

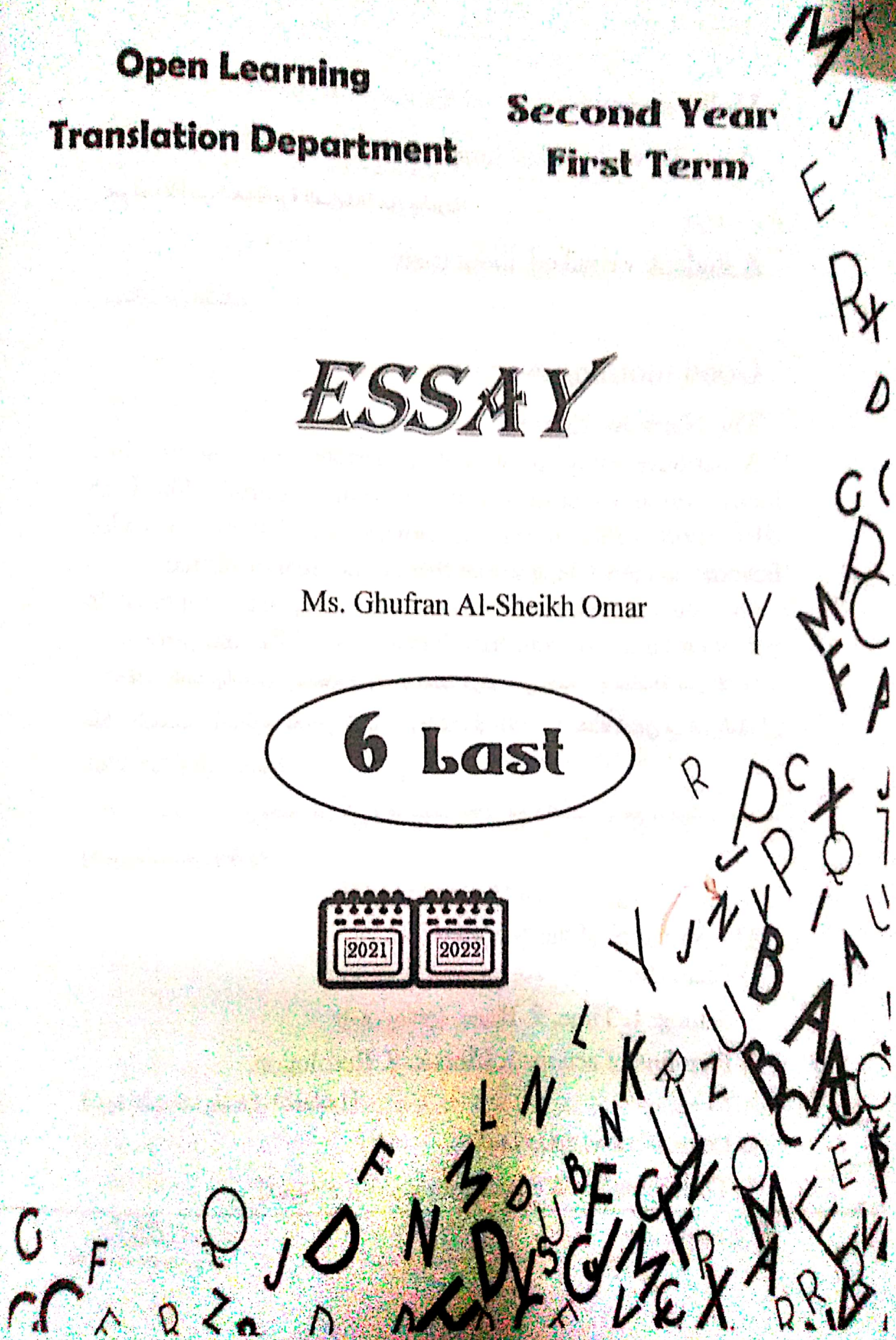
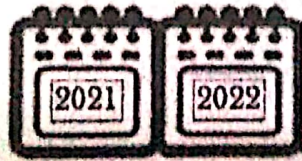
**Open Learning
Translation Department**

**Second Year
First Term**

ESSAY

Ms. Ghufran Al-Sheikh Omar

6 Last



Hello everyone...

