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# Essay I

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## **HELLO EVERYONE!**

Today, we are going to talk about some notes for the exam.

you will have some grammar mistakes and you might be able to correct them. When you are writing, you should consider grammar mistakes and avoid them. Also, you must pay attention to the spelling issues and punctuation. You should know them clearly.

I give you some sentences and some questions about punctuations, spelling, and general writing. These will absolutely help you.

Maybe, I could tell you to write about Covid-19, environmental problems, or any political issue. Of course, you will write according to your audience.

### **Student:**

Should we take the type of essay into account while writing?

### **Professor:**

How?

### **Student:**

When we want to write an essay, for example, a comparative essay.

### **Professor:**

Comparison “هي المقارنة”, but comparative is a mean of composition “In General”.

For example, when we talk about pros and cons or negative and positive, so when you deal with comparison and contrast, you use pros and cons and start putting negative issues, then positive issues. i.e. talking about public and private sectors, we talk about the positive for each sector and then we talk about the negative. How each one is characterized. It has this and this, and the private sector has this and that, for instance, and then you might provide recommendations at the end as you wish.

As we mentioned, brainstorming is the most important task in writing an essay, in which we write any idea that comes to our mind, then we choose the most suitable of them. After that, we cluster the same ideas together by outlining them, so I can choose the main idea and support the idea.

We talked last time about education in Syria.

### **Student:**

All the global countries agree that education is the most important sector in any state because it's the backbone of development. In Syria, you can choose one of the two branches when you want to send your children to school. The first one is the private school and the second one is the

public. Each one of them has advantages and disadvantages when it comes to fees, syllabus, and means.

This is the introduction.

**Professor:**

Can you define your topic sentence?

**Student:**

Each one of them has advantages and disadvantages when it comes to fees, syllabus, and means.

We have three body paragraphs.

**Professor:**

Now we reach the moment when we start writing down our first draft. Is it necessary to be well written?

**Student:**

No. because it's our first draft.

**Professor:**

Not we start to improve it by rewriting it and reading it to correct the mistakes. Now we call it "First draft draft", and of course, your paragraph should be well organized and pay attention to the unity of your essay.

Sometimes, when you write a sentence, it is not necessarily to bring anything from outside your mind, maybe based on your previous reading or facts according to some references like a book, a webpage, a section, or an interview according to numbers in researches.

When you write:

1. All you want to write should be clear as possible.
2. You can't use pronouns in the introduction. i.e. you said "them" referring to public and private sectors. This is not academic writing.
3. Avoid using abbreviations because they are not acceptable.
4. Avoid repetition and use direct sentences. Because redundancy is forbidden in the essay. It's a mistake in writing an essay. i.e. writing two sentences that have the same idea will consider as a mistake.

Is right to write down sentences and that's it?

**Student:**

No. we should link the sentence that we wrote down using the linking words.

**Professor:**

Very good. Also in speaking, we use linking words to make a comprehensive conversation.

We have those linking words in chapter 2:

## UNIT (2)

### Coherence and cohesion

#### Page 43:

What do we mean by coherence and cohesion?

#### Student:

Coherence is the ideas that are related to each other. Which there is a unity in the paragraph.

#### Professor:

Good. What about cohesion?

#### Student:

Sentences themselves are linked accurately.

#### Professor:

It's the right use of transitions.

#### Introduction:

**Coherence means "to stick together." An academic essay is coherent if (a) the parts of the essay are unified (i.e. they are about the same idea) and (b) if the essay seems logical to the reader (i.e. one part "flows" into another without confusing the audience). In other words, a unified paragraph is one in which all information in the paragraph is related in support of the topic. Coherence means there are link between and among the piece of information in the paragraph.**

**A well-organized essay is the basis for coherence: an essay with a carefully identified audience and purpose, a clear thesis statement, and body paragraphs that support their topic sentences. The use of these organizational writing conventions makes the essay easy to read and understand. It "sticks together" for the academic audience.**

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#### 1. Introductory words

At first, we did not [A word or phrase, followed by understand. a comma, that introduces an independent clause]

Similarly, Shelley's hair was curly.

2. Subordinate conjunctions [A word or phrase at the beginning of a dependent clause: notice comma use.]  
We went because we were excited.

The party was over when he **Note:** subordinate clauses can

arrived. occur either before or after an  
**Even though** we were late, independent clause]  
we were still happy.

3. Coordinate conjunctions [A word or phrase, usually  
Maria likes pizza, **and** Jose preceded by a comma, that  
does too. connects two independent  
clauses]

They write well, **but** their  
friend does not.

What do we mean by introductory words?

**Student:**

Words that we use to start our sentences.

**Professor:**

Good. We use them in the introductory paragraph.

What is so important to use these ones, especially in English?

Because you can't write without them. Can you just bring sentences and  
put them together? Of course, you can't.

This is everything for today's lecture.

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Thank you

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