THE COMPLETE STYLIST AND HANDBOOK

SECOND EDITION



SHERIDAN BAKER

THE **COMPLETE STYLIST** AND **HANDBOOK**

SECOND EDITION

SHERIDAN BAKER

The University of Michigan



London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Sydney

Sponsoring Editor: Phillip Leininger
Developmental Editor: Walter Brownfield
Project Editor: Robert Ginsberg
Designer: T.R. Funderburk
Production Manager: Marion Palen
Compositor: P & M Typesetters
Printer and Binder: Book Press

THE COMPLETE STYLIST AND HANDBOOK, Second Edition Copyright © 1980 by Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc.

All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews. For information address Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Baker, Sheridan Warner.

The complete stylist and handbook.

Includes index.

1. English language—Rhetoric. I. Title. PE1408.B283 1980 808'.042 79-17621 ISBN 0-06-040452-3

PREFACE

Since 1976, teachers and students in thousands of classrooms have tested *The Complete Stylist and Handbook*. Their suggestions, reinforcing my own experience, have prompted this second edition. My first edition was, of all things, too wordy! At least, it lingered too long on certain tangents, trying too hard to be complete. Now, the basic *Rhetoric* reduces 14 chapters to 12; the *Handbook*, 6 sections to 5, reorganizing for clarity and economy. I have refreshed everything. Though I have also added a number of examples and exercises—some poems in the "Literature" chapter, how to answer an essay question, how to describe a process, an analysis of a short story—you now have in sum a leaner and cleaner book, especially strengthened in the all-important early chapters on the practical problems that confront the beginning writer.

In the Rhetoric, I now move more rapidly, and, I think, more efficiently, from the search for a thesis into the essay's basic structure and on to the main rhetorical unit, the paragraph, in its three general manifestations—beginning, middle, and end. In Chapter 2, "Basic Structure," I have condensed the former full chapter on outlines—jotted, topic, and sentence—into an extension of the basic pro—con tactics I advocate for young writers. I had previously treated the varieties of middle paragraphs

as both "orders" and "modes." Eliminating this overlap, reducing two chapters to one, now simplifies the presentation with no loss of substance (Chapter 4). Then I have moved up "Straight and Crooked Thinking: Handling the Evidence" as Chapter 5 to cap this speedier progression through the essay as a whole. I have also rewritten and reorganized the chapters on the research paper, unearthing from the back of the *Handbook* my former guide to the library and making it new, and setting up a new sample term paper as an improved working model. The whole section on research is as up to date as I can make it, with fuller examples of basic research, note-taking, and formal documentation.

But the basic approach, as in my short rhetoric, *The Practical Stylist*, remains the same, since, in almost two decades, it has proven itself fundamental. It stresses rhetoric as the art of communication and persuasion. It emphasizes argument as the quickest and clearest teacher of rhetorical principles. It begins with the two primal elements, inner idea and outer form, thesis and structure. It proceeds step by step with the progressively smaller and more powerful units—paragraphs, sentences, words. Then the rhetorical process culminates in "Writing About Literature," now thoroughly overhauled, and the research paper.

The Handbook, as before, begins with a short chapter on "The English Language," and covers grammar, spelling, punctuation, and usage, all newly considered. The Handbook reinforces chapters in the Rhetoric, offering material the teacher may integrate with assignments or assign separately and the student may use for constant and ready reference. In particular, I have reconsidered the comma, that key to meaning, now describing it in terms students have found clearer: the Introducer, the Coordinator, the Inserter, and the Linker. And I have amplified the treatment of those perpetual headaches, the run-on, the comma splice, and the fragment.

I have revised the *Instructor's Manual* to match, again adding possibilities for other angles and alternate uses and solutions for exercises, with new diagnostic tests to help set priorities for assignments.

The Complete Stylist and Handbook again strives to show the student how important writing is in coming to grips with our ideas and ourselves, to demonstrate that writing is really our only steady means of getting our thinking straight and clear. Throughout, I urge students to see that style is both personal and public, a matter of finding one's self in language—one's own personality written into reason and looking its best.

SHERIDAN BAKER

CONTENTS

THE RHETORIC

1 SUBJECT AND THESIS 3

THE STYLISTIC APPROACH 3 WHAT SHALL I WRITE? 4 WHERE ESSAYS FAIL 5 THE ARGUMENTATIVE EDGE 6

Find your thesis. Sharpen your thesis. Use your title.

Exercises 9

Believe in your thesis. Persuade your reader.

Exercises 12

ATTITUDE 13

Don't take yourself too seriously. Consider your readers.

THE WRITTEN VOICE 15

Make your writing talk.

Exercise 17

Don't apologize. Consider your pronouns. Plan to rewrite.

viii CONTENTS

A NOTE ON MECHANICS 23 A FIRST PAPER 24 Exercise 26

2 BASIC STRUCTURE 27

BEGINNING, MIDDLE, END 27 MIDDLE TACTICS 28

Arrange your points in order of increasing interest.

