

PARAGRAPH WRITING

What is a paragraph?

Paragraph is a collection of sentences all related to a central topic, idea, or theme. Paragraphs act as structural tools for writers to organize their thoughts into an ideal progression, and they also help readers process those thoughts effortlessly. Imagine how much harder reading and writing would be if everything was just one long block of text. There are four main types of paragraphs to learn how and when to use them.

Expository paragraphs:

Essays, academic papers, and journalistic articles mainly use expository paragraphs to thoroughly explain an individual point. These paragraphs rely on data, statistics, or citations from other sources to present facts and build up to an irrefutable conclusion.

Descriptive paragraphs:

Common in fiction and certain styles of journalistic or other nonfiction writing, a descriptive paragraph contains various details of the same thing, with each sentence adding new insight. A paragraph in a horror novel might describe how it feels walking around the woods alone; a love letter's paragraph might focus on the details of your significant other's eyes. No matter the context, descriptive paragraphs are meant to provide the clearest picture of your subject.

Persuasive paragraphs:

For editorials and opinion pieces, persuasive paragraphs are meant to convince the reader of a specific point, with each sentence presenting evidence or reasoning to support that point. Like expository paragraphs, persuasive paragraphs may contain data and statistics, but here, these work to support an opinion rather than verify a fact. The trick to writing persuasive paragraphs knows how to assert your opinion without sounding preachy.

Narrative paragraphs:

If you're telling a story, fiction or nonfiction, you'll need to break up the action into digestible segments so your reader doesn't get confused. That's the purpose of narrative paragraphs: they break up sequential actions into related chunks, with one leading into the next, so that the reader can remain focused on the storyline. They don't use evidence or supporting arguments like the other paragraph types, but they still abide by the main rule of paragraphs about unity.

Example:

1. Write a short descriptive paragraph on the famous Indian scientist Sir CV Raman

Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman born on 7 November 1888, in the former Madras Province of India (presently Tamil Nadu) was an Indian physician who carried out ground-breaking work in the field of light scattering. He discovered that when light traverses a transparent material. Some of the deflected light changes wavelength. These phenomena of "Raman effect" earned him the 1930 Nobel Prize for Physics.

Raman was honored with a large number of honorary doctorates and memberships of scientific societies. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society early in his career in 1924 and knighted in 1929. He later resigned from the fellowship in 1968 for reasons unrecorded, the only Indian FRS ever to do so.

In 1954, India honored him with its highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna and celebrates National Science Day on 28 February of every year to commemorate the discovery of the Raman Effect in 1928. Raman breathed his last on 21 November 1970.

2. Value of Discipline

Discipline is the law of nature. It is in man's best interest to observe discipline in all walks of life. Discipline is the backbone of character. Without discipline, nothing

great can be achieved in life. A man who does not observe discipline in life has to suffer. He becomes lethargic and arrogant. He is disliked by all. A student who does not obey his teachers and does not do his homework does not get success. An employee who does not work sincerely in office may be sacked any time. If sportsmen do not observe discipline cannot hope to win any match.

In the army, discipline is of utmost importance. Discipline leads to harmony whereas indiscipline leads to confusion. No life is worth living without discipline.

Conclusion A disciplined person is an asset to himself, to his family, to his society, to the nation and to mankind. Discipline works everywhere. It controls the physical movements and our morals. There is no sphere in heaven and the Earth where discipline does not dominate.

