

Author's Style or Craft

Stylistic Devices	ELAR TEKS Glossary Definitions	Expository	Personal Narrative	Literary
Organizational pattern	The pattern an author constructs as he or she organizes his or her ideas and provides supporting details (e.g., cause-and-effect, compare-and-contrast, sequential/chronological order, logical order, proposition-and-support, problem-and-solution)	✓	✓	✓
Sentence variety	Use of a variety of sentence types (simple, compound, complex)	✓	✓	✓
Transitional words and phrases	Words or phrases that help to sustain a thought or idea through the writing. They link sentences and paragraphs together smoothly so that there are no abrupt jumps or breaks between ideas.	✓	✓	✓
Word choice	The author's thoughtful use of precise vocabulary to fully convey meaning to the reader	✓	✓	✓
Figurative language	Language layered with meaning by word images and figures of speech, as opposed to literal language	✓	✓	✓
Tone	The author's particular attitude either stated or implied in the writing	✓	✓	✓
Sensory language	Words an author uses to help the reader experience the sense elements of the story. Sensory words are descriptions of the five senses: sight, sound, touch, smell, taste.	✓	✓	✓
Setting	The time and place in which a narrative occurs. Elements of the setting may include the physical, psychological, cultural, or historical background against which the story takes place.		✓	✓

Author's Style or Craft (cont.)

Stylistic Devices	ELAR TEKS Glossary Definitions	Expository	Personal Narrative	Literary
Evidence*	Facts, ideas, or reasons used to support the thesis or claim of an author	✓	✓	
Dialogue	The lines spoken between characters in fiction or a play. Dialogue in a play is the main vehicle in which plot, character, and other elements are established.		✓	✓
Point of view	<p>The perspective from which the events in the story are told. The author may choose to use any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omniscient/third-person omniscient: The narrator tells the story in third person from an all-knowing perspective. The knowledge is not limited by any one character's view or behavior, as the narrator knows everything about all characters. • Omniscient/third-person limited: The narrator restricts his knowledge to one character's view or behavior. • Objective: The narrator reveals only the actions and words without the benefit of the inner thoughts and feelings. • First person/subjective: The narrator restricts the perspective to that of only one character to tell the story. • Limited: A narrative mode in which the story is told through the point of view of a single character and is limited to what he or she sees, hears, feels, or is told. 		✓	✓

*Definition not included in the ELAR TEKS Glossary.