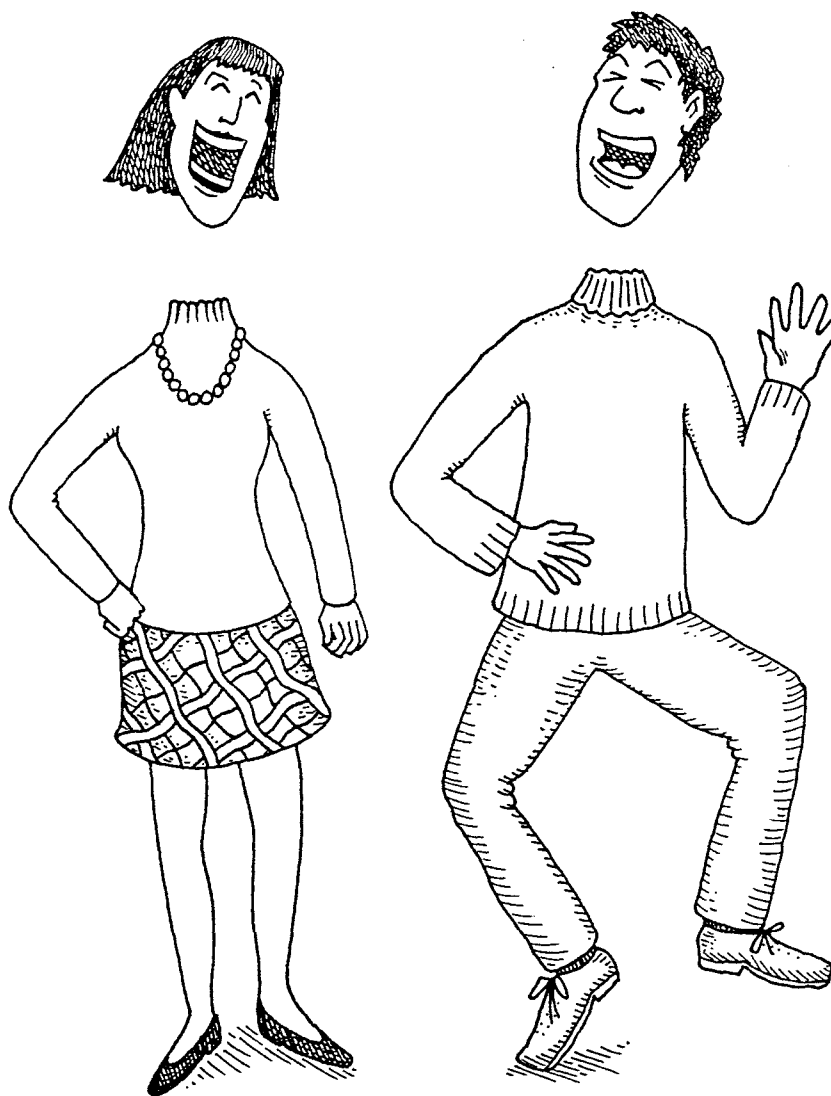


## Hyperbole



Hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration. It is often called overstatement, but it must be an exaggerated overstatement.

If you would use **HYPERBOLE**  
Exaggerate outrageously.  
Let molehills into mountains grow  
Or tears make oceans overflow.



They laughed their heads off ...

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Metaphor



A metaphor is a direct comparison of two unlike things. Metaphors do not use like or as for comparison.

When two unlikes you match direct  
A METAPHOR makes them connect.  
The streams are snakes, toupees are rugs,  
And human arms give big bear hugs.



"It's a jungle out there."



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Oxymoron



An oxymoron is the use of a totally unexpected or unmatched term to create an intended impression. Unlike most figures of speech, an oxymoron states exactly the literal meaning.

An OXYMORON grinds a gear  
An unexpected term you hear,  
A mob that's screaming silently  
Can have a riot quietly.



He was eighty years young.



## Metonymy



Metonymy is using a word closely associated with the one intended.

METONYMY, now what this means  
Is boiling pots instead of beans.  
Or schools that issue rules and such  
(Since bricks can't really talk that much!)



