

CHAPTER FOUR

By: Asst. Lec. Azhar hamzah

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

- ❖ ***Descriptive paragraph*** is a collection of multiple sentences to convey a distinct message of a single person, place or thing. It begins with a descriptive sentence that clearly states the topic that will be rolled out in the following sentences.
- ❖ Descriptive writing appeals to the senses, so it tells how something looks, feels, smells, tastes, and/or sounds. A good description is a word picture; the reader can imagine the object, place, or person in his or her mind.

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

❖ **Spatial Order**

- In a description, writers often use spatial order to organize their ideas. Spatial order is the arrangement of items in order by space.
- **For example**, when describing your favorite room at home, you could first describe things on the left side of the doorway and then move clockwise around to the right side. You could also start on the right and move counterclockwise around to the left.

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

❖ *Spatial Order Signals*

There are words and phrases to show time order, there are words and phrases to show spatial organization. They are often prepositional phrases of location or position. Notice the kinds of expressions used to show time order.

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

❖ **Topic Sentences for Descriptive Paragraphs**

- ✓ The topic sentence of a descriptive paragraph should name the topic. The controlling idea should give the overall impression of the place you are describing.
- My bedroom at home is my refuge from the outside world.
- The campus of our school is like a small city.
- The cafeteria at lunchtime is the school's social center

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

❖ **Supporting - Sentences for Descriptive Paragraphs**

- In a descriptive paragraph, the more details you include, the more clearly your reader will imagine what you are describing. Your details should appeal to the five senses. They should tell your reader how something looks, smells, sounds, feels, and tastes
- It is not only provide the details that prove the truth of your topic sentence, but it also make your writing rich and interesting.

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

❖ Paragraph Unity

- Paragraph unity is the most important characteristic of a good paragraph. It defines that all sentences in a paragraph should speak about one single idea or one main subject. That is, the topic sentence, the supporting details, and the concluding sentence should focus on only one idea.
- An important element of a good paragraph is unity. When a paragraph has unity, all the supporting sentences discuss only one idea. From beginning to end, each sentence is directly related to the topic.

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

- ❖ Compound Sentences with Yet, For, and Nor

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

❖ **The Writing Process**

- **Clustering:** It is a type of pre-writing that allows a writer to explore many ideas as soon as they occur to them. Like brainstorming or free associating, **clustering** allows a writer to begin without clear ideas.
- As you think of related ideas, you write these ideas in smaller circles around the first circle. The related idea in each small circle may produce even more ideas and therefore more circles around it. When you have run out of ideas, your paper might look something like the following model

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

❖ **Review**

These are the important points covered in this chapter:

I. A description is a word picture. It tells the reader how something looks, feels, smells, tastes, and sounds.

- Use spatial order to organize a description. Spatial order is the arrangement of items in order by space: back to front, left to right, top to bottom, far to near, and so on.
- Use spatial order expressions to show the order. Examples of spatial order expressions are on the dashboard of my car, in front of the sofa, and in the distance.

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

2. **Unity** is an important element of a good paragraph. **Unity** means that a paragraph discusses one, and only one, main idea
3. Supporting details are the "meat" of a paragraph. They prove the truth of your topic sentence, and they make your writing rich and interesting.
4. **For, yet,** and **nor** are three additional coordinating conjunctions that you can use to make compound sentences.
5. Clustering is another prewriting technique you can use to get ideas

Thank You!