

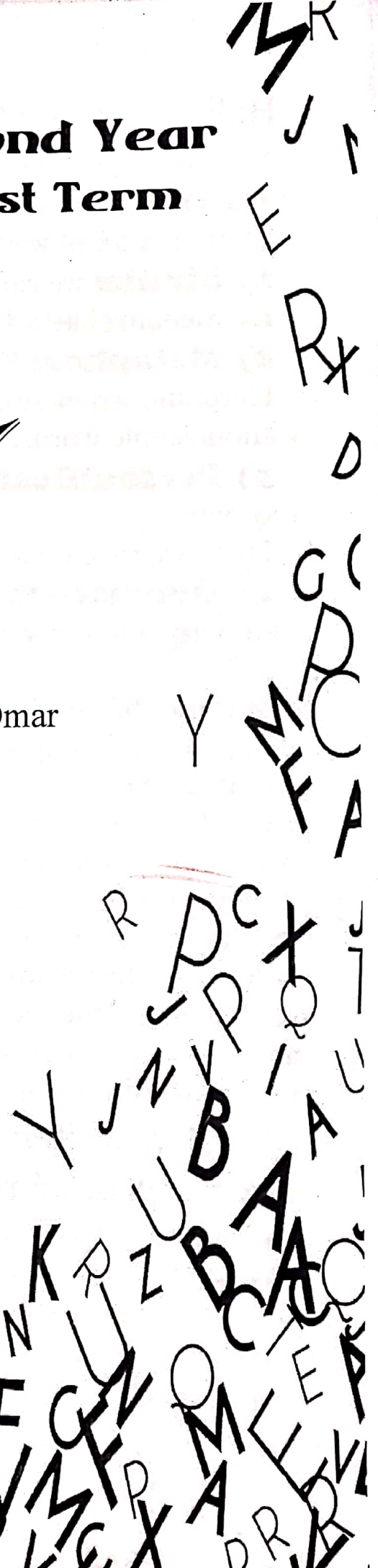
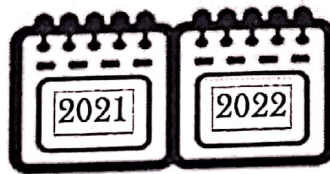
Open Learning
Translation Department

Second Year
First Term

ESSAY

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4+5



Hello everyone!

Now let's start with page 73: The First kind of the ESSAYS.

The Descriptive Essay

There is a lot of ways to describe:

1) Simile: we can use words to do it: like, as.

Ex. Sleeping like a Log

2) Metaphor: Ex. It's the East, and Juliet is the sun.

Here, the writer simile the sun with Juliet. So, we use this kind without simile words.

3) Personification: Ex. My alarm yelled at me in the morning.

Here, we gave nonliving thing a living adjective.

4) Onomatopoeia: Ex. The liver was gushing. This kind of description is just for sounds.

We use this kind of Essay to describe a person, a place, or a thing. Good description is clear, coherent, and, most importantly, specific. The writer of a Descriptive essay is encouraged to use vivid detail to draw a precise mental picture of what is being written about for the reader.

Using imaginative language, interesting comparisons, and images that appeal to the senses (sight, sound, smell, touch, and taste). In other words, the writer should not attempt to tell the reader how someone or something is unusual, strange, pretty, or amazing; a writer should aim to show this by making the reader realize the distinct or special qualities of the object described.

Ps: the writer should make the reader imagine every aspect of the thing described.

Descriptive Essay use concrete sensory description to make point about object, person, or place. In order to make your point and convince your readers, details of the five senses are essential.

