

21ST CENTURY LITERATURE FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND THE WORLD

Second Quarterly Assessment

L1: Sound Devices

Literary Devices

- Are distinct structures used to add meaning or create a more captivating story or poem. One of the easiest literary devices to use and observe in written work are **sound devices**.

Sound Devices

- Can also be used in stories and novels for the same reason as they are used in poetry because as we read, we hear an inner voice in our heads reading the text to us.

Common Sound Devices

1. **Alliteration** - Is the repetition of similar sounds, either consonants or vowels, at the beginning of closely spaced words.
Ex. Suffering Stan stays in the sun to keep from having to stutter.
2. **Assonance** - Is the repetition of vowel sounds that form internal rhymes in a line.
Ex. Faye's days are lazy and wasteful.
3. **Consonance** - Is the repetition of consonant sounds, usually at the end of words.
Ex. Wash the leash off of mush to keep Ash from having a rash.
4. **Cacophony** -Is use of jarring, unpleasant sounds, usually harsh because the sounds do not go together; meant to convey disorder and would sometimes be hard to pronounce.

Ex. "Twas *brillig*, and the *slithy* toves
Did *gyre* and *gimble* in the *wabe*;
All *mimsy* were the *borogoves*
And the *mome raths outgrabe*"

5. **Euphony** - Is the use of devices such as alliteration, rhyme, and assonance; meant to create a pleasant experience to the ear.

Ex. "Than Oars divide the *Ocean*,
Too *silver* for a *seam*—
Or *Butterflies*, off *Banks* of Noon
Leap, plashless as they *swim*."

6. **Onomatopoeia** - Is the use of words that mimic the natural sound of what is being described.

Ex. Buzz, Meow, Bark, Hiss, Squak.

7. **Repetition** - Is the repetition of words or phrases to form rhythm or to emphasize an idea.

Ex. "In every cry of every *man*,
In every infant's cry of *fear*
In every voice, In every *ban*
The mind-forg'd manacles I *hear*"

8. **Rhyme** - Is the repetition of identical (or similar) sounds in two or more words, most often at the end of lines in a poem.

- a. **Full rhymes** - Are words that sound alike on both the consonant and vowel sounds; all their syllables rhyme. **Ex.** Beach, Reach, Teach. Linger, Finger.

- b. **Slant or half rhymes** - Are words that have the same final consonant sounds but different initial consonants

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and vowels. **Ex.** Call, Bowl, Sell. Back, Wreck, Tuck.

harsh or blunt. **Ex.** She is with our Creator now.

c. **Near rhymes** - Are words with same final vowel sounds but different final consonants. **Ex.** Soil, Coin, Choice. Crane. Rake, Tale.

5. **Hyperbole** - Is a gross exaggeration to achieve an effect, usually for humor or emphasis. **Ex.** I was dying of boredom while I was waiting in line.

d. **Sight rhymes** - Are when words are usually spelled the same but are pronounced differently. **Ex.** Love, Trove. Bough, Enough. Call, Appall.

6. **Metaphor** - Compares two seemingly unlike objects that have similar or common characteristics without the use of like or as. **Ex.** The assignment was a breeze.

L2: Figurative Speech

Figurative Language

- Used to deliver a more effective, persuasive, and impactful message.

Kinds of Figurative Language

1. **Analogy** - Is a comparison that presents the similarities between two concepts or ideas. **Ex.** Just as a sword is the weapon of a warrior, a pen is a weapon of a writer.
2. **Cliché** - Is a word, a phrase, a sentence, or a whole text that used to be perceived as clever but has become **démodé**. **Ex.** Lovely as a rose.
3. **Connotation** - Is the secondary or suggestive meaning of the word, one that is not its literal or primary meaning in the dictionary. **Ex.** Green Home, Green Products, Green Living.
4. **Euphemism** - Is used to substitute for a description that is considered

7. **Metonymy** - Is a word or phrase that is substituted for another that is closely associated with it. **Ex.** The Malacanang Palace released a statement regarding the President's health.

8. **Oxymoron** - Is a combination of two ideas that appear to be opposite or contradictory. **Ex.** Dirty White

9. **Paradox** - Is an assertion that seems to be contradictory or silly but actually reveals some truth. **Ex.** "I must be cruel to be kind."

10. **Personification** - Is a statement or statements wherein an animal, object, or abstract idea is given human attributes or characteristics. **Ex.** The flowers bathe in sunlight, and the grass reached out to the sky.