

Poetry combines structural elements with concise, musical, and emotionally charged language to express multiple layers of meaning.

**Sensory details**, which appeal to sight, sound, hearing, taste, and touch, create imagery in the mind of the reader and evoke emotional associations. For example, the phrase “crispy, tart green apple” evokes sense memories about how apples sound, taste, and look.

**Figurative Language** is not meant to be taken literally. These words and phrases draw comparisons between ideas or images.

- **Similes** make direct comparisons using *as* or *like*: *Her glance hit me like a spear.*
- **Metaphors** make direct comparisons by stating that one thing is another: *Her glance was a spear.*
- **Personification** gives human qualities to nonhuman things: *The lights in the window winked at me.*
- **Hyperbole** is an extreme exaggeration: *After three eons, I saw him again.*

**Example: Poetic Sound Devices**

**Alliteration** is the repetition of initial consonant sounds.

**Example:** Loquacious locals like to talk to the town.

**Assonance** is the repetition of vowel sounds within stressed syllables that end in different consonant sounds.

**Example:** We dully trudged along the dusty tunnel.

**Consonance** is the repetition of final consonant sounds within stressed syllables that have different vowel sounds.

**Example:** The nervous move at every living sound.

**Onomatopoeia** is an actual or invented word that imitates the sound of what it names or describes.

**Example:** The galumphing runner huffed and puffed.

1. Choose 3 songs with CLEAN, SCHOOL-APPROPRIATE lyrics

2. Copy and paste the lyrics into a Word document; include the title of the song and the artist

3. Identify at least 2 examples of sensory details, figurative language, imagery, or poetic sound devices for EACH song you have chosen

4. Save your work and email it to us