نستعمل هذا النوع من المقالات لنصف بها شخص، مكان، او شيء. الوصف

الجيد هو الذي يكون واضح، متناسق، وأهمها ان يكون دقيق. الكاتب للمقالة الوصفية يفضل ان يستعمل تفاصيل حية لرسم لوحة عقلية لما وصفه الكاتب. استعمال الخيال في الكتابة، و صفات شيقة، وصور التي يمكن معرفتها بالحواس . يجب ان لا يحاول الكاتب ان يخبر القارئ كيف شخص او شيء ما غير طبيعي، غريب، جميل، او مذهل، الكاتب يجب ان يظهر هذا من خلال جعل القارئ يدرك صفات خاصة او مميزة للشيء الذي تم وصفه . ملاحظة: يجب على الكاتب ان يجعل القارئ يتخيل كل جانب من الشيء الذي تم وصفه .

المقالة الوصفية تستعمل وصف شعوري محدد ليأخذ فكرة عن الشيء، الشخص، او المكان الذي تم وصفه . من اجل ان تقنع القراء ، يجب عليك استعمال تفاصيل مألوفة للحواس الخمس وهذا الشيء اساسي في هذا النوع من المقالة .

The Method of Organization:

So, when describing an object, the most logical way to organize descriptive details is in **Spatial Order**. In other words, the central issue when describing an object for the reader is the space where the object is located.

(YOU CANT DESCRIBE THE INSIDE THEN THE OUTSIDE; YOU NEED TO IMAGINE YOUR SELF THERE AND DESCRIBE IT IN ORDER) When describing people or animals, you could start by establishing the scene and then presenting details in a spatial order. For example, you could arrange the descriptive details from **top to bottom, left to right, nearest to farthest** .

طريقة التنسيق :

عندما نصف شيء ما، الطريقة المنطقية لتنسيق الوصف التفصيلي هي الوصف المكاني بالترتيب . هذا يعني العنصر الرئيسي عندما نصف شيء ما للقارئ هي المساحة اين هو هذا الشيء الذي سنصفه. (أي لا يمكنك ان تصف الداخل من هذا الشيء بعدها تصف الخارج يجب ان تتخيل نفسك في المكان وتصف الشيء بالترتيب) . عندما تصف اشخاص او حيوانات، يجب عليك ان تبدأ من خلال إنشاء المشهد وبعدها تقدم تفاصيل في وصف مكاني بالترتيب .

مثال: انت تستطيع ان تضع تفاصيل الوصف من الاعلى الى الاسفل، من اليسار الى اليمين، من الاقرب الى الابد.

Now, we are going to talk about how the:

- The Introduction.
- The Thesis Statement.
- The Body Paragraphs.
- The Conclusion.

Use in the **Description Essay**.

(كيفية استعمال اقسام المقال في المقالة الوصفية.)

The Introduction:

The Introduction of the descriptive Essay would introduce the object, person or thing described. An attractive, inviting description does the trick of tempting the reader to read through and to taste the excitement, revulsion, anger, enthusiasm, joy, or any other feeling you might choose to include at the beginning. So, give the reader a feel of your own feeling for or against something or someone.

المقدمة :

المقدمة في المقالة الوصفية يجب ان تقدم الشيء او الشخص المراد وصفه . وصف مثير وجذاب سوف يفي بغرض جذب القارئ للقراءة و تذوق الاثارة، الاشمئزاز ، الغضب ، التشوق، الفرح ، او اي احساس ممكن الكاتب ان يختار ليضعه في المقدمة . لذلك، اعطي القارئ احساس من احساسك مع او ضد شيء ما او شخص ما .

The Thesis Statement:

The Thesis Statement is the most specific sentence in the introduction. In the descriptive Essay, it should capture the **reason** for choosing a certain object to describe.

جملة الاطروحة :

جملة الأطروحة هي اكثر جملة دقيقة في المقدمة . في المقالة الوصفية جملة الاطروحة تصور السبب لاختيار شيء ما محدد للوصف .

The Body Paragraphs :

The body paragraphs in the descriptive Essay lead on from the Thesis Statement and introduce the reader to the described object. The number of Paragraphs is determined by the aspects a writer aims to explore.

Each Paragraph should be devoted to one, painting a portrait in the most vivid language possible. (EVERY SENTENCE SHOULD MAKE THE READER IMAGINE THE DESCRIPTION AND SHOULD NOT INCLUDE NON DESCRIPTIVE SENTENCES).

