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## What types of figurative language and imagery are used in the poem brainly

Career DevelopmentTypes of Figurative Language (With Examples)By Indeed Editorial TeamOctober 28, 2021Figurative language serves as an excellent communication tool and is something we encounter daily that helps us convey complex descriptions or emotions quickly and effectively. Also referred to as “figures of speech,” figurative language can be utilized to persuade, engage and connect with an audience and amplify your intended message. Implementing figurative language takes some careful thought and close observations to successfully convey your intended meaning. In this article, we review some common types of figurative language and evaluate some examples to deepen your understanding.What is figurative language?Figurative language is the use of descriptive words, phrases and sentences to convey a message that means something without directly saying it. Its creative wording is used to build imagery to deepen the audience’s understanding and help provide power to words by using different emotional, visual and sensory connections.Figurative language is used to:Compare two unlike ideas to increase understanding of oneDescribe ideas sometimes difficult to understandShow a deeper emotion or connectionInfluence the audienceHelp make connectionsMake descriptions easier to visualizeElicit an emotionRelated: 4 Types of Communication (with Examples)Types of figurative language with examplesFigurative language is used in literature like poetry, drama, prose and even speeches. Figures of speech are literary devices that are also used throughout our society and help relay important ideas in a meaningful way. Here are 10 common figures of speech and some examples of the same figurative language in use:SimileMetaphorPersonificationOnomatopoeiaOxymoronHyperboleLitotesIdiomAlliterationAllusion1. SimileA simile is a comparison between two unlike things using the words “like,” “as” or “than.” Often used to highlight a characteristic of one of the items, similes rely on the comparison and the audience’s ability to create connections and make inferences about the two objects being discussed and understand the one similarity they share.Examples:My mother is as busy as a bee.They fought like cats and dogs.My dog has a bark as loud as thunder.Her love for her children is as constant as the passing of time.Your child’s eyes shine brighter than the stars.2. MetaphorA metaphor is a direct comparison without using the comparative words “like” or “as.” Metaphors equate the two things being compared to elicit a stronger connection and deepen the meaning of the comparison. Some metaphors, which continue for several lines or an entire piece, are called extended metaphors.Examples:Her smile is the sunrise.Your son was a shining star in my classroom.The tall trees were curtains that surrounded us during our picnic.The ants soldiered on to steal our dessert.Related: Metaphors vs. Similes: Differences and Examples3. PersonificationPersonification is attributing human characteristics to nonhuman things. This personifies objects and makes them more relatable.Examples:The chair squealed in pain when the hammer smashed it.The tree’s limb cracked and groaned when lightning hit it.My heart jumped when my daughter entered the room in her wedding dress.The computer argued with me and refused to work.Related: 26 Narrative Techniques for Writers (With Examples)4. OnomatopoeiaOnomatopoeia is the use of descriptive words that sound or mimic the noise they are describing.Examples:The water splashed all over the top of the car.Owls screech through the night and keep us awake when we are camping.My stomach grumbled in hunger as we entered the restaurant.Thumping and booming in excitement, my heart pounded to hear the results of the lottery.5. OxymoronAn oxymoron is a description using two opposite ideas to create an effective description. The format is often an adjective proceeded by a noun.Examples:My father’s thoughtless idea landed him in the middle of the lake without a life jacket.The jumbo shrimp is a favorite of customers.The loud silence of night keeps him awake.An ever-flowing stillness of water, the river cuts through the woods.6. HyperboleA hyperbole is an over-exaggeration used to emphasize an emotion or description. Sometimes hyperbole also implements the use of simile and comparative words.Examples:I am so hungry I would eat dirt right now.My brother is taller than a skyscraper.The concert was so loud the drums echoed in space.Racing through the day was a marathon run for me.Related: 5 Persuasive Techniques To Improve Your Writing7. LitotesLitotes are figures of speech that use understatement to make a point. It is often sarcastic in tone. The statement is affirmed by negating the opposite.Examples:I can’t say I disagree with what you’re saying.My dog is not the friendliest.He’s not even a little tired after staying up all night watching television.8. IdiomAn idiom is a commonly used expression that has acquired a meaning different from its literal meaning. Idiomatic phrases vary by culture and language. They are often difficult to grasp for language learners because the expression’s true meaning is so different than what is being expressed.Examples:My grandmother’s garden is flourishing because of her green thumb.The children could not play baseball because it was raining cats and dogs outside.You must play your cards right to win at the game of life.Some people throw in the towel before they should and never learn the value of working hard for success.9. AlliterationAlliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sound at the start of one or more words near one another. It is often used to emphasize an emotion or reveal a stronger description.Examples:The pitter-patter of paws echoed down the hallway and woke me from my slumber.The clamoring clash of dished cracking on the concrete burned my ears.Old creaking crates carry ages of dust within them and are about to burst open.The babble of babies brings joy to my ears.Related: 10 Commonly Used Rhetorical Strategies (With Examples)10. AllusionAn allusion is a reference to a well-known person, place, thing or event of historical, cultural or literary merit. It requires the audience to use their background knowledge to understand the meaning.Examples:You stole the forbidden fruit when you took his candy.He didn’t do anything as bad as chopping down a cherry tree.She was Helen of Troy of the class and made all the boys fight.My little girl ran faster than a speeding bullet when she grabbed my lipstick. A Short Guide to Imagery, Symbolism, and Figurative Language by Andrea Clark Imagery can be defined as a writer or speaker’s use of words