

## Narration

**WHAT HAPPENED**  
Tells a story in order to illustrate an idea or make a point

**POINT OF VIEW –**  
Establishes:

***vantage point***  
(personal, concealed, and omniscient);

***grammatical voice***  
(1<sup>st</sup> – I, me; 2<sup>nd</sup>- you, we, us; 3<sup>rd</sup>- he, she, it); and

***attitude***  
feelings about or expressed by the story

## Example

**SHOWS, not TELLS**

***Example*** – shows a specific case or instance to explain a general concept

***Illustration*** – uses several examples or a single, long example to support or explain an idea

**Word Clues:**  
*Specifically*  
*Such as*  
*For instance*  
*To illustrate*  
*For example*

## Description

**ESTABLISHES SPACE**  
Creates images or pictures with words to provide the reader with a mental experience

***Sensory Details*** – words that rely on the five senses (sight, sound, hearing, touch, taste) to establish detail

***Personification*** – Giving human characteristics to non-human or inanimate objects (*this is also a form of compare/contrast*)

***Objective*** – description that is neutral, factual, impersonal, logical, and observable -- **what is**

***Subjective*** – shows feelings or opinions, emphasis is how something is interpreted - **what appears to be.**

## Definition

**ESTABLISHES MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD TERMS & IDEAS**

***Etymology*** – origin or development of a word

***Denotation*** – objective, literal and explicit use of a word, has no emotional or societal reference attached to it.

***Connotation*** – subjective, emotional use of words related to feelings, attitudes or personal associations attached to them

***Synonym*** – words that share a similar meaning

***Antonym*** – words that mean the opposite

## Cause & Effect

### WHY HAPPENED

Establishes *relationship* between influences & results

#### **Word Clues:**

**Cause** – reasons, why, influences, actions, indicators,

**Effects** – results, consequences, reactions, response, outcome,

**Links** - since, on account of, due to, because, thus, hence, therefore

## Classification & Division

### ESTABLISHES ORDER

Identifies & establishes categories to group related issues, ideas, or supporting materials

#### **Word Clues:**

categories, classes, characteristics, elements, classification, features, groups, kinds, numbers, parts, sorts, types, ways

## Process Analysis

### HOW HAPPENED

Establishes the steps, stages or events that occur

**Informative** (*passive*) explains how something came to be

**Directive** (*active*) provides directions to recreate process

#### **Word Clues:**

**Sequence/Time Order** – next, most important, last, now, later, after, before, finally, furthermore, stages, steps, then, when, first, second, third, etc.

**Simple listing** – also, another, more over, one, two, three, (a), (b), (c)

## Compare & Contrast

### ESTABLISHES DISTINCTIONS

Identifies similarities and differences

**Simile** – compares shared characteristic between two unalikes using “like” or “as”

**Metaphor** – directly compares two unalikes using form of “to be”

**Analogy** – compares abstract or unfamiliar idea with concrete or familiar idea, usually lengthy

**Allusion** – compares idea or situation to a cultural reference understood by or known to the reader

**Personification** – see *Description*

#### **Word Clues:**

**Comparison** – the same way/manner, like, parallels, resembles, similar

**Contrast** – although, as opposed to, but, conversely, difference, however, instead, rather than, whereas, yet, on the other hand, contrary to