



What is it?

Deductive Procurement of Literary Terms

Find the rule.

The image features a light green background with several decorative elements. There are four thick, curved green lines that sweep across the frame. Two of these lines are accompanied by starburst shapes, which are dark green with multiple sharp points. The text "Number 1" is centered in a dark blue font.

Number 1

Examples

- People Person
- Katy kicked the kicker
- Monkey master
- Tired Timmy taught the tired teacher
- Peter always loved the purple plum
- Cocky Ken kicked the can

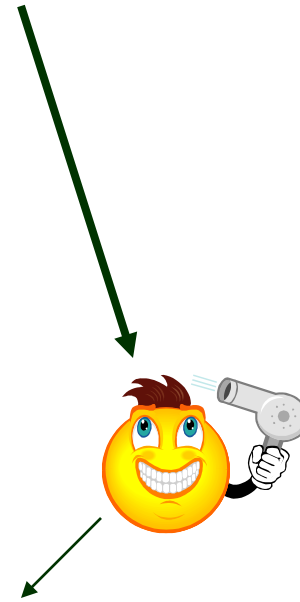
Non-Examples

- Scotch tape dispenser
- Growing the bottom line
- Handy Manny
- Chasing cars
- Monkey bottoms
- Taking on the tsunami

So what is the rule?

- On your sheet of paper, write down what the rule for each example was.
- Rule: The repetition of a sound at the beginning of a grouping of words.

So what is the term?



A + little + aeration

Iteration

So why is it important?

- Helps create mood/tone:
 - Peter piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
 - Happy, peppy...
- Draws the reader's attention:
 - Who could have done it? Perhaps the purple penguin or the lost dog.
 - Which one do you notice most? Intention would be the purple penguin.

The background features several thick, light green curved lines that sweep across the frame. Two starburst shapes, also in light green, are positioned on the left and right sides, each with eight sharp points radiating from a central dark green core. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

Number 2



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Examples

- The projector hates me.
- The wind slapped John across the face.
- The sponge greedily drank the spilt milk.
- It's a dead battery.
- Quietly, the computer pondered its next move.
- The book happily shared its wisdom with me.

Non-Examples

- Scotch Tape Dispenser
- The dog bit me.
- The thrown book smacked me in the face.
- The tree waved in the breeze.
- Frozen carrots
- The pliers pinched me.

So what is the rule?

- On your sheet of paper, write down what the rule for each example was.
- Rule: The act of giving living or lifelike characteristics to non-living things.

So what is the term?



Purse on Vacation

PERSONIFICATION

So why is it important?

- Allows for more meaningful description:
 - The saw ferously bit off my finger.
 - Lets the reader see how powerful that moment was.
- Helps create mood/tone:
 - “...the houses along Gilman Street began to look more defensive...more exhausted” (from *A Separate Peace*)
 - Concerned, hints that something is wrong.

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Number 3



What is it?

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Find the rule.

So what is the rule?

- On your sheet of paper, write down what the rule for each example was.
- Rule: The authors choice of words.

So what is the term?



+ T +



Dictation

Author's Word Choice

So why is it important?

- The Author's words are chosen purposefully, to get an idea across...very rarely is it by accident.

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Number 4



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Examples

- Happy as a clam
- Fat like a walrus
- Fluffy as a cloud
- His child's face was like that of a retched old man.
- He smells like an angry ferret.
- His toes are as awkward as small plums.

Non-Examples

- Scotch Tape Dispenser
- I am a walrus
- The clouds are my dreams!
- His child had the face of a retched old man.
- His stench has a presence of its own.
- It is as if his brain is on hold.

So what is the rule?

- On your sheet of paper, write down what the rule for each example was.
- Rule: Making a comparison using “like” or “as”.

So what is the term?



Her name
is Emily...

Sims

+

Emily

The Sims

Simmile

So why is it important?

- Allows for more meaningful description:
 - The pain engulfed him like a mighty flame.
 - The reader is able to understand how sudden and significant this pain is.
- Creates deeper meaning:
 - “The murmuring of many voices...the pressing on of many footsteps...swells forward in a mass, like one great heave of water, all flashes away.” (from *Tale of Two Cities*)
 - The simile gives an impression of the power in water, both to move elements, but also to clean all of “stuff” away.