فقرات العرض :

فقرات العرض في المقالة الوصفية تكمل جملة الاطروحة وتقدم القارئ الى الغرض الموصوف . عدد الفقرات يتم تحديده من خلال الجوانب التي يريد الكاتب ان يكتشفها .

كل فقرة يجب ان تكون مقسمة تشكل رسم صورة في اكثر طريقة حية يمكن تصورها. (كل جملة يجب ان تجعل القارئ يتخيل الموصوف و يجب ان لا تحوي على جمل غير وصفية).

The Conclusion:

The conclusion in the descriptive Essay restate the main idea of the essay stressing the aspect the writer attempted to clarify.

الخاتمة :

فقرة الخاتمة في المقالة الوصفية تعيد كتابة الفكرة الرئيسية للمقال مؤكدا الجانب الذي يحاول الكاتب توضيحه .

When we describe objects in space, the writer uses adjectives, modifiers, and **Transitional Signals** that suit the subject of the ESSAY.

عندما نصف غرض ما ، الكاتب يستخدم صفات، تشابيه تعريفية، و اشارات انتقالية تناسب موضوع المقال .

Some of there **Transitional Signals** :

Over	beneath	behind
Above	far away	in the rear
at the top	farther away	in front of
in the middle	beyond	within
in the center	inside	outside
at the bottom	on the inside	on the outside
in the front	farther inside	to the north
in the back	under	around
next to	on the left	close by
on one side	on the right	nearby
to the right	to the left	beside
on the side		

These are used to describe the location of the object described, or even the object itself in terms of shape and movement.

هذه الكلمات تستخدم لوصف مكان الغرض الموصوف، او حتى وصف الغرض نفسه من خلال الشكل والحركات .

P.s: It's not required; we just mentioned it so you can understand better.

Model Essay

The Beauty of My Town'

I come from a small town called Coban, far from Guatemala City, with a population of about 2,000 people, mostly of Mayan Indian descent. The beauty of green villages and mountains and the spiritual culture of the Mayan Indians are preserved almost intact from the region of their birth.

In the morning when I am there, I enjoy the cool mountain breezes and the pure golden sunlight as a refreshing counterpoint to the endless ticking of the clock. When I leave my house, the

first things that strike my sense are the smell of fragrant wildflowers and the sight of Mayan Indians riding their horses up the mountain on the way to work. In the afternoon, I walk **along** the woodland trails amid the tall trees and the singing of the innumerable birds, exchanging endless greetings with the Mayans passing by. Then I wander along the river, where the clear blue water running serenely **down** the mountains never fails to make me yearn for an evening swim.

On Saturdays, I visit the local plaza and drink in the sights and sounds of Indians wearing and selling their traditional costumes and artifacts made with clay by hand, a phenomenon almost antique to the town. On Sunday mornings the plaza looks quiet and almost deserted because virtually the entire population is in church. But by noon of the same day, the village square is alive with flocks of brightly costumed children at play **under** the tolerant eyes of their parents and elder siblings, while on the main stage of the zocalo (the town square), the marimbas (the national instrument of Guatemala) are casting their magical spell while people of all ages dance and sing **around** them, and I enjoy such savory appetizers as Guatemalan tamales and atole de elote (the delicious com soup for which the Mayan are renowned through the world).

As the magnificent evening sunset filters slowly **down** through the magically changing blues and greens of the mountain rivers, I reflect once more on the inestimable treasures of spiritual beauty with which our humble people have been blessed.

That is it for today; thank you everyone.

Never give up

5

Hello everyone...

What did we have last time, who can tell me?

عمّ تحدثنا في المحاضرة السابقة؟ من يخبرنا؟

A student: we talked about trade

تحدثنا عن التجارة

Good morning everyone:

Now, we said at the previous lecture:

The Process Essay:

A **process Essay** describes a process. In this type of Essay, the writer aims to tell the reader how to do something, like baking a cake, or how something has been done, like the process of evaporation. That means either to **instruct and direct**, or **analysis and explain**.

