

## **ESSAY WRITING**

A guide to writing an essay

Department of English and Foreign Languages SRM Institute of science and Technology



## **Definition**

- ☐ The word 'essay' derived from the Latin word 'exagium', meaning the presentation of a case.
- The Frenchman Michel de Montaigne, born in 1533, was the first author to describe his works of writing as essays.
- An essay is a focused piece of writing that develops an argument or narrative based on evidence, analysis and interpretation.



# Types of essays

- Argumentative essays
- Expository essays
- Narrative essays
- Descriptive essays
- Textual analysis essays



## Characteristics of an essay

- Unity
- Coherence
- Brevity
- Style
- Personal touch
- An essay must have a unity, treating in orderly manner of one subject and the style should be simple, direct and clear.



# Classification of essays

Essay type Argumentative	Skills tested  •Forming an opinion via research •Building an evidence-based argument	Example prompt Has the rise of the internet had a positive or negative impact on education?
Expository	<ul><li>Knowledge of a topic</li><li>Communicating information clearly</li></ul>	Explain how the invention of the printing press changed European society in the 15th century.
Narrative	<ul><li>Creative language use</li><li>Presenting a compelling narrative</li></ul>	Write about an experience where you learned something about yourself.
Descriptive	<ul><li>Creative language use</li><li>Describing sensory details</li></ul>	Describe an object that has sentimental value for you.



# Structuring an essay

### Outlining

- An essay outline is a way of planning the structure of your <u>essay</u> before you start writing.
- It involves writing quick summary sentences or phrases for every point you will cover in each <u>paragraph</u>, giving you a picture of how your argument will unfold.

## Contd..



### Organizing your material

you need to shape your ideas into a structured argument.

### Tips for Organization

- Arguments usually proceed from the simplest claim to the most complex
- Give the background early
- Define terms as needed



## The Introduction

A good introduction paragraph is both engaging and informative. The main goals of your introduction are to:

- Catch your reader's attention and interest.
- Give context and background on your topic.
- Set up the focus and purpose of your essay.

#### **Thesis statement**

- ✓ The central argument of your paper or <u>essay</u>.
- ✓ It is just one or two sentences long, and usually appears near the end of your <u>introduction</u>.

#### **Example:**

To slow the effects of climate change, the US should immediately begin phasing out fossil fuels and invest in a Green New Deal; as the world's most powerful economy, it can take a global lead in reducing carbon emissions.

# The body of an academic essay



- ✓ Begin with a rough <u>outline</u> of the organization.
- ✓ A good working thesis statement A good working thesis statement and working topic sentences will help keep you on track as you write.
- Condense all of the paragraphs into only their topic sentences and read them one at a time.
- Check for <u>smooth transitions</u> between paragraphs.
- Example: However, evidence from a more recent study points to a different conclusion. . . .



## Contd..

### Topic Sentence

- Every <u>paragraph</u> in your paper needs a topic sentence. The topic sentence expresses what the paragraph is about. It should include two key things:
- The topic of the paragraph
- The central point of the paragraph.

### How to write Paragraphs:

- Unified: all the sentences relate to one central point or idea.
- ✓ Coherent: the sentences are logically organized and clearly connected.
- ✓ Relevant: the paragraph supports the overall theme and purpose of the paper.



## How to conclude an essay?

- A strong conclusion doesn't just summarize what you've already written. It aims to:
- ✓ Make connections that tie together the essay's main points.
- Show why your argument or analysis matters.
- ✓ Leave the reader with a sense of the essay's broader implications.

- A strong conclusion aim to do the following:
- Synthesize the essay's main points
- Emphasize the significance of the thesis statement
- Close the essay's argument and open broader questions



## **Revision Process**

- The most effective approach to revising an essay is to move from general to specific:
- ✓ Start by looking at the big picture: Does your essay achieve its overall purpose, and does it proceed in a logical order?
- Next, dive into each paragraph: Do all the sentences contribute to the point of the paragraph, and do all your points fit together smoothly?
- ✓ Finally, polish up the details: Is your grammar on point, your punctuation perfect, and your meaning crystal clear?

# Structure of an Essay (cont.)

Introduction

Dramatic Opener or Hook Transitional Sentence

Thesis Statement



Body

Topic Sentence
Details and Examples

Concluding Transition Sentence

The body of your essay can be three or more paragraphs long.

Conclusion

Summary Statement (restate your thesis)
Clincher



## **Essay Topics for practice**

- Learning at Home during Lockdown: My Parents and My Teachers
- Does technology play a role in making people feel more isolated?
- Social media has played a big role in increasing business opportunities.
- An experience that changed my life forever.
- Universities are becoming business driven.
- Write an essay on how advancement in science improve the quality of life for humans.



## References

- Dew, E, Stephen(2020). Practical Academic Essay Writing Skills: An International ESL Students English Essay Writing Book (Academic Writing Skills) (Volume 2) 2nd Edition . HBI Cambodia.com
- The Beginner's Guide to writing an Essay retrieved from

https://www.scribbr.com/category/academic-essay/