Exercises 29

Acknowledge and dispose of the opposition.

Exercises 33

Run comparisons point by point.

Exercise 36

OUTLINING 37

Begin your paper with a jotted outline. Outline your exam answers.

Exercises 40

Proceed to the topic outline. Check your outline for balance. Refine with the sentence outline. Observe the basic rules of outlining.

Exercises 45

3 PARAGRAPHS: BEGINNING, MIDDLE, END 50

THE STANDARD PARAGRAPH 50

Plan for the big paragraph.

BEGINNING PARAGRAPHS: THE FUNNEL 52

State your thesis at the END of your beginning paragraph.

Exercises 55

MIDDLE PARAGRAPHS 55

Make your middle paragraphs full, and use transitions. Check your paragraphs for clarity and coherence. Accustom yourself to the transitional tags. Lead your reader with specific details.

Exercises 63

END PARAGRAPHS: THE INVERTED FUNNEL 65 Reassert your thesis.

Exercises 67

MORE ON MECHANICS, PARAGRAPHS, AND LONG QUOTATIONS 68 THE WHOLE ESSAY 69 Exercises 75

4 PARAGRAPHS: DESCRIPTIVE, NARRATIVE, EXPOSITORY 76

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS 76

Put your perceptions into words. Guide some descriptions through time.

Exercises 80

NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS 81

Narrate to illustrate. 81

Exercises 83

EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPHS 86

Develop most paragraphs by examples.

Exercises 87

Cause and effect: trace back or look ahead.

Exercises 91

Problem and solution: follow the natural order.

Exercises 93

Comparison and contrast: run similarities side by side.

Exercises 96

Comparison and contrast: develop differences point by point.

Exercises 99

Natural divisions: use the natural joints.

Exercises 101

Describing a process: follow the natural steps.

5 STRAIGHT AND CROOKED THINKING: HANDLING THE EVIDENCE 104

FACTS, AND DEGREES OF BELIEF 104

Write as close to the facts as possible. Believe what you write—but learn the nature of belief. Don't mistake opinion for fact. Dispute your preferences with care.

ASSUMPTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS 108

Check your statements, root and branch.

Exercises 109

DEFINITION 110

Clear up your terms. Try different kinds of definition. Cover all the angles. Beware of cracks in your logic.

Exercises 114

LOGICAL FALLACIES 115

Trust your common sense. Cite authorities reasonably.

Exercises 117

Handle persistences as you would authorities. Inspect your documentary evidence before using.

Exercises 120

INDUCTIVE FALLACIES 120

Keep your hypothesis hypothetical. Use analogies to clarify, not to prove. Look before you leap.

Exercises 123

DEDUCTIVE FALLACIES 124

Establish your premise. Check for the classic fallacies.

Exercises 125

THE INDUCTIVE ESSAY 125

Try some reverse English.

Exercises 127

THE DEDUCTIVE ESSAY 127

Hang your essay from your Big Idea.

Exercises 128

THE DEDUCTIVE-INDUCTIVE ESSAY 129

Try a question for a thesis.

6 WRITING GOOD SENTENCES 134

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE 135

Use the simple active sentence, loosely periodic.

Exercises 136

COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES 137

Learn the difference between compound and complex sentences. Avoid simple-minded compounds. Try compounding with semicolon and colon.

Exercises 140

Learn to subordinate.

Exercises 143

Try for still closer connections: modify.

Exercises 145

Exercises 149

Exercises 151

PARALLEL CONSTRUCTION 152

Use parallels to strengthen equivalent ideas. Repeat your paralleling connectives. Watch the paralleling of pairs. Learn to use paralleling coordinators.

Exercises 157

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT 159

Experiment with the fragment. Develop a rhythm of long and short.

Exercises 162

7 CORRECTING WORDY SENTENCES 163

Count your words.

Exercises 164

Shun the passive voice.

Exercises 168

Check the stretchers. Beware the of-and-which disease.

Exercises 171

Beware "the use of." Break the noun habit.

xii CONTENTS

Exercises 176

Give your writing warmth. Avoid excessive distinctions and definitions.

Exercises 178

8 WORDS 181

WORDS AND THINGS 182

Learn the multiple meanings of words. Try a little punning.

Exercises 184

VOCABULARY 184

Build your vocabulary.

Exercises 187

ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE 188

Exercises 190

METAPHOR 191

Exercises 195

ALLUSION 196

Exercises 197

DICTION 197

Exercises 200

9 WRITING ABOUT LITERATURE 201

EXPLICATION 202

Exercises 206

STEPS AND QUESTIONS 208

To summarize, paraphrase. To search out style, imitate with parody.

Exercises 211

Explain the metaphors.

Exercises 213

VERSIFICATION 215

Find the sound in poetry.

Exercises 217

Determine the genre.

