

IMAGERY

Imagery is when the author uses words and phrases to create “mental images” for the reader. Imagery helps the reader to visualize and more realistically experience the author’s writings. Sometimes we call these the ‘sensory details.

Visual Imagery

1.) SEE

This the most frequent type of imagery used to recreate a certain visual image in the reader's mind.

The shadows crisscrossed the rug while my cat stretched languidly in one of the patches of sun.

Auditory Imagery

2.) HEAR

Auditory imagery is the mental representation of any sound and it is vital in imagining and feeling a situation.

*"...Which has its sounds, familiar, like the roar
Of trees and crack of branches, common things, But
nothing so like beating on a box"*

(From 'An Old Mans Winter Night' by Robert Frost)

Gustatory Imagery

5.) TASTE

Gustatory imagery illustrates and recreates the tastes, of food or many other things.

"Tumbling through the ocean water after being overtaken by the monstrous wave, Mark unintentionally took a gulp of the briny, bitter mass, causing him to cough and gag."

Tactile Imagery

6.) TOUCH

Tactile imagery appeals to the sense of touch by presenting attributes like hardness, softness or hot and cold sensations.

'The bed linens might just as well be ice and the clothes snow.' From Robert Frost's "The Witch of Coos"

Olfactory Imagery

4.) SMELL

Olfactory imagery is related to smell and this imagery helps summon and deliver the smells to the reader.

"Gio's socks, still soaked with sweat from Tuesday's P.E. class, filled the classroom with an aroma akin to that of salty, week-old, rotting fish."



The End.