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

عمُ تحدثنا في المحاضرة السابقة؟ من يخبرنا؟

A student: we talked about trade

تحدثنا عن التجارة

Good morning everyone:

The Narrative Essay:

A narrative essay simply tells a narrative or a story which focuses on an event or a series of events. Example: like Fairy tales, short stories, novels, or movies. All of these are called **fictional**, namely telling stories that are not real or factual.

Or, you can tell a story about something that happened to you, your family, or your friend; that is called **Factual** stories.

المقالة السردية هي ببساطة سرد أو قصة تركز على حدث أو سلسلة من الأحداث. مثال: القصص الخيالية، قصص قصيرة، روايات، أو أفلام. كل هذه تدعى ب الخيالية، أي أنها خيالية أو غير حقيقية.

أو يمكنك أن تخبر قصة عن شيء ما حدث معك، مع عائلتك، أو مع صديقك، هذا ما يدعى بالقصص واقعية.

The Structure of the Narrative Essay:

1) Characters. (شخصيات)

2) Setting: 1. Time, 2. Place. (زمان ومكان)

3) Plot: line of action: 1. Climax, 2. Resolution.

(ذروة الأحداث، وانحلال الأحداث)

4) Point of view. (وجهة النظر)

5) The dialogue: We don't always use it (الحوار)

Note: a narrative does not tell how a certain character feels; it is shown through details and vivid verbs and modifiers.

السرد لا يخبرنا كيف تشعر شخصية ما، بل يجعلنا نراها من خلال التفاصيل و الأفعال

حية و التشابيه .

The 1st kind is clear; we are going to start with:

2) Setting :

In order to produce a good narrative, a writer has to establish the **setting**. By setting, we refer to the environment, to the time and place of a certain event. It serves to keep the reader informed of the details, and also to establish a kind of link between the character and the reader.

من اجل صنع سرد جيد، يجب على الكاتب أن يؤسس الموقع. نعني بالموقع هنا حالة البيئة، و المكان و الوقت لمشهد معين. يجعل ذلك القارئ ملم بكل التفاصيل، و ينشئ نوع من الربط ما بين الشخصيات و القارئ .

3) Plot: line of action.

The plot is an important part of any story, and by line of action, we refer to how the events are narrated or told and the stages of the action; when things in the story get complicated, we call that **climax**, and following this is the **resolution** of the problem and the end of the story.

الحبكة هي جزء مهم من أي قصة، و نعني بخط مسير الأحداث هو كيف المشاهد تسرد أو تقال و مراحل هذه الأحداث، عندما تصبح الأحداث معقدة ندعي هذا ذروة الأحداث ويتبعه انحلال الأحداث وبعده نهاية القصة.

4) Point of view.

The Narrative Essay could be told in the "I" point of view, namely the writer is telling a personal story, or in the third-person point of view, a He or She event.

المقالة السردية يمكننا سردها من خلال وجهة نظر الأنا، اي يعني أن الكاتب يخبر قصة شخصية، أو وجهة نظر شخص ثالث، هو أو هي يمكن أن يكون هذا الشخص الثالث.

5) Dialogue:

We don't always use this kind, but it's a kind of keeping the reader engaged in the story, so we put pieces of dialogue.

هذا النوع لا نستخدمه دائما، لكنه يبقي القارئ منخرطا في القصة ولهذا نضع عدة حوارات في القصة.

Note: the other kind is to describe in a lively language, sensory details.

النوع الآخر الذي يمكننا أن نستخدمه هو الوصف بلغة حية، و تفاصيل ذات إحساس.

In the Narrative Essay, we have 3 kinds of orders:

1) A Chronological order:

In this order, we start in a certain point in the past and proceed to the present.

