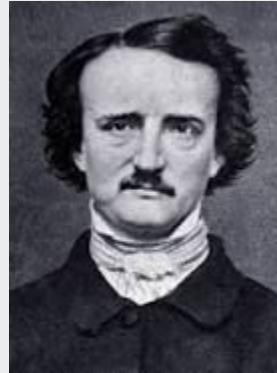


# Literary Devices

*By: Nasvin.J*



# Simile

- A figure of speech involving the **comparison** of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic, **using like or as**.

1. “The girl is as beautiful **as** a rose.”

2. “They fought **like** cats and dogs.”



# Metaphor

- A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literal, **without using like or as.**

1. “The hotel is a diamond in the sky.”

2. “who knows if the moon’s made of cheese?”

## Metaphors

The sun was a gleaming pearl. 

My baby brother is a cute little teddy bear. 

My sister's memory is a camera that remembers everything we see. 

The car seat is a fluffy cloud. 

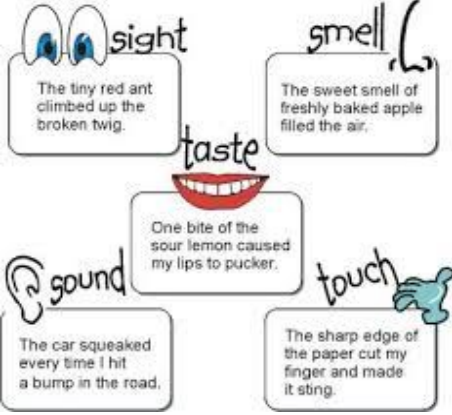
Custard is happiness in a bowl. 





# Personification

- The giving of human qualities to an animal, object, or idea.
1. "The wind howled in the night."
  2. "My alarm clock yells at me to get out of bed every morning."



# Imagery

- **Visually descriptive** or figurative language, especially in a literary work.

1. *Sound*: “The concert was so loud that her ears rang for days afterward.”

2. *Taste*: “The familiar tang of his grandmother's cranberry sauce reminded him of his youth.”

## OXYMORON EXAMPLES


- + Known secret
- + Orderly confusion
- + Deafening silence
- + Confirmed rumor
- + Awfully nice

# Oxymoron

- A figure of speech in which apparently **contradictory** terms appear in conjunction.
1. “**Faith** **unfaithful** kept him **falsely** **true**, you are **pretty** **ugly**.”
  2. They were **alone** **together**.

A Fact: Oxymoron is a greek word where, “Oxy” means sharp and “moron” or moros means dull.

## Sounds of **Onomatopoeia**

- The formation of a word from a **sound associated** with what is named. - the use of words whose sounds suggest their meanings.
1. “The **bang** of a gun.”
  2. “The **hiss** of a snake.”
- 
- A collection of colorful comic book sound effects. It includes a black bomb with a lit fuse, a red starburst with the word 'BOOM' in white, a yellow starburst with 'BOOM' in black, a blue cloud-like shape with 'POW' in white, and a large orange starburst with 'POW POW' in black. There are also smaller, less distinct sound effects and splatters in the background.



- Gender (Male female)
- Size ( Big and small)
- Age (Young and old)
- Light and dark
- Race
- Natural and man made
- Quantity(How many)
- Colour contrast ( Green and blue)
- Shape (Straight and curved)
- Time (Past and present)



# Juxtaposition

- The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with **contrasting effect**.

1. “It was the **best** of times, it was the **worst** of times, it was the age of **wisdom**, it was the age of **foolishness...**” ( The tale of two cities by Charles Dickens ).



Hyperbole: deliberate exaggeration for emphasis or comedic effect



# Hyperbole

- Where you **exaggerate** ideas for emphasis.

1. "He's so hungry, he can eat a cow."

2. "This book weighs a ton."

## FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE: HYPERBOLE

- an exaggerated statement used to make a point.



Examples of hyperbole:

- "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."
- "I could sleep for a year."
- "This book weighs a ton."



# — Idiom/Idiomatic Expression

- An idiom, is a **common phrase** or expression. It has a **different meaning** from what it actually means, where they're not literal.

1. “Giving the cold shoulder” - Ignoring someone

2. “It’s a piece of cake” - It’s easy.







# Flashback

- Flashbacks in literature are when the narrator **goes back in time** for a specific scene or chapter in order to give more context for the story.
  - Take a piece of the end and put it at the beginning of the poem, then just continue what it would normally be, so the ending afterward would leave off from the beginning

Paradox: a self-contradictory statement or concept.



No keyboard detected. Press F1.

My nose will grow.  
(if this is true, it won't.)



## Paradox

- A paradox is a statement that **appears at first to be contradictory**, but upon reflection then makes sense.

THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE IS TRUE.

THE PREVIOUS SENTENCE IS FALSE.