Exercises 219

THE NOVEL AND THE DRAMA 222

Analyze titles, names, allusions. Look for symbols. Identify the written voice: point of view. Identify the written voice: tone and style. Determine the setting. Describe the plot. Distinguish plot and plotting. Characters: individuals or stereotypes? Analyze characterization. Describe the author's blend of narration and scene. Consider structure. Note the similarities and differences of drama and fiction.

Exercises 233

EVALUATION 235

Evaluate firmly—reach a judgment. In criticism, write in the present tense. Describe and explain.

Exercises ("Evangelist," by Joyce Cary, with analysis) 240

10 BEGINNING RESEARCH: USING THE LIBRARY 245

CHOOSING YOUR SUBJECT 246

Pick something that interests you. Find a thesis. Persuade your reader that you are right. Pick an argument.

ORGANIZING YOUR RESOURCES 248

Getting around. Getting equipped. Analyze the problem.

Distinguish your sources: primary, secondary, tertiary. Get acquainted with the tools. Follow a basic strategy.

Exercises 256

INSIDE THE SYSTEM 258

Understand the machinery. Learn how libraries alphabetize.

Exercises 263

MAKING YOUR CARDS 263

Take brief notes. Take care against plagiarism.

11 WRITING THE RESEARCH PAPER 270

YOUR FIRST DRAFT 270

Plot your course. Outline more fully, if you wish. Put in your references as you go.

YOUR FINAL DRAFT 272

Reset your long quotations. Allow space for notes at the foot of the page. Make and punctuate your footnotes meticulously.

Exercises 279

Abbreviate your references after the first full citation.

Exercises 282

Abbreviate books of the Bible, even the first time.

Abbreviate plays and long poems after the first time.

Match your bibliography to your footnotes.

Exercises 285

12 THE FULL RESEARCH PAPER 287

THE HANDBOOK

SECTION A THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE 307

THE INDO-EUROPEANS 308
THE ANGLO-SAXONS (449) 310
ANGLO-SAXON BORROWINGS 311
MIDDLE ENGLISH (1100–1500) 314
MODERN ENGLISH (1500 onward) 318
AMERICAN ENGLISH 320
Exercises 325

SECTION B A WRITER'S GRAMMAR 330

GRAMMAR AS THERAPY 330 GRAMMAR AS MEANING 331

Know the basic parts of speech.

SENTENCES 335

Learn to identify the simple subject and its verb. Know the structure—and modifications—of the simple sentence.

Exercises 338

SUBJECTS 338

Avoid awkward changes of subject in midsentence. Avoid illogical shifts in person and number.

Exercises 340

VERBS 340

Keep your verb and its subject in agreement. Use the tense that best expresses your idea. Avoid unnecessary shifts in tense, voice, and mood. Master the tenses of the troublesome verbs.

Exercises 349

PRONOUNS AS SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS 350

Match a pronoun's form to its function. Use subjective pronouns for subjective functions. Use objective pronouns for objective functions. Use a subjective pronoun for the subject of a noun clause. Use the possessive pronoun before a gerund.

Exercises 355

PRONOUNS AND THEIR ANTECEDENTS 356

Keep your antecedents specific, unambiguous, and close at hand. With an indefinite antecedent, use a singular pronoun.

MODIFIERS MISUSED AND MISPLACED 359

Learn the difference between adjectives and adverbs. Put your modifiers where their meaning is clear. Make your comparisons complete.

Exercises 362

DANGLING VERBAL CONSTRUCTIONS 363

Connect a modifier clearly to what it modifies.

Exercises 364

SECTION C PUNCTUATING THE SENTENCE 366

THE COMMA 366

The INTRODUCER, the COORDINATOR, the INSERTER. the LINKER.

Exercises 368

Exercises 370

Exercises 373

Exercises 375

FRAGMENTS, COMMA SPLICES, AND

RUN-ONS 375

Beware the comma splice, and the run-on.

Exercises 379

THE SEMICOLON 381

Use the semicolon as a coordinator only where you could also use a period, unless desperate.

Exercises 383

THE COLON 384

Use a colon as a green light, or arrow. Use the colon to introduce quotations.

Exercises 385

THE PERIOD 386

Use a period after an indirect question. Use a period after a polite command or request; use exclamations sparingly.

Exercises 387

PARENTHESIS AND DASH 388

Exercises 390

BRACKETS 390

Exercises 391

QUOTATION MARKS AND ITALICS 391

Exercises 397

ELLIPSIS 394

Exercises 397

SECTION D SPELLING, WORD-PUNCTUATION, CAPITALIZATION 398

SPELLING IT OUT 398

Exercises 405

APOSTROPHE 406

Exercises 408

Exercises 409

HYPHEN 409

Exercises 411

VIRGULE 412

DIACRITICAL MARKS 412

NUMBERS 413

ABBREVIATIONS 414

Exercises 416

PROBLEMS IN CAPITALIZATION 417

Exercises 419

SECTION E USAGE 421

A GLOSSARY OF USAGE AND COMMON ERRORS 424

INDEX 481

THE RHETORIC