

AP English Language and Composition Stasis Grid

The stasis grid is an organizational tool that helps you to see in usefully precise ways any particular article's approach to a question or questions. You've used various configurations of key words in UMD's library databases to come up with scholarly (i.e., peer reviewed) articles *about* your topic. Just what are their *approaches* to your topic? What *questions* are they answering? What do they add to the overall discourse?

Analyze their main claims to find out. To fill in the grid, follow these steps:

1. Read through each of your articles, marking the authors' main claims.
2. Think through the relationship of these claims to the stases.
3. Restate the claims in your own words.

Then, on the grid itself:

4. Arrange your articles in alphabetical order.
5. Consider 6 columns, so the first one is for the author's credential. You can also have 5 columns and include the credential with the MLA-style citation.
6. Decide in which stasis the main claim occurs. Write it, in **red**, in that column. Use your own words. (You may quote jargon or technical language where needed.) If it helps you stay organized, cite the article page from which your idea comes.

Think about other stases:

8. Fill in any other relevant stases. Because the stases relate to each other, you may find that the article operates in one main stasis, but other stases are touched upon. In general, stases to the left of the main stasis are indicated within an article. That is, if the article is focused on action, it will probably incorporate value and cause/consequence.
9. If the article does not address a particular stasis, don't make stuff up. Empty boxes are okay.
10. To adjust box size and emphasis, use Word, Pages or Popplet. Handwritten grids will be mocked. See many samples on the website.