

Paragraph Writing

English III BA-LLB, batch 7

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This final assignment is a partial fulfillment of the requirement of the course English III.

Task Done By Group-G

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- M. Usman Gajika (Structure Of Paragraph Writing)
- M. Rafay (New Paragraph In Paragraph Writing)
- Javeria Shehzad (Key Elements Of Paragraph Writing)
- Meer Baloch Musab (Types Of Paragraph Writing)
- Rahat Hussain (Conclusion Of Paragraph Writing)

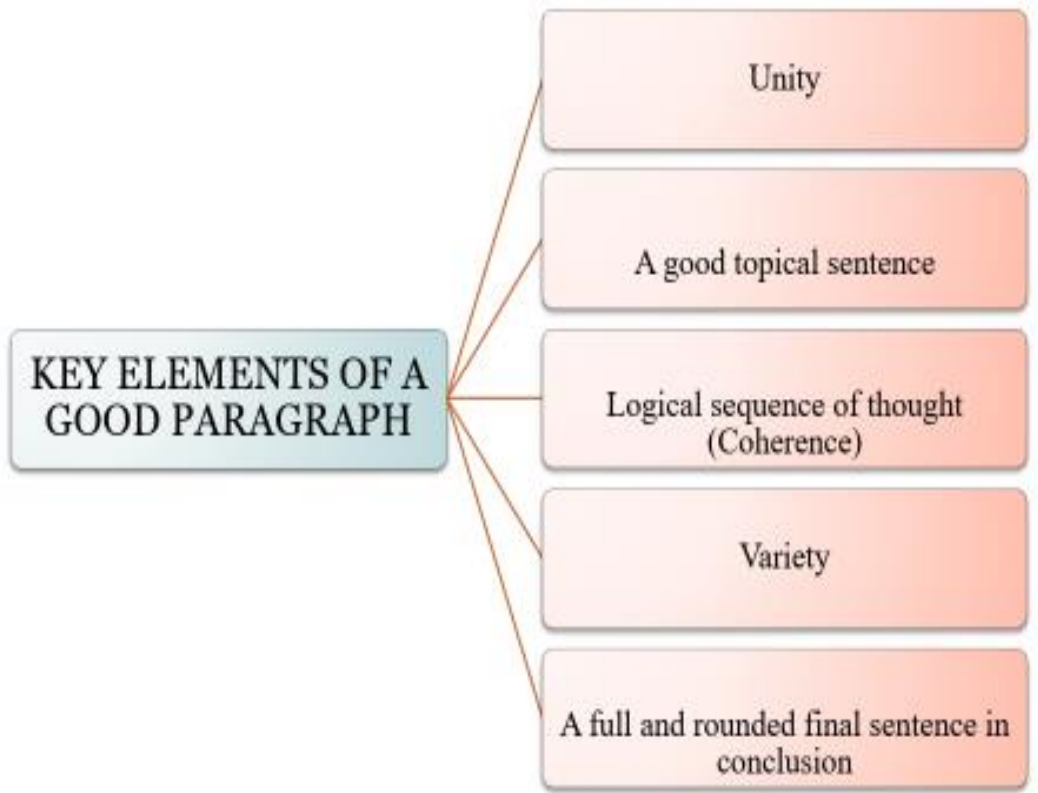
New Paragraph In Paragraph Writing

When to start a new paragraph:

Start new key points or new ideas in a new paragraph. If you have an idea expanded across multiple paragraphs, each new point in that idea should have its own paragraph. Use a new paragraph to present a contradictory or different position. Use a clear topic sentence to define the main idea. If the paragraph becomes too long or the material is too complex, you will need to create a separator to make your writing more readable. Try to divide long paragraphs into two shorter paragraphs. This means that you will need to write a new topic sentence at the beginning of the new paragraph. Usually introductions and conclusions are written as separate paragraphs.

Key Elements Of Paragraph Writing

A paragraph is a collection of related sentences dealing with a single topic. Learning to write good paragraphs will help you as a writer stay on track during your drafting and revision stages. You can have fantastic ideas, but if those ideas aren't presented in an organized fashion, you will lose your readers (and fail to achieve your goals in writing).



The Basic Rule: Keep One Idea to One Paragraph;

o The basic rule of thumb with paragraphing is to keep one idea to one paragraph. If you begin to transition into a new idea, it belongs in a new paragraph. You can have one idea and several bits of supporting evidence within a single paragraph. You can also have several points in a single paragraph as long as they relate to the overall topic of the paragraph. If the single points start to get long, then perhaps elaborating on each of them and placing them in their own paragraphs is the route to go.