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Examples

- His hair was bone white
- Sooner or later I may figure out why you like being a kept poodle.
- I'm dead tired.
- Her home was a prison.
- You are my sunshine.
- His toes are as awkward as small plums.

Non-Examples

- Scotch Tape Dispenser
- I am a walrus
- The clouds are my dreams!
- His child had the face of a retched old man.
- His stench has a presence of its own.
- It is as if his brain is on hold.

So what is the rule?

- On your sheet of paper, write down what the rule for each example was.
- Rule: Making a comparison of two things.

So what is the term?



Met...ahh...four times.

Metaphor

So why is it important?

- Allows for more meaningful description:
 - The pain engulfed him like a mighty flame.
 - The reader is able to understand how sudden and significant this pain is.
- Creates deeper meaning:
 - “The murmuring of many voices...the pressing on of many footsteps...swells forward in a mass, like one great heave of water, all flashes away.” (from *Tale of Two Cities*)
 - The simile gives an impression of the power in water, both to move elements, but also to clean all of “stuff” away.



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Examples

- Bite
- He got me!
- The fierce wind blistered my nose.
- I hate you!
- The catacombs wreaked of death.
- Limit the time to five minutes only!

Non-Examples

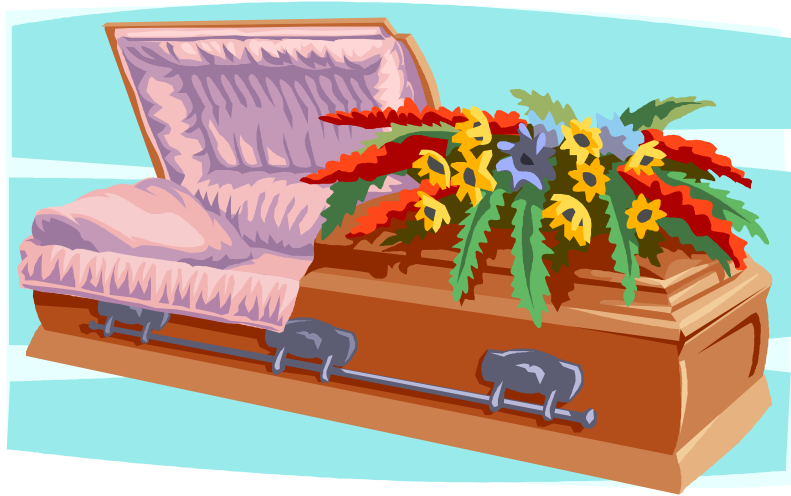
- Pretty
- I have been persuaded.
- The light wind whispered in my ear.
- I love you!
- The room had an air of roses.
- Please, take your time.

So what is the rule?

- On your sheet of paper, write down what the rule for each example was.
- Rule: The use of words (diction) that are unpleasant to the readers mind or ear.

So what is the term?

Ca +



+ E

cacophony

**Used to describe
diction...cacophonous**

So why is it important?

- Used to describe diction:
 - Her screech destroyed his concentration.
 - The cacophonous diction lets the reader feel the speaker's disappointment.
- Helps create mood/tone:
 - The imminent storm brewed in the gulf.
 - Frightening, hints of bad things to come.



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Examples

- Daisies
- He soothed my fears.
- The light wind whispered in my ear.
- I love you!
- The room had an air of roses.
- The vibrant colors please my eye

Non-Examples

- Mudwump
- I have been accosted.
- The fierce wind blistered my nose.
- I hate you!
- The catacombs wreaked of death.
- The rank odor has destroyed my resolve.

So what is the rule?

- On your sheet of paper, write down what the rule for each example was.
- Rule: The use of words (diction) that are pleasant to the readers mind or ear.

So what is the term?



Euphony

Used to describe
diction...euphonious

So why is it important?

- Used to describe diction:
 - The bright shining sun promised a second chance.
 - The euphonious diction lets the reader feel the speakers hope.
- Helps create mood/tone:
 - The perky elf skipped along the flower lined path.
 - Joyful, exuberant...innocent.