في هذا الترتيب نبدأ من نقطة معينة من الماضي لنصل إلى الحاضر.

2) Flashback order.

In this order, we start in the present and go back in time to the beginning of the incident.

في هذا الترتيب تبدأ من الحاضر و ثم نذهب إلى الماضي لبداية الحادثة.

3) Flash-forward order.

In this order, we start in the present and go forward in time to the end of the incident.

في هذا الترتيب نبدأ من الحاضر و ثم نذهب إلى المستقبل إلى نهاية الحادثة.

The Introduction:

The story should have an introduction that clearly indicates what kind of narrative essay it is (an event or a personal experience...etc).

السرد سوف يكون

التي تبدأ أو تحوي على جملة واحدة أو جملتين

لديك (حدثنا أو قصة السردية الخ).

The Thesis Statement:

The thesis statement in the Narrative Essay could be the first sentence or the last sentence of the introduction.

جملة الأطروحة في المقالة السردية يمكن أن تكون أول جملة أو آخر جملة من

المقدمة.

Linking words:

Consecutive time:	Same time:	Specific time:
after, after a while, afterwards, and then, an hour (a day, a week) later, finally, first (second, third) later (on), next, soon, The next day, (week, year).	as soon as, at the moment, during, immediately, meanwhile, suddenly, when, while.	in October, in 1993, on January 7, at noon, at 9:40.

Let's take an Example:

Model Essay

Two Different Peas in a Pod

My sister and I are so different. She is really loud and obnoxious every where she goes, but that does not make us so different because can be obnoxious too. My sister basically

does not have any respect for other people. I am not that way. She really has no regard for others around her. She does what she wants, when she wants, and how she wants, and she doesn't really care who is affected by her actions. I tend to be more diplomatic. When it comes to dealing with my sister, that seems to always be my downfall; whenever she needs something, she calls me, and I am always there for her.

At the end of last term, she called me to come over to her apartment to help her with her finals. That doesn't sound so unreasonable does it - my sister calling me to ask me for help with her finals? It wouldn't have been either, if I wouldn't have had my finals to study for, and if she wouldn't have waited until at nine o'clock in the evening the night before the exam. But that is how she operates, and I, being the diplomatic sap that I am, drove twenty miles to her house to help her study.

We studied until two o'clock in the morning, and I finally told her that I had to go. She thanked me, and when I got home about three, my husband asked me why I always leave to go help her whenever she calls. I told him that I felt bad for her, and I wanted her to pass her exam. I did. I wanted her to succeed. Last term I was taking 20 credit hours, I have a family, I have three small children, and I barely have time to study on my own, but I didn't want to see her fail. Besides, I thought that if I help her, then she may someday return the favor. I was wrong.

My sister passed her math exam, and I passed my classes. All was well. One afternoon, my husband and I had an emergency appointment that we had to attend, and I needed someone to baby-sit my five year old for about two hours. I my sister and asked her if she was busy because we had a very important

meeting to attend to with our attorney, and I was asking her if she could baby-sit for about two hours. She said, "no problem."

I told her that I would pay her, and we would be there at 3:30 because our appointment was at 3:45. I also told her that it was very important that we didn't miss the appointment. And if she didn't want to do it, then she needed to let me know. She said, "No problem."

I could have called someone else, but she lives in the same town that we had to go to. We arrived at 3:20. My sister was not at home. I was not worried because she lives just minutes away from a fast food restaurant, and I thought that maybe she went to pick up something to eat. We waited until 3:35; she did not arrive. I called her on her cell phone, but she would not answer it. By that time it was 3:43. I called my attorney to tell him that we would be a little late. He informed me that if we were more than ten minutes late, then the people that we were meeting with would have to reschedule three months later.

