



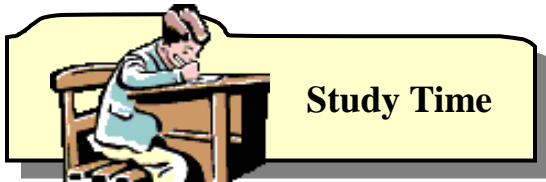
GRADE VI USING FIGURES OF SPEECH

GETTING STARTED

Poems contain figures of speech that appeals to our senses making them fun to read. Poems are meant to be read aloud. Through reading poems, we are also able to enrich our vocabulary. In this module, you will learn to:

- *identify figures of speech;* and
- *read/recite poems.*

Let's get to work then.



Figurative language is a way of expressing ideas by using symbolisms instead of ordinary language. Figures of speech are language devices intended to bring out from the reader/listener fresh reactions or perceptions to a scene or an object. They make comparisons to familiar objects in order to bring out less familiar impressions.

A. Read the poems and answer the questions that follow.

If you are living near a river or a sea, do you enjoy walking along the bank of the beach? Do you collect seashells?

Palace

Dorothy Vena Johnson

A seashell is a palace
Where many echoes dwell,
And when I listen to them
I know them quite well.
They are like the ocean's roar
Where the sea shells buried deep
Learns why the sea is always salty,
And spooky shadows creep.



1. *What is described in the poem?*
2. *Where do sea shells learn that the sea is salty?*



A Little Girl

Ada Greiner Marks

She is little, she is dimpled
Her hair is yellow corn
On her cheeks are many smudges
And her pinafore is torn.

Her eyes are dancing waters
On a deep, midsummer day,
Yet her mouth will turn to pouting
In a most capricious way.

But her laughter is as joyous
As the little winds that run
On amber feet across the seas
Of wheat fields in the sun.

And her laughter is as delightful
As a carillon of bells
In an ancient, wooded tower
Where a charming fairy dwells.

Hers is the laughter from the spirit
Melodious and mild
All the angels pause a moment
For the laughter of a child.



1. *Who is described in this poem?*
2. *Have you seen such a little girl?*
3. *To what is her hair compared?*
4. *Her eyes?*
5. *Her laughter?*
6. *What would you feel if you were with a girl like this little girl? Why?*

B. Discussion. Let us now talk about two figures of speech: the simile and the metaphor. Writers make use of similes and metaphors to make their writing more colorful, more vivid, and more coming to the reader.

In a simile, the writer uses ilke or as . . . as to compare two (2) things.

Examples:

Today, Lita is as bright as a sunbeam.

A diligent person is like a ant.



In a metaphor, the writer compares two (2) things by saying one thing is another thing.

Examples:

Today, Lita is a sunbeam.

Mother is a beacon.

- C.** Write down the lines that compare two things in the poems “*Palace*” and “*A Little Girl*”. Tell whether each pair is a metaphor or a simile. Underline what are being compared. Write your answers on your notebook

Example:

Her hair is yellow corn. - metaphor

- D.** What two things are compared of the following sentences? Select the meaning of the figures of speech. Circle only the letter.

1. *This steak is like leather; I need a sharp knife.*
 - A. is tender
 - B. is tough
 - C. comes from a cow
 - D. come from the children
2. *Because of the continuous rain, the roads have become like rivers.*
 - A. muddy
 - B. flooded
 - C. dusty
 - D. story
3. *The last time my uncle saw me, he said I was as thin as a beanpole.*
 - A. very strong
 - B. very straight
 - C. very slender
 - D. very smart
4. *Brenda’s baby brother is a dumpling.*
 - A. small and thin
 - B. round and fat
 - C. long and fat
 - D. long and round



5. People who do not think for themselves are like puppets.
A. active
B. proud
C. ruled by others
D. smart
6. The house was like a beehive before the important visitors arrived.
A. busy
B. quiet
C. empty
D. clean
7. Marina is the apple of her father's eye.
A. target
B. favorite
C. direction
D. hated

