

Literary Terms #10 – Figurative Language Part 2

Allusion	<p>A figure of speech which refers to a reference to a well-known person, place, event, literary work, or work of art, often used to make a comparison.</p> <p>Example: Don't be such a Scrooge.</p>
Classical Allusion	<p>Figure of speech that makes a reference to a Greek or Roman mythology.</p> <p>Example: One should avoid Cupid's arrows.</p>
Contrast	<p>A comparison in which opposites are used. <i>This would be the opposite of a simile or metaphor.</i></p> <p>Example: Mossy greens differed against the warm browns of tree trunks and dirt.</p>
Oxymoron	<p>Two contradictory words are written or said side-by-side.</p> <p>Example: bitter sweet</p>
Parallel Structure (Parallelism)	<p>The repetition of the same pattern of words or phrases within a sentence or passage to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance.</p> <p>Examples: Ashley likes to ski, to swim and to jump.</p> <p>That's one step for man, one giant leap for mankind.</p>
Apostrophe	<p>To speak to someone who is not present or to something that cannot talk back.</p> <p>Example: Twinkle, twinkle, little star</p>

Idiom	<p>A phrase which cannot be taken literally; it has a different meaning than what is literally stated. A manner of speaking that is known to a particular society or culture.</p> <p>Example: raining cats and dogs. A hot potato Barking up the wrong tree</p>
Synecdoche	<p>To use a part to represent the whole; to use one part of a person to represent the whole person.</p> <p>Example: He has fast wheels. The gray beard walked with a cane. The U.S. has boots on the ground in Afghanistan.</p>
Pun	<p>A humorous play on words.</p> <p>Example: I was told a chemistry joke, but there was no reaction.</p>