Luckily, my mom was home, and I was able to drop my daughter off with her. We made it to our appointment with two minutes to spare. At ten minutes after four, my sister called and left a message on my cell phone. She said, "I went to McDonald's to get something to eat. I was really hungry." I was so mad. Her house is two blocks from McDonalds. It takes five minutes to get there if you are hobbling on crutches, and she was driving her car. She does not live in a large metropolis where the traffic is insane. There are a total of nine stoplights in her town, only one of which she had to drive through. She made a commitment to me, and she let me down, and she did it not because she was hungry, she did it because she felt like it.

She simply changed her mind and didn't want to baby sit. It was not the first time that she had made a commitment and backed out. The only difference between this time and all the other times was that this time, I've had enough.

Now my sister and I are not that much different from one another. She has no regard for my feelings, and I have no regard for hers. I have learned a lot from her. I have learned that sometimes it is okay to tell people no when they ask you to do something. There is still one thing that makes us different: I actually have respected for other people other people that is, except for her.

Now let's move to the next kind of Essays:

The Cause and Effect Essay: (السبب و النتيجة)

We tend to analyze the cause and/or the effects of a certain event in our daily lives in order to understand the problem and to know how to deal with it, avoid it, or control it.

The analysis of the effects is necessary to realize how dangerous the problem is and the far reaching effects.

نميل إلى تحليل السبب أو/و النتيجة لمشكلة ما حدثت في حياتنا لفهم المشكلة و كيف نتعامل معها، ونتجنبها، أو نسيطر عليها.

التحليل للنتيجة مهم لفهم مدى خطورة المشكلة و ما هي نتائجها على المدى البعيد.

Note: The Cause and Effect Essay follow a **causal** order.

ملاحظة: مقالة السبب والنتيجة تتبع التنظيم السببي .

The structure of the Cause and Effect Essay:

1) The introduction:

We start the Essay by defining the problem, phenomenon, etc. The Writer must insure that the reader understands what is being discussed and be given a thorough background.

الخ.المقال بتعريف المشكلة، أو الظاهرة.. الخ . يجب ان يتأكد الكاتب من ان القارئ يفهم ما سوف يتم مناقشته ويعطي معلومات عن خلفية المشكلة.

Note: if it was simple, it could be explained in the introduction, but if it is a complex concept or issue, the writer might need to explain it in one paragraph following the introduction in order to give more details.

ملاحظة: إذا كانت المشكلة بسيطة، يمكن أن تشرح في المقدمة، ولكن إن كانت معقدة، ربما يحتاج الكاتب أن يشرحها في فقرة خاصة بها بعد المقدمة فوراً ليعطي تفاصيل شاملة.

• The Thesis Statement:

It serves to highlight the focus of the essay, namely the cause and/or effect of the problem. The thesis statement could state the causes and the effects briefly. Not always.

The most important thing that should The Cause and Effect Essay have is that it should be reasonable, objective, and logical. جملة الأطروحة تعمل على تسليط الضوء بشكل رئيسي على السبب أو/و النتيجة للمشكلة. يمكن أن تحوي جملة الأطروحة على السبب و النتائج بشكل مختصر. ولكن ليس دائماً .

على جملة الأطروحة أن تكون منطقية، وموضوعية، وهذا هام جداً.

2) The body paragraphs:

- Block Organization.
- Chain Organization.

• Block Organization:

In this organization, we have three methods we can use:

1) Put Two Body paragraphs:

The first paragraph is **Causes**.

The second paragraph is **Effects**.

2) If we are discussing just the **causes**:

We put every Cause in a body paragraph.

3) If we are discussing just the **effects**:

We put every Effect in a body paragraph.

للخ في هذا النوع من التنظيم/الترتيب هنالك ثلاثة أنواع يمكننا استخدامها:

(1) نضع فقرتين للعرض فقط:

الفقرة الأولى نذكر فيها الأسباب فقط .

الفقرة الثانية نضع فيها النتائج فقط .

(2) إذا كنا نناقش الأسباب بالعرض .

نضع كل سبب في فقرة بالعرض .

(3) إذا كنا نناقش النتائج فقط:

نضع كل نتيجة في فقرة بالعرض .

