

AYDI EST.

Open Learning ✨ Translation

2023-2024

Second Year

Second Term



1



Essay II

11.05.2024

أ. نبيل قضماني



Essay II 2.1

AYDI© 2024 T2

Hello Everyone!

مقارنة السبب والنتيجة

Today, we are going to talk about Cause and Effect Essay.

Cause: something is responsible to lead to another thing.

Both (cause) and (effect) are inseparable (متلازمان), for example,

Why didn't you come yesterday? I missed my train/bus.

As you see, (cause and effect) are connected.

In press, for example, reporters talk about the causes that led to an accident and the effects of it on many fields.

- Press: الصحافة

Let us start with Unit One. This unit deals with 'Cause and Effect Essay'. Go to p.9.

Unit One

Cause and Effect Essay

A common method of analyzing a topic is by presenting its causes and/or effects. An essay which follows this method is called a cause and effect essay.

This is the definition of Cause and Effect Essay.

- Method: way (طريقة/أسلوب)

- Analyzing: تحليل

- Effect (n): تأثير/نتيجة

- Effective (adj.): مؤثر

- Affect (v): يؤثر

بعد عرض الأسباب أو لولالنتائج أحد الطرق الشائعة لتحليل موضوع ما. ويذكر المثال الذي يكتب بهذه الطريقة بمقال السبب والنتيجة.

The writer should write his ideas in a good way that convinces the reader. Some writers prefer to have an open end to make the reader think of things and analyze them.

This essay starts by identifying a problem, an event, a scientific principle, or a cultural practice. Then causes and/or effects are discussed. One organization method used in a cause and effect essay is called Block Organization; causes are grouped in one paragraph and effects are presented in another paragraph, as the diagram below

shows.

كما نلاحظون تكررنا في نهاية الفقرة تعريف الـ (block organization) وهو تعريف مهم

- Identifying: specifying (تحديد)
- Event: حدث
- Scientific principle: مبدأ علمي
- Organization: تنظيم
وفي سياقات أخرى كلمة (organization) تعني (منظمة/نظام الخ)
- Cultural practice: نشاط ثقافي
- Block: منع/كتلة

In this method, causes are grouped in one body paragraph and effects are grouped in one body paragraph.

في هذه الطريقة من الكتابة تُجمع الأسباب في (body paragraph) وتجمع الأثر الناتج في (body paragraph) آخر.

- Devoted: مكرّس

في هذه الطريقة من الكتابة يكتب كل سبب من أسباب المشكلة مع الأثر الناتج عنه في نفس الـ (body paragraph).

وبدا هذا المقال بتحديد المشكلة أو الحدث أو التبدأ العلمي أو العادات الثقافية. ومن ثم يناقش أسبابها أو لواتائجها وأحد الطرق المستخدمة في تنظيم مقال السبب والنتيجة هي ما يسمى بـ (Block Organization) أي تجمع الأسباب في فقرة، بينما تقدم النتائج في فقرة أخرى كما يظهر المخطط التالي:

In your books, on page 9, you have the following diagram:

- Diagram: رسم بياني

BLOCK ORGANIZATION

Introduction

1st Cause

2nd Cause

Transition paragraph

1st Effect

2nd Effect

Conclusion

- Block: mass/form

When I talk about block organization it means that type of essay should be written like this.

- Block: كتلة/قلب

وفي مقالات أخرى كلمة (block) تعني (السداد/عائق/يعيق) إلخ.

- Block organization:

هنا يمكن أن نقول (الترتيب الثابت للأسباب والنتائج)، وبشكل عام ليس عليك أن تشغلوا بالكم بترجمة كل شيء إلى اللغة العربية، يكفي أن تفهموا ما هو المقصود.

Any essay, paragraph, composition should start with an **introduction** which is very important because it gives the reader an idea about what he is going to read.

- Transition paragraph: فقرة انتقالية

This **paragraph** is written between the first body paragraph which talks about the causes and the second paragraph which talks about the effects.

تكتب الفقرة الانتقالية بين الفقرة الأولى التي تتحدث عن الأسباب والفقرة الثانية التي تتحدث عن النتائج.

The last paragraph in the essay is the "**Conclusion**". The concluding sums up what had been discussed in the essay and it restates the introduction in other words. The writer may add his viewpoint whether he agrees with or he is against.

