

DEVELOPMENT AND PARAGRAPH

Introduction

Paragraphs can be developed in a number of ways, depending on your purpose, the topic, and the kind of reader you have in view. The different methods of paragraph development can be considered in terms of two broad categories:

- i) those which stay strictly within the scope of the topic: e.g., illustration description, definition, and cause and effect.
- ii) techniques which involve a second topic: e.g., comparison and contrast.

The Topic Sentence.....

Advantage of topic sentence at the beginning.....

Sentence functions in paragraph development.....

Coherence

An effective paragraph requires a topic sentence and supporting details; and coherent. In a coherent paragraph, the ideas are ~~(the ideas)~~ logically and smoothly developed from one idea to the next. The reader must clearly recognize that one idea logically leads to the next.

Linking Device

- to express result: *therefore, as a result, consequently, thus, hence*
- to give example: *for example, for instance, specifically, as an illustration*
- to express comparison: *similarly, likewise*
- to express contrast: *but, yet, still, however, nevertheless, on the other hand*
- to express addition: *moreover, furthermore, also, too, besides, in addition*
- to indicate time: *now, later, meanwhile, since then, after that, before that time*
- express sequence: *first, second, third, then, next, finally.*

Illustration

Giving examples is one of the easiest ways of developing a topic and this is known as 'Illustration'. When giving examples to support your topic sentence, keep in mind that

- there should be enough examples to support your point;
- each example should be logically related to your main idea;
- each example should be developed paragraph above does not merely list the examples, but tells us in what way each of these animals is helpless, the results of their helplessness and how they become self sufficient.
- the example should represent a reasonable cross section of the group you are dealing with.

Cause and Effect

When developing a topic which is supported by reasons or causes, remember

- to make it clear whether you are dealing with an immediate cause or an earlier cause; a direct cause or an indirect cause;
- to consider multiple causes;
- to account for all the links in the sequence of causes; and
- to write about all the causes or reasons with details.

Classification :

- Use only one principle of classification; e.g. Cars can be classified according to size, manufacturer, price, and country of origin. Choose the principle of classification suitable for your purpose.
- Be consistent. Once you've decided on a scheme of classification, stick to it throughout your composition. Mixing different ways of classification would cause a lot of confusion. For

example, if you are classifying television programmes, do not put 'morning shows, afternoon shows, evening shows' with detective serials, UGC programmes and children's programmes.

- **Make the categories as complete as possible.** All the individual units you are describing should fit into one of the classes you have adopted. In some cases you may be faced with the prospect of an endless number of classes. For example, if you are discussing religious beliefs and practices, you may end up with a long list of types. It may, then be a good idea to restrict yourself to, say, 'Major Religions in India.'

- **Do not hesitate to acknowledge an overlap of categories**

in some cases. Classifications are necessary, but they can also be arbitrary, especially in subjective writing. For example, you may classify people as introverts and extroverts, but it is a good idea to mention that introverts can sometimes be outgoing among close friends, and extroverts can be shy in unfamiliar situations.

Chronological Sequence

By chronological sequence we mean that we arrange events in the order in which they occur in time, beginning with the first event, going on to the next event, and so on until we have come to the last event. This is the method that we normally use when we tell a simple story, describe a process, report incident and events, or write a biological sketch.

Process

Another type of writing which involves chronological sequencing is what is known as process analysis.

Instruction

When you tell someone how to do something, how to perform a specific task, you are giving instructions. The instructions may involve giving directions for preparing a recipe, or informing someone about the procedure of for conducting a scientific experiment. If your instructions are carefully thought out and planned, they should enable your readers to carry out the task successfully.

Explaining A Process :

When you prepare instructions, your purpose is to help your reader to complete a specific task by following the step-by-step procedure you have outlined. If you are asked to write an explanation of a process, on the other hand, your purpose will be quite different. You will be telling the reader how something works or how something is done or why something is done.

Comparison and Contrast :

We generally compare or contrast two items for three basic purposes:

- i) We wish to point distinctions in order to give information about the two things.
- ii) We wish to clarify the unfamiliar by comparing it with the familiar.
- iii) We wish to show the superiority of one thing over another, when we compare two cars, for example.