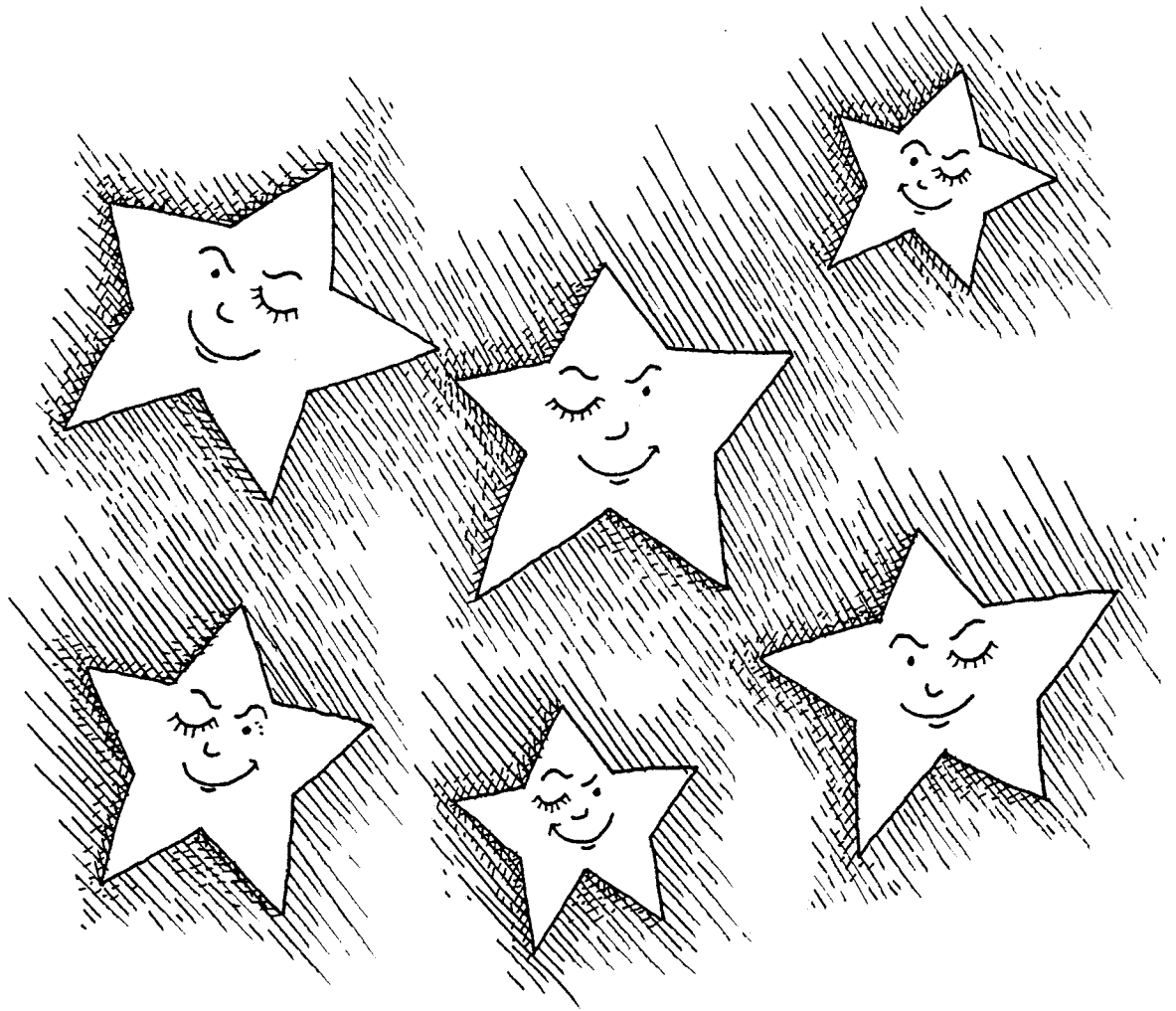
The office had a party . . .

## Personification



Personification is giving human characteristics that they did not possess to non-human things.

PERSONIFICATION is realized  
When things not human are humanized.  
This lets clouds skip on high and play  
And trees lift leafy arms to pray.



