Creative Writing
Quarter 3 – Module 3:
Types of Imagery

Name of Learner: ___________________________
Grade & Section: ___________________________
Name of School: ___________________________
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What I Need to Know

To create a literary artwork, creative writing applies a unique use of language to create in the minds of readers and listeners images. These create a sensory experience that appeals to all the senses, making the reading of literature both as an entertaining and educating experience. This literary device or vocabulary instrument is called imagery. Although imagery is often associated with figurative language, like metaphors and similes, it may also be written without using any figurative language.

This module is made for you to understand the seven types of imagery and it provides you with a world view of subjects, topics, and content that adds to your knowledge.

In this module, you are expected to:

- Use imagery, diction, figures of speech, and specific experiences to evoke meaningful responses from readers. HUMSS_CW/MP11/12-1a-b-4

What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer, and write these on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The aim of imagery is to?
   - a. organize the most important to the least important facts
   - b. arrange the order of events from the earliest to the latest
   - c. create a sensory experience from reading a literary piece
   - d. state the location of items from either top to bottom or reverse

2. Which of the following statements about imagery is NOT TRUE?
   - a. Imagery is often found in pieces of literature.
   - b. Imagery is a literary device used in creative writing.
   - c. Imagery shapes language to create sensory experiences.
   - d. Imagery requires the use of figurative language to achieve its aim.

3. “The deep blue sea sparkled in the sun.” This imagery is of which type?
   - a. auditory
   - b. gustatory
   - c. kinesthetic
   - d. visual

4. The imagery that appeals to the sense of smell?
   - a. auditory
   - b. kinesthetic
   - c. olfactory
   - d. organic

5. “The tinkle of sweet bells filled the air.” This imagery is of which type?
   - a. auditory
   - b. kinesthetic
   - c. olfactory
   - d. organic
Lesson 1

TYPES OF IMAGERY

Creative writing as defined is also a technique in styling language to fit the goal of the author or writer in his or her work. As opposed to works of academic writing, readers and audiences are drawn to works of creative writing for the experience rather than to obtain new information or facts.

In literary works, creative writers express their thoughts and feelings through a unique use of the language that aims to extend the same to whoever appreciates their work. This includes describing sceneries and memories, real or not, using imagery.

Imagery refers to the “mental pictures” that readers imagine when they read literary works as it targets their senses. Even if imagery is commonly associated with figurative language, it may not necessarily contain figures of speech.

We have now defined imagery as an element of creative writing. There are seven (7) types of imagery. These are: auditory, gustatory, kinesthetic, olfactory, organic, tactile and visual.

What’s In

Directions: Below is an excerpt from Elizabeth Bishop’s poem The Fish. Read it and answer the succeeding questions. Write your responses on a separate sheet of paper.

his brown skin hung in strips
like ancient wallpaper,
and its pattern of darker brown
was like wallpaper:

shapes like full-blown roses
stained and lost through age. (Source: literaryterms.net)
1. The underlined parts of the excerpt are examples of which imagery?
   a. auditory          c. kinesthetic
   b. gustatory         d. visual

2. The phrase in bold type in the excerpt is an example of?
   a. simile           c. hyperbole
   b. metaphor         d. personification

3. What does the passage give us?
   a. data             c. items and percentages
   b. facts            d. sensory details

Directions: Below is an excerpt from EB White’s Charlotte’s Web. Read it and answer the succeeding questions. Write your responses on a separate sheet of paper.

“The barn was very large. It was very old. It smelled of hay and it smelled of manure. It smelled of the perspiration of tired horses and the wonderful sweet breath of patient cows. It often had a sort of peaceful smell—\textit{as though nothing bad could happen ever again in the world}. It smelled of grain and of harness dressing and of axle grease and of rubber boots and of new rope. And whenever the cat was given a fish head to eat, the barn would smell of fish. But mostly it smelled of hay, for there was always hay in the great loft up overhead. And there was always hay being pitched down to the cows and the horses and the sheep.” \textit{(Source: examples.yourdictionary.com)}

4. The underlined parts of the excerpt are examples of which imagery?
   c. auditory          c. kinesthetic
   d. gustatory         d. visual

5. The phrase in bold type in the excerpt is an example of?
   a. simile           c. hyperbole
   b. metaphor         d. personification

6. What does the passage give us?
   a. data             c. items and percentages
   b. facts            d. sensory details
Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, copy the following and draw a check mark beside the sentence that you think contains an imagery.