المقالة العملية تصف عملية. في هذا النوع من المقال الكاتب يهدف الى اخبار القارئ كيف يعمل شيء، مثل عملية صنع كعكة، او كيف تم صنع شيء، مثل عملية التبخير. هذا يعني انه اما يوجه او يحلل ويشرح.

Method of Organization:

The order of the process Essay is **sequential (تعاقبي)**, because the process Essay describes the steps followed for doing something or achieve a certain end.

لان المقالة العملية تصف الخطوات المتبعة لعمل شيء ما او تحقيق نهاية ما .

Sequential order: describes the sequence of **past, present, or future processes**.

الترتيب التعاقبي : يصف التعاقب في الماضي، الحاضر، او المستقبل للعمليات.

Note: the order should be in the same order the process took.

ملاحظة: الترتيب يجب ان يكون نفس الترتيب الذي تمت به العملية .

Note: we should mention all the steps of the process described because if we leave one step out, the reader will not follow the essay.

ملاحظة ٢: يجب علينا ان نذكر كل خطوات العملية الموصوفة لأنه اذا لم نذكر خطوة ما القارئ لن يتبع المقالة .

Student: what should we write in the first paragraph?

ماذا يجب ان نضع في الفقرة الاولى من المقال ؟

Instructor: we should illustrate any strange or perhaps scientific terms that the reader might be unfamiliar with, so the Paragraph won't be long .

يجب ان نوضح اي كلمات او مصطلحات غريبة او مصطلحات علمية يمكن ان لا يعرفها القارئ لذلك الفقرة الاولى يجب ان لا تكون طويلة .

Now, let's see the **method of organization** in:

- The introduction.
- The body paragraphs.
- The conclusion.

-The introduction:

The introduction in the **process Essay** should be Descriptions of why a certain process is described, or we can talk in general and go to specifics.

المقدمة في المقالة العملية يجب ان تكون وصف عن سبب وصف عملية ما، او يمكن ان نتحدث بشكل عام ثم نصل الى المحدد وصفه .

-The body Paragraphs:

In the body paragraphs of the **process Essay**, we start to describe the process. Like we said before, the first paragraph contains the strange terms that the reader should be aware of before starting the process. The body paragraphs could be divided according to how many steps the process have.

في فقرات العرض في المقالة العملية نبدأ بوصف العملية . كما قلنا سابقا الفقرة الاولى من العرض للمقالة تحوي اي مصطلحات غريبة على القارئ أن يعرفها قبل ان يبدأ بالعملية . فقرات العرض يمكن ان تقسم الى عدد خطوات العملية التي لدينا.

Let's take **Example:** the process of baking a cake.

1st paragraph: the new terms for the reader.

2nd paragraph: direct the reader to prepare the bakingect.

3rd paragraph: we fold the ingredients into the flour ... ect.

4th paragraph: mixing and bake.

Note: the topic Sentences for each Paragraph are implied and not necessarily stated clearly.

ملاحظة: عنوان كل فقرة من فقرات العرض يكون ضمني ولا يجب بالضرورة ان يكون مصرح عليه بشكل واضح .

-The conclusion:

The conclusion paragraph in the **process Essay** states the results of the process briefly, giving a sense of completion to the Essay.
الخاتمة في المقالة العملية تنص على نتائج العملية بشكل مختصر وقصير، معطية حس الاكتمال للمقالة .

Student: in the conclusion of the process Essay, is there a specific type of the conclusion?

في الخاتمة في المقالة العملية، هل هنالك نوع محدد من الخاتمة لها ؟

Instructor: no, you can use the 3 kinds of conclusion.

لا، يمكنك ان تستعمل الانواع الثلاثة للخاتمة .

