



برعاية السيد عميد كلية الطب الاستاذ الدكتور باسل محمد نذير سعيد المحترم
و باشراف السيد معاون العميد العلمي الاستاذ المساعد همام غانم ابراهيم زبير المحترم
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How to Write a Composition

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Writing Composition Tips

To write a composition well, you should have knowledge the common following issues

- ▶ Use paragraph structure to organize thoughts and claims. In a sense, do not write one big paragraph without any sort of organization.
- ▶ Use vivid and descriptive words to bring your composition to life. Do not use words that you do not know the meaning of.

- ▶ Vivid descriptive language is a way to write or speak that clarifies meaning and makes the text stand out. It helps the audience visualize or see the author's intended meaning. Vivid descriptive language is important to get the point across clearly without the content being dull or outdated.
- ▶ Munir is angry.
- ▶ Munir **clenches** his fists and **stomps** out of the room.

► Master English spelling

You must know how to spell those words you use in your composition correctly. Incorrect spelling changes the meaning of your sentence. For example: 'bare' and 'bear' sound the same but 'bare' means naked and 'bear' is a large animal / endure as a verb. "Eye" means the organ of sight and "I" means the personal pronoun. "Cell" refers to the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism and "Sell" means to exchange a product or service for money. Additionally, incorrect spelling makes it difficult for the reader to understand what you have written.

▶ Active vocabulary

To express yourself clearly, you need a good active vocabulary. That's not just being able to recognise lots of words. It means actually being able to use them correctly.

When you learn a new word, learn all the forms of that word and the prepositions that are usually used with it. For example, the word “depend”= “ to depend on , to be dependent on, a “dependant “

▶ Appropriate Voice

Using voice should be reliable. In some cases, passive voice can be perfectly acceptable.

- You are writing in a scientific genre that traditionally relies on passive voice.

The sodium hydroxide **was dissolved** in water. This solution **was** then **titrated** with hydrochloric acid.

- ▶ You want to emphasize the person or thing acted on.

Insulin **was** first **discovered** in 1921 by researchers at the University of Toronto. It is still the only treatment available for diabetes.

Note!

- ▶ Try to avoid too many passive sentences (Create confusion and make the sentences wordy)

The research which **had been undertaken** by **the university** **was critiqued** from an ethical point of view and **was** promptly **retracted** by them.

- Some students use passive sentences to hide holes in their composition.

Studies have been conducted on the importance of exercise. [Who conducted these studies? Why are the names of the studies not listed here?]

► Choosing the proper pronoun focus

A pronoun stands in the place of a noun. A pronoun should refer clearly to one, clear, unmistakable noun coming before the pronoun. This noun is called the pronoun's antecedent.

- Take the radio out of the car and fix **it**.



- Take the radio out of the car and fix **the radio**.
- Take the radio out of the car and fix **the car**.

➤ Contractions Versus possessive pronouns

Contractions and possessive pronouns have almost the same spelling, but they are only differentiated by an apostrophe and the context in which they are used.

“its” = possessive pronoun

“it’s” = short for “it is” / It’s warm = It is warm.

A horse swished **its** tail happily in the field. Correct

A horse swished **it’s** tail happily in the field. Incorrect.

▶ Subject-verb agreement

1. The doctoral student and the committee members **write** every day.
2. The percentage of employees who called in sick and the number of employees who left their jobs within 2 years **are** reflective of the level of job satisfaction.
3. **The focus** of the interviews **was** nine purposively selected participants.

▶ Transitional words / phrases

Transitional phrases are useful for showing the reader where one section ends and another begins. Using connecting or transitional words and phrases enable your reader to easily follow the flow of your thinking. The following is a partial list of logical connectors that you can use:

- ▶ exceptions:– but, alas, however, etc.
- ▶ illustrations:– for instance, for example, etc.
- ▶ conclusions:– thus, so, therefore, consequently, etc.
- ▶ comparisons:– similarly, by contrast, etc.
- ▶ Emphasis:– Above all, indeed, truly, of course, certainly, etc.
- ▶ additions: – moreover, furthermore, etc.

*Thank you for
Listening*