Name		Period	
Standards Focus: Elements of Style			
<b>Style</b> is a literary technique used by an author to create a piece of literature that reveals the author's uniqueness. Word choice, figurative language, imagery, rhythm, sentence structure, foreshadowing, symbolism, use of dialect, and other literary devices, all work together to make an author's writing distinctive. The style in which an author writes influences how well we understand and identify with the literature, and reveals an author's biases and beliefs.  William Golding's writing uses numerous techniques of style to make <i>Lord of the Flies</i> such a literary success. He uses symbolism, imagery, and repetition of ideas and situations extensively. He also uses some difficult vocabulary, foreshadowing, long wordy sentences, and smatterings of dialect.			
short, simple sentences heightened vocabulary symbolism dialect	clear rhythm pattern foreshadowing repetition long, wordy sentences	plain, simple vocabulary figurative language sensory images	
Ex. "The tide was coming in and the white, stumbling stuff near the needed to think, and only here consuderly, pacing by the water, he understanding the wearisomeness considerable part of one's waking	e palm terrace. Ralph chose the buld he allow his feet to move with e was overcome with astonishmen s of this life, where every path wa	hout having to watch them. nt. He found himself as an improvisation and a	
Elements of style: sensory images, figurative language, symbolism  Effect: This passage uses sensory images (sight) to create for the reader a mental picture of the place Ralph chose to do his thinking. Ralph comes to a startling revelation about life as he paces, symbolic of every man's journey through life. Figurative language (personification) is used in "every path was an improvisation" to give life to his writing.			
1. "This wind pressed his grey she comprehension—how the folds we edges of his shorts were making a convulsion of the mind, Ralph disconversely flicking the tangled had noisily to rest among dry leaves."	ere stiff like cardboard, and unple an uncomfortable, pink area on th covered dirt and decay, understoo air out of his eyes, and at last, wh	asant; noticed too how the frayed ne front of his thighs. With a od how much he disliked	
Elements of style:			
Effect:			
2. "the littlun wept. His face purcould see a square black hole. At rose out of him, loud and sustained Madison would not shut up. A spriphysical intimidation. The crying	first he was a silent effigy of sor ed as the conch. `Shut up, you! ' ring had been tapped, far beyond	row; but then the lamentation Shut up!' Percival Wemys the reach of authority or even	

as if he were nailed to it. 'Shut up! Shut up!' For now the littluns were no longer silent. They were ©2006 Secondary Solutions - 28 -

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reminded of their personal sorrows; and perhaps felt themselves to share in a sorrow that was universal. They began to cry in sympathy, two of them almost as loud as Percival." (87)			
Elements of style:			
Effect:			
3. "Ralph turned involuntarily, a black, humped figure against the lagoon with him, considered the vast stretches of water, the high sea beyond, un possibility, heard silently the sough and whisper from the reef." (88)			
Elements of style:			
Effect:			
4. "Simon's effort fell about him in ruins; the laughter beat him cruelly a defenseless to his seat." (89)	nd he shrank away		
Elements of style:			
Effect:			
5. "A flurry of wind made the palms talk and the noise seemed very loud silence made it so noticeable. Two grey trunks rubbed each other with ar had noticed by day." (89)			
Elements of style:			
Effect:			
6. "What are we? Humans? Or animals? Or savages? What's grownup off—hunting pigs—letting fires out—and now!" (91)	s going to think? Going		
Elements of style:			
Effect:			
7. "Bollocks to the rules! We're strong—we hunt! If there's a beast, we' in and beat and beat and beat—! He gave a wild whoop and leapt down to			
Elements of style:			
Effect:			