E. Read the poem. Answer the questions that follow. Write your answers in your notebook.

Spider Webs

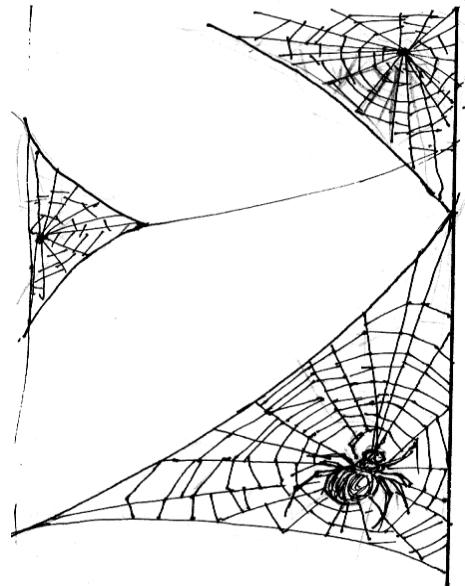
James S. Tippet

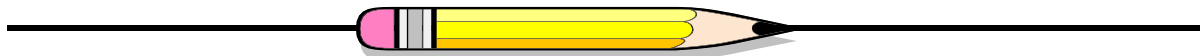
The spiders were busy last night,
From every fence and tree
They hung their lacy webs
For all the world to see.

The mist was busy too;
In the stillness of the night
It strung the spider webs with pearls
To catch the morning light.

One spider wove a web
Like frost on a window pane;
Another one spun a single thread
That looks like jeweled chain.

Motionless hang the webs,
By the quiet sunbeam kissed;
A fairy world was made last night
By the spiders and the mist.





- a. *What did the spiders do in the night?*
- b. *What did the mist do?*
- c. *What were some of the webs compared to?*

In many poems and stories, the poet or author makes the animals, plants and things act, talk, and think as if they were real persons.

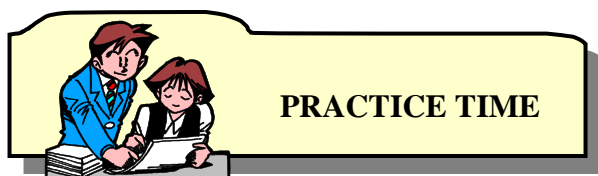
He does this to make the poem or story more interesting. The device is called **personification**.

In the poem "Spider Webs" what things are being personified?

F. Draw and fill out two columns like the one below.

Inanimate Object	Human behavior

G. Look for a friend you can work/study with. Choose the poem you like best and recite it before the class.



A. Starter. Identify the following figures of speech. Write simile, metaphor, or hyperbole.

1. Her heart is as hard as stone.
2. A mother is queen of her home, the father is the king.
3. The handsome man is like a butterfly fleeing from flower to flower.
4. The sick boy is as thin as a toothpick.
5. The teacher's eyes are twinkling with joy.
6. Life is but a dream.
7. A helicopter hovered above like a giant humming bird.
8. The kettles sing a merry tune as they sit on the fire.
9. A rainbow is a bridge across the sky.
10. The wind whispered secrets to my ears.



B. Reinforcer. Do the Following activities. Write your answers on your notebook.

1. Write two things being compared.

a. *The prisoners were packed like sardines in the cell.*

b. *From the sky, the island is a checkerboard of tidy farms.*

2. What two (2) figures of speech do you see in the sentence? Write the phrases opposite each.

My fears stared back at me like the treacherous green eyes of the anaconda.

c. _____

d. _____

3. *Mario tried to catch her outstretched hand but like lightning it was withdrawn and when he stood up the girl was gone.*

e. What figure of speech was used in this sentence?

f. Why was the hand compared to lightning?

A. It was burning.

B. It was hot.

C. It was easy to reach.

D. It vanished fast.

4. Each of the following lines illustrates a simile or a metaphor. Read each quotation. Then answer the questions or complete the statements which follow. When options are given, copy the letter. Remember that the meaning asked for is not literal but figurative.

g. *"Spare moments are the gold dust of time."*

1) The two things compared are _____ and _____.

2) This means that _____.

