

Analyzing Literature Theme and Devices

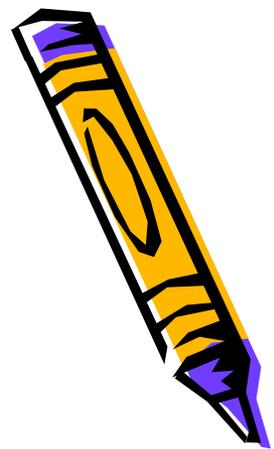
Team 8-1

HKMS

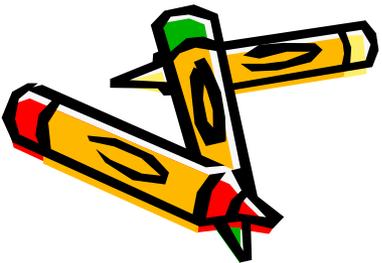
Mrs. Landry



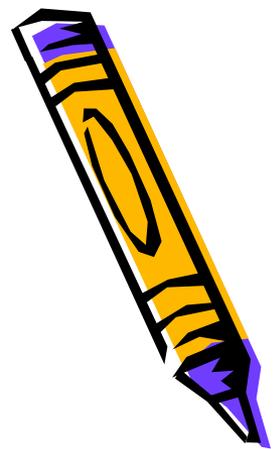
Four Ways Authors May Express Themes:



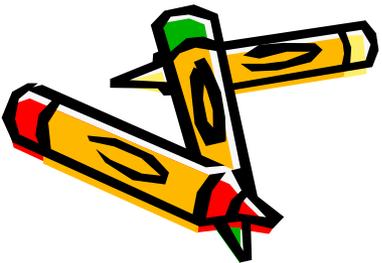
- *1. Themes are expressed and emphasized by the way the author makes us feel. By sharing feelings of the main character you also share the ideas that go through his mind.*



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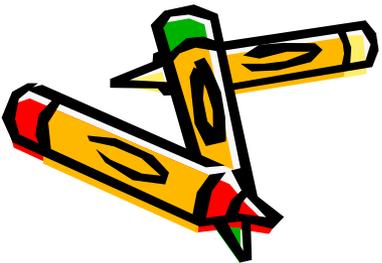
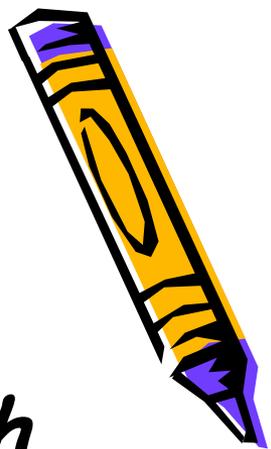


- *2. Themes are presented in thoughts and conversations. Authors put words in their character's mouths only for good reasons. One of these is to develop a story's themes. The things a person says are much on their mind. Look for thoughts that are repeated throughout the story.*



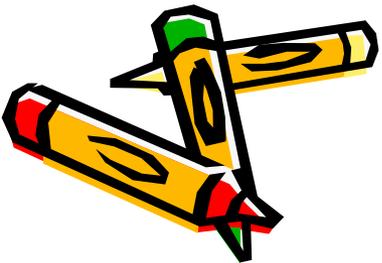
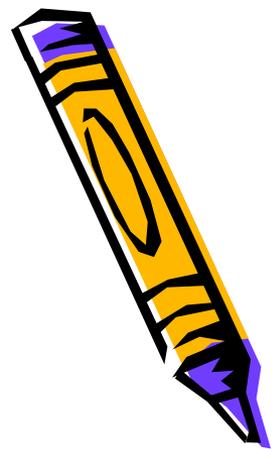
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- *3. Themes are suggested through the characters. The main character usually illustrates the most important theme of the story. A good way to get at this theme is to ask yourself the question, what does the main character learn in the course of the story?*

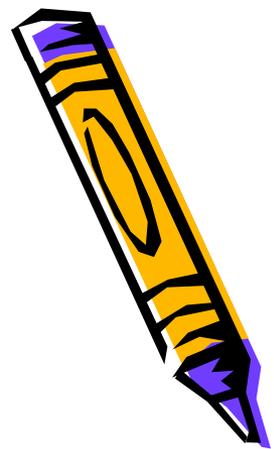


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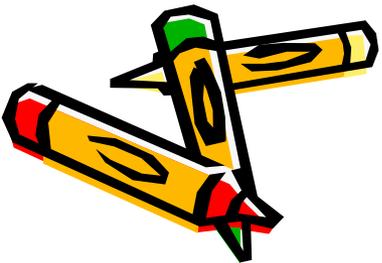
- *4. The actions or events in the story are used to suggest theme. People naturally express ideas and feelings through their actions. One thing authors think about is what an action will "say". In other words, how will the action express an idea or theme?*



