

*Smart, Creative and Entrepreneurial*



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**Esa Unggul**

# PARAGRAPH WRITING

Safi Aini, M.Sc.

1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

## Introduction



## VISI

Menjadi perguruan tinggi kelas dunia berbasis intelektualitas, kreatifitas dan kewirausahaan, yang unggul dalam mutu pengelolaan dan hasil pelaksanaan Tridarma Perguruan Tinggi.

## MISI

1. Menyelenggarakan pendidikan tinggi yang bermutu dan relevan
2. Menciptakan suasana akademik yang kondusif
3. Memberikan pelayanan prima kepada seluruh pemangku kepentingan

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After completing this course, students are expected to be able to:

1. Understand basic concept, types, and components of writing texts (narrative, descriptive, and exposition)
2. Compose a paragraph and narrative, descriptive, and exposition text
3. Correct mistakes on composition

# Topics before Midterm Test

1. Course outline and class regulations
2. Basic concept of writing composition
3. Outline a descriptive text
- 4 – 6 Compose paragraphs of descriptive text :  
Describing people, things, places

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# Topics after Midterm Test

7. Compose paragraphs of descriptive text :

Describing data: table, line graph, pie chart

8. Outline a narrative text

9 – 10 Compose paragraphs of narrative text

11 – 12 Outline and describe an expository text

13 – 14 Proofread other students' composition

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## References

- McCarthy, Tara. 2009. *100 Writing Lessons (Narrative, Descriptive, Expository and Persuasive)*. USA: Scholastic Teaching Resources
- Purdue Online Writing Laboratory.  
(<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/>)
- Ching, Roberta J. 2008. *A Text-Based Grammar for Expository Reading and Writing*. California: CCSEA

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2nd SESSION

## Basic Concept of Writing Composition



# Subject-verb agreement

- ✓ Simply the subject and verb must agree in number.
- ✓ This means both (subject and verb) need to be singular or both need to be plural.

**I don't** understand the assignment.

**These clothes** are too small for me.

**Peter doesn't** like vegetables.

Compound subjects (two subjects in the same sentence) usually take a plural verb

**Sugar and flour** are needed for the recipe.

Using "or" or "nor" in a compound subject containing a singular and plural subject, the verb agrees with the closest subject

**My mom or dad** is coming to the play

**Singular** indefinite pronouns:

**Each** gets a trophy for playing.

**Somebody** will pay for this.

**Anybody** is more fun than you.

**Plural** indefinite pronouns:

**Both** are qualified for the job.

**Many** went to the beach and got sunburned.

**Few** know what it really takes to get ahead.

**Collective nouns** can be **singular or plural depending on meaning.**

The **jury** has finally reached a decision. (singular)

The **majority** rules most of the time. (singular)

The **staff** have gone their separate ways for the holidays. (plural)

# References:

<https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-subject-verb-agreement.html>

McCarthy, Tara. 2009. *100 Writing Lessons (Narrative, Descriptive, Expository and Persuasive)*. USA: Scholastic Teaching Resources

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○ **THANK YOU!**

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