____ 1. The trees rustled as the wind whistled gently through the leaves.
____ 2. Tests reveal an 86 percent efficacy among the controlled subjects.
____ 3. Jose Rizal was born on July 19, 1861.
____ 4. The stench of rotting garbage from the dumpsite overpowered our nostrils.
____ 5. Soft, smooth fabric covered the bench.

**What Is It**

There are seven types of imagery.

1. **Visual.** Visual imagery appeals to the sense of sight, and is the most common type of imagery in literature.

   Example: “The clouds were like ripe cotton in the expanse of the sky.”

2. **Auditory.** Auditory imagery describes specific sounds that are happening or found within the story. It may also appear in the form of onomatopoeia.

   Example: “John campers woke up to the loud clang of pots and pans that signaled that breakfast was almost ready.”

3. **Olfactory.** This particular type of imagery describes a specific scent or odor.

   Example: “The strong smell of freshly brewed coffee greeted the tourists as they went inside the cottage.”

4. **Gustatory.** Gustatory imagery targets the sense of taste.

   Example: “Almost drowning, Albert had to swallow the briny, bitter salt water as he gulped for air.”

5. **Tactile.** Tactile imagery appeals to the sense of touch.

   Example: “The fabric felt velvety to my touch.”
6. **Kinesthetic.** Kinesthetic imagery does not relate to a specific sense, but rather deals with the movement or action of objects or people in a story.

   Example: “The tiger leaped from the edge of the rock and pounced on the unsuspecting deer.”

7. **Organic.** Organic imagery is considered as the most difficult form of imagery to write because it deals with creating a specific feeling or emotion within the reader like the making him or her feel sad, fearful, nostalgic, elated, or even lost.

   Example: “The swirling rumble of bitter regret seemed to rise and sway in a rough storm in my stomach.”

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**What’s More**

**Activity 1: DESCRIBE A PICTURE**

Directions: Describe the photographs below in five sentences that utilize five of the seven types of imagery. Underline the words/terms that contain the imagery. Use a separate sheet of paper.

Image 1

![Source: pexels.com](image_url)
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Image 2

![Image 2](source: pexels.com)

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Activity 2: IDENTIFYING IMAGERY

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, copy and read the following passage. Highlight the sensory words as follows:

Sight – underline with a straight line
Sound – underline with a wavy line
Smell – enclose in a box
Taste – enclose in an oval
Touch/Feel – underline with red ink

The hot, April sun beat relentlessly down, casting an orange glare over the nipa huts, the fields, the lake. Even the usually cool green acacia bordering the pond hung wilting and dry. Our sun-baked backs ached for relief. We quickly pulled off our sweaty clothes and plunged into the pond, but the tepid water only stifled us, and we soon climbed back onto the brown, dusty bank. Our parched throats longed for something cool—ice water, a tall frosted glass of orange juice.

We pulled on our clothes and headed through the dense, crackling underbrush, the sharp briars pulling at our damp jeans, until we reached the watermelon patch. As we began to cut open the nearest melon, we could smell the pungent skin mingling with the dusty odor of dry earth. Suddenly the melon gave way with a crack, revealing the deep, pink sweetness inside.

Activity 3: CREATING IMAGERY

Directions: Convert the following plain sentences into ones with imagery. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. I am hungry.
2. It feels cold.
3. My favorite bag is colored red.
4. The class was very noisy.
5. The athlete won the race.
What I Have Learned

Directions: Create a graphic organizer showing the relationship between *creative writing* and the *types of imagery*. You may base your answer on the following sample. Use a separate sheet of paper.

- Creative Writing
- Types of Imagery
  - Type 1
  - Type 2
What I Can Do

Though more often identified with literature, imagery can also be found in many printed materials and online. Write down five (5) sentences or short paragraphs with imagery from five (5) different source materials. Use a separate sheet of paper.

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Assessment

Directions: Identify the imagery used in the following sentences. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

A. auditory  
B. gustatory  
C. kinesthetic  
D. olfactory  
E. organic  
F. visual

___ 1. Not taking the insult likely, Carl charged at him like a raging bull.

___ 2. The photographer enjoyed the sight, as if the flowers were waving at him.

___ 3. Her voice echoed throughout the hall.

___ 4. She was startled by how cold the floor felt to her feet.

___ 5. The scent of oven-fresh bread from the bakery perfumed the afternoon.

___ 6. The blood from his wounded lips tasted like rust.

___ 7. She had eyes as blue as the summer sky.

___ 8. The powder-like sand of Boracay is known throughout the world.

___ 9. Like a cackling rooster was how the judge described Paula’s singing during the contest.

___ 10. Luigi had to pause while hiking the trail as the height was making him dizzy.
Directions: Below is an excerpt from *Dead Stars* by Paz Marquez Benitez (1925), the first short story in English written by a Filipino. Read and identify the different types of imagery used in the text.

