

# Theme

**The Search for Meaning**

# What is a **Theme**?

**Theme:** Life lesson, meaning, **moral**, or message about life or human nature that is communicated by a literary work.

In other words...

**Theme** is what the story teaches readers.

# Themes

A **theme** is not a word, it is a sentence.

You don't have to agree with the theme to identify it.

## Examples

*Money can't buy happiness.*

*Don't judge people based on the surface.*

*It is better to die free than live under tyranny.*

## What is the **theme**?

Jenny Puchovier was so excited. She had a pack of Starburst in her lunch and she had been looking forward to eating them all morning. Lunch finally came and Jenny sat down to eat her Starbursts when her *friend* Yudy sat next to her. “Let me get the pink ones,” asked Yudy. Jenny liked the pink ones best, but she thought Yudy was funny and Jenny wanted Yudy to like her, so Jenny gave Yudy all of her pink Starbursts. Before Jenny was done giving Yudy the pink ones, Carrie sat on the other side of Jenny. “Let me get the red and the orange ones, Jenny. Remember when I gave you that Snickers?” Jenny didn’t remember that, though she did remember when Carrie ate a whole Snickers in front of her, but Jenny thought Carrie was cool, so she gave her the red and the orange Starbursts. Now that she only had the yellow ones, Jenny wasn’t so excited about eating starbursts anymore.

# Example **Answers**

You can't buy friends.

You have to take care of yourself.

Not everybody is your friend.

# Identifying **Themes**

**Themes** are not explicit (clearly stated).

Themes are implied.

**Themes** are bigger than the story.



A diagram illustrating the relationship between the story world and the theme world. It features a large red semi-circle at the bottom of the slide. Inside this semi-circle, on the left, is a smaller grey circle containing the text "Small World of the Story". A light blue curved arrow points from the top of this grey circle towards the right, where the text "Big World of the Theme. Applies to the 'Real' World." is written in black. The word "Real" is enclosed in quotation marks.

Small  
World  
of the  
Story

Big World of the Theme.  
Applies to the "Real" World.

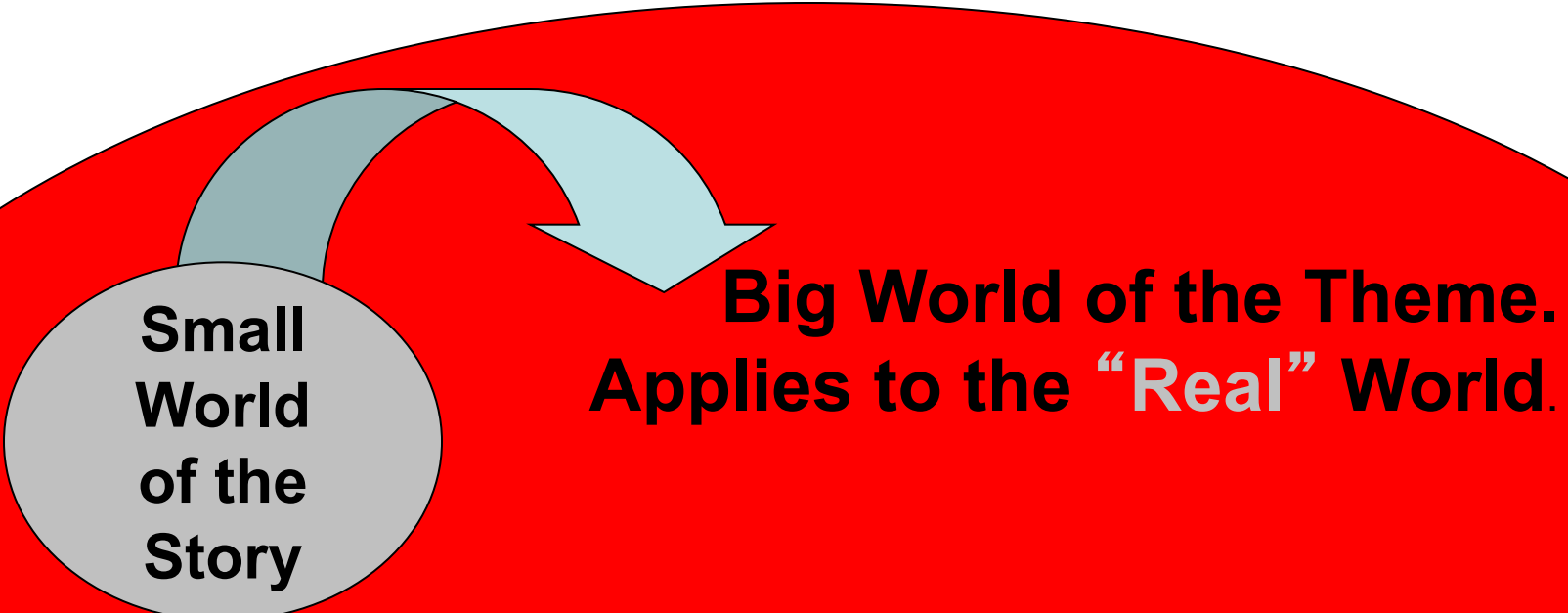
Themes are about the **big picture**.

