
English Language Arts Curriculum Framework Commission

Content Standards

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Writers will produce examples that illustrate the following discourse classifications:

1. Expressive (author-oriented) texts, both personal and literary, intended to allow the writer to reveal his or her own thoughts, beliefs, feelings, etc. Literary expression is included in this purpose as it is often through literary or creative writing that a person finds the vehicle for such self-expression. The text is author-oriented in that the writer is concerned primarily with expressing his or her own thoughts, with less focus on the needs of or the effect on the audience.
2. Informative (subject-oriented) texts, intended primarily to convey information. The text is subject-oriented in that the focus is on clear and complete communication of ideas rather than on changing the audience's opinion or expressing the writer's personal feelings or beliefs.
3. Argumentative and Persuasive (audience-oriented) texts, intended to sway the audience's thinking or action. The text is audience-oriented in that the writer takes into consideration how best to sway the intended audience (i.e., what information will the audience need to understand the point? What objections to the point might the audience raise—and how can these objections be addressed? What language and/or organizational plan will be most effective with the audience?).