Few certainly would credit Alfredo Salazar with hot blood. Even his friends had amusingly diagnosed his blood as cool and thin, citing incontrovertible evidence. Tall and slender, he moved with an indolent ease that verged on grace. Under straight recalcitrant hair, a thin face with a satisfying breadth of forehead, slow, dreamer’s eyes, and astonishing freshness of lips—indeed Alfredo Salazar’s appearance betokened little of exuberant masculinity; rather a poet with wayward humor, a fastidious artist with keen, clear brain.

He rose and quietly went out of the house. He lingered a moment on the stone steps; then went down the path shaded by immature acacias, through the little tarred gate which he left swinging back and forth, now opening, now closing, on the gravel road bordered along the farther side by *madre cacao* hedge in tardy lavender bloom.

The gravel road narrowed as it slanted up to the house on the hill, whose wide, open porches he could glimpse through the heat-shriveled tamarinds in the Martinez yard.

Six weeks ago, that house meant nothing to him save that it was the Martinez house, rented and occupied by Judge del Valle and his family. Six weeks ago, Julia Salas meant nothing to him; he did not even know her name; but now—

One evening he had gone “neighboring” with Don Julian; a rare enough occurrence, since he made it a point to avoid all appearance of currying favor with the Judge. This particular evening however, he had allowed himself to be persuaded. “A little mental relaxation now and then is beneficial,” the old man had said. “Besides, a judge’s good will, you know;” the rest of the thought—“is worth a rising young lawyer’s trouble”—Don Julian conveyed through a shrug and a smile that derided his own worldly wisdom.

A young woman had met them at the door. It was evident from the excitement of the Judge’s children that she was a recent and very welcome arrival. In the characteristic Filipino way formal introductions had been omitted—the judge limiting himself to a casual “Ah, *ya se conocen*?”—with the consequence that Alfredo called her Miss del Valle throughout the evening.

He was puzzled that she should smile with evident delight every time he addressed her thus. Later Don Julian informed him that she was not the Judge’s sister, as he had supposed, but his sister-in-law, and that her name was Julia Salas. A very dignified rather austere name, he thought. Still, the young lady should have corrected him. As it was, he was greatly embarrassed, and felt that he should explain.

To his apology, she replied, “That is nothing, each time I was about to correct you, but I remembered a similar experience I had once before.”
“Oh,” he drawled out, vastly relieved.

“A man named Manalang—I kept calling him Manalo. After the tenth time or so, the young man rose from his seat and said suddenly, ‘Pardon me, but my name is Manalang, Manalang.’ You know, I never forgave him!”

He laughed with her.

“The best thing to do under the circumstances, I have found out,” she pursued, “is to pretend not to hear, and to let the other person find out his mistake without help.”

“As you did this time. Still, you looked amused every time I—”

“I was thinking of Mr. Manalang.”

Don Julian and his uncommunicative friend, the Judge, were absorbed in a game of chess. The young man had tired of playing appreciative spectator and desultory conversationalist, so he and Julia Salas had gone off to chat in the vine-covered porch. The lone piano in the neighborhood alternately tinkled and banged away as the player’s moods altered. He listened, and wondered irrelevantly if Miss Salas could sing; she had such a charming speaking voice.

He was mildly surprised to note from her appearance that she was unmistakably a sister of the Judge’s wife, although Doña Adela was of a different type altogether. She was small and plump, with wide brown eyes, clearly defined eyebrows, and delicately modeled hips—a pretty woman with the complexion of a baby and the expression of a likable cow. Julia was taller, not so obviously pretty. She had the same eyebrows and lips, but she was much darker, of a smooth rich brown with underlying tones of crimson which heightened the impression she gave of abounding vitality.
### Answer Key

#### Assessment

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#### What I Know

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#### Activity 1 (Answers may vary)

- Activity 1
- Activity 2 (Answers may vary)
- Activity 3 (Answers may vary)
References

Electronic Sources


Image


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