

3-Transitions and cohesion

Good paragraphs have transitions between preceding and proceeding sentences. These transitions are logical and verbal.

الفقرات الجيدة لها انتقالات بين الجمل السابقة والجمل السابقة. هذه التحولات منطقية ولفظية.

One sentence should logically flow to the next. The ideas in a body of work should be organized so each sentence leads to the next.

يجب أن تتدفق جملة واحدة منطقيًا إلى الأخرى. يجب تنظيم الأفكار الموجودة في مجموعة العمل بحيث تؤدي كل جملة إلى الجملة التالية.

Verbal transitions can be manifested by the use of cohesive devices namely, the conjunctions to tie the sentences of paragraph.

يمكن أن تتجلى التحولات اللفظية من خلال استخدام أدوات متماسكة، وهي الوصلات لربط جمل الفقرة.

4- The length of a paragraph: Although it is left to the writer, a good paragraph should not exceed 100 words.

4- طول الفقرة: على الرغم من تركها للكاتب، إلا أن الفقرة الجيدة يجب ألا تتجاوز 100 كلمة.

Narrative paragraphs

Narration is a story –telling writing. When you write a narrative paragraph, you write about events in the order they happen. In other words, you use time order signals to organize your sentences. The narrative paragraph can be fun to write because you tell a story or relate an event. Narratives have a beginning, middle, and an end. Narrative paragraphs often describe events from the writer's life. Study the following paragraph:

السرد قصة - كتابة روائية. عندما تكتب فقرة سردية، فأنت تكتب عن الأحداث بالترتيب الذي تحدث به. بمعنى آخر، تستخدم إشارات الترتيب الزمني لتنظيم جملتك. يمكن أن تكون فقرة السرد ممتعة في الكتابة لأنك تحكي قصة أو تحكي حدثًا. الروايات لها بداية ووسط ونهاية. غالبًا ما تصف الفقرات السردية أحداثًا من حياة الكاتب. ادرس الفقرة التالية:

Follow that bus!

I jumped off the bus before it stopped and began walking down the street. As I had arrived early, I decided to look at the shop windows before going home. The idea made me quite happy, but at the same time I had the unpleasant feeling that I had forgotten something. I stopped in the middle of the pavement and began searching my pockets. All of a sudden, I remembered that I was without my briefcase! I had left it on the bus and it was full of important papers. The thought was enough to make me start running down the street, though, by now, the bus was out of sight.

Evaluation according to form and content

1- The topic sentence is broad enough to be developed.

1- الجملة الافتتاحية واسعة بما يكفي لتطويرها.

2- Coherence is clearly shown by the choice of related sentences that are linked to a single idea.

2- يظهر التماسك بوضوح من خلال اختيار الجمل ذات الصلة والتي ترتبط بفكرة واحدة.

3- All of the given information is adequate and there is nothing missed or left incomplete whereby the paragraph is fully developed

3- جميع المعلومات المقدمة كافية ولا يوجد شيء مفقود أو يترك غير مكتمل حيث يتم تطوير الفقرة بالكامل.

4- Cohesion is represented by

4- التماسك يمثله

a- the use of varied cohesive devices and conjunction

أ- استخدام أدوات التماسك المتنوعة والافتران.

b- Logical shift among the sentences.

ب- التحول المنطقي بين الجمل.

c- Sequencing the events in the time they happen

ج- ترتيب الأحداث في وقت وقوعها

Descriptive paragraphs

A descriptive paragraph describes a thing, a person, or a place. Detailed information allows the reader to form an image in his or her imagination. The better the description, the clearer the image. In other words, A descriptive paragraph is a focused and detail-rich account of a specific topic to help readers *feel* and *sense* the details that the writer wants to convey.

تصف الفقرة الوصفية شيئاً أو شخصاً أو مكاناً. تسمح المعلومات التفصيلية للقارئ بتكوين صورة في مخيلته. كلما كان الوصف أفضل، كانت الصورة أوضح. بعبارة أخرى، الفقرة الوصفية هي حساب مركز وغني بالتفاصيل لموضوع معين لمساعدة القراء على الشعور والتفاصيل التي يريد الكاتب نقلها.

