

STYLE **The combination of the individuality of the author and how his ideas are expressed.**

By reading (or hearing) several works by one author and then several by another, a child begins to develop a sense of the uniqueness of style—much like recognizing an artist just by looking at a painting.

TONE **1) The mood of the story.**
2) The attitude toward the subject and the audience.

Language Used to Help Create Mood

Alliteration The beginning consonant sounds of several words or syllables in a row are all the same: *six simple songs sung softly* (Grades 2-8)

Imagery Figures of speech, vivid description, or sensory words used to create an image.

Sensory Words Words appealing to the senses—sight, sound, smell, taste, touch.

Symbolism An object, character, or action that stands for something else.

Language That Shows Attitude

Formal Language A serious, dignified use of language, avoiding slang.

Humor Writing meant to elicit amusement. It may use contrast, sarcasm, exaggeration, repetition, puns, etc.

Informal Language A conversational, easy manner conveyed through the use of everyday language.

Irony Tongue-in-cheek writing which conveys the opposite meaning of what is being said. For example, calling a tall man “Shorty.” (Situations which are ironic are described in *Figurative Language*.)

Sarcasm A form of irony in which the disapproval is especially personal, obvious, and biting.