

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
(1st – I, me; 2nd- you, we, us; 3rd- 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