Let us move to the second method. Go to page 10:

Another method is called **Chain Organization**: every body paragraph is devoted to one cause of the problem or subject and its effect, as the diagram below shows.

- Chain: sequence (سلسلة)

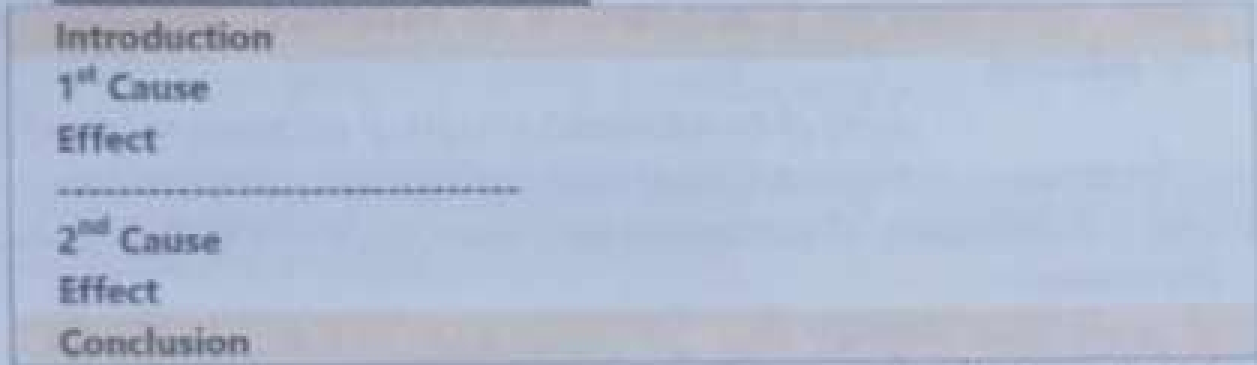
وهناك طريقة أخرى تدعى (التنظيم التسلسل): وتخصص كل فقرة فيه لعرض سبب واحد من أسباب المشكلة أو الموضوع الذي تتم مناقشته، والنتائج الناجمة عنها كما هو

سبون في الخطط
الترتيب المنطقي للعقود الإثباتية
(Chain organization)

Here there is no need to write a transition paragraph because each cause closely connected to/with its effect.

Let us see the diagram:

CHAIN ORGANIZATION



What is the difference between (block organization) and (chain organization)?

In the block organization, we discuss all the causes in one body paragraph and we discuss all the effects in another body paragraph. We also have a transition paragraph between the paragraph of causes and the paragraph of effects.

In the chain organization, we directly discuss the cause and the related effect in one body paragraph.

أي أننا نتكلم في هذا النوع من الـ (organization) السبب والآخر (النتيجة) في نفس الفقرة مباشرة.

Let us see the third way of writing a (cause and effect essay).

The final method is Climax Organization causes and effects are ordered according to importance, with the most important appearing last.

- Climax: peak (قوة)

أما الطريقة الأخيرة فهي (التنظيم التصاعدي) حيث تكتب الأسباب والنتائج حسب أهميتها حيث يذكر أكثرها أهمية في النهاية.

The writer mentions the most important causes and effects at the end to attract the readers, so he mentions the less important causes

and effects first and the most important causes and effects come later.

Any event, accident, crisis, or problem in your life moves to its climax/peak/top, and then it changes to its anticlimax. In literature, there is a climax in every literary work (play, novel, story, short story etc.), then there is an anticlimax which means the solution.

كل حدث له (climax) أي (ذروة) و (anticlimax) أي (حل).

Sometimes there is a climax without an anticlimax to create a kind of suspense for readers or spectators (مشاهدين) in the theatre, for example.

وهذا يعيدنا إلى فكرة الـ (open end) التي يترك فيها الحل لخيل القارئ أو المشاهد، وفي بداية الـ (conclusion) لا تستخدم (linking words) مثل (thus, hence, that's to say, generally speaking etc.)

- That's to say: مفاد القول

The order chosen for an essay depends on the topic. Certain methods of organisation would be more suitable to use in a topic than in another. Generally speaking, chain organisation is the appropriate order for direct causes which are closely related to their effects.

Discussing them in the same paragraph would draw the readers' attention to the close link between the cause and its effect, thus keeping them focused.

