HOW DOES LANGUAGE SHAPE MEANING?
I WILL BE ABLE TO:

• Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and make logical inferences while citing specific textual evidence.

• Determine central ideas or themes of a text and summarize using key supporting details and ideas.

• Understand figurative language and word relationships
Authors use many types of figurative language to help readers visualize and understand their writing.

**Figurative Language** - language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation

- Literal language simply states the facts as they are
- Figurative language uses exaggerations
TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

SIMILES

PERSONIFICATION

METAPHORS

ALLITERATION

ONOMATOPOEIA

PUN

IDIOM

HYPERBOLE
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE RAP

Figurative Language Rap Video
SIMILES

**Simile**

A comparison of two unlike things using the words *like* or *as*

Example: As the girl was humiliated, her cheeks turned as red as an apple.

(The cheeks and apples are unlike)

Non-Example: The girl is as tall as her brothers.

(The girl and her brothers are not unlike things; they both describe people)

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"The World" by Noel Berry

The trees are like the hair of the world.
The city is like the heart of the world.
The wind is a flute player playing in the night.
The cars beeping horns are like buttons beeping inside the earth.
Each bird is like a single piccolo singing away
and the grass, just like me,
being buried under the snow.

"Mean" Lyrics Video
**METAPHORS**

A comparison of two unlike things by saying that one thing is a dissimilar object or thing.

**TIPS:**
- Usually contain "be" verbs, such as am, are, is, was, were.
- Can be changed into a simile by including like or as.
- Comparison should be obvious or be explained.

**Example:** Dad is a monster in the morning before he drinks coffee. (Dad and monster are dissimilar and the comparison is explained)

**Non-Example:** Dad is a boat. (although Dad and a boat are dissimilar, there is no clear reason for the comparison, so it doesn't make sense as a metaphor)

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"Dreams" by Langston Hughes

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.

Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.

Comparison of life to a bird

Comparison of life to a field
ALLITERATION

alliteration: the repetition of the same initial consonant sound in a series of words

TIPS:
- Often used in brand names like Coca-Cola, Dunkin' Donuts
- May contain words that do not start with the same consonant, especially prepositions and articles

Example: Hal hit the house hard with the hammer, (most, but not all words, start with the /h/ sound)
Non-Example: Andy hit the nail with the hammer, (only two initial /n/ sound words are separated by most of the sentence)

“Surf” by Lillian Morrison

Waves want to be wheels,
They jump for it and fail
fall flat like pole vaulters
and sprawl arms outstretched
foam fingers reaching.

“Song of the South Lyrics Video”
ONOMATOPOEIA

"Twang" Lyrics Video
School Fight
You can’t hear a pin drop
As all the kids gather around;
They are vultures
Waiting for the corpse
Of the one who loses.
The tall kid...
He swings his fist with his hurricane
force.
A torrential spray of blood
Explodes from the smaller boy’s nose
And covers the tiled floor.
The vultures fly away
As the teachers quickly approach.
**PERSONIFICATION**

**personification** giving human qualities to nonhuman things

**Example:** The sun smiled at the world as it rose in the morning. (smiling is unique to humans)

**Non-Example:** The pink flowers swayed in the April breeze. (although humans can sway, flowers can sway too, so this characteristic is not unique to humans)

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“Snowy Benches” by Aileen Fisher

Do parks get lonely in winter, perhaps, when benches have only snow on their laps?

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"The Wind Cries Mary" Lyrics Video
IDIOM

a group of words whose collective meaning is quite different from their individual, literal meaning

Example: When Bill joined the military, Dad said he was swimming with sharks. (there were no sharks; this means Bill was in a lot of danger)
Non-Example: After falling overboard, I saw that I was swimming with sharks! (words keep their literal meaning)

“Last Night” by David L. Harrison
Last night I knew the answers.
Last night I had them pat.
Last night I could have told you
Every answer, just like that!
Last night my brain was cooking.
Last night I got them right.
Last night I was a genius.
So where were you last night!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yJ_1y3iNvwc
PUN

Hairware
from the book, Calling All Animals

Where can I wear polka dots in my hair?
From the leopards, I hear that it’s here.
And where can I wear my new transparent hair?
No one’s told me, but it should be clear.

Where can I wear tiger stripes in my hair?
Well, their hair shows they’re wearing it there.
But where should I wear plain old everyday hair?
I know that there’s no place I really should care.
The dye can just die because now I’m aware
That MY hair can be worn anywhere.
Poetry is the art of expressing one’s thoughts in verse.

It uses few words to convey its message.

It is meant to be read aloud.

Poems use imagery or figurative language to explain feeling or create a mental picture.

Many poems have a specific rhyme scheme.

Poems may or may not rhyme.
ANALYZING AND ANNOTATING POETRY

- Analyzing poetry includes understanding the meaning behind the poem by “breaking apart” the poem.
- When analyzing poetry, you look for the number of lines and stanzas, the types of figurative language the authors uses to convey meaning, the rhyme, rhyme scheme, rhythm, the mood and tone, and the theme of the poem.
- Annotating poetry is simply writing “notes” about these things on the poem.
Structure of Poetry

- **Lines** – A single line in a poem; often organized into stanzas.
- **Stanzas** – A group of lines in a poem that gives the poem structure;
  - Usually develop one idea and emphasizes different ideas
  - Beginning a new stanza often signals the beginning of a new image, thought, or idea
Lines

• A single line in a poem.
• Often organized into stanzas.
• 2 lines is a couplet.
• 3 lines is a triplet or tercet.
• 4 lines is a quatrain.
• 5 lines is a quinrain or a cinquain.
• 6 lines is a sestet.
• 8 lines is a octet.