We can order the cause and effect Essay body paragraphs in three orders:

1) **Order of interest:** we start with the less interesting cause/effect and proceeding to the most interesting one.

التنظيم حسب الفائدة: نبدأ العرض بأقل سبب/نتيجة ذات فائدة لنصل إلى أكثر

سبب/نتيجة ذات فائدة أكبر.

2) **Order of importance:** we start with the less important cause/effect and we move to the most important one.

التنظيم حسب الأهمية: نبدأ العرض بأقل سبب/نتيجة مهمة لنصل إلى أكثر

سبب/نتيجة مهمة.

3) **Order of familiarity:** we start with the obvious cause/effect and we move to the less obvious one.

(To the reader)

التنظيم حسب القارئ): نبدأ بأكثر سبب/نتيجة واضحة و ننتقل إلى أقل سبب/نتيجة

واضحة. (بالنسبة للقارئ).

• Chain Organization:

We only use this method when the Essay tackles with both causes and effects. Unlike the block Organization where the causes and effects are grouped in different paragraphs, the chain Organization method links each cause with its effect in one paragraph.

نستعمل هذه الطريقة عندما نعالج الأسباب و النتائج معا. على عكس تنظيم المجموعات حيث السبب و النتيجة مونتيجته. تيجته. مختلفة، طريقة تنظيم السلسلة تربط بين كل سبب و نتيجته .

In other words:

We put in the body paragraph one cause and its effect.

In the second body paragraph, we put the second cause with its effect Etc.

أي:

نضع في أول فقرة بالعرض السبب و نتيجته.

وفي الفنتيجته. نية من العرض نضع انتيجته. اني و نتيجته .. الخ

Note: in this kind of ESSAYS, the tone should be more reasonable and the presentation should be factual and believable.

The tone should be professional and objective, rather than personal as in the Narrative Essay.

ملاحظة: في هذا النوع من المقالات النبيرة/ الأسلوب يجب أن يكون منطقي و التقديم يكون حقيقي و يمكن تصديقه.

النبيرة يجب أن تكون احترافية وموضوعية، بدلا من شخصية كما في المقالة السردية.

3). The Conclusion:

Here, the conclusion is like any other conclusion.

We can use Restatement, summary, or personal opinion.

الخاتمة في هذا النوع من المقال مثل أي خاتمة.

يمكننا أن نستعمل، إعادة صياغة، تلخيص، رأي شخصي.

Linking words:

- Cause.
- Effect.

• Cause :

Subordinating conjunctions :	Coordinating conjunctions :	Prepositions:
because, since, as, Now that.	For.	because of, due to.

• Effect:

Transitions	Coordinating conjunctions :
as a result, consequently, therefore, as a consequence, hence, thus, for this reason.	So

Now let's go and take an example:

Model Essay:

Rebels ‘

The anthropologist Margaret Mead is well known for her studies of adolescents in various societies, particularly primitive ones. She believes that the transition from child to adult does not always have to be a difficult one. Nevertheless, it seems to

be full of problems in many western societies. In the United States, for example, going through the teenage years is challenging for both teenagers and their parents. We can take comfort, however, in the fact that there are many reasons that teenager's rebel against their parents and in the fact that there are also positive effects.

Probably the most primitive reason for teenage rebelliousness is physical in nature. At about the beginning of adolescence, children are undergoing profound hormonal changes as their bodies go through puberty. Their bodies are telling them that they are no longer children, and yet their parents are still treating them as children. Psychologically, they need to distance themselves from their parents to establish themselves as adults, and this psychological distance is accompanied by physical distance. At the same time, teenagers want to become more like their friends, so everything that has to do with their parents must be avoided. In fact, often parents represent the establishment "and, in the extreme, all the evil that it has created in the world.