It means:

هذا ويعتمد اختيار ترتيب أفكار المقال على موضوعه. فبعض الطرق التنظيمية تناسب بعض المواضيع أكثر من غيرها. وبشكل عام فإن التنظيم المتسلسل يعتبر الترتيب الأفضل للأسباب المباشرة المرتبطة بشكل وثيق مع نتائجها. لذا فإن مناقشة السبب ونتيجته المباشرة في الفقرة ذاتها سيلفت انتباه القارئ إلى الصلة الوثيقة بين السبب ونتيجته وبذلك يتم التركيز عليه بشكل أكبر.

Now, we will move to read the first essay which is an example of a cause and effect essay. The essay entitled *Men's Work*.

In some cases, the title of the essay helps the reader to guess what he is going to read about, while in other cases it doesn't help, so pre-reading questions help the reader to have an idea about the text.

The word (man) has two meanings: (masculine) and (human being at large).

- At large: generally/entirely/overall/altogether (بإسرها/بإزمتها)

Go to p.12:

1. Men's Work?

Pre-reading exercises

1. Before reading the text, answer the following questions.

1. Do you think that the terms 'men's work' and 'women's work' are valid and realistic? If so, what is the basis for this division of labour?

- Valid: spread/available/found everywhere. (متاح - منتشر)

Men's work sometimes is completely different from women's work, especially in the Arab countries. Hard and harsh jobs are designed for men, and gentle jobs are designed for women.

على سبيل المثال المرأة لا يمكنك أن تعطي المرأة الـ (drill) وتطلب منها أن تنقب الجدار، وأما في النول الغربية فتعمل النساء في هذه المجالات شأنها شأن الرجال ويوجد ورشات تدريب لتعليم النساء مثل هذه الأعمال.

The text raises the following question: why men in the US would join the schools of business more than women? It's because of different reasons, for example, the high cost of such schools and the lady is welcomed when she wants to work as a secretary more than a man because of her physical appearance and because the manager of the company would have a smart beautiful lady to connect with the customers, so why do women have to pay a lot of money to join that type of schools if they can easily manage that job without studying or paying money?

The owners of these high schools did their best to convince women to study at these schools, but women didn't accept that, this is the main idea of the text.

2. What do the letters MBA stand for?

- MBA: master business administration (ماجستير في إدارة الأعمال)

It is a very important certificate in England and America.

3. What is more important to a businessman: education or experience? Why?

Experience is more important than education, but nowadays we need both of them. If you are a good graduated one but you lack the experience, you can't have a job.

4. If you were to deal with a business partner, would you prefer a businessman or a businesswoman? Why?

Women are more patient than men, so I think women are more suitable for some jobs, for example, it's better to have a female secretary than a male secretary. Women smile more than men and they can deal with people in a diplomatic way, so I think such jobs need women not men.

Now, let us read the essay. Go to page 14:

Men's Work?

Why more women don't go to business school.

1. Where have all women gone? Plenty to law school and medical school, where they typically equal, at least in America, the number of men. But business schools? Here is an oddity. Business schools have bust a gust to persuade women to take MBAs, but with disappointing results. In 1988-89 women accounted for 28.6% of first-year students enrolled on MBA programmes at the 20 schools that topped *Business Week's* annual ratings in 2002-03, 30.3%. This year, says Kristine Laca, head of admissions at the Tuck business school at Dartmouth, women's enrolments are down right across the industry.

- Plenty: الكثير من الوفرة/غزارة
- Oddity: very strange
- Bust a gust: made great efforts
- Persuade: convince (يقنع)
- Disappointing: frustrating (مخيب للأمل/محبط)

- Enrol: attend/participate/join/register (في الجامعة مثلاً)
- MBA: Master of Business Administration
- Head of admissions: رئيسة قسم القبول

As you see, we have a decrease in the number of the women who start studying in this type of schools. Business schools exert efforts to convince women to take MBAs, but all these efforts are in vain.

- In vain: عبثاً/بلا جدوى

طبعا المقصود بكلمة (school) هنا (جامعة) وليس المدرسة بالمفهوم الدارج في بلادنا، وحتى أعرق الجامعات في بريطانيا وأمريكا تسمى (schools).

What about (drop out)?

- Drop-out: يتسرب/انسرب

It means not to continue the task, the job, the study you are doing. It means to leave the school, the university, the job etc. Nowadays in Syria many teachers, for example, drop out of schools.

في هذا السياق لا نستخدم كلمة (leak) لأنها تشير إلى تسرب السوائل من ماء ونقط وما إلى ذلك، ومثلاً عندما نقول لطالب إن المعلومات تتسرب من عقله ونستخدم الفعل (leak) أنت تقصد أن تهبه.

