

ENG. II. WRITING UNIT I. NOTES

*All textual evidence needs to be **introduced** or **weaved** into a paragraph and **parenthetically cited** according to **MLA** (Modern Language Association)

** The **source author's last name** and the **page number** needs to be included in the parenthetical citation

UNC 5-Step Process to Paragraph Development

Step 1. Begin with a strong controlling idea

Step 2. Explain the rationale behind the controlling idea using a bridge / transition sentence

Step 3. Weave or Introduce textual evidence in support of the controlling idea

Step 4. Analyze the evidence by explaining its the relevance to the controlling idea

Step 5. Conclude the paragraph's idea and/or transition into the next paragraph

Essay- a short nonfiction work that conveys a central idea or key concept about a topic

Types of Essays

1. **Expository**: explains a topic by providing information about it or by exploring a related idea about it
2. **Persuasive**: attempts to sway readers to accept the writer's point of view on an issue
3. **Reflective**: presents experiences that inspired the writer's thoughts or feelings about a topic
4. **Descriptive**: provides specific details to create an impression of a person, a place, an object, or an experience
5. **Narrative**: tells a story of real events or experiences
6. **Argument**: is the presentation of a **claim** on a debatable subject that uses evidence and facts to support the writer's position and to refute the counterclaim, or opposing side.

***Please note:** Often confusion occurs between the **argumentative** essay and the **expository** essay. These two genres are similar, but the argumentative essay differs from the expository essay in the research involved. An argumentative essay involves lengthy, detailed research, whereas an expository essay involves less research and is shorter in length.

**** Please note:** Confusion also occurs between the **argumentative** essay and the **persuasive** essay. An argumentative essay presents two sides of a single issue, and covers the most important arguments for and against it. The persuasive essay usually presents only one side of a single issue and relies heavily on emotional and ethical appeals to persuade readers, whereas the argumentative essay does not.

Tone- is the author's attitude towards his or her subject and audience (ex. formal, informal, ironic, humorous, angry, sarcastic, etc.)

* Tone is revealed through the writer's **Diction**, or choice of words, as well as the devices he or she uses in the essay

Rhetorical Devices- Language techniques used to support and emphasize central ideas, to create rhythm, and to make a work memorable

Five (5) types of rhetorical devices

1. **Repetition-** the reuse of a key word, phrase, or idea
2. **Parallel Structure-** the use of similar grammatical structures to express related ideas
3. **Restatement-** the expression of the same idea in different words to strengthen a point
4. **Rhetorical Question-** inquires that have obvious answers that are asked for effect
5. **Analogies-** comparisons that show similarities between unlike things

Other Methods used by writers to support and emphasize central ideas in essays

1. **Imagery:** the use of vivid details that appeal to the five senses of sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell
2. **Figurative language:** writing that is not meant to be interpreted literally. Common **figures of speech** include simile, metaphor, and personification
 - a. **simile:** an indirect comparison that contains the word *like* or *as*
 - b. **metaphor:** an indirect comparison that describes one thing as if it were another without using the word *like* or *as*
 - c. **personification:** assigns human characteristics to nonhuman things / subjects