

## Rhetorical Strategies

### Rhetoric

**-Characteristic:** effective use of language that communicates its point persuasively through exaggeration or display.

**-Example:** Author describes Gatsby's character with a simile - "If personality is an unbroken series of successful gestures, then there is was something gorgeous about him, some heightened sensitivity to the promises of life, as if he were related to one of those intricate machines that register earthquakes ten thousand miles away" (p.6, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose:** To inform the reader about the character's complicated personality through the use of a simile. It also provides with entertainment and appease.

### Nonfiction

**-Characteristic:** Is a Prose that deals with real events and people. Characters, settings, and events must conform to what is true. Story cannot be manipulated by the writer's imagination.

**-Example:** In the Great Gatsby, the story initially is not non-fiction, however, in the manner in which the narrator Nick Carraway narrates throughout the story one can perceive a non-fiction style. Taking in account that he is just telling the story as he relieves instead of how he imagines it. Overall, the great Gatsby is a fiction story written by F. Scott Fitzgerald and it is he who manipulates the story according to his imagination.

**-Purpose:** It helps create a sense of realism and believability to the storyline. Furthermore, this enhances the book's appeal in the reader's eyes.

### Types of

#### Narration

**-Characteristic:** the act of telling a story or giving an account of something.

**-Example:** Nick Carraway narrates in both first and third person, presenting only what he himself observes. Nick alternates sections where he presents events objectively, as they appeared to him at the time, with sections where he gives his own interpretations of the story's meaning and of the motivations of the other characters.

1). First person - "I" tells the story and is a character in the story; this can be present tense or past tense.

-“When I came back from the East last autumn I felt that I wanted the world to be uniform and at a sort of moral attention forever; I wanted no more riotous excursions with privileged glimpses into the human heart”(p.6, Fitzgerald)

2). Third person - "He, she, it, and they" - the story is told by someone, usually not identified by name, who knows it. Usually in the past tense.

-“ They were careless people, Tom and Daisy—they smashed up things and creatures and then retreated back into their money or their vast carelessness or whatever it was that kept them together, and let other people clean up the mess they had made...”(p.188, Fitzgerald)

3).Limited - The narrator only knows what he/she experiences or learns about in some way- the narrator's knowledge grows as the story unfolds; at times, the reader may know more than the narrator may. -“I couldn't guess what Daisy and Tom were thinking but I doubt if even Miss Baker who seemed to have mastered a certain hardy skepticism was able to put this fifth guest's shrill metallic urgency out of mind.”(p.20, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** To inform about the background of a certain story that is unfamiliar to the reader. It enhances better comprehension and understanding level.

## Description

**-Characteristics:** Presents a picture or an impression of a subject; Re-creates for the reader a person, a place or an event, largely through language that appeal to the senses.

**-Example:** Author describes Wisconsin “When we pulled out into the winter night and the real snow, our snow, began to stretch out beside us and twinkle against the windows, and the dim lights of small Wisconsin stations moved by, a sharp wild brace came suddenly into the air.”(p.184, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** Nick describes this scene while reminiscing on his past memories when he would return home. His appealing description vividly recreates the place and time Nick dearly remembers; Words such as “stretch” and “twinkle” vividly presents the picture of snow and its importance during the relaxing joyful season, it creates appeal and imagery.

## Exposition

**-Characteristics:** Writer's main purpose is to inform; most objective type of nonfiction. Facts are presented as neutrally as possible Author's opinion on the subject **DOES NOT** intrude.

**-Example:** Author informs of Gatsby's actions-“Gatsby bought that house so that Daisy would be just across the bay...” (p.83, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** Jordan states that Gatsby bought his house to be close to Daisy. Her statement exposes the truth behind Gatsby's ultimate real reasons for becoming wealthy. Her statement explains to the reader that it was no coincidence that Gatsby lived in West Egg. Her statement is ultimately objective because Gatsby himself confesses his true intentions regarding Daisy to Jordan. It provides the background information a reader needs to know for the story to move forward.

