

Style, tone, and mood in landlady assignment

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**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

STYLE, TONE, AND MOOD IN LANDLADY Prose 1 Arief Febriyanto63708028

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TONE, AND MOOD 1. STYLE Style is the use of literary devices, tone, and mood in a particular way that makes author's writing recognizable. In

another word, the style of writing is the style of author who writes it. The

author's style can be recognized by the following components: ??? Personal

word choice or vocabulary ??? Types of sentences Point of view from which

the text is told ??? Organization of the text To analyze an author style, we

need to consider the point of view, formal or informal writing, structure of

text, level of complexity in the writing, and overall tone. By using these

features in writing, different meaning of the content are shown to the

audience. Categories of Style Formal Style The following are some characters

of formal style: ??? Vocabulary: high-level; business-like ??? Organization of

text: very structured; perhaps with subtopics ??? Audience ??? usually 3rd-

omniscient point of view Sentences: structure varies (simple

sentence/compound sentence/complex sentence) Informal Style The

following are some characters of informal style: ??? Vocabulary: low-level;

perhaps slang; dialogue style ??? Organization of text: more so narrative or

note-like ??? Audience: usually personal (more first or third-limited point of

view) ??? Sentences: mostly simple or compound sentences Organization of

Text Writing is organized in various ways, depending upon the author's

purpose: to inform, to entertain, to express a belief or opinion, and to

persuade.

Text usually falls within one of these types of organizational patterns: ???

Cause - Effect ??? Problem - Solution ??? Chronological (sequencing the order of events) ??? Compare/Contrast ??? Inductive (specific to general) ???

Deductive (general to specific) ??? Division into categories ??? Ranking 2.

TONE Tone is the author's attitude toward the writing (his characters, the situation) and the readers. A work of writing can have more than one tone.

An example of tone could be both serious and humorous. Tone is set by the setting, choice of vocabulary and other details.

Identifying the tone is all about knowing the definitions of many descriptive vocabulary words. In literature an author sets the tone through words. The possible tones are as boundless as the number of possible emotions a human being can have. Has anyone ever said to you, " Don't use that tone of voice with me? " Your tone can change the meaning of what you say. Tone can turn a statement like, " You're a big help! " into a genuine compliment or a cruel sarcastic remark. It depends on the context of the story. 3. **MOOD**

Mood is the general atmosphere created by the author's words.

It is the feeling the reader gets from reading those words. It may be the same, or it may change from situation to situation. Mood is the emotions that you (the reader) feel while you are reading. Some literature makes you feel sad, others joyful, still others, angry. The main purpose for some poems is to set a mood. Writers use many devices to create mood, including images, dialogue, setting, and plot. Often a writer creates a mood at the beginning of the story and continues it to the end. However, sometimes the mood changes because of the plot or changes in characters.

Examples of moods include: suspenseful, joyful, depressing, excited, anxious, angry, sad, tense, lonely, suspicious, frightened, disgusted, etc.

STYLE, TONE, AND MOOD OF LANDLADY 1. STYLE OF LANDLADY Informal style is applied in the short story Landlady. The style can be recognized by these components below: ??? Personal word choice or vocabulary: The short story Landlady uses low level vocabulary many dialogues. Example: .. he got to Bath.. , But the air was deadly cold..., and “ Well, you see...”. ??? Types of sentences:

Types of sentences used in Landlady mostly are simple and compound sentences Example: Billy was seventeen years old. He was wearing a new navy blue overcoat, a new brown trilby hat, and a new brown suit, and he was feeling fine. ??? Point of view: The short story Landlady uses third person limited point of view. This use is to hide the intention of the landlady character which is to kill Billy Weaver character. For comparison, if the author uses the first person point of view so that the intention will reveal since the beginning of the story. Organization of the text: Narrative style is used in the short story Landlady. 2. TONE OF LANDLADY Some tones that are in the short story Landlady are as the following: ? “...nine o'clock in the evening and the moon was coming up out of a clear starry sky. But the air was deadly cold and the wind was like a flat blade of ice on his cheeks. ” shows a sinister tone. ? “ even in the darkness, he could see that the paint was peeling from the woodwork on their doors and windows, and that the handsome white facades were cracked and blotchy from neglect. ” shows a scary tone. “ He had never stayed in any boarding houses, and, to be perfectly honest, he was a tiny bit frightened of them. ” shows a fear tone. ?

“ BED AND BREAKFAST, it said. BED AND BREAKFAST, BED AND BREAKFAST, BED AND BREAKFAST. Each word was like a large black eye staring at him through the glass, holding him compelling him. ” shows a queer or weird tone. ? “ she gave him a warm welcoming smile. ” shows a gracious tone. ? “ She seemed terribly nice. She looked exactly like the mother of one’s best school-friend welcoming one into the house to stay for the Christmas holidays. shows a gracious tone. 3. MOOD OF LANDLADY There are two moods created in the short story Landlady; suspicious and surprising. Here are some parts of the story that lead us to feel suspicious: ??? “ I was wondering about a room. ” “ It’s all ready for you, my dear,” she said. ??? “ I should’ve thought you’d be simply swamped with applicants,” he said politely. “ Oh, I am, my dear, I am, of course I am. But the trouble is that I’m inclined to be just a teeny weeny bit choosy and particular; if you see what I mean”. ??? “ But I’m always ready.

Every?? thing is always ready day and night in this house just on the off? chance that an acceptable young gentleman will come along. And it is such a pleasure, my dear, such a very great pleasure when now and again I open the door and I see someone standing there who is just exactly right. ” She was half? way up the stairs, and she paused with one hand on the stair? rail, turning her head and smiling down at him with pale lips. “ Like you,” she added, and her blue eyes travelled slowly all the way down the length of Billy’s body, to his feet, and then up again. ??? “ Well, you see ? oth of these names, Mulholland and Temple, I not only seem to remember each one of them separately, so to speak, but somehow or other, in some peculiar way, they both appear to be sort of connected together as well. As though they

were both famous for the same sort of thing, if you see what I mean ?
like . . . well . . . like Dempsey and Tunney, for example, or Churchill and
Roos?? evelt. ” “ How amusing,” she said. ??? Now and again, he caught a
whiff of a peculiar smell that seemed to emanate directly from her person. It
was not in the least unplea?? sant, and it reminded him ? ell, he wasn’t quite
sure what it reminded him of. Pickled walnuts? New leather? Or was it the
corridors of a hospital? Here are some parts of the story that lead us to feel
surprising: ??? “ But my dear boy, he never left. He’s still here. Mr Temple is
also here. They’re on the third floor, both of them together. ” ??? “ Excuse
my asking, but haven’t there been any other guests here accept them in the
last two or three years? ” “ No, my dear,” she said. “ Only you. ”

————— TONE: the way feelings are expressed MOOD: (sometimes
called atmosphere) the overall feeling of the work