“Image: A concrete representation of an object or sensory experience. [“Images in literature are usually visual, but the term ‘image’ can also refer to the representation of any sensory experience.”] Typically, such a representation helps evoke the feelings associated with the object or experience itself. Images are either ‘literal’ or ‘figurative.’ Literal images are especially concrete and involve little or no extension of the obvious meaning of the words used to express them. Figurative images do not follow the literal meaning of the words exactly [and typically draw upon figures of speech, particularly simile, metaphor, symbol, personification]. . . . In his poem ‘The Shepherd's Hour’ [translated from the French], Paul Verlaine presents the following image: ‘The Moon is red through horizon's fog; / In a dancing mist the hazy meadow sleeps.’ The first line is broadly literal” (“Glossary of Literary Terms”), describing the color, the location (the horizon) and what the speaker sees (fog on the horizon). The second line, on the other hand, presents us with figurative images. We are asked to picture the mist and how it moves, but while the mist is a literal image, the description of it as “dancing” is figurative, attributing to the mist a human characteristic, action, or ability, making this an example of personification. The rest of the line presents both literal and figurative images of the meadow, describing it literally as hazy but then describing its stillness as sleeping, which is figurative because sleeping is something which animals do but which isn’t associated with the literal meadow (location or ground and grass). This description is thus a metaphor comparing the meadow to animals. On the other hand, the meadow might be said to represent the animals that live there, making it a metonymy, another kind of metaphor where one thing stands in for another.