

Macbeth Journal #6a

★ How does Shakespeare make use of figurative language in Act I of the play?

★ Use the sentence frame below to nail down a claim:

Sentence Frame

In _____ (Section/text) Shakespeare uses _____ (tool) to VERB (infinitives) _____ (outcome) by _____ (verb ending in -ing) _____ (analysis).

introduce
develop
emphasize
contrast
parallel

TOOLS

(Refer to the chart on the right for some types of non-literal language.)

OUTCOMES

Impact (tone or mood)
Meaning (introducing or developing a theme/motif from the notes)
showing
suggesting
describing
implying
explaining
providing
appealing
demonstrating

VERBS

establishing
detailing
emphasizing
presenting
revealing
examining
reinforcing
comparing

★ Then, support your claim with two or more relevant quotations that are woven into your commentary.

★ Consider how it might hit a bit different if only literal language were used.

KEEP IT LIMITED TO ONE PAGE IN YOUR SKETCHBOOK. ♥

<u>Figurative Language</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Example</u>
alliteration	The repetition of usually initial consonant sounds in two or more neighboring words or syllables	"'Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before'" - "The Raven," Edgar Allan Poe
allusion	A brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing, or idea of historical, cultural, literary, or political significance	"The morning wind forever blows; the poem of creation is uninterrupted; but few are the ears that hear it. Olympus is but the outside of the earth everywhere." <i>Walden</i> , Henry David Thoreau
hyperbole	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally	"At that time Bogota was a remote, lugubrious city where an insomniac rain had been falling since the beginning of the 16th century." <i>Living to Tell the Tale</i> , Gabriel Garcia Márquez
idiom	An expression that cannot be understood from the meanings of its separate words but must be learned as a whole	"'Old Marley was as dead as a door-nail!'" - <i>A Christmas Carol</i> , Charles Dickens
figurative imagery visual auditory tactile gustatory olfactory	Writing about objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our five physical senses	"Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies; And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn; Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft The redbreast whistles from a garden-croft, And gathering swallows twitter in the skies." - "To Autumn," John Keats
meiosis (understatement)	The presentation of a thing with underemphasis especially in order to achieve a greater effect; understatement	"Ay, ay, a scratch, a scratch." - Mercutio after he is mortally wounded by Tybalt - <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> , Shakespeare
metaphor	A word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar	"Our words are but crumbs that fall down from the feast of the mind." - <i>Sand and Foam</i> , Khalil Gibran
onomatopoeia	The forming of a word (as "buzz" or "hiss") in imitation of a natural sound	"Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of Runic rhyme, To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells From the bells, bells, bells, bells, bells— Bells, bells, bells— From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells." - "The Bells," Edgar Allan Poe
personification	Representing a thing or idea as a person in art, literature	"Because I could not stop for Death — He kindly stopped for me — The Carriage held but just Ourselves — And Immortality." - "Because I could not stop for Death," Emily Dickinson
simile	A comparison of two unlike things, often introduced by like or as	"In the eastern sky there was a yellow patch like a rug laid for the feet of the coming sun . . ." - "The Red Badge of Courage," Stephen Crane