DIDLS Graphic Organizer

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| Element | Observation  (What?) | Example (How?) | Effect (Why?) |
| Diction    Connotation of the word choice, the emotional implications and associations that words may carry, as distinguished from their denotative meanings.  Connotations may be (1) private and personal, (2) group (national, linguistic, racial), or (3) general or universal, held by all or most people. |  |  |  |
| Images    Vivid descriptions or figures of speech that appeal to sensory experiences help to create the author’s tone |  |  |  |
| Details  Details are most commonly the facts given or omitted by the speaker/writer as support for the attitude or tone. The speaker’s perspective shapes what details are given. |  |  |  |
| Language  The language of a passage – formal, informal, clinical, or jargon-oriented, has control over tone – this is a generalized comment. Language is the entire body of words used in the text. |  |  |  |
| Syntax  How a speaker or author constructs a sentence affects what the audience/reader understands. The inverted order of an interrogative sentence cues the listener or reader to a question and creates a tension between the reader and the writer. Similarly, short sentences are often emphatic, passionate, or flippant. Longer sentences suggest a thoughtful moment. Always connect the rhythm of the language to the thought and purpose. |  |  |  |