

## *Figurative Language Project*

Over the next few days we will work with “figurative language”. The words we will focus on are:

- Alliteration
- Allusion
- Assonance
- Hyperbole
- Metaphor
- Onomatopoeia
- Personification
- Simile

**Note:** There are many other types of figurative language (e.g., Imagery and Rhyme), but we will not be including them in this booklet.

You will create two pieces of work:

1. A booklet called, “My Figurative Language Lexicon”
2. Figurative Language Product

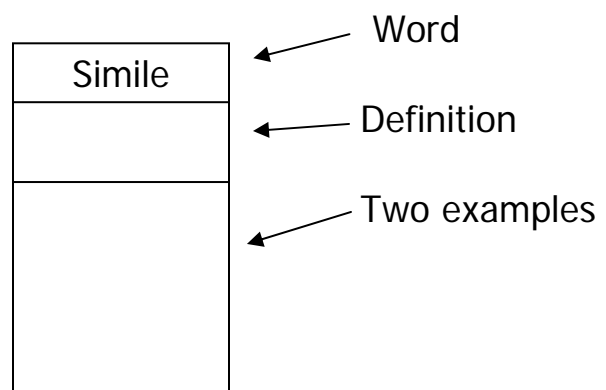
### **Figurative Language Lexicon**

*You will work individually to create your Figurative Language Lexicon.*

Your booklet will have **one** type of figurative language per page.

Each page will contain the word, a definition, and **two** examples.

The pages are set up as follows:



### **Important: The unique challenges of creating a booklet**

The finished booklet will measure 5-1/2" X 8-1/2" (printer paper folded in half). Use the pre-printed sheets of paper (containing four blank forms) for the eight pages of your booklet. (The cover is separate.) *There is a special classroom stapler which you may use to assemble your booklet.*



## Definitions: (Use the following definitions in your lexicon.)

Alliteration (Page 1)	Repeated consonant sounds usually at the beginning of words.
Allusion (Page 2)	A reference in one work of literature to another. (Literature takes many different forms.)
Assonance (Page 3)	Repeated vowel sounds.
Hyperbole (Page 4)	Exaggeration. A writer overstates something to create an effect or to make a point.
Metaphor (Page 5)	A direct comparison of two different kinds of things.
Onomatopoeia (Page 6)	A word that imitates a sound and is spelled the way it sounds.
Personification (Page 7)	A non-human thing is given human qualities or abilities.
Simile (Page 8)	A comparison between two unlike things using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> .

## Types of Examples you may choose:

You must include two different types of examples for each kind of figurative Language. Choose from the following options. Do not use the same type of example on the same page, and use a variety of example types throughout your Lexicon booklet. **NOTE:** Both examples **must** fit in the space provided on the page form.

- A drawing with a caption
- An example in prose form (Prose is any writing that is not a poem.)
- An example in poetic form
- Lyrics from a pop song (school appropriate)
- Script segment for a skit (4-6 lines of dialog in script format)
- Analysis of the impact of the figurative language on a reader; that is, discuss why a writer would use this particular form of figurative language.

## Rubric for Lexicon Grade

The Lexicon is worth a total of 100 points. Your booklet will be graded according the following table:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Points</b>
Page layout. (one definition per page; pages alphabetized, etc.)	10
Correct definition. (3 points per definition)	24
Correct examples. (3 points per example; 6 points per page)	48
Writing mechanics: spelling, grammar, punctuation, capitalization, etc.)	6
Appearance demonstrates directions were followed (including alphabetized entries, etc.)	6
Cover (attractive, includes proper heading on inside cover)	6
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>100</b>