Tone Voice of the Speaker



What is tone?

The attitude with which the speaker or narrator treats his or her subject.

- Tone is similar to tone of voice.
- The same adjectives can be used to describe the narrator's tone.
- You can't *hear* the narrator, so you have to infer the tone from his or her words.

Tone is not Mood

Tone: how the narrator or speaker feels about their subject.

Mood: how the reader is supposed to feel when reading the work.

Mood

Reader Reader

Example Tone Words

Some examples of words that describe tone.

- Anxious
- Appreciative
- Concerned
- Cynical
- Depressed
- Foreboding
- Grateful
- Grave
- Hopeful

- Jealous
- Loving
- Melencholy
- Peaceful
- Pleasant
- Respectful
- Sensitive
- Timid
- Wise

Compare and Contrast...

1

Life's city ways are dark, Men mutter by, the wells Of the great waters moan. O death, O sea, O tide, The waters moan like bells. No light, no mark, The soul goes out alone On seas unknown.

2

The skies are sown with stars tonight,

The sea is sown with light, The hollows of the heaving floor Gleam deep with light once more, The racing ebb-tide flashes past And seeks the vacant vast, A wind steals from a world asleep And walks the restless deep.

- These passages both talk abut the sea.
- One is very dark and dreary.
- The other is bright and happy.
- **Tone** makes a big difference in the **mood**.

Review

- Tone and mood are different but related.
- Tone describes the narrator's attitude or voice.
- Mood is how the reader is supposed to feel.
- Ex: A reader can feel scared for a character even if the narrator is indifferent.

Practice

- 1. Read the passage.
- 2. Describe the **tone** of the narrator or speaker.
- 3. Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Piping down the valleys wild, Piping songs of pleasant glee, On a cloud I saw a child, And he laughing said to me:

'Pipe a song about a Lamb!'So I piped with merry cheer.'Piper, pipe that song again.'So I piped: he wept to hear.

This speaker's tone is pleasant or happy.

Explanation

I believe this because he is piping with "merry cheer" and "Piping songs of pleasant glee." This shows that he is very happy.

Dearest, forgive that with my clumsy touch I broke and bruised your rose. I hardly could suppose It were a thing so fragile that my clutch Could kill it, thus.

This speaker's tone is apologetic or regretful.

Explanation

I believe this because she says, "Dearest, forgive." This shows that she feels bad about what she did and she wants forgiveness.

And still of a winter's night, they say, when the wind is in the trees,

When the moon is a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas,

When the road is a ribbon of moonlight over the purple moor,

A highwayman comes riding--

Riding-- riding--

A highwayman comes riding, up to the old inndoor.

This speaker's tone is spooky or frightening.

Explanation

I believe this because she describes the moon as a "ghostly galleon," or a spooky ship.

One asked of regret, And I made reply: To have held the bird, And let it fly; To have seen the star For a moment nigh, And lost it Through a slothful eye; To have plucked the flower And cast it by; To have one only hope--To die.

This speaker's tone is regretful or depressed.

Explanation

I believe this because he says, "To have one only hope-- / To die." Hoping for death is about as depressing as it gets.

When the green woods laugh with the voice of joy, And the dimpling stream runs laughing by; When the air does laugh with our merry wit, And the green hill laughs with the noise of it;

When the meadows laugh with lively green, And the grasshopper laughs in the merry scene; When Mary and Susan and Emily With their sweet round mouths sing 'Ha ha he!'

This speaker's tone is joyful or cheerful.

Explanation

I believe this because the speaker says stuff like, "the green woods laugh with the voice of joy." The speaker chooses to describe the woods as laughing with a voice of joy. That is a very cheerful way to describe the noises of the forest.