## Persuasion

**-Characteristics:** Attempts to influence the reader's ideas of actions; Major purpose is to convince the reader to think, feel, or act in a certain way. Writer selects and arranges facts so that the reader will share the writer's opinion

**-Example:** Author attempts to convince about Gatsby's greatness "it was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it that you may come across four or five times in life. It faced-or seemed to face-the whole external world for an instant, and then concentrated on you with an irresistible prejudice in your favor."(p.52, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** To guide the reader toward the adoption of an idea, attitude, or action by rational or symbolic means.

## • Genres of ...

### **Autobiography/biography**

#### **-Characteristic:**

1) An account of somebody's life written by that person. 2) An account of somebody's life written or produced by another person.

#### **- Example:**

1) Nick giving an account of his life - "I graduated from New Haven in 1915, just a quarter of a century after my father, and a little later I participated in that delayed Teutonic migration known as the Great War" (p.7, Fitzgerald).

2) Nick giving an account of Tom's life - "He had changed since his New Haven years. Now he was a sturdy, straw haired man of thirty with a rather hard mouth and a supercilious manner" (p.11, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose-** to give a personal narrative that passes on background information or important knowledge that assists in building the plot.

### **Diary**

**-Characteristics:** specialized journal that is a day-by-day chronicle of events, usually a personal and intimate record of events and thought kept by an individual

**-Example:** "Reading over what I have written so far I see I have given the impression that the events of three nights several weeks apart were all that absorbed me. On the contrary they were merely casual events in a crowded summer and, until much later, they absorbed me infinitely less than my personal affairs."(p.60, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** To record the major events happened throughout a certain time period. This helps the reader visualize the main points required to enhance the storyline.

### **Letter/epistle**

**-Characteristics:** Communication in writing to another person or a group of persons;

Correspondence. A specialized form of letter, called an epistle, is a more formal

Document prepared for public reading.

**-Example:** Nick receives a letter from Meyer Wolfshiem - "Dear Mr. Carraway. This has been one of the most terrible shocks of my life to me I hardly can believe it that it is true at all. Such a mad act as that man did should make us all think, I cannot come down now as I am tied up in some very important business and cannot get mixed up in this thing now. If there is anything I can do a little later let me know in a letter by Edgar. I hardly know where I am when I hear about a thing like this and am completely knocked down and out. Yours Truly Meyer Wolfshiem" (p. 174, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose:** To inform a character or the reader of a dramatic event happening in the lives of other characters in the novel.

## Essay

**-Characteristics:** Brief examination of a subject in prose, usually expressing a personal or

Limited view of the topic

**-Example:** Gatsby looks at the copy of Clay's essay, "Economics," at Nick's house. It is an introductory economics text written by the British economist Henry Clay - "Gatsby looked with vacant eyes through a copy of Clay's "Economics," starting at the Finnish tread that shook the kitchen floor and peering toward the bleared windows from time to time as if a series of invisible but alarming happenings were taking place outside" (p.89, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose:** To demonstrate the validity of a point of view that expresses an idea. It is backed up with evidence through facts, quotes, or statements

## Speech/sermon

**-Characteristic:**

- 1) The act of communicating by speaking.
- 2) A talk on a religious or moral subject given by a member of the clergy as part of a religious service.

**-Example:** The young women communicate about Gatsby - "One time he killed a man who had found out that he was nephew to von Hindenburg and second cousin to the devil. Reach me a rose, honey, and pour me a last drop into that there crystal glass" (p.65, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose:** to engage the audience with a central idea or proposition. It creates a dynamic relationship between the reader and the speaker through persuasion and motivation.

## Illustration

**-Characteristics:** to make clear or intelligible, as by examples or analogies; exemplify;

**-Example:** “Occasionally a line of grey cars crawls along an invisible track, gives out a ghastly creak and comes to rest, and immediately the ash-grey men swarm up with leaden spades and stir up an impenetrable cloud which screens their obscure operations from your sight.”(p.27, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** to engage the audience, it creates a dynamic relationship between the reader and the speaker through imagery.

## Definition

**-Characteristics:** Act of ascertaining and explaining the signification; a description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term

**-Example:**

1) Author explains the significance of Daisy’s voice “I looked back at my cousin who began to ask me questions in her low, thrilling voice. It was the kind of voice that the ear follows up and down as if each speech is an arrangement of notes that will never be played again.”(p.13, Fitzgerald)

2). Daisy defines the word profound through Tom's actions - "Tom's getting very profound ... He reads deep books with long words in them" (p.17, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose:** Defines the word or phrase so the reader can better understand the storyline. It enhances comprehension and understanding of text.