“To a Snowflake”

1 Hello little snowflake!
2 Where are all your friends?
3 Should I expect a lot of them before the morning ends?
5 I love it when you come to me and you all fall down together, and I get dressed to visit you,
6 toasty warm in cold, cold weather.

The poem above has 8 lines. The lines are organized into quatrains.
Stanza

- A group of lines.
- Often have 4, 5, or 6 lines.
- 2 line stanzas are called couplets.
- Usually develops one idea.
- Give poems structure.
- Emphasize different ideas.
- Beginning a new stanzas often signals the beginning of a new image, thought, or idea.

“First and Last” by David McCord

1. A tadpole hasn’t a pole at all,
   And he doesn’t live in a hole in the wall.
2. You’ve got it wrong: a polecat’s not a pole;
   A cat on a pole. And I’ll tell you what:
3. A bullfrog’s never a bull; and how
   Could a cowbird possibly be a cow?
4. A kingbird, though, is a kind of king,
   And he chases a crow like anything.

Four Stanzas in Couples

Each Stanza Signals a New Image
RHYME AND
RHYME SCHEME

- **Rhyme Scheme** – a pattern of rhymes in a poem
  - Words rhyme when they have the same sound
  - Poems often use rhyme at the end of lines
  - Poets use rhyme to add a musical sound to their poems

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"Ten Minutes Till the Bus"
by David L. Harrison

Ten whole minutes
Till the bus,
Scads of time,
What’s the fuss?
Two to dress,
One to flush,
Two to eat,
One to brush,
That leaves four
To catch the bus,
Scads of time,
What’s the fuss?
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RHYTHM

**Rhythm** – pattern of beats or a series of stressed and unstressed syllables in a poem
- Poets create rhythm by using which words are emphasized or not emphasized

**Free Verse** – Poetry written without a regular rhyme, rhythm, and form.
MOOD AND TONE

Tone and Mood Words Video

Mood

- Feeling that a poem creates in the reader.
- Can be positive or negative.
- Poet creates the mood with the length of sentences, the words chosen, punctuation, and the sounds of the words.

“Poor” by Myra Livingston

I heard of poor.
It means hungry, no food.
No shoes, no place to live,
Nothing good.

It means winter nights
And being cold,
It is lonely, alone.
Feeling old.

Poor is a tired face.
Poor is thin.
Poor is standing outside
Looking in.

Short words and lines create a serious mood.

Words create a feeling of sadness.
Tone

• Attitude a writer takes toward the subject or audience of a poem.

“The Crocodile”
How doth the little crocodile
Improve his shining tail,
And pour the water of the Nile
On every golden scale!

How cheerfully he seems to grin,
How neatly spreads his claws,
And welcomes little fishes in
With gently smiling jaws!

The subject of the poem is crocodiles. The author’s attitude towards crocodiles is that they are dangerous.
THEME

• The truth or central idea a story and/or poem reveals about life
• Moral, life-lesson, message
• A debatable opinion
• Implied, not stated
• Any theme can be considered valid if you can prove it.

• Full House Theme Song
• Christian the Lion Video Clip
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- Annotating poetry is simply writing “notes” about these things on the poem.
- Let’s read some poems and analyze them.
WHERE I'M FROM
BY GEORGE ELLA LYON

• Follow along as you listen to the poet read her poem.
• Afterwards we will Annotate Poem - Read through and identify types of figurative language, mood and tone, identify theme.
• Where I'm From
Where I Am From

by Beverly

I am from beautiful pictures,
Wonderful books and teddy bears,
Pony blanket and Idaho,
Family is where I’m from.

I am from, “How was school?”
And “Beverly, can you help me?”
From mom and day
Saying, “I love you,” and “You can stay up until 10:00.”

I am from birthday parties,
Cousins that visit and Byington reunions,
Cookies and toast,
Cheese noodles is where I’m from.

I am from my cousin Danny pretending,
Grandma’s cooking,
Grandpa’s planting,
And Mom and Dad singing is where I’m from.

Where I’m From Poem

September 7, 2010
English

I’m from cold winters and gray woods
And ponds that are beautiful when frozen over.

I’m from ham, potatoes, and corn.
That I ate almost every night.

I’m from a fuzzy green, orange, and yellow blanket
And a tacky shag rug.

I’m from scraped knees and broken wrists
And short, green, healthy grass.

I’m from purple and brown sweaters, little, tiny Sketcher’s
And uneven ugly-looking bangs.

I’m from dead rats at my doorstep, scars on my arms and chest
And a cat that will be in my heart forever.

I’m from an uncomfortable couch, loud cabinets and closets
And a grandma who loved me more than anything.
I’m from Sue and Warren
Jimmy, Laci, and Trey.
From Goodridge Elementary
Hebron, KY

I’m from Scandal, Duck Dynasty,
And UK basketball.
From weekend soccer watching the ball
screaming down the field and into the goal.

I’m from pepperoni pizza
Piping hot from Papa Johns,
M and Ms melting marvelously
In my moist mouth.

I’m from comfy socks and PJs
That are as soft as a fluffy bunny.
From hugs and kisses from my kids
A way to show our love.

I’m from pop, fizz, gulp of Coke
And achoo and sniff of having colds,
From Bang! Boom! Pow!
Of our 4th of July Fireworks!

I’m from the millions of questions and billions of hugs
From thousands of students dear to my heart,
From an overflowing heart of love
For my family and friends.
CASEY AT THE BAT

Casey at the Bat - Prezi Introduction

Casey at the Bat - James Earl Jones
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

Little Red Riding Hood as told by Roald Dahl