Note: the three kinds are: (restatement, summary, or my own opinion)

Now, let's go to the last part of the **process Essay** which is:

Transitional Signals:

In the process Essay, the writer should start with the first step in the process to reach the last step in the process, and we use some Transitional Signals to help us move from step to another like:

في المقالة العملية الكاتب يجب ان يبدأ بالخطوة الاولى من العملية ليصل الى اخر خطوة، ونستعمل بعض كلمات التحويل لمساعدتنا على الانتقال من خطوة الى اخرى:

Immediately following

Initially

In the end

In the future

In the meantime

In the meanwhile

Last not least, lastly

Later

Meanwhile

Next, soon after

Previously

Simultaneously

Subsequently

Then

after a few hours

afterwards

at last

at the same time

before

before this

currently

During

eventually

finally

first, second, third..

first of all

formerly

immediately before

Now, let's read some Essay Examples:

Model Essay 1

How to Make a Sponge Cake

My children love sponge cakes. They don't only like the taste; they enjoy the process of making a cake. Naturally, they get to make a cake in the vacation when they don't have any homework to do. I do not consider this a waste of time because children learn responsibility and creativity when making a cake. Any mother can guide her children when making a cake. In fact, making a sponge cake is not difficult at all if you follow these easy steps.

First, you need to assemble the ingredients and the equipment. You'll need eggs, white sugar, self-raising flour, lemon zest, vanilla, and butter. You also need a large bowl to mix the ingredients in, an electric whisk, or a wooden spoon, and an 8 inch round cake tin. Once you have these items, you can start making your cake. Second, butter the cake tin and leave it aside. Beat 4 eggs with the electric whisk for one minute, or until they are smooth and bubbly. Mix in 1 1/4 cup of white sugar and keep stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Add the vanilla to the mixture and stir. Next, fold in the self-raising flour. At this stage you cannot stir briskly or you would release the air and thus cause the cake to go down once in the oven. Simply add the flour gradually and fold it in. Finally, add the aromatic lemon zest for a tangy taste.

After you have mixed all ingredients together, bring the baking tin and pour the mixture in. Try to pour it in the a medium heat oven. middle, and it will spread out. Place Leave it for 45 minutes or until it springs to the touch. Do not open the oven at all before at least half an hour has passed. This would cause the cake to go down. Take the cake tin out, and leave to cool for about 5 to 10 minutes, then get it out and place it on a wire rack to cool thoroughly. When it is cool enough, cut it into pieces. The final step is easy: eat a piece and enjoy it.

As you can see, a sponge cake is very easy to make. All As you need is to follow the steps and you will have a wonderful sponge cake to enjoy. Well, if the children are making it, then they are the ones to enjoy, and you will have to clear all the mess!

The Third kind of ESSAYS :

The Comparison and Contrast Essay

Comparison: is for similarities.(التشابهات)

Contrast: is for differences.(الاختلافات)

The first step to write a good comparison and contrast essay is to list the similarities and differences that you would like to examine in your Essay. Draw two columns for each of two persons, objects, or concepts you are comparing and contrasting.

You could choose a number of points to compare, but this is not **feasible** for an academic Essay; what you need to do is to decide on certain issues you'd like to compare and contrast.

أول خطوة لكتابة مقالة مقارنة جيدة هي ان تضع قائمة بالتشابهات و الاختلافات التي تود ان تناقشها في المقالة. ارسم عمودين مقارنة لكل شخصين أو غرضين أو مفهومين اللذين تريد المقارنة بينهما .

يمكنك ان تختار عدة نقاط للمقارنة، لكن هذه ليست عملية لمقالة جامعية، ما تريد فعله هو ان تختار عدد من نقاط المقارنة لتضع التشابهات و الاختلافات . (لا تأخذ كل نقاط المقارنة لأنه سوف يكون لديك الكثير من النقاط)

Method of Organization:

When you write a comparison and contrast essay, you should give fair and equal treatment to the comparison and the contrast.

عندما تكتب مقالة مقارنة يجب عليك ان تكون حيادي و تكون عادل بين الاختلافات و التشابهات.

There are **three** patterns to organising a comparison and contrast essay:

- Basic Block Style .
- Block Comparison Style.
- Point-by-point Comparison Style.