There do seem to be benefits to this difficult time, however. While teenagers are going through this rebellious period, they are also learning to think for themselves and to evaluate the world around them. They are becoming socialized and independent from their families. They are forming relationships outside the family, which is very important if they are going to survive as individuals. The experimentation of this period is also important as long as it is not taken to extremes. By experimenting teenagers gain experience and the confidence that comes with it. Ultimately, the teenager reaches adulthood with the social and psychological strength it takes to become a member of society.

Productive In conclusion, despite the difficulty and awkwardness of creating in adolescence, it is a necessary step in creating responsible, thinking adults. In addition, while teenagers and parents alike may not think that they will get through it, most do. In fact, they are usually better and stronger people because of it.

Now let's move to our last kind of Essays:

The Argumentative Essay: (الجدلية)

The aim of an argumentative essay is to persuade the audience that your idea or opinion is the right one.

The writer should adopt a logical and reasonable mode of thinking, giving substantial evidence for the issue argued for or against.

الهدف من المقالة الجدلية هو إقناع الجمهور بأن فكرتك أو رأيك هو الصحيح. يجب أن يتبع الكاتب أسلوب منطقي للتفكير، ويعطي أدلة حقيقية من أجل المشكلة التي يتم الجدل عليها أن كان معها أو ضدها.

The writer chooses a topic s/he knows well and has read a lot about.

The point would have to be defended by means of statistical figures and the words of an authority on the issue. The subject for an argumentative essay should be arguable. You cannot argue against facts.

يختار الكاتب موضوعا يعرفه\تعرفه جيدا وقرأ كثيرا عنه. يجب أن تدافع عن الحجة خاصتك من خلال أرقام و إحصائيات حول الموضوع و من خلال كلمات شخص صاحب سلطة في هذه المشكلة/ الحجة. يجب أن يكون موضوع المقالة الجدلية قابل للجدل. أي لا يمكنك أن تجادل ضد حقائق مثبتة.

The structure of The Argumentative Essay:

1) The introduction :

We start with introducing and explaining the issue or case. It is also important to define any difficult terms that the reader might not be familiar with.

يجب أن نبدأ بتقديم و شرح المشكلة أو القضية. ومن المهم أيضا أن نعرف أي مصطلحات غريبة أو صعبة يمكن أن يكون القارئ لا يعرفها.

2) The body paragraphs :

The body could be divided into several paragraphs in order to prove the point.

يمكن أن يقسم العرض إلى عدة فقرات من أجل إثبات الحجة.

The writer should debate a counterargument; if it were a good argument, the writer should just mention it shortly.

If the writer can prove that the counterargument is wrong, he/she should do it and give evidence. This makes the writer's Essay stronger.

يجب على الكاتب أن يناقش الفكرة المضادة لفكرته إذا كانت صحيحة ولا يمكنك إثبات عدم صحتها على الكاتب أن يذكرها بشكل مختصر فقط.
إذا استطاع الكاتب أن يثبت صحة بطلانها يجب عليه أن يثبت ذلك ويعطي دلائل. مما يجعل المقالة أقوى .

3) The conclusion :

The conclusion would summarize the points and make a demand for some action. That's what distinguishes the Argumentative Essay from the previous kinds.

تكون الخاتمة ملخص للنقط المناقشة و تطالب باتخاذ أفعال. هذا ما يميز المقالة الجدلية عن الأنواع الأخرى .

The Linking words:

- To concede a certain point: of course, surely, naturally, to be sure, no doubt...
- To predict results or consequences: therefore, consequently, as a consequence, thus, as a result.

- To cite an authority: according to, as Says ...

Let's take an example.

Model Essay

Is Cloning Ethical and should it be Pursued?

Is cloning ethical and should it be pursued? Cloning is the method of producing a baby that has the identical genes to one person. In February 1997, embryologist Ian Wilmut and his colleagues at Roslyn Institute in Scotland announced that they cloned a sheep named Dolly from the udder cells of a ewe. The announcement of Dolly's birth attracted enormous press interest, perhaps because Dolly drew attention to the theoretical possibility of cloning humans. This revelation also shocked the entire world and politicians immediately proposed bans on human cloning. The House of Representatives and the Senate drafted bills to completely ban human cloning and President Clinton established a National Bioethics Advisory Commission to address the science and ethics of human cloning. The government's decision is a contentious issue because they are concerned about the use of cloning being abuse, even though cloning can be used for medical benefits.

