



## Canadian Industry Jargon Program

### Paragraphs

- Your topic sentence should clearly state a main idea mentioned in your thesis. All of your sentences in the paragraph should support your paragraph's main idea as identified in the **Canadian Industry Jargon Program**.
- In your topic sentence
- Make your paragraph coherent: That is, link your sentences by the effective use of pronouns, the repetition of key words or ideas, conjunctions, transitional words and phrases

### Thesis

- Your thesis statement should clearly and specifically identify the focus of your essay; that is your point of view and discussion points.
- Your thesis statement should provide a clear sense of direction for an essay.

### *Your Introductory Paragraph*

- Briefly introduce the texts on which the essay will be based and provide an explanation as to how these texts will contribute to the essay.
- Include a clear thesis statement that establishes the focus of the essay and the main points that will be discussed.

### *Your Body Paragraphs*

- Focus each paragraph on one of the discussion points mentioned in your thesis.
- Create a topic sentence which introduces the main idea of the paragraph.
- Support each point you make with a specific reference (paraphrase or direct quotations) from the texts you identified in the introduction.
- Explain the significance of each point you make as it relates to the thesis.

### *Your Conclusion*

Summarize your analysis and re-state your thesis in different words



## **Comparison Essays**

- examines two subjects side by side
- examines both their similarities and differences
- “categories” of comparison or contrast
- categories of comparison and contrast will determine the stages or sections of your essay
- categories of comparison and contrast should be included in your introductory paragraph

## **Characters**

- In literature, there are main characters or protagonists who—unlike the story’s minor or static people—is both a round and developing character.
- Characterization refers to the techniques authors use for presenting characters
- The direct method of presentation consists of descriptive comments made by the author or the narrator of a story

## **Setting**

- The events depicted in fiction take place in a physical as well as social environment, the two main components that make up a story’s setting
- The details of physical setting can function to create a story’s atmosphere or mood
- the details of a story’s cultural and social setting can also be linked to character

## **Plot**

- The plot consists of carefully selected and ordered actions and events
- events generally appear in a cause-and-effect sequence
- Motivation also functions as the cause behind actions and events
- The cause-and-effect relationships between one event and another and between the characters’ motivations and their actions gives the plot its sense of plausibility
- The three features of plot: conflict, crisis, and resolution
- A plot will introduce, develop, and then resolve the protagonist’s conflict through the carefully selected events and actions



- the most common form of conflict is that between a story's protagonist and its antagonist or antagonists
- Protagonists or other main characters may find themselves in conflict with some aspect of their surroundings or circumstances
- Antagonists or social circumstances may precipitate a protagonist's internal conflict.
- Crisis: As a conflict develops over the course of a story, it intensifies. The event or incident that raises a story's conflict to a critical level for the protagonist is known as the crisis
- the story's outcome, usually presented in a single final scene or episode following the crisis, is the resolution—known also as the denouement

## Point of View

- point of view refers to the position from which we look at something or express an opinion

### *Third-person Omniscient Point of View*

- one in which the narrator refers to the story's characters in the third person
- Such a narrator is omniscient, having unlimited knowledge to describe the actions, as well as the thoughts and feelings, of any or all of the story's characters
- omniscient narrator doesn't participate in it as one of its characters and can report events that occur at the same time but in different places
- the omniscient narrator will comment on the actions and motivations of the story's characters or even offer guidance on the story's significance

### *Third-person Limited Omniscient Point of View*

- one that limits the narrator's viewpoint to that of a single character
- In short stories, this point-of-view character—sometimes called the focal character—is usually the protagonist.
- narrator allows us to see and hear only what the protagonist can see and hear



### *First-person Point of View*

- In a first-person narrative, the narrator is a character who tells the story in the first person
- In short stories, this first-person narrator is usually the protagonist, rarely a minor character
- the first-person and limited-omniscient points of view restrict readers to what the protagonist sees, hears, thinks, and feels

### *Objective Point of View*

- the objective point of view presents only actions and dialogue, with interpretive comments by the narrator either severely limited or absent altogether

### **Style**

- Definition of Style: the ways that writers exploit the expressive potential of language
- Diction: an author's choice of words
- Imagery: the collection of images in any literary work
- images also appear in *figurative* uses of language
- Similes: a figure of speech that compares two objects with the words "like" or "as."
- Metaphors: figures of speech used to compare two different things; don't use "like" or "as."

### **Structure**

- structure refers to a story's interconnecting parts
- different story sections focus on the elaboration of a main conflict, the unfolding of a crisis, and finally the depiction of a resolution



## **Theme**

A story's theme is its main idea or insight

theme is often a matter of interpretation, of how individual readers assess the importance of the different aspects of a story

distinguish between a story's subject matter and its theme