- Insult (v + n): بهين/إهانة
- Consult: يستشير
- Consultation (n): استشارة

The question raised in this paragraph is: why more women don't go to business schools? It's a big problem.

The thesis statement is:

Where have all women gone? Plenty to law school and medical school, where they typically equal, at least in America, the number of men. But business schools?

The type of the introduction is (specific introduction) because it's related to the essay itself and it has facts and statistics (إحصائيات).

If I want to change the type of this essay, I can consider it a

classification essay. Actually, this is (cause and effect essay) as well. Why women don't like to join such schools? Because of the high cost of them and because they would lose their jobs as employees because they should attend classes, so they would lose their jobs and also pay for these schools, so these are the reasons or causes.

2. The disappointing numbers are not confined to America. At London Business School, 26% of current first-year MBAs and 29% of second years are women. Everywhere, numbers are low despite strenuous efforts by many business schools to attract more women.

- Not confined: not restricted (لا تقصر)
- Disappointing: مخيب للأمل/محبط
- Strenuous efforts: very serious efforts (جهود ضخمة/جدية)

This problem becomes common and it spreads all over Europe i.e. it becomes a worldwide/widespread problem (منتشرة).

3. A group of business schools and companies has reacted by setting up the Forte Foundation, based at the University of Michigan, to try to discover why more women do not apply. One issue seems to be cost, says Jeanne Wilt, who established the foundation. A two-year MBA course at a top school typically costs about \$100,000, even without counting lost earnings. Some women will forgo a place at a top school for a full scholarship at a lesser school. Moreover, three to five years after leaving, women MBAs typically earn less than their male counterparts do.

- Setting up: establishing/starting
- Foundation: establishment
- Forte Foundation: the name of establishment
- Forte: شديد التقوي/مدمقم
- Earnings: دخل مكتسب/الربح
- Forgo: give up/leave (يتخلى عن)
- Scholarship: منحة دراسية
- Counterparts: people who work in the same field of job/partners (شركاء/انظراء)

This paragraph is very important because it talks about the causes drove women to leave that type of schools. If women want to go to such schools, they will have a double loss because they should pay a lot of money and they lose their jobs to attend the classes, so women prefer to get a full scholarship. Even if women graduated from such schools and worked in the field of business, their salaries would be less than the salaries of men in this field.

4. Women seem to drop out of business careers in their 20s. At IMD in Lausanne, which usually takes students aged about 30 rather than (as at American schools) 26, only 16% of those on the one-year MBA programme are women. Yet IMD says it takes a representative proportion of women at the appropriate level in business.

- Drop out: leave (يُتسرب)
- كالتسرب من المدارس أو الجامعات إلخ.
- IMD:

It is a business school for management and leadership courses.

- Management: إدارة
- Leadership: قيادة
- Representative: تمثيلية
- Proportion: share (نسبة/حصص)
- Argument: حجة/جدال

5. Business also seems to have an image problem with women. "They worry that business is not a caring profession," says Constance Helfat, Tuck's professor of strategy and technology. "But then, neither is law." Ms. Wilt says that women worry about long working hours, a lack of ethics and an absence of role models.

- Image problem: something you can't imagine/something you can't really feel it but later on you discover it
- Lack: shortage (قلة/نقص)
- Ethics: morals (أخلاق)
- Absence: lack of something or someone (غياب)
- Role models: فنويات/نماذج نُحتذى
- On alert: fully awake/ready all the time

Women worry about long working hours because it is very hard to have long working hours because they have responsibilities and families to take care of them.

6. But could it be that women know something that men don't? After all, women get 30% of MBAs, but they own 38% of American businesses. And they may soon own more. Ms. Helfat thinks that women in business are more likely than men to start their own companies. Maybe the truth is that you can be a good businesswoman without an MBA—but not a good businessman.

A woman can start their own companies and manage them without an MBA.

Student: what type of organization did we have in this essay?

Instructor: it is 'chain organization'.

Do the exercises for next time and prepare the next essay.

Thank You

...



Page:

مؤسسة العائدي للخدمات الطلابية

Group:

مكتبة العائدي - التعليم المفتوح - قسم الترجمة



مكتبة العائدي: المزة- نفق الآداب



هاتف: 011 2119889



موبايل + واتساب: 0941 322227



AYDI0844