The stars winked . . .



## Synecdoche



Synecdoche is using a part of something to represent the entire thing, usually the most affected (or the first) part.

A groom who seeks his fair bride's hand  
Will want the whole gal, understand?  
SYNECDOCHE gives us this twist,  
Not amputation at the wrist.



The rancher added extra hands for the roundup.



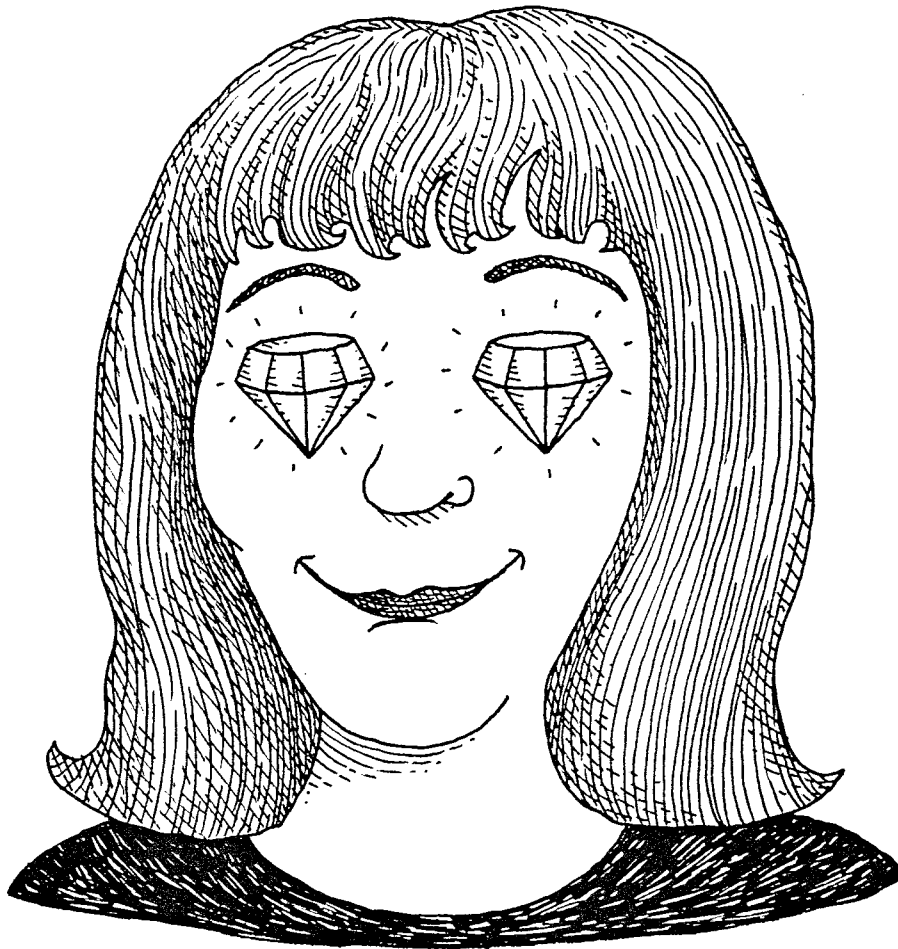
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Simile



A simile uses like or as to compare two unlike objects.

You make a SIMILE distinct  
When "LIKE" or "AS" two unlikes link.  
Try she's as wrinkled AS a prune  
Or her pride swelled LIKE a balloon.



Her eyes were like diamonds.