People have conflicting views of the government's actions and they have proved to be controversial. The federal government should have regulated human cloning instead of banning it. There are significant benefits that can result from the technologies of cloning. Bypass of infertility is one of the most promising benefits. Fifteen percent of Americans suffer from infertility, much of which cannot be cured by current medicine. "Infertility is caused by genetic defects, injuries to the reproductive organs, congenital defects and exposure to toxic substances and radiation." Cloning offers infertile people the

chance to raise and love their own genetic children. "The Supreme Court has ruled that every American has a constitutional right to "bear or beget" children, and to make reproductive decisions without government interference. This includes the right of infertile couples to use sophisticated medical technologies like cloning. "This is ironic because the government officials have recently banned cloning and for many Americans cloning exercises their right to reproduce. But the government has taken this right away from them. There are limits on government control over who gets born. Americans have a constitutional right to have their own children, but infertile Americans are barred from having children. In this legal system, the fact that infertile people are prohibited from having children by cloning is unfair and unjust.

Cloning technology can lead to the use of cloned organs for the purpose of transplants. Therapeutic cloning would involve growing replacement organs (heart, liver, pancreas, skin, etc) from a sample of a person's DNA. The goal of therapeutic cloning is to produce a healthy copy of a sick person's tissue or organ for transplant. If the process of therapeutic cloning using embryos is successful then perfectly matched, replacement organs could become freely available to sick and dying people. This technique would be better than relying on organ transplants from other people. The supply of organs will be unlimited, so there would be no waiting lists. The possible examples of therapeutic cloning might include the use of liver cells to repair a damaged organ. Cloning is an important part of therapeutic technology because it would allow the creation of perfect - match tissue. At the moment, if you have a transplant, your body will try to reject the donated cells because it sees

them as foreign. Doctors remedy this immune response by prescribing anti-rejection drugs that patients must take. But through therapeutic cloning patients will not have to take anti-rejection drugs. They would be derived from the patient him/herself and the immune system would recognize the cells as the body's own. Many ethical arguments against human cloning are caused by misconceptions.

Many people think that clones will have the same characteristics / personalities as the person from which they were cloned. Though the clone and the individual that they were cloned from have the same genes, their characteristics and personalities are different. People think that clone will be both physically and behaviorally identical to its donor, this is not true because though cloning will be probably identical physically, our environment constantly shapes our behavior and psychology. Someone who will try to clone a future Hitler might instead produce a modestly talented musician.

Scientific advances bring social changes that many with any people will not be able to accept. As with any scientific or technological advance, the most important question that needs to be asked is whether or not the gains outweigh the potential losses. Will human cloning become 2 brave new steps in fighting disease and improving the quality of life, or will it lead to dehumanization and a new genetic underclass? One of the goals of science is to revolutionize the world for the benefits of mankind and this could be achieved by cloning. Cloning should be only done if it does not cause any physical or mental harm to humans. No matter what governments do to prevent human cloning, and no matter what position is taken on the issue, it is hard to ignore the reality that cloning will someday be the way of life.

Cloning for research could open the door to the devolvement of cures of medical needs like diabetes and stroke, Cloning technology is a reality, for better or for worse, and it will not go away. If we ban the use of this technology now, we will not be prepared to deal with this eventuality. If we utilize this technology and become familiar with it and set up international laws and guidelines for its utilization, however, we will be better prepared for the misuses that will eventually plague us. Cloning is a tool that can be good or bad according to the way it is put into use. A great caution should be exercised as we proceed into the new frontier.

بس لهنا خلصت المحاضرة الأخيرة يجدهاالن .



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