It begins with a descriptive sentence that clearly states the topic that will be rolled out in the following sentences. The body of the paragraph should immerse the reader in the subject of the descriptive paragraph. Consider people, how they look or what personal features they carry. For a place, consider what scenes can be included. For objects how they seem to be. Consider the following example:

يبدأ بجملة وصفية توضح بوضوح الموضوع الذي سيتم طرحه في الجمل التالية. يجب أن يغمر نص الفقرة القارئ في موضوع الفقرة الوصفية. ضع في اعتبارك الأشخاص، كيف ينظرون أو الميزات الشخصية التي يحملونها. بالنسبة للمكان، فكر في المشاهد التي يمكن تضمينها. للأشياء كيف تبدو. تأمل المثال التالي :

The Beach in Hawaii

A beach in Hawaii is like a paradise. To start with, the beach smells fresh like a new ocean air freshener. The sand is so hot that when you walk on it after the sea, you feel like you walk on a burning grill. Not far from the shore, you can see the palm trees. They sway in the air from the strong wind. In a distance, there is a beautiful house by the water, so you can see the navy blue ocean every day. People are laughing and playing on the burning sand, and others are relaxing on the beach sunbathing. From a far distance the ocean is a deep navy blue. At nights, you can only hear the waves of the ocean and the light wind which comes from the huge palm trees. To sum up, this beach is an amazing place for a perfect summer holiday.



Essay Writing

An **essay** is a group of paragraphs written about a single topic and a central main idea. It must have at least three paragraphs.

المقال عبارة عن مجموعة فقرات مكتوبة حول موضوع واحد وفكرة رئيسية مركزية. يجب أن تحتوي على ثلاث فقرات على الأقل.

It is generally a piece of writing outlining the writers' perspectives or story. In an academic context, most likely that of university, what defines an essay is their purpose. Essays serve as a way to assess your understanding of specific ideas and your ability to explain and argue these to answer a given question.

إنها بشكل عام قطعة من الكتابة تحدد وجهات نظر الكتاب أو قصتهم. في السياق الأكاديمي، على الأرجح في الجامعة، ما يحدد المقال هو الغرض منه. تعمل المقالات كطريقة لتقييم فهمك لأفكار معينة وقدرتك على شرحها ومناقشتها للإجابة على سؤال معين.

Structure of an Essay

There is a basic structure that is generally followed while writing essays. So, let us take a look at the general structure of an essay.

هناك بنية أساسية يتم اتباعها بشكل عام أثناء كتابة المقالات. لذلك دعونا نلقي نظرة على الهيكل العام للمقال.

Introduction

This is the first paragraph of your essay. This is where the writer introduces his topic for the very first time. You can give a very brief account of your essay in the introductory paragraph. Generally, it is not very long, about 4-6 lines.

هذه هي الفقرة الأولى من مقالتك. هذا هو المكان الذي يقدم فيه الكاتب موضوعه لأول مرة. يمكنك تقديم وصف موجز جدًا لمقالك في الفقرة التمهيدية. بشكل عام، ليست طويلة جدًا، حوالي 4-6 أسطر.

Body

This is the main part of your essays. The body is the core point of your essay between the introduction and the conclusion. So, the most vital and important content of the essay will be here. This need not be compared to one paragraph. It can extend to two or more paragraphs according to the content.

هذا هو الجزء الرئيسي من مقالتك. الجسد هو النقطة الأساسية لمقالك بين المقدمة والخاتمة. لذلك سيكون المحتوى الأكثر أهمية وحيوية للمقال هنا. لا داعي للمقارنة مع فقرة واحدة. يمكن أن تمتد إلى فقرتين أو أكثر حسب المحتوى.

Usually, we have a lot of information to provide in the body, and the mistakes writers generally make is to go about it in a haphazard manner which leaves the reader confused. So, it is important to organize your thoughts and content. Write the information in a systematic flow so that the reader can comprehend.

عادة، لدينا الكثير من المعلومات التي نقدمها في الجسم. والأخطاء التي يرتكبها الكتاب بشكل عام هي أن يتعاملوا معها بطريقة عشوائية تترك القارئ في حيرة من أمره. لذلك من المهم تنظيم أفكارك ومحتوياتك. اكتب المعلومات بتدفق منتظم حتى يتمكن القارئ من فهمها.

Conclusion

This is the last paragraph of the essay. Sometimes a conclusion will just mirror the introductory paragraph but make sure the words and syntax are different. A conclusion is also a great place to sum up a story or an argument. Make sure you complete your essays with the conclusion.