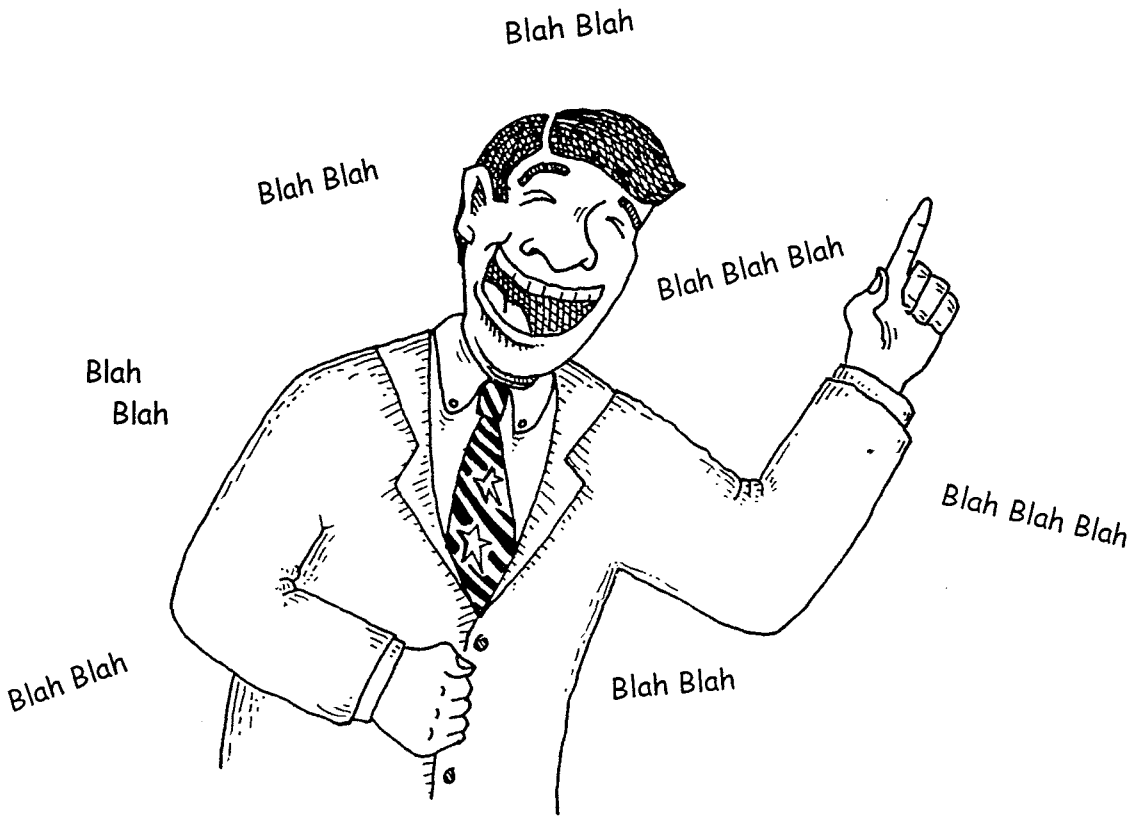
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Understatement (Litotes)



Understatement is stating an extreme reduction of the evident value or amount.

The boy said, "Oh, that smarts a bit."  
As on his thumb the hammer hit.  
The UNDERSTATEMENT he did blurt  
To let you know it REALLY HURT!



The politician had a word to say.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Onomatopoeia



Onomatopoeia occurs when the sound of the word gives the meaning of the word.

Examples of **onomatopoeia** are words such as *moan*, *buzz*, *whisper*, *meow*, *sizzle*, *hiss*, or *ping*. The words sound just like the sounds they make.

Edgar Allan Poe is considered the master of onomatopoeia in both his prose and his poetry. His poem "The Bells" is generally recognized as the greatest example of sustained onomatopoeia ever written. Each verse sounds like the type of bell it describes.

Read aloud these excerpts from Verse III of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Bells." Listen for the onomatopoeia.



Hear the loud alarum bells—  
 Brazen bells!  
 What a tale of terror, now their turbulency tells!  
 In the startled ear of night  
 How they scream out their affright!  
 Too much horrified to speak  
 They can only shriek, shriek  
 Out of tune, . . .  
 How they clang, and clash, and roar!  
 What a horror they outpour  
 On the bosom of the palpitating air!  
 Yet the ear it fully knows,  
 By the twanging,  
 And the clanging,  
 How the danger ebbs and flows;  
 Yet the ear distinctly tells,  
 In the jangling,  
 And the wrangling,  
 How the danger sinks and swells,  
 By the sinking or the swelling in the anger of the bells—  
 Of the bells—  
 Of the bells, bells, bells, bells,  
 Bells, bells, bells—  
 In the clamor and the clanging of the bells!