Not “Yellow Starbursts taste bad”

Not “Yudy and Carrie are bad friends.”

Think **BIGGER**.

Find “Real” World advice.



A diagram consisting of a large red semi-circle at the bottom of the slide. Inside the left side of this semi-circle is a smaller grey circle. A light blue arrow curves from the top of the grey circle towards the right side of the red semi-circle.

Small  
World  
of the  
Story

Big World of the Theme.  
Applies to the “Real” World.

# Review

- 1. Theme is what we can learn from a story.**
- 2. Themes must be inferred.**
- 3. Themes are about the BIG world.**



# Practice

1. We' ll read each story.
2. Write what you think the theme is.
3. Write another sentence explaining what happens in the story that leads you to believe this.

**How does the small world of the story connect to the big world theme?**

Once there was a mean little boy who lived in a small village. This mean little boy loved to mess with people, so one day he ran up to a sheep herder and shouted, “WOLF! WOLF! A wolf is attacking the town!” The sheep herder grabbed his staff and ran to defend the town, but realized he had been fooled when the boy started pointing and laughing at him. “Ha ha! I made you jump,” said the boy. Then the boy ran up to a farmer and shouted, “WOLF! WOLF! A wolf is attacking the town!” The farmer grabbed his pitchfork and ran to defend the town, but when the boy started pointing and laughing at him, he realized he had been tricked. As the boy went back to his family’s farm laughing about the funny trick he played, he saw a real wolf in his father’s chicken coop. As the wolf ate all of his father’s chickens, the boy screamed over and over again, “WOLF! WOLF! Please help us!” But nobody came to help him.

# Example **Answers**

Don't ask for help unless you really need it.

Don't play tricks on the people around you.

Angie loved to draw. She made colorful designs of people's names with bright hearts & flowers, but she lost own markers, so she borrowed her teacher's. The school day was ending, but Angie wanted to keep coloring, so she took the teacher's markers home and lost them in her messy room. She came back to school the next day and wanted to color again, so she asked the teacher for more markers. The teacher replied, "Sure, Angie, but this is my last pack." Angie said she would be careful, but by the end of the day the markers were scattered all over the floor and the custodian swept them up and disposed of them. When Angie came in the next day, she asked the teacher for more markers, but she was disappointed to find that there weren't any more. "I don't know where all of my markers went," said the teacher, "but I don't have them." Angie had to draw her pictures with drab pencils.

# Example **Answers**

Take care of shared resources.

Some things will not replenish after they are exhausted.

Jenny hated reading class. She didn't understand point of view or figurative language, and not knowing how to do the work frustrated her. She asked the teacher for help, but he spoke so fast and used such big words that she still couldn't understand. The teacher asked if she understood, and she nodded her head, but she didn't. Jenny's friend Katie knew that Jenny was having trouble, and, rather than just giving Jenny all of the answers, Katie explained to Jenny how to solve the problems. Katie spoke clearly and at Jenny's level, and Jenny was happy that she finally learned how to do the work. Later in the week, Katie was having trouble in math class. She didn't understand coordinates and was really frustrated. Seeing that Katie was having problems, Jenny, who understood math very well, taught Katie coordinates. Both girls made honor roll that quarter.

# Example **Answers**

Cooperation is the key to success.

We can all do better when we work together.