هذه هي الفقرة الأخيرة من المقال. في بعض الأحيان، تعكس الخاتمة الفقرة التمهيدية فقط ولكن تأكد من اختلاف الكلمات والصيغة. الاستنتاج هو أيضًا مكان رائع لتلخيص قصة أو حجة. تأكد من إكمال مقالاتك مع الخاتمة.

Tips for Essay Writing

- Give your essays an interesting and appropriate title. It will help draw the attention of the reader and pique their curiosity

امنح مقالاتك عنوانًا مثيرًا للاهتمام ومناسبًا سيساعد ذلك في جذب انتباه القارئ وإثارة فضوله

- Keep it between 300-500 words. This is the ideal length; you can take creative license to increase or decrease it

احتفظ بها بين 300-500 كلمة. هذا هو الطول المثالي، يمكنك الترخيص الإبداعي لزيادة أو تقليله

- Keep your language simple. Unnecessary complicated and difficult words break the flow of the sentence.

اجعل لغتك بسيطة. الكلمات المعقدة والصعبة غير الضرورية تكسر تدفق الجملة.

- Do not make grammar mistakes, use correct punctuation and spellings. If this is not done, it will distract the reader from the content

لا ترتكب أخطاء نحوية، واستخدم علامات الترقيم والتهجئة الصحيحة. إذا لم يتم ذلك، فإنه سيمنهي القارئ عن المحتوى

- Before beginning the essay organize your thought and plot a rough draft. This way you can ensure the story will flow and not be an unorganized mess.

قبل أن تبدأ المقال، نظم أفكارك وارسم مسودة أولية. بهذه الطريقة يمكنك التأكد من أن القصة ستتدفق ولا تكون فوضى غير منظمة.

Types of Essays

The type of essay will depend on what the writer wants to convey to his reader. There are broadly three types of essays. They are as follows:

يعتمد نوع المقال على ما يريد الكاتب نقله إلى قارئه. هناك ثلاثة أنواع من المقالات على نطاق واسع. وهم على النحو التالي:

1. **Narrative Essays:** This is when the writer is narrating an incident or story through the essay. So, these are in the first person. The aim when writing narrative essays is to involve the reader in them as if they were right there when it was happening. So, make them as vivid and real as possible.

المقالات السردية: هذا عندما يروي الكاتب حدثًا أو قصة من خلال المقال. إذن هؤلاء هم في ضمير المتكلم. الهدف من كتابة المقالات السردية هو إشراك القارئ فيها كما لو كان هناك وقت حدوثها. لذا اجعلها حية وحقيقية قدر الإمكان.

WHAT IS A PARAGRAPH?

A paragraph is a group of closely-related sentences that develop a single idea or topic.

THE PARTS OF A PARAGRAPH

- Topic Sentence
- Supporting Sentences
- Concluding Sentence

WHAT IS A TOPIC SENTENCE?

The topic sentence:

- Expresses the main idea of the paragraph; what the paragraph is about.
- Is almost always the first sentence.
- Is usually the most general sentence in the paragraph.
- Tip: Start with something simple and straightforward and then make it more sophisticated

EXAMPLE OF A TOPIC SENTENCE

Canada is one of the best countries in the world to live in.

WHAT IS A SUPPORTING SENTENCE?

Supporting Sentences:

- Develop, explain, and support the main idea of the paragraph.
- Contain facts, examples, and details that relate to and say something about the topic of the paragraph.
- Explain why the main idea is true.
- Tip: Try to write at least three supporting sentences per paragraph.

EXAMPLES OF SUPPORTING SENTENCES

Canada has an excellent health care system.

Canada has a high standard of education.

Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed.

EXAMPLES OF SUPPORTING DETAILS

Canada has an excellent health care system.

- All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price.
- Canadian life expectancy is 81 years, almost 3 years higher than in the U.S.

PUTTING THE EVIDENCE TOGETHER...

Canada is one of the best countries in the world to live in. First, Canada has an excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price. As a result, Canadian life expectancy at birth is 81 years, almost 3 years higher than in the U.S. Second, Canada has a high standard of education. According to Time, Canada is the only nation in which more than half the population has college degrees. Third, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. Calgary was recently named the cleanest city in the world.

WHAT IS A CONCLUDING SENTENCE?

The Concluding Sentence:

- Is the last sentence of the paragraph.
- Restates the main idea of the paragraph
- Indicates why the topic is important.
- May prepare the reader for the following paragraph.

