

Argumentation Writing: Argumentation writing states a position and provides a convincing set of reasons for that position with relevant evidence. The writer uses credible sources and presents a clear understanding of the topic or issue.

Claim: A claim is a controlling idea statement made in written and oral argumentation.

Closing Paragraph: The final paragraph in a composition.

Competing Views: Positions that disagree with each other.

Controlling Idea: A controlling idea introduces the position or topic in a composition. LDC uses two types of statements to refer to the controlling idea that introduces the position or topic in a composition: claim and thesis.

Edit: The act of correcting errors in grammar, conventions and format.

Explanatory Writing: Writing tasks that ask students to explore an idea, issue or topic is explanatory. This type of writing's purpose is not to argue but to consider. Explanatory writing is often speculative and the form favored by essayists, editorialists and journalists.

Informational Writing: Informational writing describes a process or develops a topic. The purpose of informational writing is to give accurate information to the reader or describe something with sufficient detail. Manuals, memos, reports and technical documents are typical of informational writing.

Introductory Paragraph: The opening paragraph in a composition.

Hook: Hook is a term that refers to a stylistic device to engage a reader's attention. A common hook, for example, is an anecdote that precedes a thesis or claim.

Narrative Writing: This type of writing tells a story using the narrative style and voice. A narrative can be based on a real event or an imaginary one. An "account" is a term used by journalists to describe stories based on facts. Narratives structure is a temporal frame (e.g. a beginning, middle, and ending), and the author's style and voice engage the reader in the story.

Persuasive Writing: Persuasive Writing is a term with broad application to describe writing that expresses an opinion or bias. Editorials, personal letters and appeals are examples of persuasive writing and usually do not depend on textual evidence or facts so much as reasoning and emotional themes. In academia argumentation is the formal version of persuasive writing and is based on a claim supported by textual evidence, research, and facts.

Text Based Evidence: Any form of reference to a text to support a claim or controlling idea in a written product, to include examples, quotes, citations, illustrations and paraphrasing.

Thesis: A thesis is a controlling idea statement that introduces a topic in informational or explanatory compositions.

Topic Sentence: The controlling sentence in a paragraph that introduces a new idea or purpose for the paragraph.

Revision: The act of rethinking the logic, structure and presentation of ideas, reasoning, or points in a composition.