## Classification

**-Characteristic:** 1) the allocation of items to groups according to type.

2) The act of separating or splitting something into parts.

**-Example:** *Classification* of Nick and Gatsby -

### Nick

### Gatsby

honest and tolerant

mysterious and fantastically wealthy

inclined to reserve judgment

aloof and enigmatic but still naive

open-minded

lovesick for Daisy

other characters trust and treat him as a confidant

loyal and a good-hearted man

**-Purpose** = It helps to organize information into logically related groups so that the reader can easily analyze and evaluate the text.

### **Cause and effect**

**-Characteristics:** that concept that an action or event will produce a certain response to the action in the form of another event

**-Example:**

1) "In the ditch beside the road, right side up but violently shorn of one wheel, rested a new coupe which had left Gatsby's drive not two minutes before. The sharp jut of a wall accounted for the detachment of the wheel, which was now getting considerable attention from half a dozen curious chauffeur's. However, as they had left their cars blocking the road a harsh discordant din from those in the rear had been audible for some time and added to the already violent confusion of the scene."(p.58, Fitzgerald)

2) The affect of Jay Gatsby's death was a direct cause of Tom and Daisy. George was maltreated and misguided by their moral carelessness, causing him to commit Gatsby's murder. Therefore, Gatsby's death was caused by a combination of Tom, Daisy, and George, all of whom share the responsibility of the blame.

**-Purpose:** It helps analyze the outcomes of certain events with evidence and comparisons. This helps to strengthen the plot and enhance the storyline.

### **Compare and contrast**

**-Characteristics:** pertaining to a written exercise about the similarities and differences between two or more people, places, or things

**-Example:**

1) Author contrasts West Egg and East Egg "I lived at West Egg, the-well, the less fashionable of the two, though this is a most superficial tag to express the bizarre and not a little sinister contrast between them" (p.9, Fitzgerald)

2) "They knew that presently dinner would be over and casually put away. It was sharply different from the West where an evening was hurried from phase to phase toward its close in a continually disappointed anticipation or else in sheer nervous dread of the moment itself."(p.17, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** It helps the reader to distinguish between two ideas or places as the author compares them with similarities and differences. This increase understanding of the text as the reader clarifies the main points and defines ideas.

## Process analysis

**-Characteristics:** a method of paragraph or essay development by which a writer explains systematically how something is done or how to do something

**-Example:** The author describes the process of how the oranges and lemons were pressed- "Every Friday five crates of oranges and lemons arrived from a fritterer in New York - every Monday these same oranges and lemons left his back door in a pyramid of pulp less halves. There was a machine in the kitchen which could extract the juice of two hundred oranges in half an hour, if a little button was pressed two hundred times by a butler's thumb" (P.43-44, Fitzgerald).

**- Purpose:** to tell how something happened, how something works, how something was done, or how something is.

## Order of importance:

**-Characteristic:**

1) Presented or arranged in the order in which events occur or occurred. 2) The situation or atmosphere that prevails at a particular time or place. 3) Relating to, occupying, or happening in space.

**-Example** = the author chronologically explains Jimmy's schedule step by step -

"Rise from bed .....	6.00	A.M.
Dumbbell exercise and wall-scaling ...	6.15-6.30	"
Study electricity, etc. ....	7.15-8.15	"
Work .....	8.30-4.30	P.M.
Baseball and sports .....	4.30-5.00	"
Practice elocution, poise and how to		
Attain it .....	5.00-6.00	"
Study needed inventions .....	7.00-9.00	"" (p.181, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose:** It helps the reader follow up the text easier, thus, increasing comprehension and understanding.

## Anecdote:

**-Characteristics:** A short account of an interesting or amusing incident, often intended to illustrate or support some point.

**-Example:**

1) Nick describes a college experience, "The abnormal mind is quick to detect and attach

itself to this quality when it appears in a normal person, and so it came about that in college I was unjustly accused of being a politician, because I was privy to the secret griefs of wild, unknown men.”(p.5, Fitzgerald)

2)“I was rather literary in college-one year I wrote a series of very solemn and obvious editorials for the ‘Yale News’-and now I was going to bring back all such things into my life and become again the most limited of all specialists, the ‘well-rounded’ man.”(p.9, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** It helps to summarize the main points of an interesting and important scene in the story. It keeps the reader awake with the characters and the plot.