A. There are spare moments.

B. Time is gold.

C. Spare time is precious.

D. A person must take time to rest.



h. *"The wine of life keeps oozing drop by drop,
The leaves of life keep falling one by one."*

- 1) Life is compared to two things ____ and ____.
- 2) The lines mean
 - A. Life is like wine.
 - B. Life is like the leaves of the tree.
 - C. Life is like wine and leaves.
 - D. Each passing day is of the span of life.

i. *"He has muscles of iron."*

- 1) The quality of hardness or strength is found in both ____ and ____.
- 2) The line means
 - A. The man has muscles.
 - B. The man is very strong.
 - C. Iron is hard.
 - D. The man has hard muscles.

j. *"Life is a leaf of paper white
Wherein each one may write
His word or two."*

- 1) Just as we ____ one or two words on paper, as we do fill each day of our ____ with ____.
- 2) The lines mean that ____
 - A. Life is a white leaf.
 - B. A man fills each day of his life with things he says and does.
 - C. A man shows the kind of life he lives.
 - D. People write on leaves.

k. *"Black were her eyes as the berry that grows on the thorn by the wayside."*

- 1) The berry is ____ and the girl's ____ are ____, too.
- 2) The line means that ____
 - A. The girl's eyes are very black.
 - B. The girl saw the berries.
 - C. There are thorns on the berries.
 - D. The black eyes of the girl saw the berries by the wayside.



Key Points:

A figure of speech is an expression within a sentence that departs from simple, normal speech to create different feelings, stimulate the imagination, or paint the pictures in the mind of the reader.

1. A simile is a figure of speech in which two different things are compared using the “like” and “as”.
2. A metaphor is a figure of speech in which one object is likened to another by talking about it as if it were that other. It does not use “like” or “as” or any word comparison.
3. A hyperbole is a poetic exaggeration that is intentional but not intended to be taken literally.
4. Personification is an expression giving the characteristics of human beings to an inanimate object or an animal.



Test Yourself

A. Read each sentence carefully. Identify the figure of speech used. Write **S** for simile, **M** for metaphor, **P** for personification, **H** for hyperbole in your notebook.

1. The stars are jewels strung in a golden chain across the dark sky.
2. The hanging bridge is like a giant hammock swaying wildly during the storm.
3. The guest of honor’s message was a mile long.
4. The moonbeams smiled sweetly.
5. The street dancers wore costumes as colorful as rainbows.
6. The whispering breeze soothes my troubled soul.
7. Her tears are dewdrops on a cold summer morning.
8. The night sighed itself to sleep.
9. The rescue team and the volunteers burned up the telephone lines as they discussed their plans.
10. When his brother died all his hopes collapsed like a sand castle.



B. Read the poem “Flying Kite” aloud as if you were sharing it with a friend.



Flying Kite

Frank Dempster Sherman

I often sit and wish that I
Could be a kite up in the sky,
And ride upon the breeze and go
Whatever way it chanced to blow;
Then I could look beyond the town,
And see the river winding down,
And follow all the ships that sail
Like me before the merry gale,
Until at last with them I came
To some place with a foreign name.



Key to Corrections

STUDY TIME

- A.
1. A seashell is a palace. - *Metaphor*
 2. Where many echoes dwell,
They are like the ocean's roar - *Simile*
- C.
1. Her eyes are dancing waters - *Metaphor*
 2. Her laughter is as joyous
as the little winds than run - *Simile*
 3. Her laughter is as delightful
As a carillon of bells - *Simile*
 4. Hers is the laughter from
the spirit - *Metaphor*
- D.
1. B
 2. B
 3. C
 4. B
 5. C
 6. A
 7. B

E.

Inanimate Object	Human behavior
1. spiders	<u>hung</u> their lacy webs
2. mist	<u>strung</u> the spider webs
3. webs	<u>motionless</u> <u>hang</u>
4. sunbeams	<u>kiss</u>
5. spiders	<u>busy</u>

PRACTICE TIME

- A. Starter
1. simile
 2. metaphor
 3. simile
 4. simile
 5. personification
 6. metaphor
 7. simile
 8. personification
 9. metaphor
 10. personification



B. Reinforcer

1. a. prisoners – sardines
b. island – checkerboard of tiny farms
2. c. personification, stared back at me
d. simile, fears – treacherous, green eyes of the anaconda
3. e. simile
f. D
4. g. 1) spare moments, time 2) C
h. 1) wine, leaves 2) D
i. 1) muscle, iron 2) B
j. 1) write, lives, words 2) B
k. 1) black, eyes black 2) A

TEST YOURSELF

1. M
2. S
3. H
4. P
5. S
6. P
7. M
8. P
9. H
10. S

RATING SCALE

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 10 | - | Outstanding |
| 9 | - | Very Satisfactory |
| 7-8 | - | Satisfactory |
| 5-6 | - | Fairly Satisfactory |
| 3-4 | - | Fair |
| 1-2 | - | Needs Improvement |