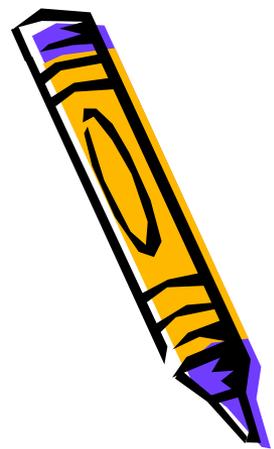
Literary Devices



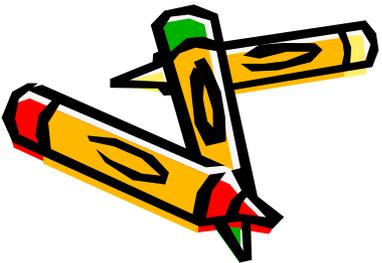
- Language that can be used in a unique way to express thoughts. Devices can also be used to help explain the writing better and are also a more interesting way of learning. Some authors rely on literary devices as a major part of their writing and depend very strongly on these to give their writing a boost for the reader.
- Literary devices allow the reader to imagine and also wander upon what is being explained.



Foreshadowing



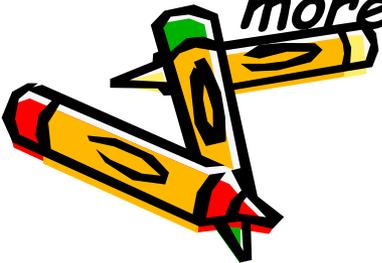
- *The event or character that triggers the conflict. An author's use of hints or clues to suggest events that will occur later in the story. Not all foreshadowing is obvious. Frequently, future events are merely hinted at through dialogue, description, or the attitudes and reactions of the characters.*
- *Foreshadowing frequently serves two purposes. It builds suspense by raising questions that encourage the reader to go on and find out more about the event that is being foreshadowed. Foreshadowing is also a means of making a narrative more believable by partially preparing the reader for events which are to follow.*



Irony

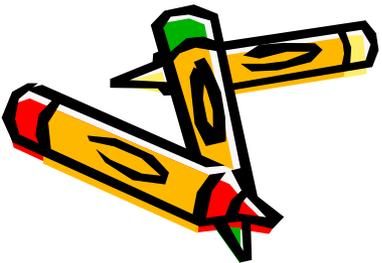
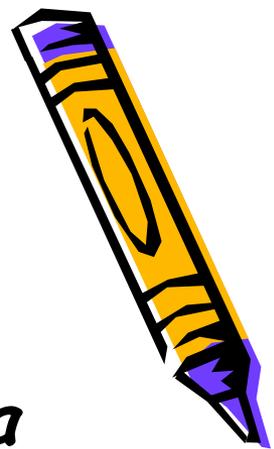


- *Irony is the contrast between what is expected or what appears to be and what actually is.*
- *Verbal Irony*
The contrast between what is said and what is actually meant.
- *Irony of Situation*
This refers to a happening that is the opposite of what is expected or intended.
- *Dramatic Irony*
This occurs when the audience or reader knows more than the characters know.

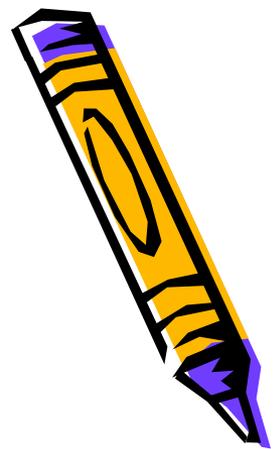


Symbolism

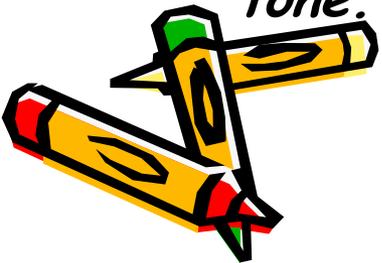
- *A person, place or object which has a meaning in itself but suggests other meanings as well. Things, characters and actions can be symbols. Anything that suggests a meaning beyond the obvious. Some symbols are conventional, generally meaning the same thing to all readers. For example: bright sunshine symbolizes goodness and water is a symbolic cleanser.*