And we are going to see in every pattern the differences in:

- The introduction.
- The body paragraphs.
- The conclusion.

-Basic Block Style:

In this style, you list all the **similarities** between the two objects of your essay in one body paragraph, and in the second body paragraph, you list all the **differences** between them, or the other way around.

في هذا النمط تضع قائمة بالتشابهات ما بين الغرضين المراد المقارنة بينهما في اول فقرة من العرض، و في الفقرة الثانية من العرض تضع الاختلافات بينهما او بالعكس .

Note: we only have two body paragraphs. (1. Similarities, 2. Differences)

Example: Compare and contrast between pizzahot and pizzarelli.

In this style, the structure of the ESSAY be like :

Pizza hut & pizzarelli

-The introduction

The Thesis Statement

-The body paragraphs:

1st body paragraph: we mention the **Similarities** between pizza hut & pizzarelli.

- Price.

- Location.

2nd body paragraph: we mention the **differences** between pizza hut & pizzarelli.

- Service.

- Hygiene.

-The Conclusion .

-Block Comparison Style:

In this style, you list all the **points of Comparison** of the first object and all **points of Comparison** of the second object.

في هذا النمط نضع كل نقاط المقارنة للغرض الاول، وكل نقاط المقارنة للغرض الثاني.

Note: we have two body paragraphs here too.

Example: Compare and contrast between pizza hut and pizzarelli.

In this style, the structure of the ESSAY would be like:

Pizza hut & pizzarelli.

-The introduction.

The Thesis Statement.

-The body paragraphs:

1st body paragraph: pizza hut .

• Price.

• Service.

• Location.

• Hygiene.

2nd body paragraph: pizzarelli .

• Price.

• Service.

• Location.

• Hygiene.

-The Conclusion.

Note: in this pattern, the reader may forget the points of Comparison when he reads the second body paragraph. So, we should aim to keep the same order of the first body paragraph in the second.

ملاحظة : في هذا النمط يمكن ان ينسى القارئ نقاط المقارنة عندما يقرأ ثاني فقرة من العرض لذلك يجب ان نحافظ على نفس ترتيب نقاط المقارنة التي كانت في اول فقرة من العرض في الفقرة الثانية منه .

-Point-by-point Comparison Style.

In this style, we put every point of Comparison in a body paragraph and the topic of each body paragraph stated the point of Comparison.

في هذا النمط نضع كل نقطة مقارنة في فقرة بالعرض وعنوان كل فقرة عرض يكون نقطة المقارنة .

Note: in this style, we have several body paragraphs.

Example: Compare and contrast between pizza hut and pizzarelli.

In this style, the structure of the ESSAY would be like:
Pizza hut & pizzarelli.

-The introduction.

The Thesis Statement.

-The body paragraphs:

1st body paragraph: first point of Comparison.

• The price in pizza hut & paragraph .

2nd body paragraph : second point of Comparison.

• The service in pizza hut & pizzarelli.

3rd body paragraph: third point of Comparison.

• The location of pizza hut & pizzarelli.

4th body paragraph : forth point of Comparison.

• The hygiene of pizza hut & pizzarelli.

-The Conclusion.

Transitional Signals:

• Comparison.

• Contrast.

• Comparison:

Linking words used in Comparison are of various types: transitions, conjunctions, prepositional phrases and others.

Transitions:

Similarly.

Likewise.

Also.

Too.

In the same way.

Conjunctions:

Coordinating: and, too.

Subordinating: as, just as .

Others like :

Just like.

The same.

Similar to.

The same as.

Equal.

Equally.

Paired conjunctions:

Both, and .

Not only, but also.

Neither, nor .

• **Contrast:**

Linking devices used to show the differences between two or more things are similar in type to those used to show similarities.

Transition:

On the other hand.

In contrast.

However.

Conjunctions:

Coordinating: *but, yet.*

Subordinating: *although, even though, while, whereas.*

Others like:

Different from .

Unlike.

We will stop here and continue next lecture.

***Never give u
That's all for today
Thank you very much***

