

Chapters 14 ~ Constructive Response – Figurative Language Bud, Not Buddy is rich in figurative language. Name the type of figurative language that is used in each of the following passages, and then tell the meaning of each. From hearing just this little bit of humming I could understand why Mr. Jimmy didn't call her a singer, singer wasn't a big enough word to take in the kind of music that was jumping out of Miss Thomas's chest. The stories he was telling about traveling around the country with Herman E. Calloway had us all laughing so much that even the nosy people at all the tables near ours quit eating and were busting their guts and throwing their two cents into the stories. I'm not sure exactly when it happened, if it was when I was scraping up the last little drops of melted whipped cream or if it was when Miss Thomas's fingers got to flinging all that magic fairy dust, but sometime whilst I was sitting in the Sweet Pea another seed got to sprouting, sometime in that smellslike-heaven place another mighty maple started digging down its roots and grabbing bold. I was smiling and laughing and busting my gut so much that I got carried away and some rusty old valve squeaked open in me then -- woop, zoop, sloop -- tears started jumping out of my eyes so hard that I had to cover my face with the big red and white napkin that was on the table. Finally I had to put my face in my arms on top of the table and put the napkin over my head like it was a little blanket 'cause, try as hard as I wanted, it didn't look like I was gonna get this doggone valve closed any time soon. Then she started humming again and with my ear mashed up against her chest it felt like all my bones and muscles quit doing their jobs, it felt like something as big as a steam locomotive engine was chug chug-chugging right past my ear. Metaphors - 5 Personification - 2 Similes - 5 Hyperbole - 2 Idioms - 2 Onomatopoeia - 2

Figurative Language Scavenger Hunt Definitions

A **simile** is a figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid (e.g., as brave as a lion, crazy like a fox).

A **metaphor** is a figure of speech that is used to make a comparison between two things that aren't alike but do have something in common. Ex. Her eyes were jewels.

An **idiom** is an expression that takes on a figurative **meaning** when certain words are combined, which is different from the literal **definition** of the individual words. For **example**, let's say I said: 'Don't worry, driving out to your house is a piece of cake.

Other examples: It's raining cats and dogs. Hold your horses.

Personification is a figure of speech where human qualities are given to non-living objects. In the arts, **personification means** representing a non-human thing as if it were human. ... In easy language **personification** is just giving an **example** of a living being for a non-living thing. EX. The wind shouted. The leaves danced.

A **hyperbole** is a type of figurative language. Therefore, a **hyperbole** is not meant to be taken literally. A **hyperbole** is an overstatement that exaggerates a particular condition for emphasis. **Example of Hyperbole**. I'm so hungry I could eat a horse.

Onomatopoeia refers to a word that phonetically mimics or resembles the sound of the thing it describes. For example, the words we use to describe the noises that animals make are all onomatopoetic, such as a dog's "bark," a cat's "meow," or a coo's "moo."