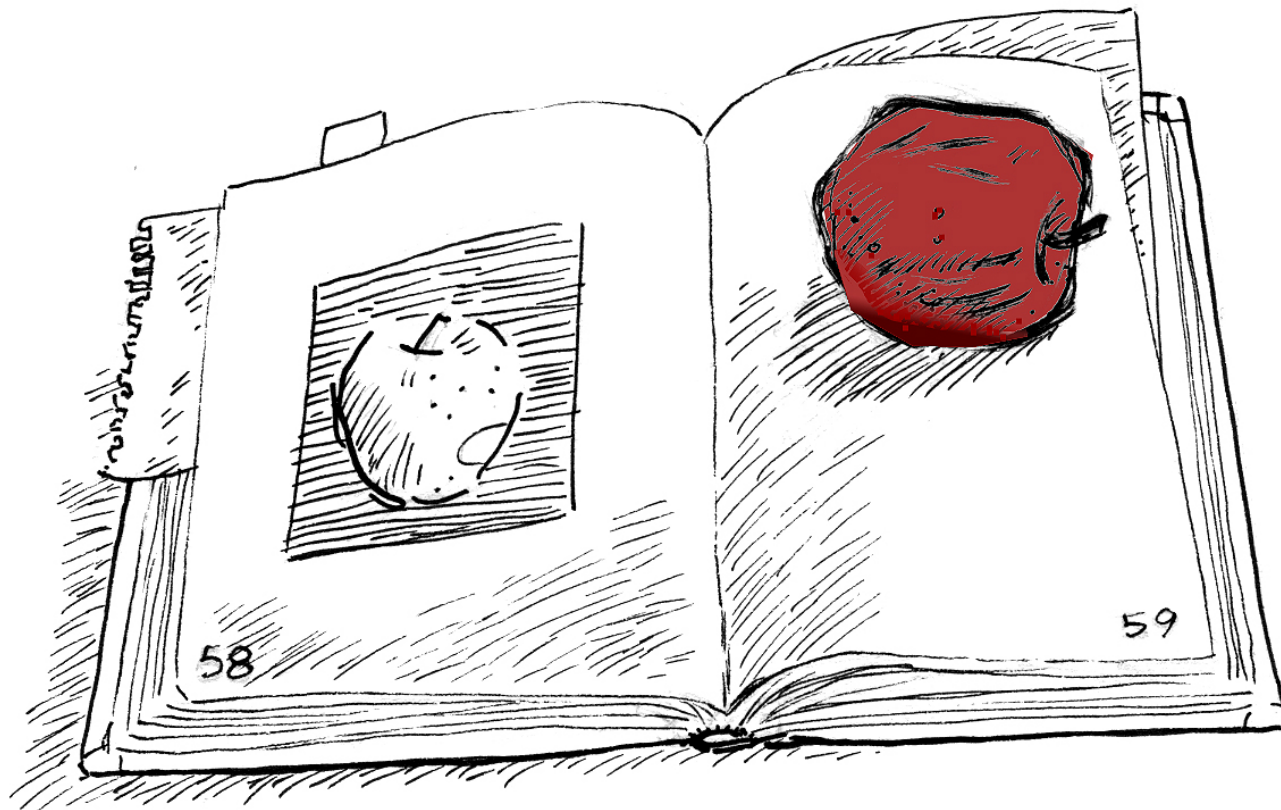


Paragraphs • Summary



Academic Paragraphs

In an academic, research setting *at least* five sentences are needed to defend your chosen subject.

1. Topic sentence introduces the subject
2. Secondary evidence sentence (SES)
3. SES (signal phrase, then citing an authority on the subject)
4. SES (review or analysis of the supplied evidence)
5. Conclusion (deductive resolution regarding evidence)

Academic Paragraphs

Edgar Allan Poe often utilized mentally unstable characters as his protagonists. ¹
One reason for doing so puts readers off-guard and makes them feel uneasy. ²
Dr. Kythleen Warhol (2009) agreed in her article “The Darkened Chamber” ^{3a}
when she stated: “Poe’s manipulation of text and of his narrators’ personalities
disturbs and alienates readers from a calm acceptance of logical natures” (p. 356). ^{3b}
Dr. Warhol’s analysis further clarifies Poe’s strategies are more than accidental. ⁴
As a result it can be clearly seen that his reworkings of fiction have become
standards in modern Gothic settings. ⁵

1. Topic sentence introduces the subject
2. Secondary evidence sentence (SES)
3. SES (signal phrase ^a, then citing an authority on the subject ^b)
4. SES (review or analysis of the supplied evidence)
5. Conclusion (deductive resolution regarding evidence)

Summary as a Critical Tool

The use of *limited* summary can help the beginning stages of formal literary analysis.

Short summaries allow the critic to clarify a understanding of the text.

- strategic summaries allow a starting point for building a paper
- in a completed paper, a summary of a full story should be limited to two sentences
- only essential plot elements should be mentioned
- avoid rewording dialogue exchanges or paraphrasing lengthy creative passages

Always keep in mind, the ultimate goal of literary analytical papers is to show a concise interpretation of a chosen story which explains characters' motivations within the cause and effect nature of the plot.

Summary as a Critical Tool

To help build patterns with the various readings, identify the following elements in stories as the class progresses with different examples of literature.

1. protagonist
 2. antagonist
 3. conflict type
 4. protagonist's motivation / goals (journey)
 5. journey type
 6. mode of transportation
- Likewise, be able to back-up your observations with evidence from the story itself.
Note specific passages and phrases which defend your views.