### **Digression:**

**-Characteristics:** A passage or section that deviates from the central theme in speech or writing

**-Example:** “I had a dog, at least I had him for a few days until he ran away, and an old Dodge and a Finnish woman who made my bed and cooked breakfast and muttered Finnish wisdom to herself over the electric stove.” (p.8, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** It helps to keep the reader attention in the story so they do not get bored by one long topic or idea.

### **Concession**

**-Characteristic:** An act or an example of conceding, yielding, or compromising in some way, often grudgingly or unwillingly.

**-Example:**

1). Tom grudgingly tries to comply with the shopkeeper - "'That dog? That dog's a boy.' 'It's a bitch,' said Tom decisively. 'Here's your money. Go and buy ten more dogs with it'" (p.32, Fitzgerald).

2). Nick hesitantly tries to comply with Gatsby “I suppose Daisy’ll call too.’ He looked at me anxiously as if he hoped I’d corroborate this. ‘I suppose so.’”

**-Purpose:** To add appeal or a turning point in the story's plotline.

### **Apostrophe**

**-Characteristic:** the punctuation mark (') used to show where letters are omitted from a word, to mark the possessive, and sometimes to form the plural of numbers, letters, and symbols.

**-Example:** Instead of, 'He is so dumb he does not know he is alive,' three words are eliminated by an apostrophe - "He's so dumb he doesn't know he's alive" (p.30, Fitzgerald).



**-Purpose:** It helps create an easy and understandable reading, thus, increasing comprehension.

## Y Figures of Speech or Tropes

### Analogy

**-Characteristics:** is the comparison of two pairs, which have the same relationship. The key is to ascertain the relationship between the first so you can choose the correct second pair. Part to whole, opposites, results of are types of relationships you should find.

**-Example:** “he had thrown himself into it with a creative passion, adding to it all the time, decking it out with every bright feather that drifted his way. No amount of fire or freshness can challenge what a man will store up in his ghostly heart.”(p.101, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** to help define the differences between two ideas, persons, or things in an interesting and appealing manner.

#### a. Simile:

**-Characteristics:** an explicit comparison between two things using 'like' or 'as'

**-Example:**

1) “My love is as a fever, longing still for that which longer nurseth the disease,”  
Shakespeare, Sonnet CXLVII

2) “If personality is an unbroken series of successful gestures, then there was something gorgeous about him, some heightened sensitivity to the promises of life, as if he were related to one of those machines that register earthquakes ten thousand miles away.”(p.6, Fitzgerald)

#### b. Metaphor:

**-Characteristics:** implied comparison achieved through a figurative use of words; the word is used not in its literal sense, but in one analogous to it.

**-Example:**

1). “No-Gatsby turned out all right at the end; it is what preyed on Gatsby, what foul dust floated in the wake of his dreams that temporarily closed out my interest in the abortive sorrows and short-winded elations of men.”(p.7, Fitzgerald)

2). “Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player, that struts and frets his hour upon the stage.” Shakespeare, Macbeth

3). “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.” W. Churchill

4). “No man is an island” John Donne

## Personification:

**-Characteristics:** attribution of personality to an impersonal thing

**-Example:**

1).England expects every man to do his duty. Lord Nelson O beware, my lord, of jealousy! It is the green-ey'd monster which doth mock the meat it feeds on.  
—Iago in Shakespeare's *Othello* 3.3.165-67

2).-“The wind had blown off, leaving a loud bright night with wings beating in the trees and a persistent organ sound as the full bellows of the earth blew the frogs of life.”(p.25, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** To humanize inanimate objects or nonhuman attributes by allowing them to perform human actions. This creates appeal and interest in the reader's mind.

## Synecdoche

**-Characteristics:** understanding one thing with another; the use of a part for the whole, or the whole for the part

**-Example:** Nick describes the atmosphere - "The wind had blown off, leaving a loud bright night with wings beating in the trees and a persistent organ sound as the full bellows of the earth blew the frogs full of life" (p.25, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose:** To create interest in the text, thus, increasing appeal in the reader's mind.