EXAMPLES OF CONCLUDING SENTENCES

As a result, Canada is an extremely desirable place to live.

For these reasons, Canada attracts a lot of immigrants.

Canada is a great model for other countries to follow.

PUTTING IT TOGETHER...



Canada is one of the best countries in the world to live in. It has an excellent health care system. It also has a high standard of education. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. For all these reasons, Canada attracts a lot of immigrants, and is a great model for other countries to follow.

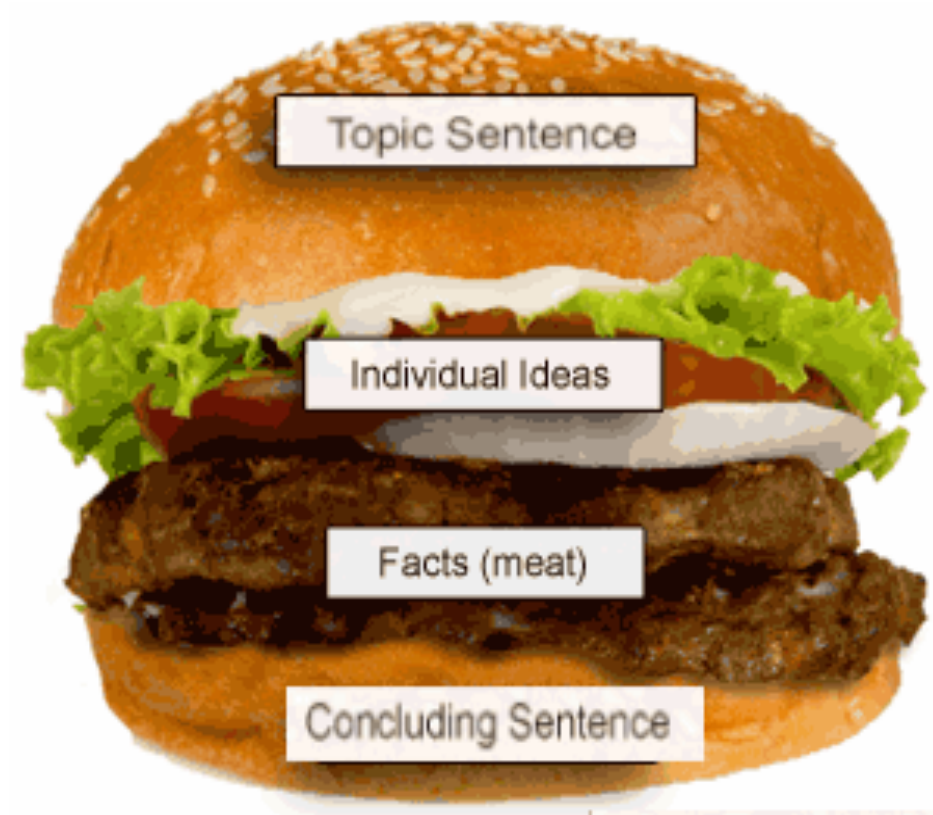
CHECK THE STRUCTURE OF THIS PARAGRAPH...

Through the centuries rats have managed to survive all our efforts to destroy them. We have poisoned them and trapped them. We have fumigated, flooded, and burned them. Some rats even survived atomic bomb tests conducted in the Pacific after World War II. In spite of all our efforts, these enemies of ours continue to prove that they are the most indestructible of pests.

IDENTIFYING THE TOPIC, SUPPORTING, AND CONCLUDING SENTENCES...

Through the centuries rats have managed to survive all our efforts to destroy them. We have poisoned them and trapped them. We have fumigated, flooded, and burned them. Some rats even survived atomic bomb tests conducted in the Pacific after World War II. In spite of all our efforts, these enemies of ours continue to prove that they are the most indestructible of pests.

THE HAMBURGER SCHOOL



REVIEW

- Start with a topic sentence that states the main point of the paragraph.
- Write three supporting or “detail” sentences that are about the topic and help illustrate the main point.
- Write a concluding sentence that restates the topic using different words and indicates why the topic of the paragraph is significant.
- Don’t forget to proofread and polish!

PARAGRAPHS SHOULD BE:

- Unified – All the sentences in the paragraph should be related to the main idea.
- Related to your thesis.
- Coherent – The sentences should proceed in a logical manner.
- Well Developed – Every idea discussed in the paragraph should be explained and supported with evidence