- There are four main types of writing: expository, persuasive, narrative, and descriptive.
 - **Expository** Writing in which author's purpose is to inform or explain or educate the subject to the reader.
 - ▶ **Persuasive** Writing that states the opinion of the writer and attempts to influence (sale the idea or information) the reader.
 - ▶ Narrative Writing in which the author tells a story. The story could be fact or fiction.
 - ▶ **Descriptive** A type of expository writing that uses the five senses to paint a picture for the reader. This writing incorporates imagery and specific details. It tells a story with a compelling plot.
 - ▶ **Argumentative** Forming an opinion via research Building an evidence based argument

Argumentation Origin of ARGUE

- Middle English, from Anglo-French "arguer" to maintain an opinion
- Latin "arguer or argutare" i.e., "to demonstrate, prove, make clear, make known, prove, declare, demonstrate," □
- ► First Known Use: 14th century

Argumentation definition:

- Argumentation The process of taking a stance on a debatable issue by supporting it by valid reasons and justifying beliefs with the aim of influencing the thoughts and/or actions of others.
- "Argument" means Thoughtful, profound, deliberative way of asserting a position on a particular issue by giving sufficient and credible reasons and support.
- ▶ Depends on giving reasons rather than raising voices.

MULTIPLE PURPOSES:

- ▶1. Taking a position.
- 2. Presenting a reasoned argument by explaining & justifying one's position.
- 3. Influencing others' thinking and making them to take a course of action.

An argument consists of three parts:

- A) Claim/Assertion the main point you want to argue.
- B) Support facts, statistics, expert opinions, examples, results of experiments, personal experiences
- ▶C) Reasoning

Counterarguing is: Acknowledging Accommodating Refuting

That is:

- ▶ Acknowledging readers' concerns: Writers showing readers that they are aware of readers' objections and questions.
- Showing readers that the writers take readers' point of view seriously even if they don't agree with it.

Outline of an argument

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶Thesis Statement
- ▶ Reasons and Evidence
- ▶ Counterarguments
- **▶** Conclusion

BASIS OF REASONED ARGUMENT

- ▶ 1. COMPELLING REASONS
- ▶ 2. SOUND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
- ▶ 3. ANTICIPATING OBJECTIONS/ALTERNATIVE VIEW POINTS

❖ WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES AMONG QUOTING, PARAPHRASING, AND SUMMARIZING?

- These three ways of incorporating other writers' work into your own writing differ according to the closeness of your writing to the source writing. It provides support for claims or adds credibility to your writing.
- Ouotations
- Paraphrasing
- Summarizing

- Quotations must be identical to the original, using a narrow segment of the source. They must match the source document word for word and must be attributed to the original author.
- Paraphrasing involves putting a passage from source material into your own words. A paraphrase must also be attributed to the original source. Paraphrased material is usually shorter than the original passage, taking a somewhat broader segment of the source and condensing it slightly.
- Summarizing involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the main point(s). Once again, it is necessary to attribute summarized ideas to the original source. Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material.

FOUR STRATEGIES OF READING:

- 1. Skimming: Method to help read quickly reading the main idea of the text
- 2. Scanning: Method to read with a specific focus on a word, idea, or information

- 3. Intensive Reading: Method of slow, close, accurate reading with concentration for understanding with a degree of comprehension for long retention
- **4.** Extensive Reading: Method of reading a text critically

SOME FORMS OF NOTE MAKING:

- 1. Annotation
- 2. Outlining
- 3. Paraphrasing
- 4. Summarising
- 5. Use of figurative language
- 6. Synthesizing
- 7. Evaluating the logic of the argument
- 8. Recognizing emotional manipulation
- 9. Noting the writer's credibility

Etc.

TWO TYPES OF INVENTION AND INQUIRY STRATEGIES

I. Mapping - A brief visual representation of your thinking and planning

(Three types: 1. Clustering 2. Listing 3. Outlining

- 1. Clustering: A visual record used for revealing possible relationships among facts and ideas.
- 2. Listing: A strategy that helps us to recall what we already know about the topic and suggests what else we may need to find out.
- 3. Outlining: Helps in organizing our ideas and information.

Two Types of Outlining: a) Formal Topic or Sentence Outline b) Informal Scratch Outline.)

II. Writing - The composition of phrases or sentences to discover information and ideas and to make connections among them.

(These writing strategies help writers to recall details, remember, develop, and explore ideas, define relationships, and express logical thoughts.

There are four types:

- 1. Cubing
- 2. Dialoguing/Discussing
- 3. Looping/Freewriting
- 4. Questioning/Applying Journalist's questions)

ANALYSING YOUR READING AND WRITING THROUGH THE THREE CUE SYSTEM:

- 1. Semantic Cues: It is a branch of linguistics concerned with the study of meaning.
- 2. Syntactic Cues: The order or the sequence of the words that affect meaning matter here.
- 3. Graphic Cues: Pronunciation, the oral and the vocabulary matter here.

DENOTATION AND CONNOTATION:

Writers make word choices, which reflect and convey their attitude.

Denotation is the precise, literal definition of a word that might be found in a dictionary.

Connotation refers to the wide array of positive and negative associations that most words naturally carry with them or in their meaning.

E.g.: House and Home (both a building)

But suggest-ideas and feelings-of family and security-strong positive connotation.

Whereas House gives us an idea of physical structure.