

DIRECTIONS: Answer the questions about the cartoon.



"You got a monkey on your back? I got three monkeys."

1. In English, to say, "I have a monkey on my back," means, "I have some sort of ongoing problem." How are the two ideas (monkeys on one's back and problems) alike? Explain.
2. The cartoon is less about the metaphor between monkeys and backs and more about the way we relate to other people. What is the cartoon trying to argue about the nature of relationships? Explain.

DIRECTIONS: Review the following concepts and answer the questions about Faiz Ahmed Faiz' "Any Lover to Any Beloved."

figurative language: a type of language that varies from the norms of literal language, in which words mean exactly what they say

metaphor: a forced comparison between two unlike concepts (without using "like" or "as"). Example: "The detective listened to her story with a wooden face."

simile: a direct comparison between two unlike concepts (using "like" or "as"); a simile is a specialized form of metaphor. Example: "My love is like a red, red rose."

personification: an assignment of human characteristics to non-human objects or ideas. Example: "The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky."

synecdoche: when the parts of something is used to signify the whole (or the reverse). Example: "All hands on deck;" "The pot is boiling;" "Houston played New York in the 1994 NBA finals."

Questions about personification...

Choose any ONE to answer.

7. In line 13 Faiz describes his eyelashes as they had real human agency (with the ability to say something). How does this idea make sense? Explain.
8. In line 17 Faiz describes a woman's eyes as trying (and failing) to hide something, as if they were the ones doing the communicating (rather than the person themselves). How does this idea make sense? Explain.

Question about synecdoche...

Answer this question.

9. The title of the poem suggests that the ideas expressed in this particular poem would apply to any kind of romantic relationship (at least at some point). What, then, does Faiz seem to be saying about relationships? Explain.

Help in Writing

Figurative language works according to the principle of comparison (two ideas are alike-- metaphor, simile, personification) or substitution (one idea is replaced with another because they share similar ideas-- synecdoche).

Comparison (example sentences)

- When [the author] writes, "[X]" it compares [Y] to [Z]. The ideas are alike since ... This is important because ...
- Both [Y] and [Z] are alike because ... So when [the author] writes about, "[X]," it shows ...
- [The writer] is trying to communicate [an idea]. To do this s/he uses the metaphor of "[X]" to show how [Y] is like [Z]. This is true because ...

Substitution (example sentences)

- [Part X] is a part of [whole Y]-- replacing it because it is important in the way it ... This is true because ...
- [Particular instance X] stands for [big concept Y] to show. While the part is not the same as the whole, both ideas ...
- While not identical [part X] shares [an idea] with [whole Y]. This is true because ... This, in turn, suggests ...