

The Lorax

To be a child is to be free of worries, to be a parent is to worry about those care free children. Dr. Seuss is a man who knows how to entertain a parent through their lecture to their child. The structure and style in Doctor Seuss's The Lorax is used to project a message in a fun way, creating a certain pace, using rhyme and imagery, to interest children and adults alike.

Structure and style are used to get across a message to a child, entertaining adults as well as children. Syntax and loose sentences are used to create good "flow" that makes the reader interchange his pace and tone while reading. By varying the sentences it becomes an easy to read story that the simple articulation of it is entertaining. To make it interesting to all types of audiences Dr. Seuss uses diction, exclamation and vivid language, maintaining the reader aware of what's going on. Even in the font and sizes it can be seen how exclamation is used to create a more dramatic effect "biggering and biggering, and biggering, and BIGGERING turning MORE truffula trees into thneeds! Which everyone, everyone, EVERYONE NEEDS!" (Seuss). He also uses words that are familiar to children; instead of using words like expanding for "biggering" he uses more amicable words to children. Dr. Seuss uses made up words that sound like other words with different meanings (called spoonerism) creating humorous effects like: "Smacker" and "soaring galore!" (Seuss). Dr. Seuss gives personal pronouns the most brilliant use; he never uses one without a cause. He uses them to involve the reader, to interact with the reader. He uses them to make children take action. "Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing's going to get better. It's not." This all adds to his style and how he uses style and structure to build up a tone that is used to cultivate children while making it entertaining for parents to teach their children such lessons, in this case (The Lorax), the urge to take care of our planet.

His style and structure most efficiently makes use of rhyme. Dr. Seuss was the rhyme master of his time. "Yes, I am the Lorax who speaks for the trees, which you seem to be chopping as fast as you please." (Dr. Seuss). He uses rhyme as his gun and alliteration as his bullet. "Once-ler! You're making such smogulous smoke - my poor swomee swans, why they can't sing a note" (Seuss). He has shot the world in the most impeccable and surprising of ways, to be able get his messages across. The way the rhymes are put together further adds to the structure of his stories that makes individuals read each story precisely in the way Seuss had imagined it to be read. The use of

repetition helps the rhymes that make the flow of the story. Certain rhymes speed up or slow down the reading adding to the setting of the tone of the story. To be able to rhyme so well, Seuss uses vivacious invented language to make certain phrases rhyme, “Gluppity-Glupp”. Rhyme is his signature mark, as that is the style that represents his voice. Seuss is greatly known for it and that is what has helped him create such vivid images in the readers mind.

Imagery, in Dr. Seuss's The Lorax is successful due to his ability to rhyme. Syntax is mainly used for Seuss's never ending descriptions that plant an image in the readers mind. “All my life I'd been searching for trees such as these! They had the sweet smell of fresh butterfly milk! ... I unloaded my cart... and in no time at all, I had built a small shop. Then, I chopped down a truffula tree with one chop!” his vivacious, expletive descriptions create emotion. Invented words and onomatopoeias are used to successfully make the reader picture the scene “Your machinery chugs on, day and night without stop, making gluppity-glupp, and also schloppity-schlopp!” In The Lorax Seuss effectively conveys its message visually. When we first see the Truffula forest it's vibrantly colored against sapphire blue sky. But as the “Onceler” builds his “Thneed” business the “Truffula trees” are systematically decimated, and pollutants of his factory infect the land destroying it, the colors change from vibrant to grey and brown. Here Pathos is used to get the message across by creating images setting tones creating a feeling that urges children to involve themselves in the problem. The mental picture Seuss creates is one of persuasion, he wants the reader to know exactly what it is they are suppose to be seeing and feeling, then he enhances those feelings and teaches morals to children, while entertaining adults.

In Doctor Seuss's The Lorax structure and style are used to project a lesson in a fun way, interesting children and adults alike, creating a certain pace, using rhyme and imagery. His style forms the basis of his structure that highlights his trademark, which is that all his work rhymes. He uses repetition, alliteration and diction to project his message to children creating an image that is used to convey emotion. Then Seuss uses pathos to further convince the children of the lesson Seuss is trying to project. Meanwhile, adults enjoy reading these stories because the structure is so well done, that words come out as harmonious melody.