## Metonymy

: is the **rheterical** or **metaphorical** substitution of a one thing for another based on their association or proximity.

**-Example:** Gatsby tells about Daisy - "Her voice if full of money,' he said suddenly" (p.127, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose:** It helps the reader break from the normal or complex sentences. This, furthermore, makes it more colorful and less factual.

## Euphemism

**-Characteristics:** substitution of an agreeable or at least non-offensive expression for one whose plainer meaning might be harsh or unpleasant

**-Example:**

1) Jordan describes Tom's mistress in a less offensive manner "Why-'she said hesitantly, 'Tom's got some woman in New York...She might have the decency not to telephone him at dinner-time. Don't you think?'"(20)

2) Nick describes the young men as redundant and naive in a nicer way - "for the intimate revelations of young men or at least the terms in which they express them are usually plagiaristic and marred by obvious suppressions" (p.6, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose:** It helps to avoid giving offense and/or concealing the truth about other characters.

## **Pun**

**-Characteristic:** a humorous use of words that involves a word or phrases that has more than one possible meaning.

**-Example:** Daisy talks about her daughter in a humorous tone - "I'm glad it's a girl. And I hope she'll be a fool - that's the best thing a girl can be in this world, a beautiful little fool" (p.21, Fitzgerald).

**-Purpose:** It helps to create humor in a non-offensive way, thus, increasing appeal for the story.

## **Allusion**

**-Characteristics:** a literary device that stimulates ideas, associations, and extra information in the reader's mind *with only a word or two*. It relies on the reader being able to understand the allusion and being familiar with all of the meaning hidden behind the words

**-Example:** "But with every word she was drawing further and further into herself, so he gave that up and only the dead dream fought on as the afternoon slipped away, trying to touch what was no longer tangible, struggling unhappily, undesperingly, toward that lost voice across the room." (p.142, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** It provides a figurative image that links the literary work to that previous work or historical event to increase the range of meaning through the context of the alluded work.

## **Images vs. details**

**-Characteristics:**

1) A picture or likeness of somebody or something, produced by a sculptor, painter, or photographer, or formed in the mind.

2) An individual separable part of something, especially one of several items of information.

**-Example:**

1) Image of the map of Long Island depicting both the East and West Egg districts (p.206, Fitzgerald).

2) Nick describes Gatsby's appearance with details - "His tanned skin was drawn attractively tight on his face and his short hair looked as though it were trimmed every

day. I could see nothing sinister about him" (p.54, Fitzgerald).

3) The author describes the weather "The rain was still falling, but the darkness had parted in the west, and there was a pink and golden billow of foamy clouds above the sea."(p.99, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** 1) Images enlighten the reader with a clear picture of what they should depict within the text. 2) Details provide further details of what is happening in a particular scene or description of characters.

## **Symbols**

**-Characteristics:** something used for or regarded as representing something else; a material object representing something, often something immaterial; emblem, token, or sign.

**-Purpose:** It helps to empower and represent someone or something, thus, enriching the text.

### **a. Motif**

**-Characteristics:** term that denotes the recurrent presence of certain character types, objects, settings, or situations in diverse genres and periods of folklore and literature.

**-Example:** the author recurrently depicts the Green light, which reveals Gatsby's aspirations of obtaining Daisy's love:- "...he stretched out his arms toward the dark water in a curious way, and far as I was from him I could have sworn he was trembling. Involuntarily I glanced seaward-and distinguished nothing except a single green light, minute and far away, that might have been the end of a dock."(p.26, Fitzgerald)

- "Gatsby believed in the green light, the orgiastic future that year by year recedes before us. It eludes us then, but that's no matter-tomorrow we will run faster, stretch out our arms farther..." (p.189, Fitzgerald)

- "...the colossal significance of that light had now vanished forever. Compared to the great distance that had separated him from Daisy it had seemed very near to her, almost touching her. It had seemed as close as a star to the moon. Now it was again a green light on a dock. His count of enchanted objects had diminished by one."(p.98, Fitzgerald)

### **b. Archetype:**

**-Characteristic:** something that serves as the model or pattern for other things of the same type.

**-Example:** The eyes of Doctor T.J. Eckleburg are an archetype of God looking upon a morally and socially misleading land. They signify the meaningless nature of the 1920s American Society.

