

Figurative language

HYPERBOLE

A really, really huge exaggeration

This figurative language poster is so bright that I need sunglasses to look at it.

ONOMATOPOEIA

A word that sounds like what it is describing

I can hear the clock saying "tick-tock" as I race to finish my work.

PERSONIFICATION

★ Giving human characteristics to animals or objects

This poster sings to me.

★ SIMILE

A comparison that uses "like" or "as."

This poster is like a work of art.
This poster is as pretty as a bouquet of flowers.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ADDS COLOR TO YOUR WRITING.

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★ METAPHOR

A comparison that does not use the words "like" or "as"

This poster is a work of art.

INTERJECTION

A word that expresses emotion and is usually, but not always, followed by an exclamation mark

Hooray! I've always wanted a figurative language poster.

IDIOM

An expression whose meaning is different than the literal meaning of the words

Figurative language will knock your socks off.

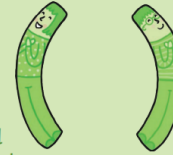
★ ALLITERATION

When words in a phrase start with the same letter or sound

Pink and purple posters really pop.

Brackets

Round brackets are mainly used to separate information that isn't essential to the sentence. If you remove the section in brackets the sentence will still make sense. This is called parenthesis.



Mount Everest (8,848m) is the highest mountain in the world.

Hyphens

Hyphen - links words or parts of words.



Different from a dash because you do not leave a space between a hyphen and the words in the sentence and it is half as long as a dash.

Used to show that a word continues on the next line.
Gemma walked slowly towards the lion.

Used to link separate words into one new word.
Mother-in-law

Punctuation

Apostrophe

Apostrophes have two main uses: showing possession and showing omission.



Possession - Here the apostrophe indicates that a thing or a person belongs or relates to someone or something.

E.g. Ben's party.

Omission - Here the apostrophe is used to show that letters or numbers have been omitted.

I'm (short for I am)

He'll (short for he will)

Ellipsis

An ellipsis is used to show an omission of a word or words from a text.



They visited...it was fun.

Once upon a time...and they lived happily ever after.

"I decided to...then I left."

Colon

Colons have two main uses:

- To separate two clauses where the second clause defines or explains the first.

E.g. It wasn't easy to begin with: I had to find the right house.

- To introduce a list.

At the shop, I need to buy a few items: carrots, chicken, potatoes and fruit juice.



A comma separates units of meaning in a sentence.

A comma separates items in a list.

Jenna bought some apples, grapes, bananas and pears for her fruit salad.

A comma separates off a subordinate opening.

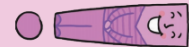
Although she was tired, Tilly went to the party.

A comma marks out a relative clause (extra information that has been added into the sentence).

The children, who were in class six, were very excited.



Exclamation mark
The main use of the exclamation mark is to end an interjection or exclamation and indicate strong feelings.
Wow! Hello!



Semicolon

Semicolons are used to separate two main clauses that are closely related to each other, but could stand on their own as sentences.



I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight.