

AYDI EST.

Open Learning ↔ Translation

2021-2022

Fourth Year

First Term



1+2



Essay I

27.11.2021

04.12.2021

د. دعاء سليمان



LECTURE NO. 1

27.11.2021

HELLO EVERYONE!

I would like to welcome you to the fourth year.

Our course is writing an essay, not an article.

Who knows how to write an article?

في الـ "Article" لدينا:

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Context of the study.
- Participants.
- Methodology. What do we mean by methodology?

Student:

منهج البحث.

Professor:

No. it is “منهجية البحث”.

It's the qualitative method which is realistic which is based on the abstract and quantitative method which is statistical “أي رياضي”.

We tend to write a paragraph. What do we mean by paragraph?

When we want to write a paragraph, we need:

- Introduction which is a topic sentence.
- The body sentences. We put our major sentence and support it with minor sentences.
- The conclusion is the concluding sentence, in which you restate the main idea.

Now, what about the essay?

Students:

1. Introduction: that we call it introductory paragraph. Which you put the topic sentence and identify your opinion and the idea that you are going to discuss.

Professor:

What **linking** words do we have?

Student:

The subordinating conjunctions: [after, although, because, etc.]

Professor:

Good.

Can you give some examples?

Student:

after	although	As	as if	as long as
as much as	as soon as	as though	because	before
by the time	even if	even though	if	in order that
in case	in the event that	lest	now that	once
only	only if	provided that	since	so
supposing	that	than	though	till
unless	until, when	whenever	where	whereas
wherever	whether or not	while	...	

Professor:

These conjunctions link a dependent clause to an independent clause.

Student:

2. Body:

(It consists of one, two, or more paragraphs.)

3. Conclusion:

(Here, we summarize the whole essay and we don't add anything new.)

Professor:

Good. For example, I may dislike old streets, so I could start my essay talking about "this" and "this". Those ideas will be the body paragraphs that I'm going to talk about.

Student:

What about the thesis statement in the introductory paragraph?

Professor:

In the exam, I'm not going to ask you about the name of "this" or "this". The most important thing is to write.

Pay attention to using the linking words in your essay because they increase the cohesion in your essay.

So, when you want to write. What do you do?

Student:

Brainstorming.

Professor:

Good. What do we mean by brainstorming?

Student:

It's the whole idea that comes to our mind when I think about a specific idea. We write each idea that comes to our mind so I can organize them one by one.

Professor:

Good.

If I want to talk about education in Syria. What do think about it?

Student:

Doesn't support remotely or remote learning.

Professor:

What about technology?

Student:

There's a lack in using high-tech equipment.

Professor:

Public and private Syrian. What do you think about them?

Student:

You can study for free in public school which you don't have to pay money but it's so expensive to study in private schools.

Professor:

The syllabus in Syria. What do you think about it?

Student:

It is called "EMAR" and it is the passport to the world.

Professor:

What about the organization system?

Student:

There are three stages which are a primary, secondary, and high school.

In this case, our outlines are:

- 1- Education in Syria doesn't remotely.
- 2- The difference between public and private schools.
- 3- The organized system and the stages of studying.
- 4- The syllabus.

Now when we want to start our essay, we say:

Education in Syria should be improved due to many reasons among which, weak public schools system, and the lack of equipment..... these ideas should be discussed in our essay one by one in your body paragraphs.

في المقدمة سوف تشرح عن المقالة والنقاط الأساسية التي سوف تتكلم عنها.
في "Body paragraph" سوف تشرح كل نقطة على حدا بشكل تفصيلي.

You write your first draft "وهو المسودة الأولى للمقالة" Which you write your sentences without any kind or organizing. Then you start correcting and revision your essay and link your sentences with linking words.

In writing the essay, try to write as simple as possible. It doesn't matter who much your sentence is complicated, maybe I could not be able to

understand your idea.

Thank you

LECTURE NO. 2

04.12.2021

In the last lecture, we talked about how to write an essay and the differences between an article and an essay. We said that our article has an introductory sentence, body sentences, and concluding sentence.

We tend to support our topic sentence in the body paragraph with minor sentences.

The main purposes of our essay are to entertain, to inform, and to persuade the reader with our opinions and convince him. Because we will almost always be writing for an audience, you will communicate your ideas more effectively if you keep that audience in mind.

We must pay attention to our audience. They might be under 18, so we must use simple expressions and understandable words, but if they are more than 18, the text could be more formal. We might write a scientific essay, so the audience could be specialist or highly educated.

The structure of the language could change from one audience to another.

In writing ideas, we have three techniques including in the process of brainstorming:

1. Brainstorming:

After you have chosen a topic and narrowed it to a specific focus, the next prewriting step is to generate ideas. This step could be done by a process called brainstorming.

Why do we write a scientific essay?

Student:

When we want to prove a theory, we write an essay supporting our essay with facts and references in order to convince the reader.

Professor:

In this case, we write according to the information that is provided to us and the facts that we have.

2. Listing:

What do we mean by listing?

Student:

It's like putting ideas as a list one by one.

Professor:

it's a brainstorming technique in which you think about your topic and quickly make a list of whatever words or phrases come into your mind your task is to produce as many ideas as possible in a short time.

Does anyone have an idea about writing an essay?

Student:

Maybe I could start with a draft version putting each idea that comes to our mind. After writing all ideas that came to our mind, I start to organize these ideas very well and link them using the linking words. After that, I check the grammar, spelling, punctuation, and organization.

Professor:

After doing this, you could start outlining your ideas, so you decide what to keep or to delete.

3. Freewriting.

It is a brainstorming activity in which you write freely about a topic because you are looking for a specific focus. While you are writing, one idea sparks another idea. As with listing, the purpose of freewriting is to generate as many ideas as possible and write them down without worrying about appropriateness, grammar, spelling, logic, or organization.

4. Clustering:

The word cluster, what do we mean by the word “cluster”?

Student:

Collecting information as groups.

Professor:

It's another brainstorming technique. Activity that you can use to generate ideas. Here you draw balloons around your main ideas on your paper, you start drawing balloons around the core writing each idea that comes to your mind in balloons.

STAGE II: PLANNING: (OUTLINING)

- a. Making sub-lists.**
- b. Writing the topic sentence.**
- c. Outlining.**

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Stage II: Planning (Outlining)

Choosing an Organizational Pattern

After you have collected your information and written a preliminary thesis statement, begin organizing your ideas, a process that will continue as you write a first draft.

The following list suggests some possibilities for shaping an entire paper or for developing an individual section or paragraph.

Chronological: to tell a story, explain the evolution of a problem, describe

the order in which something happened.

Description: To describe the layout of a place, the appearance of a person or product.

Simple to complex: to move from an overview of a situation to specific details concerning it.

Thesis & support: to state a general judgment and then explain it in smaller unit.

Order of importance: to formulate an order list of goals to be achieved, tasks to be accomplished, or points at issues.

Checklist: to present items to consider, in order, before performing a certain action.

Process: to present the steps involved in accomplishing a certain goal.

Comparison: to judge between two or more alternatives.

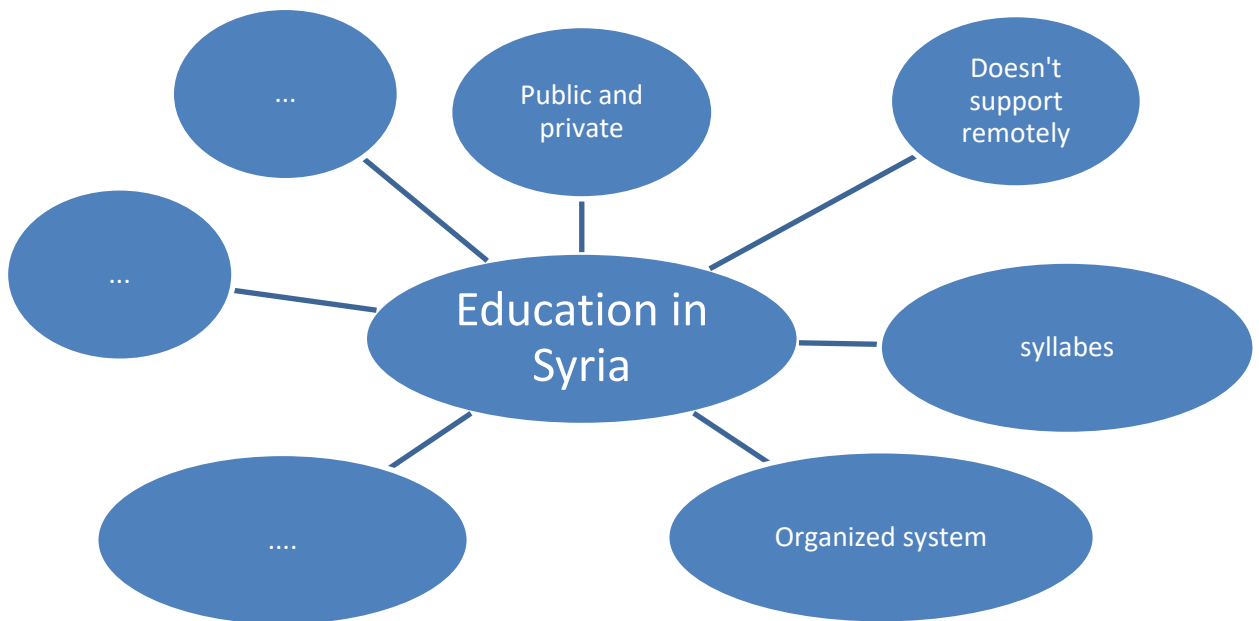
Cause & effect: to consider the causes of the problem as well as its effects.

Problem-solving: to make the decision necessary to move from a current situation to the desired situation.

Pros & cons: to review good and bad points about a proposal and make a recommendation.

Persuasion: to argue for a change of belief or action.

An example of brainstorming:



صفحتنا ومجموعتنا على فيسبوك



Page:
Group:

مؤسسة العائدي للخدمات الطلابية
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