

Notebook Set-up: Sticky Notes

- 1st page = Essential Questions Section
 - 3rd page = Entrance/Exit Tickets
 - 30th page = Class notes
 - 50th page = Writing Section
 - 75th page = Vocabulary section
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January 31th, 2014

Essential Question: Why use figurative language?

**Agenda: 1) Notebook Set-Up 2) Vocabulary
3) Translating a Shakespeare Sonnet: Literal to Figurative 4) Exit Ticket**

Homework: Translate your favorite song into literal language! Keep it appropriate please!

Vocabulary

Figurative Language: is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires you to use your imagination to figure out the author's meaning.

Literal Language: refers to words that do not deviate from their defined meaning

Figurative vs. Literal Language

"If something happens *literally*," says children's author Lemony Snicket, "it actually happens; if something happens *figuratively*, it feels like it is happening. If you are literally jumping for joy, for instance, it means you are leaping in the air because you are very happy. If you are figuratively jumping for joy, it means you are so happy that you could jump for joy, but are saving your energy for other matters."

(*The Bad Beginning*. Thorndike Press, 2000)

Figurative vs Literal Language

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	LITERAL TRANSLATION
1. It's raining cats and dogs 2.	It's raining a lot

Example from Shakespeare's *Romeo & Juliet*

Figurative:

Romeo: O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!

It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night

Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear;

Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear!

Literal:

Romeo: Juliet is hot -> Juliet is beautiful.

Excerpts from *Romeo & Juliet*

Figurative:

Romeo:

If I profane with my unworhiest hand

This holy shrine, the gentle sin is this:

My lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand

To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss.

Literal:

Romeo: Wanna make out -> Can I kiss you?

Translating Shakespeare

- Read the Sonnet aloud as class
 - We will translate the first few lines as a class
 - In pairs or individually, translate the rest of the sonnet
 - Use the notes to help you decode words!
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Writing: Translating Sonnet

Figurative

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are
dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damasked, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress
reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound;
I grant I never saw a goddess go;
My mistress when she walks treads on the
ground.
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.

Our Translation

Notes

1. **dun:** tan or mud-colored.
2. **damasked:** of the pink color of the damask rose.



3. **belied:** to give a false impression of
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Sharing Translations

Exit Ticket

What do you think is the point of figurative language? When should you use figurative language? When would it just be so much easier to use literal language?
