STRUCTURE

2

GENERAL OUTLINE

- I. TITLE
- II. INTRODUCTION
- III. DIFFERENCES
- IV. RESEMBLANCES
 - o **R. #1**
 - o **R. #2**
 - o **R. #3**
 - o **R. #4**
- V. CONCLUSION

GENERAL OUTLINE

I. <u>TITLE</u>:

- Identify the 2 subjects
- Identify their relationship
 - analogous, alike,
 - similar, resemble
- What is your analogy?!

GENERAL OUTLINE

I. <u>TITLE</u>:

X Is like Y

- o format = like a SIMILE
- X (your focus) should be the 1st word
- capitalize "is" (verb)
- o don't capitalize "like" (preposition)

Fast Food Is like Prostitution
A Drug Addiction Is like a Life Sentence

GENERAL OUTLINE

II. INTRODUCTION:

- Introduces Subject X
 - the issue at hand, its status
 - perhaps through recent events, court cases, headlines

Inds with your ANALOGY STATEMENT

- Subject X is like Subject Y in terms of 1, 2, and 3.
- Fast food is like prostitution due to its effects on the body, its initial price, and its long-term costs.
- A drug addiction is like a life sentence in terms of its effects on family, friends, and society.

GENERAL OUTLINE

III. DIFFERENCES:

Admit the minor or obvious differences

- the 3 most obvious differences

One (1) paragraph

- "Name" and "explain" briefly
- Merely acknowledge them, recognize, concede, grant

However, they are <u>NOT</u> the crux of your essay

- Do NOT go into great detail
- Thus, they do not make up half the essay
- Thus, they are not as long as the resemblance section
- Thus, they can be dealt with in a single paragraph

GENERAL OUTLINE

III. DIFFERENCES:

- Admitting the differences is necessary
 - Helps build your ETHOS
 - You are proving you've thought this idea through
 - You are admitting the other side
 - You are confessing & addressing its vulnerability
 - You are showing that you have nothing to hide
 - Now your opponent cannot attack your argument from this angle because you have already discussed these issues.

GENERAL OUTLINE

III. DIFFERENCES:

Admitting the differences is necessary –

- Helps fortify a vulnerable rhetorical strategy
 - Susceptible because of these differences, because subjects rarely are perfect matches,

Protect your flank, shore up defenses, buttress

GENERAL OUTLINE

IV-VII. <u>RESEMBLANCES</u>:

This section is the CRUX of your essay

- These resemblances between Subjects X&Y are the <u>purpose</u> of the paper
- More significant, important, relevant than the differences
- More illustrative of your argument
- The majority/bulk of the Body deals with them

10

GENERAL OUTLINE

IV-VII. <u>RESEMBLANCES</u>:

Discuss in full

o 1 resemblance per paragraph

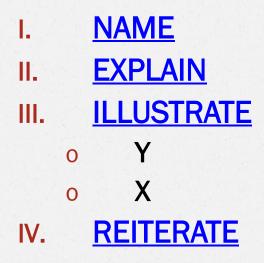
Emphatic Order:

- Save the most significant resemblance for last
- And label it as such, in a transition

See "paragraph structure" below See "transitions" below

11

PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE



PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE

I. <u>NAME</u>:

- In a TOPIC SENTENCE, clearly identify the particular resemblance to be discussed in the paragraph.
- This is a trait that <u>BOTH</u> subjects share.
- One resemblance between a life sentence and a drug addiction involves the missing of special events.
- Another trait that both fast food and prostitution share is long-term effects.

PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE

II. EXPLAIN:

- O Define your term BUT do NOT discuss X or Y
 - clarify what you mean by this term, this resemblance
 - "cost" =? (personal, financial, spiritual, other?)
- Briefly (sentence or two)
- O That is to say, In other words
- O By "cost" I mean the losses to one's self-respect.

PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE

III. ILLUSTRATE:

Illustrate the resemblance:

- specific instances, personal experiences, hypotheticals
- o the longest, most important paragraph part **
- $o Y = 1^{st}$
- $\mathscr{O} X = 2^{nd}$
 - emphatic order, the position of focus, importance
 - the KNOWN 1st, the UNKNOWN 2nd

FAIR WARNING:

Students lose many points because of this: Illustrate Y 1st, X 2nd

PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE

III. ILLUSTRATE:

- <u>Subject Y</u>: (always 1st)
 - the known
 - For example, with a life imprisonment sentence,...
 - "Illustrate" how incarceration prevents a person from participating in the milestones of a child's life.
- <u>Subject X</u>: (always 2nd)
 - the unknown, your focus
 - Be specific (specific instance) esp. for X
 - For example, with a drug addiction,...
 - Illustrate how addiction, too, prevents a person from "being there" for the child.

PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE

IV. <u>REITERATE</u>:

- In a CLINCHER SENTENCE (Warrant Statement) repeat the resemblance that BOTH share.
 - Basically, refer back to the Topic Sentence.
 - Bring the paragraph full-circle.
 - On't leave it open-ended.
 - Perhaps transition to the next resemblance as well.
- Thus, as these examples demonstrate, a third significant resemblance between X and Y concerns Z.

TRANSITIONS

Use transitions and transitional expressions

- Ø Between sentences and between paragraphs
 - - o additionally, likewise
 - to signal a switch in logical direction
 - o on the other hand, however
 - to switch between subjects, from Subject Y to Subject X
 - ∅ likewise, similarly

TRANSITIONS

Transition to your Thesis, Analogy Statement

o Thus, X is like Y in terms of ...

O Transition to your Differences:

 Despite the significance of the resemblances, some minor differences do exist and I would be remiss if I did not briefly discuss them.

Transition from your Differences to your Resemblances:

- When you do so, stress the significance of the resemblances in relation to the differences
- Despite these obvious differences, more significant (more important, noteworthy, considerable,...) resemblances exist between X and Y. For one, ...

19

GENERAL OUTLINE

VIII. CONCLUSION:

- Repeat your Analogy Statement
- Repeat the resemblances
 - the "usual" Conclusion material

20

GENERAL OUTLINE

VIII. <u>CONCLUSION</u>:

- ***Make clear your argument ****
- This is an argument paper.
- You wrote this essay to argue for or against a particular issue.
- This was <u>NOT</u> a mere exercise in finding resemblances between 2 unconnected ideas.
- You used analogy as an argumentative tool.
- Your argument is more than the fact that these 2 subjects share traits.

21

GENERAL OUTLINE

VIII. CONCLUSION:

- What are you trying to say about Subject X?
- What do readers gain from the connection?
 - What do they learn, understand, appreciate, or realize about X by relating X to Y?
- O Do they understand Subject X better or appreciate it more?
- What is the argument behind your analogy?
- What are you arguing for or against?
- What point or position are you arguing?
- What is your point or position?
- If we think of X in terms of Y, or as Y, then what do we realize about X?
- o "So what?!" ***
 - X is like Y So what?! What's your point? What are you trying to say about Subject X?

THE END

22