

Unveiling the Layers of Language

MELC: EN7LIT-I-1 Analyze literary texts as expressions of individual or communal values within structural context.



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Figurative Language: Beyond the Literal

Learning Objectives:

- Identify the figurative language used in poetry;
 - Define figures of speech;
 - Compare and contrast kinds of figures of speech.



ACTIVITY 1: GUESS THE SONG TITLE

- 1 Your love is like the sun that lights up my whole world. **Your Love**
- 2 You are my sunshine. My only sunshine. You make me happy.
When skies are gray. **You are my
Sunshine**
- 3 Boy, you got my heartbeat running away. **Super Bass**
- 4 I have died every day waiting for you. Darling, don't be afraid. I have loved you
for a thousand years . **A Thousand Years**
- 5 Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder
what you are **Twinkle, Twinkle, Little star**



ACTIVITY 2: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Your love is like the sun that lights up my whole world.

2. You are my sunshine. My only sunshine. You make me happy. When skies are gray.

3. Boy, you got my heartbeat running away.

4. I have died every day waiting for you. Darling, don't be afraid. I have loved you for a thousand years .

5. Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are.

1. What are your observations in the lyrics?
2. What are some lyrics that do not make sense if you take them literally?
3. What do we call these examples of figurative language?
4. Why do composers of songs use figures of speech?
5. Aside from songs, where can we find examples of figures of speech



ACTIVITY 3: POOL OF WORDS

Directions: Choose from the pool of words for the given definitions.

WORD POOL

deface	lisp
etch	numb
exuberance	petition
flutter	realm

1. Flutter wave or move

2. Etch make a drawing through engraving

3. Deface spoil the appearance

4. Exuberance having high in spirits in action
or speech



ACTIVITY 3: POOL OF WORDS

Directions: Choose from the pool of words for the given definitions.

WORD POOL

deface

etch

exuberance

flutter

lisp

numb

petition

realm

5. Lisp speaks imperfectly

6. Numb having no sensation

7. Realm a kingdom

8. Petition a solemn request



ACTIVITY 4: POEM READING

For the Young Yearning a Song of Green

by Arnold Molina Azurin

Never tell the children trees are numb
They hold secrets
Of soil or sun; they lisp their quiet
Melodies of green
Exuberance to passersby.
Twigs trip the wind
So leaves may flutter



POEM READING For the Young Yearning a Song of Green

by Arnold Molina Azurin

Their fragrant salutes, griefless goodbyes.
Within their truths, rings are ingrained,
Telling of refrains
Of lush rain or blooming:
Time's pilgrimage.
But upon the bark
Tender passages are etched:



POEM READING For the Young Yearning a Song of Green

by Arnold Molina Azurin

Jun loves Ester Complete with the year,
Arrow and heart-border, despite the order:
“Defacing Trees Is Punishable.”
Stillness is yet their clearest expression
In beckoning birds and
Orchids onto their limbs.



POEM READING For the Young Yearning a Song of Green

by Arnold Molina Azurin

Now bear in mind,
Each leaf falling
Is a precious page in their petition
For still a verdant season. . .
Never tell the children trees are numb!



POEM READING For the Young Yearning a Song of Green

by Arnold Molina Azurin

Each lovely flower
Is a prayer, each fruit a pregnant poem;
In their living sum,
They are the crown of the heartland and
The whole kindred
Of every horn, seed, petal, foot, or wing.



WHAT IS FIGURE OF SPEECH?

Figurative language - is the art of using language imaginatively, adds depth and richness to writing. It allows authors to paint vivid pictures with words, evoke emotions, and create unforgettable experiences for readers.

Figures of speech are expressions that do not always mean exactly what the words say. They help writers and speakers create vivid pictures, express emotions, and make their messages more interesting.



Simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as."

- For example, "Her eyes sparkled like diamonds."

Metaphor is a figure of speech that directly refers to one thing by mentioning another to suggest a similarity between them. Unlike a simile, a metaphor does not use "like" or "as."

- For example, "The world is a stage."

Personification is a figure of speech in which human qualities are attributed to non-human entities or objects.

- For example, "The wind whispered through the trees."

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that involves extreme exaggeration to make a point or create emphasis.

- For example, "I've told you a million times."



- **Apostrophe** is a figure of speech that is addressing someone absent, dead, or something non-human as if it were alive and capable of responding.
- *Example: "O Death, where is thy sting?"*

[illegible]

- **Oxymoron** is a figure of speech that combines **two words with opposite or contradictory meanings** to create a unique or deeper meaning.
- Example:*
- **Deafening silence** – a silence so intense that it seems loud.
 - **Bittersweet** – something that brings both happiness and sadness.
 - **Living dead** – someone who is alive but seems lifeless.



Go back to the poem, identify the figures of speech used.

- What have you learned from the lesson today?
- What is the importance of learning figures of speech?