

Working Outline for Research Based Analysis of Literature

- Introduction Paragraph
 - Hook/Grabber/Universal Statement: _____
 - Overarching Aspect/Clearly introduce a general overview of your author's purpose: _____
 - DPTH: _____

- Author Biography (Includes topics like early life, upbringing, cultural influence, writing influences, adult life, achievements, etc.)
 - Transition word + Topic Sentence– This sentence indicates what this particular paragraph will be about. It also includes somewhere a transitional word (see W.G. p.
 - CX – This is the **Context** sentence that provided necessary information so your reader will understand the Concrete Detail that follows.
 - CD – This stands for **Concrete Detail**, also known as textual evidence. This is where you present the fact, quote or paraphrase taken from your source. It must be followed by an MLA citation
 - CM: This is the **Commentary sentence** that ties exactly why the CD relates to the point you are trying to make.
 - CX – see above
 - CD and MLA citation – see above
 - CM - see above
 - CS – This is the **Concluding Sentence** where you are required to tie all the information back to the DPTH. This is also a sentence that often needs a transitional word as well.

- Historical/Cultural Relevance of novel (and/or author's life time)
 - Transition word + Topic sentence– This sentence indicates what this particular paragraph will be about. It also includes somewhere a transitional word (see W.G. p. 9)
 - CX
 - CD and MLA citation

- CM
- CX (if necessary to set up the CD)
- CD and MLA citation
- CM
- CS

- Aspect Analysis 1
 - Transition word + Topic sentence – This sentence indicates what this particular paragraph will be about. It also includes somewhere a transitional word (see W.G. p. 9)
 - CX: Here is where you set up the context of the textual evidence you are about to present in the CD sentence that follows– examples include who said this, to whom, at what point, etc.
 - CD - Concrete Detail – this is the textual evidence taken from the source and cited in MLA format.
 - CM: Commentary sentence – this is where you tie the CD directly to why it proves your point
 - CX – This is the Context Sentence that sets up the next CD that follows – indicate what is necessary for your reader to understand the CD – examples include who said this, to whom, at what point, etc.
 - CD – Concrete Detail – this is the textual evidence taken from the source and cited in MLA format.
 - CM – Commentary sentence – this is where you tie the CD directly to why it proves your point
 - CS - This stands for the Concluding Sentence – Here is where you must tie what you have provided in this paragraph directly back to the theme.

- You are still proving aspect analysis #1
 - Transition word + Topic sentence

- CX
 - CD and MLA citation
 - CM
 - CX
 - CD and MLA citation
 - CM
 - CS
-
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 - Transition word + Topic sentence
 - CX
 - CD and MLA citation
 - CM
 - CX
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 - CM
 - CS
-
- Aspect Analysis 2: follow sentence order and directions listed A – H in Roman numeral IV, V, and VI.
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- Aspect Analysis 3: follow sentence order and directions listed A – H in Roman numeral IV, V, and VI.
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- Conclusion:
 - Final transition + using NEW vocabulary here, rewrite your DPTH
 - One, two or three sentences here that address why the author wrote this piece.
 - This final sentence touches on the greatest lesson the author delivers.
- Misc. – Type here the miscellaneous cards leftover that you did not place in categories above. It is this research that may serve you as you write your Introduction and Conclusion

Do NOT forget to consider what your Original title will be for you final paper.

Stay in 3rd person

Improving Outline:

- Signal Phrases
- Transition words

- Tone words
- Literary terms – use the H.O. chart
- Check all citations for accurate format.
- Evaluate the order of your research
- Evaluate the quality of your research