

The slide features a white background with decorative elements. On the left, there is a vertical stack of two orange rectangles: a smaller one at the top and a larger one below it. On the right, there is a vertical stack of two grey rectangles: a smaller one at the top and a larger one below it. The text is positioned in the center-right area of the slide.

Unit 1 – Lesson 1

Understanding Literary Elements

Mood

- **Definition:** In literature, mood refers to the emotional atmosphere or feeling evoked by a literary work. It is the overall emotional tone or ambiance created by the author's use of language, imagery, setting, and other narrative elements.
- **Example:** In a scary story like "The Tell-Tale Heart," you might feel nervous or on edge, wondering what will happen next.
- **Tips for Determining the Theme through the Mood:**
 - Notice how the story's events, characters, and places make you feel.
 - Think about the author's words and how they make the mood.
 - Pay attention to what parts of the story make you feel a certain way.
 - Look for things that happen repeatedly in the story that make you feel the same way.
 - Compare how you feel at different parts of the story to see if it changes and what that might mean.

Tone

- **Definition:** In literature, tone refers to the author's attitude or perspective conveyed through language and style, shaping the reader's interpretation and emotional engagement with the text.
- **Example:** In Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," Twain employs a satirical tone to critique societal norms and hypocrisy, using humor to shed light on serious issues.
- **Tips for Determining the Theme through the Tone:**
 - Listen to how the characters talk and how the author describes things to know how they feel.
 - Think about how the author's feelings change how you see the story.
 - Notice when the story gets serious or funny and what that tells you about the author's message.
 - See if the author's feelings match your feelings about the story.
 - Think about what the author's feelings tell you about what the story is really about.

Imagery

- **Definition:** In literary terms, imagery uses vivid and descriptive language that appeals to the reader's five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell. Through imagery, authors create mental images or sensory experiences that help readers visualize and understand the events, characters, settings, and emotions portrayed in the text.
- **Example:** In J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone," Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry descriptions immerse readers in a fantastical world of magic and adventure.
- **Tips for Determining the Theme through the Imagery:**
 - Analyze the details provided in the descriptions of characters, settings, and events to identify underlying themes or motifs, such as the portrayal of magical creatures symbolizing diversity and acceptance.
 - Look for patterns or recurring imagery that contribute to the overall atmosphere and tone of the story, such as the use of mystical landscapes to evoke a sense of wonder and enchantment.
 - Consider how the author's choice of descriptive language reflects the themes or central ideas being explored, such as the juxtaposition of light and dark imagery to convey themes of good versus evil.
 - Pay attention to the sensory details and figurative language used to evoke specific emotions or reactions in the reader, such as the vivid descriptions of feasts and festivities igniting feelings of joy and celebration.
 - Reflect on the relationship between the descriptions and the story's thematic elements to uncover deeper layers of meaning, such as the connection between magical objects and the quest for self-discovery and empowerment.

Irony

- **Definition:** In literature, irony contrasts expectations and reality, often revealing deeper insights or themes within the narrative.
- **Example:** In William Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," dramatic irony occurs when the audience knows that Juliet is not truly dead, but Romeo believes she is, leading to tragic consequences.
- **Tips for Determining the Theme through Irony:**
 - Identify instances of irony within the story, such as situational, verbal, or dramatic, noting how they reveal hidden truths or highlight the characters' flaws.
 - Consider how these ironic moments challenge or subvert the reader's expectations and assumptions, such as the juxtaposition of love and violence in Romeo and Juliet's tragedy.
 - Reflect on the more profound meaning or message conveyed through irony in the narrative, such as the exploration of fate and free will in Shakespeare's works.
 - Analyze the effects of irony on character development, plot progression, and thematic exploration, noting how it adds layers of complexity and nuance to the story.
 - Look for connections between the ironic elements of the story and broader themes or social commentary present in the text, such as the critique of societal norms and conventions in satirical works.