Tone and Mood

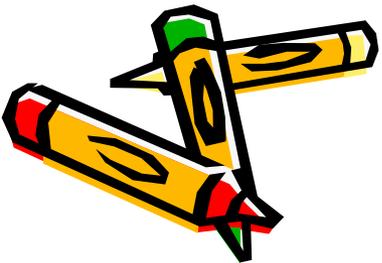
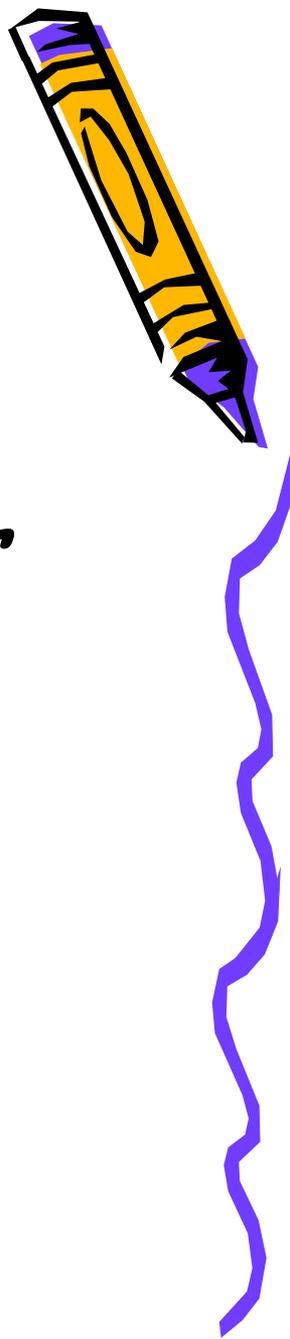


- *Tone*
The author's attitude, stated or implied, toward a subject. Some possible attitudes are pessimism, optimism, earnestness, seriousness, bitterness, humorous, and joyful. An author's tone can be revealed through choice of words and details.
- *Mood*
The climate of feeling in a literary work. The choice of setting, objects, details, images, and words all contribute towards creating a specific mood. For example, an author may create a mood of mystery around a character or setting but may treat that character or setting in an ironic, serious, or humorous tone.



Imagery

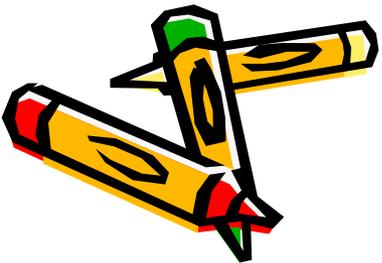
- *Language that appeals to the senses. Descriptions of people or objects stated in terms of our senses.*



Figurative Language

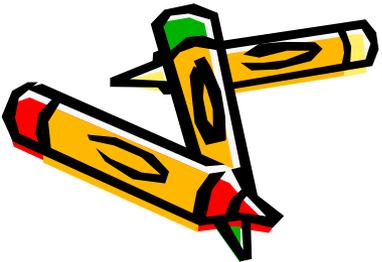
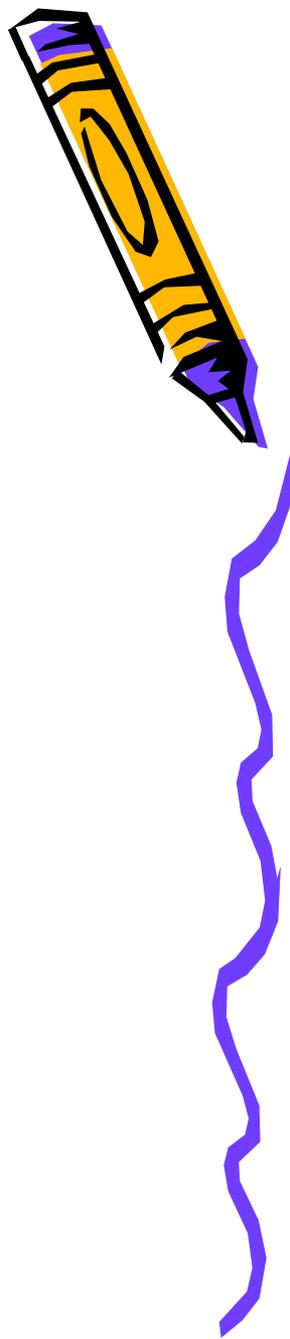