## **Irony**

**-Characteristics:** there is a gap between what is said and what is in fact true. However, the gap has to be significant: it cannot be merely a factual error, or even a lie;

the irony depends on the audience's recognition of the gap.

**-Example:** The irony that Daisy was seen as unhappy with Tom but in reality, he gave her all she needed to be in her mind happy. It is with this irony that Fitzgerald portrays that wealth had a direct relationship to the happiness that his characters felt.

**-Purpose:** Because it is an unexpected twist in the story, it creates interest and appeal in the reader's point of view.

#### **a. Situational**

**-Characteristic:** an outcome that turns out to be very different from what was expected, the difference between what is expected to happen and what actually does.

**-example :** Daisy knows that her husband, Tom, is having an affair with another girl, yet no one seems to be bothered about it or say anything about this topic.

#### **b. cosmic**

**-Characteristic:** the idea that fate, destiny, or a God controls and toys with human hopes and expectations.

**-Example:** Doctor T.J. Eckleburg's eyes represent God's vision, an existence of omnipotence, yet, they reside in the poorest part of the country, the valley of ashes.

#### **c. dramatic**

**-Characteristic:** irony that is inherent in speeches or a situation of a drama and is understood by the audience but not grasped by the characters in the play.

**-Example:** The reader sees that Gatsby has wasted a good portion of his life seeking a shallow woman of his dreams, Daisy. He only ends up losing her to a selfish, egotistical man and to lose his own life as well due to her negligence.

#### **d. verbal**

**-Characteristic:** a figure of speech in which what is said is the opposite of what is meant.

**-Example:** Myrtle's character seems to entice and seduce Tom, yet, he still ends up punching her in the nose when she impulsively chants Daisy's name over and over again.

### **ÿ SOAPS + tone**

#### **Passage:**

"My family have been prominent, well-to-do people in this middle-western city for three generations. The Carraways are something of a clan and we have a tradition that we're descended from the Dukes of Buccleuch, but the actual founder of my line was my

grandfather's brother who came here in fifty-one, sent a substitute to the Civil War and started the wholesale hardware business that my father carries on today" (p.7, Fitzgerald).

*Subject* = The history of the beginning of Nick's family.

*Occasion* = Nineteenth century American Society.

*Audience* = The Great Gatsby readers.

*Purpose* = To reveal that Nick had come from a low class family and has now worked his way up to become a high class member of society.

*Speaker* = Nick Carraway.

*Tone* = Nostalgic because he recollects his family memories.

## • Other

### point of view:

**-Characteristic:** somebody's way of thinking about or approaching a subject, as shaped by his or her own character, experience, mindset, and history.

**-Example:** "And, after boasting this way of my tolerance, I come to admission that it has a limit. Conduct may be founded on the hard rock or the wet marshes but after a certain point I don't care what it's founded on." (p.6, Fitzgerald)

"This was a permanent move, said Daisy over the telephone, but I didn't believe it- I had no sight into Daisy's heart but I felt that Tom would drift on forever seeking a little wistfully for the dramatic turbulence of some irrecoverable football game." (p.10, Fitzgerald)

**-Purpose:** To give the story an identification of ideas or an opinion of other characters.

### mood/atmosphere:

**-Characteristic:** somebody's state of mind.

**-Example:** The social hierarchy mood is represented by the societies of the East Egg, the West Egg, and the valley of ashes.

**-Purpose:** It classifies the different opinions and dispositions of the story in a certain tone.

## • Shifts - Recognizing and discussing shifts will impress the reader

### in tone

**-Characteristic:** a sound with a distinctive quality.

**-Example:** Nick's tone towards Gatsby shifts from affable to ambivalence.

**in attitude:**

**-Characteristic:** an opinion or general feeling about something.

**-Example:** Tom is enticed by Myrtle but his attitude shifts of her when she begins chanting Daisy's name and punches her in the nose.

**in time**

**-Characteristic:** a limited period during which an action, process, or condition exists or takes place.

**-Example:** 1923–1924.

**in purpose:**

**-Characteristic:** The reason for which something exists or for which it has been done or made. ---**Example:** The purpose shifts from that money cannot buy happiness to one cannot relive his or her past.