

# MINI LESSON



## Figurative Language

<b>ALLITERATION</b>	Alliteration is a poetic device that can be used in all types of writing. Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant sounds of several words in a group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Chicken Little</u> by Steven Kellogg</li><li>• <u>If You Were a Writer</u> by Joan Lowry Nixon</li><li>• <u>How the Grinch Stole Christmas</u> by Dr. Seuss</li><li>• <u>Shrek</u> by William Steig</li><li>• <u>Animalia</u> by Graeme Base</li></ul>
<b>FLASHBACK</b>	Flashback is a literary device where the story refers to an event that took place prior to the beginning of the story. Flashback interrupts the present action in a story to insert the prior event. Flashbacks help readers understand the characters' current feelings and motivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Miss Rumphius</u> by Barbara Cooney</li><li>• <u>House on Maple Street</u> by Bonni Pryor</li><li>• <u>One Small Bead</u> by Byrd Baylor</li></ul>
<b>IRONY</b>	Irony is something that occurs, is stated, or assumed that is the opposite of what is expected or a contrast of what is said. It's a contrast between what is expected and what is real, between what is said and what is meant, between what is true and what appears to be true, or between what is expected and what actually happens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>The Stranger</u> by Chris Van Allsburg</li><li>• <u>Encounter</u> by Jane Yolen</li><li>• <u>The Tale of the Manrian Ducks</u> by Katherine Patterson</li><li>• <u>Grandfather's Journey</u> by Allen Say</li></ul>
<b>PARODY</b>	A parody imitates another literary style and is often mocking or amusing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>The True Story of the Three Little Pigs</u> by Jon Scieszka</li><li>• <u>Piggie Pie</u> by Margie Palatini</li></ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Cowboy and the Black-eyed Pea</a> by Tony Johnston</li> </ul>
<b>POETIC JUSTICE</b>	Poetic Justice takes place when the outcome of the story punishes the bad characters and rewards the good characters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Why Mosquitoes Buzz in People's in People's Ears</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Strega Nona</a> by Tomie de Paola</li> <li>• <a href="#">The Widow's Broom</a> by Chris Van Allsburg</li> </ul>
<b>SATIRE</b>	A type of story that makes fun of the subject of the story (like human weakness, political issues, etc.) and tries to bring about social change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Fortune Tellers</a> by Lloyd Alexander</li> <li>• <a href="#">The Happy Hockey Family</a> by Lane Smith</li> </ul>
<b>SYMBOLISM</b>	A person, place or object that represents an idea that is beyond the person, place or objects actuality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Tar Beach</a> by Faith Ringgold</li> <li>• <a href="#">The Wretched Stone</a> by Chris Van Allsburg</li> <li>• <a href="#">The Stranger</a> by Chris Van Allsburg</li> <li>• <a href="#">The Girl Who Loved Wild Horses</a> by Paul goble</li> <li>• <a href="#">An Angel for Solomon-Singer</a> by Cynthia Rylant</li> </ul>
<b>METAPHOR</b>	Metaphors is the stuff that life is made of. Metaphors make comparisons. Poetry is one place to search for examples of metaphors. The picture books listed here have outstanding metaphors to use as modeled examples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Tale of Peter Rabbit</a> by Beatrix Potter</li> <li>• <a href="#">Tar Beach</a> by Faith Ringgold</li> <li>• <a href="#">Owl Moon</a> by Jane Yolen</li> <li>• <a href="#">The Stranger</a> by Chris Van Allsburg</li> <li>• <a href="#">Encounter</a> by Jane Yolen</li> <li>• <a href="#">The Tale of the Mandrian Duck</a> by Katherine Patterson</li> </ul>
<b>ALLEGORY</b>	An object takes on symbolic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Wretched Stone</a> by</li> </ul>

	meaning to represent an idea or moral principal.	Chris Van Allsburg
<b>SIMILE</b>	A simile compares two things using "like" or "as".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Owl Moon</u> by Jane Yolen</li> <li>• <u>Quick As A Cricket</u> by Audrey Wood</li> <li>• <u>Swimmy</u> by Leo Lionni</li> <li>• <u>The Night Before Christmas</u> by Clement C. Moore</li> <li>• <u>The Bone Talker</u> by Shelley Leedahl</li> <li>• <u>Amber on the Mountain</u> by Tony Johnston</li> </ul>
<b>PERSONIFICATION</b>	Personification brings inanimate objects to life. Stories with animals or toys talking are examples of personification, but personification at its best is when the writer gives "human-like" qualities to objects that seems to give the objects a life of their own. For example: "The grandmother oak sheltered the children beneath her gown of leaves and wrapped them in her protective arms." An oak tree is not a grandmother, nor does it wear a gown or have arms. These are qualities and features of a human being.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>The Giving Tree</u> by Shel Silverstein</li> <li>• <u>Sylvester and the Magic Pebble</u> by William Steig</li> <li>• <u>Flossie and the Fox</u> by Patricia McKissack</li> <li>• <u>Mirandy and Brother Wind</u> by Patricia McKissack</li> <li>• <u>Saving Sweetness</u> by Dian Stanley</li> <li>• <u>The Pumpkin Blanket</u> by Deborah Zagwyn</li> </ul>
<b>IDIOMS</b>	Expressions that the actual meaning is different from the literal meaning. For example: "You are driving me up the wall."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>The King Who Rained</u> by Fred Gwynne</li> <li>• <u>Chocolate Moose for Dinner</u> by Fred Gwynne</li> <li>• <u>There's a Frog in my Throat</u> by Loreen Leedy</li> <li>• <u>Amelia Bedelia</u> by Peggy Parish</li> <li>• <u>In a Pickle</u> Marvin Terban</li> </ul>
<b>ONOMATOPOEIA</b>	Onomatopoeia are words that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>The Noisy Book</u> by</li> </ul>

	<p>make noise like "crunch" and "munch" and "vroom" and "boom". Noisy words are fun to use in writing. Kids love them and they can really help add new dimensions to their pieces.</p>	<p>Margaret Wise Brown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Mirandy and Brother Wind</u></a> by Patricia McKissack</li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Hey You! C'Mere</u></a> by Elizabeth Swados</li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Night in the Country</u></a> by Cynthia Rylant</li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Double Trouble in Walla Walla</u></a> by Andrew Clements</li> </ul>
<p><b>POETIC LANGUAGE</b></p>	<p>Sometimes called "mood pieces," picture books that use poetic language tend to have beautiful rhythm and pace, flowing voice, and poetry-like words. Picture books with poetic language are lovely to read and soothing to listen to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#"><u>My Mama Had a Dancing Heart</u></a> by Libba Moore Gray</li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Twilight Comes Twice</u></a> by Ralph Fletcher</li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Barn Dance</u></a> by Bill Martin Jr.</li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>The Wise Woman and Her Secret</u></a> by Eve Merriam</li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Welcome to the Green House</u></a> by Jane Yolen</li> </ul>