- *Whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language. Any language that goes beyond the literal meaning of words in order to furnish new effects or fresh insights into an idea or a subject. The most common figures of speech are simile, metaphor, and alliteration.*



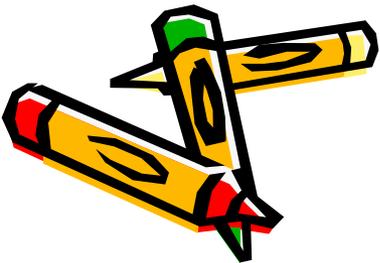
Figurative Language

- *Simile*
- *Metaphor*
- *Alliteration*
- *Personification*
- *Onomatopoeia*
- *Hyperbole*



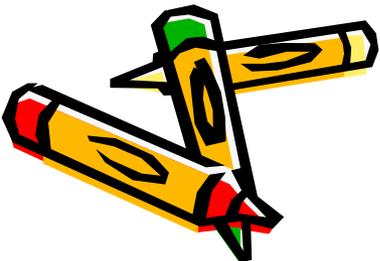
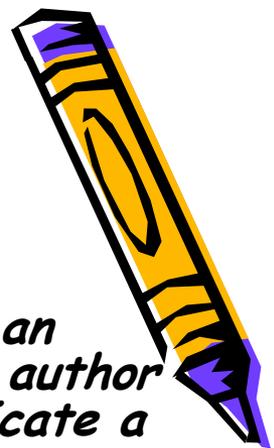
Figurative Language

- *Simile - A figure of speech which involves a direct comparison between two unlike things, usually with the words like or as. Example: The muscles on his brawny arms are strong as iron bands.*
- *Metaphor - A figure of speech which involves an implied comparison between two relatively unlike things using a form of be. The comparison is not announced by like or as. Example: The road was a ribbon of moonlight.*
- *Alliteration - repeated consonant sounds occurring at the beginning of words or within words. Alliteration is used to create melody, establish mood, call attention to important words, and point out similarities and contrasts. Example: wide-eyed and wondering while we wait for others to waken.*

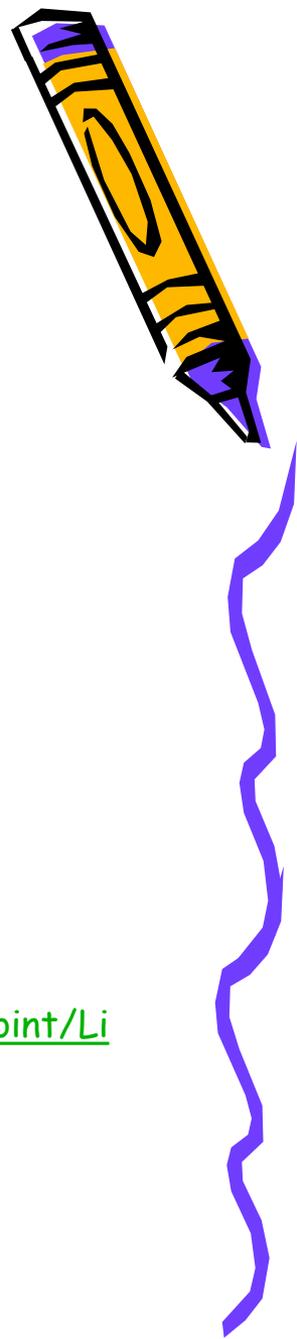


Figurative Language

- **Personification**
A figure of speech which gives the qualities of a person to an animal, an object, or an idea. It is a comparison which the author uses to show something in an entirely new light, to communicate a certain feeling or attitude towards it and to control the way a reader perceives it. Example: a brave handsome brute fell with a creaking rending cry--the author is giving a tree human qualities.
- **Onomatopoeia**
The use of words that mimic sounds. They appeal to our sense of hearing and they help bring a description to life. A string of syllables the author has made up to represent the way a sound really sounds. Example: Caarackle!
- **Hyperbole**
An exaggerated statement used to heighten effect. It is not used to mislead the reader, but to emphasize a point. Example: She's said so on several million occasions



Congratulations my students! You have now studied for your quiz!



- [Adapted and revised:
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