Key elements of a good paragraph:

1. UNITY:

Paragraph unity is perhaps the most important principle for good paragraphs. A reader quickly loses direction and ends up frustrated when confronted with paragraphs having multiple aims. A unified paragraph leaves a reader feeling secure that the writer is in control of her argument and able to lead the reader toward a clear and satisfying conclusion.

2. A GOOD TOPICAL SENTENCE:

• It should clearly state the subject of the paragraph (what the paragraph is about).

Purpose of a topic sentence;

- A strong topic sentence can help you, to focus each paragraph on one main point.
- A strong topic sentence can help your reader to see where you are headed with your ideas in a particular paragraph; topic sentences help your reader form a mental map of your essay.
- A strong topic sentence connects back to your overall thesis and connects forward to the specific supporting point you are making in the paragraph to prove and illustrate your thesis and this makes the paragraph focused and unified.

3. VARIETY & EMPHASIS:

Emphasis is the principle of the paragraph composition in which the important ideas are made to stand. In here it is very important that the main points of the writer should be evident inside the paragraph. Means that the idea should be made to stand from the rest of the elements inside the paragraph. In establishing emphasis, the main idea of what the author or the writer wants to say should show to have more importance.

- It shouldn't be monotonous.
- The sentence construction should vary.
- The paragraphs of the composition should be of different length.

Key elements of a good paragraph:

4. LOGICAL SEQUENCE OF THOUGHT COHERENCE:

Coherence is the trait that makes the paragraph easily understandable to a reader. You can help create coherence in your paragraphs by creating logical bridges and verbal bridges. It is very important to arrange and link the sentences between the paragraphs to be able to make the readers follow the thought or the idea that want to be implied. Coherence is the trait that makes the paragraph easily understandable to a reader. A coherent paragraph has sentences that all logically follow each other, they are not isolated thoughts.

5. A FULL AND ROUNDED FINAL SENTENCE IN CONCLUSION:

It should restate the controlling idea and summarize the supporting points clearly. In establishing unity, coherence, or emphasis, it is important to determine where to put the topic sentence inside the paragraph. Topic sentence is greatly considered in the paragraph construction. It is used to guide the specific focus of the paragraph's composition as well as in cutting out some details within. Furthermore, the topic sentence tells the readers about the things to come up or the things that will follow after.

Key elements of a good paragraph:

Most important characteristic of a good paragraph.

The entire paragraph should be about one single idea.

If it begins with one focus or major point of discussion, it should not end with another or wander within different ideas.

The topic sentence, the supporting details, and the concluding sentence should focus on only one idea.

To bring unity in the paragraph, identify the sentence that is irrelevant.

It should restate the controlling idea and summarize the supporting points clearly.

Types of paragraph writing

There are four types of paragraphs that you need to know about: descriptive, narrative, expository, and persuasive.

The Narrative Paragraph

This type of paragraph tells a story. There's a sequence of action or there's a clear beginning, middle, and end to the paragraph.

The Descriptive Paragraph:

This type of paragraph describes something and shows the reader what a thing or a person is like. The words chosen in the description often appeal to the five senses of touch, smell, sight, sound, and taste. Descriptive paragraphs can be artistic and may deviate from grammatical norms.

The Expository Paragraph:

This type of paragraph explains something or provides instruction. It could also describe a process and move the reader step by step through a method. This type of paragraph often requires research, but it's possible that the writer is able to rely on his or her own knowledge and expertise.

The Persuasive Paragraph:

This type of paragraph tries to get the reader to accept a particular point of view or understand the writer's position. This is the type of paragraph that many teachers focus on because it's useful when building an argument. It often requires the collection of facts and research.

CONCLUSION

Winding up the above discussion by telling the do's and don'ts of a paragraph. Paragraphs vary in length depending on the needs of the paragraph. Usually, paragraphs are between one-third and two-thirds of a page double spaced. A series of long paragraphs can make prose dense and unpleasant to read. Check any paragraph that is a page or longer to see whether it would work better as two or more paragraphs. Break it at a logical place (e.g., where your focus shifts), and see whether you need to create new topic sentences to make the shift clear. Also look out for short paragraphs only two or three sentences long. They make academic writing seem disjointed or skimpy. Try combining short paragraphs with the preceding or following paragraph if they share the same topic. Short paragraphs might also need to be developed further. Make sure that nothing vital has been omitted.

SUMMATION

Paragraph writing can be concluded as it includes the Unity, order, coherence and completeness. Finally can be summarized as:-

- A unit of writing
- Used in non-fiction and fictional prose
- A part of writing that expresses a certain topic.



*Thank
You!*