

Figurative Language Scavenger Hunt Partner Names: _____

You will both have your own form to fill out, but I will only collect one person's paper to score.

Look at the definition of each type of figurative language. We've been talking about these poetic devices in class and including them in our own writing. Now it's time to find experts who use these devices in their writing. Search through the poetry books for each type of figurative language. When you find it, in the space below the definition, write

- the "Title of the Poem" (note capitals and quotation marks)
- the author's name
- "the line(s)" from the poem that contain the poetic device (note quotation marks around lines)

Alliteration: the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words in a line

Assonance: the repetition of the sound of a vowel non-rhyming stressed syllables near enough to each other for the echo to be discernible (e.g., "Strips of tinfoil winking like people" - Sylvia Plath)

Consonance: recurrence of similar sounds, especially consonants, in close proximity (e.g., blank and think , He stood on the road and cried .)

Dialect: a particular form of a language that is peculiar to a specific region or social group

Hyperbole: exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally

Imagery: visually descriptive language

Metaphor: the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid

Simile: the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind using the words like or as, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid

Onomatopoeia: the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named

Personification: giving human characteristics to something nonhuman, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form

Rhyme: correspondence of sound between words or the endings of words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry

Rhythm: the measured flow of words and phrases in verse or prose as determined by the relation of long and short or stressed and unstressed syllables

Tone: an attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience. **Tone** is generally conveyed through the choice of words, or the viewpoint of a writer on a particular subject. It can be formal, informal, serious, comic, sarcastic, sad, or cheerful, or it may be any other existing attitude