or figures of speech to create a vivid mental picture or physical sensation. Many good examples of imagery and figurative language can be found in “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” a sermon delivered by the Puritan minister Jonathan Edwards. For example, Edwards creates a powerful image figurative language when he says: “We find it easy to tread on and crush a worm that we see crawling on the earth; so it is easy for God, when he pleases, to cast his enemies down to hell.” The image Edwards creates here is the vivid mental picture of someone crushing a worm. Edwards is also using figurative language because he compares the ease with which God can “cast his enemies down to hell” with the ease of our crushing a worm beneath our feet. The point he is making is that human beings are as small and powerless in the eyes of God as worms are to us; just as a worm is at our mercies for its existence, so we are at God’s for our existence. The most important reason to analyze a writer’s usage of imagery and figurative is to recognize how it contributes to the point he is trying to make or the effect he is attempting to create. This is true whether the writer is Jonathan Edwards attempting to inspire terror in the hearts of his congregation or a sports writer for a newspaper trying to help his readers experience the excitement of a football game they were not able to see. If writers just throw a surplus of images and figures of speech into their writing, it seems artificial and amateurish, and it can be annoying. Types of Imagery Although the word “imagery” most often brings to mind mental images, imagery is not always visual; it can appeal to any of the five senses. Here is a list of some types of imagery that appeal to different senses: Auditory imagery appeals to the sense of hearing. · Gustatory imagery appeals to the sense of taste. · Kinetic imagery conveys a sense of motion. · Olfactory imagery appeals to the sense of smell. · Tactile imagery appeals to the sense of touch. · Visual imagery is created with pictures (many visual images are pictures of things representing well-known sayings or phrases). Symbolism Writers often create images through the use of symbolism. Carl Jung defined a symbol as “a term, a name, or even a picture that may be familiar in daily life, yet that possesses specific connotations in addition to its conventional an obvious meaning.” Symbols can be based on culture, such as a country’s flag (stars and stripes=USA), or religion (the cross=Christianity), or other things. Cultural symbols can vary from one culture to another. For instance, to most people in our culture, white is a symbol of innocence and purity, but this is not so in all cultures. Other symbols seem to be almost universal across cultures. For instance, in the literature of many lands, light is a symbol for knowledge, and darkness is associated with the unknown. Likewise, snakes often represent temptation, curiosity, and the pitfalls that we as human beings must face in order to learn, grow, and change. We see this in myths such the creation story in Genesis and “The Search for Everlasting Life” in “The Epic of Gilgamesh.” Types of Figurative Language When a writer compares something to something else it is not really like literally, he is using a metaphor. Human beings are not literally worms, but Edwards uses them to make his point. When an author makes a comparison using the word “like” or “as,” he is using a type of figurative language called a simile. A simile is exactly the same as a metaphor except that it has to have the words “like” or “as.” For instance, if Edwards had said, “We are like worms to God” or “God can crush us as easily as a worm,” he would have been creating a simile. Another common type of figure of speech is hyperbole, an obvious exaggeration. For instance, during the first week of class I was monopolizing the faculty Xerox machine at CYP for long periods of time, much to the chagrin of other instructors who also needed to make copies. The reason I had to make so many copies is that the ACC bookstore did not order enough copies of the textbooks for most of my classes. As I was attempting to make copies of about 40 pages from the textbook for my World Literature I class, I apologetically explained to one of my colleagues that the bookstore had not ordered nearly enough copies of your text. “So you’re making copies of the whole book?” she asked in exasperation. “No,” I replied in response to her hyperbole, “this is only The Epic of Gilgamesh.” When I was a teenager attending the First Missionary Baptist Church of Buna, I was forced to endure the sermons of Brother Drew Sheffield, a pastor who fancied himself East Texas’ answer to Jonathan Edwards. However, while this preacher equaled Edwards with regard to the frequency of references to hellfire and brimstone in his sermons, he unfortunately was not Edwards’ equal with regard to education. While Edwards had graduated from Yale prior to beginning his ministry, Brother Sheffield had driven a beer truck prior to beginning his. While St. Paul saw the light and was converted on the way to Damascus, Brother Sheffield ran a red light while sampling too much of his employer’s product on road to the brewery. This may seem like a strange route to take to the ministry, but I digress. Despite his lack of formal education, Brother Sheffield could craft an image just as effective, if not as polished as Edwards’. Brother Sheffield’s favorite phrase was “the sulphurous smell of bodies burning in hell.” Every Sunday for two years I flinched and squirmed on the pew next to my mother as these words simultaneously assaulted my ears and my nose. To this day, I can’t light a sulphur match without flinching. Brother Sheffield was making highly effective use of olfactory imagery, which appeals to the sense of smell. He was also getting in a little alliteration, a type of figurative language an author uses when he repeats sounds for poetic effect “sulphurous smells” and “burning bodies.” Another common type of figure of speech is personification. A writer uses personification when he gives human qualities, feelings, action, or characteristics to nonhuman entities. The nonhuman entities can be animals or inanimate (non-living) things. Here are some examples of the use of personification in the poetry of Emily Dickinson. In poem # 712, “I Could Not Stop for Death,” Emily presents Death as the driver of a carriage. In poem #986, “A Narrow Fellow in the Grass,” Dickinson gives human qualities to a snake when she refers to him as a “Fellow” and one of “Nature’s People.” Please check out this link if you would like a little more informative about imagery and figurative language: . .







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