



Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College
University of Delhi



AECC English-A

Assignment for Paper Code 72032801

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AECC ASSIGNMENT

THE PROCESS of WRITING

Writing is an active thinking process that allows the writer to explore ideas, stimulate new thoughts, and discover new ways to solve problems.

This process is often treated as a linear one that, if followed step-by-step, will lead to a successfully written product. Although some writers may write this way, most devise their own ways of generating ideas and writing, usually from their own experiences of what works for them.

The whole writing process can be divided into the pre-writing, the writing, and the re-writing or the revising phases.

In the pre-writing phase, one might try to clarify what one wants to write about, how one thinks and feels about a topic, how one wants to approach the topic, what other materials and notes one might need, how to organize the material, what kind of audience one is writing for.

The writer plans the content and organization of their paper or assignment during the first phase. In the writing phase, they implement their plan - their strategy - working out the details and fine-tuning the thoughts. In the rewriting, or revising phase, they review what they have written and consider how and where the writing can be improved.

Sometimes, these phases are quite distinct and separate, but most of the writers seldom have clear boundaries. They overlap in a recursive fashion than fall in a place as an orderly sequence of steps, one neatly following the other.

When one works on longer research papers, one will generate ideas, gather information, plan the organization, and write one's draft. They may go back later to revise it. When one writes shorter assignments or essays, one may plan, write, and revise as they go along. In most cases, they may revise their plan, their organization, and their content on their way to the final draft.

PRE-WRITING

The purpose of prewriting is to generate an abundance of raw material and notes that will give you some strategies for writing one's first draft. Starting a draft too soon, without the results of the prewriting phase, leads to poorly constructed writing that often contains weak guidelines. Papers tend to reflect superficial treatment of the assignment. Prewriting is not an isolated event. It is the way to look ahead to drafting and revising, enabling a piece of writing to grow.

Prewriting is a systematic thinking process that helps one to probe what one will write. Prewriting techniques help one determine the rhetorical approach to take and how to plan for implementing it. Prewriting planning enables one to explore a topic from different perspectives, engage their imagination and creativity, discover original ideas, and perceive not-so-obvious relationships between and among ideas.

Using systematic techniques, the writers have a clear understanding to work for with details and directions, and helps in ordering the information and work habits. classic strategies like definition, division and classification, comparison and contrast, cause and effect, and process analyses formulate a logical way to organise a piece of writing.

Brainstorming enables a writer to find ideas that may be submerged in the mind, memory and intuition. An added benefit of brainstorming is that the writers bring their own personal perspectives, knowledge, memory and creativity to their writings. This leads to original content in the finished writing product.

Another aspect of the prewriting phase is outlining. It is a highly analytical technique that assumes the writer already knows the how, what, where, when, why and who aspects of the topic.

Exploratory research is a transition point from the prewriting to the writing phase. Research often provides information that can help one formulate a thesis and write an outline.

WRITING

In the actual writing phase, the writer determines a working thesis. This thesis changes as the writer revises the draft to make it final and states the purpose and topic of one's writing. She has to be confident about the controlling idea to indicate the direction and the often, the writing strategy they will adopt.

As one begins writing their first draft, one shall find themselves cycling through basic activities: interpreting notes, research material, organize ideas, refining the thesis and revising the draft. Writing tends to flow from the thesis statement with its controlling idea, subsequent sections provide the information in line with the outlines and notes.

Freewriting is a tool that helps with getting content out of one's brainstorming sessions in text. One could chose not to evaluate the mechanics of grammar, punctuation and spelling and constantly rewrite the content and recursively go through drafting, brainstorming and revising the text.

Writers may also briefly summarize their notes and what they want to accomplish in their numerous versions of rough draft before they fix on a writing style or convention and figure out the genre and context.

In this phase, the writer explores different types of writing such as descriptive writing, narrative writing, expository writing and argumentative writing.

Summarizing and paraphrasing of material acquired during previous stages result in a refined product.

POST-WRITING

The postwriting stage entails looking over one's working draft critically, paying attention to content, organisation and mechanics by using techniques like revising, editing and proofreading.

Revision is the general process of going back through one's whole draft, from start to end, and improving on, or clarifying ^{the} your subject's meaning. This includes adding in, taking out, moving around, and polishing certain parts of the draft to make a much more understandable and easier-for-reading product. It focuses on the bigger picture of draft.

Editing or proofreading is a more meticulous process of clarifying meaning by revising each word and line of one's draft. This includes working on grammatical principles such as subject-verb agreement, verb tense, noun and pronoun usage, prepositions and sentence transitions, and typographical errors such as punctuation, spelling and capitalization. Proofreading focuses on its finer details, making sure every word contributes precise meaning to your writing subject.

Getting feedback on validation of target audience, scope, prevalence of logic and persuasive strength of the draft and then rewriting the draft after multiple personal

revision strategy can result in a good final draft which can then be improved with supporting references, citations and graphical representations.

Writing according to a well-planned strategy generally results in a product that can get one published in a medium of their choice.



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DESCRIPTIVE WRITING

Descriptive writing tends to describe someone or something. This could be a person, object, experience, or concept. Descriptive writing relies on such detail to help the reader see and understand the topic as clearly as possible. This extensive use of detail is often described as showing instead of telling or explaining the scene to the reader.

It uses a lot of visual words to help the reader to see the person, place or thing the author has written about. The writing style can be poetic at times, and explain things in great detail. When one is reading descriptive writing, one can feel as if they are there or can visualize in their mind what the text is describing. Metaphors, similes and symbols are often used in descriptive writing.

EXAMPLE

...

The room where I found myself was thick with dust, musty and empty of all furniture. Spiders had created great stretches of their web about the fireplace. I made my way quickly to the door, threw open the door of the room where the box was and paused on the threshold. It was a dark morning and the weather had stained the windows with blurs of grey wash which kept the brightest part of the weak light coming in,

The far corner of the room was a blur of shadow. I had a sudden urge to have done with my task and be out of this house forever.
...

⇒ An Excerpt from 'The Third Policeman'
by Flann O'Brien.

NARRATIVE WRITING

Narrative writings tell a story. This story could be from the author's own personal experience, but it also may be an event that happened to someone else or a historical event. Narratives usually have a beginning, introduction, a body and a conclusion, but the story does not have to be told in chronological order.

This style of writing is very common in novels, poetry and biographies. The authors put themselves in their character's shoes and write as if they were that person. They tell life stories and involve plots and storylines.

In narrative writing, there are different elements like characters, plots, incidents, setting, time, climax, rising action, exposition, falling action, catastrophe or resolution. Authors tend to use sequence signal words to make a reader understand the story.

Use of flashback technique is very common in narrative writing. This technique is used to jump through on any event any time. Use of dialogue is also very common in this style which helps the reader to get idea about actions and ~~and~~ the personality of the characters involved.

EXAMPLE

The barber was cutting our hair, and our eyes were closed - as they are so likely to be... Deep in a world of our own, we heard, from far away, a voice saying goodbye. It was a customer of the shop, leaving. 'Goodbye', he said to the barbers. 'Goodbye', echoed the barbers. And without ever returning to consciousness, or opening our eyes, or thinking, we joined in. 'Goodbye', we said, before we could catch ourselves.

→ An Excerpt from 'Sadness of Parting'
by Elwyn Brooks White