



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH COMMISSIONERATE OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION



TITLE OF THE TOPIC

Writing Skills

Paragraph Writing - Narrative

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UG Courses - B.A./B.Com/B.Sc.

First Year - I Semester

Topic Index: 1.1.1.4

Writing Skills

Paragraph Writing - Narrative



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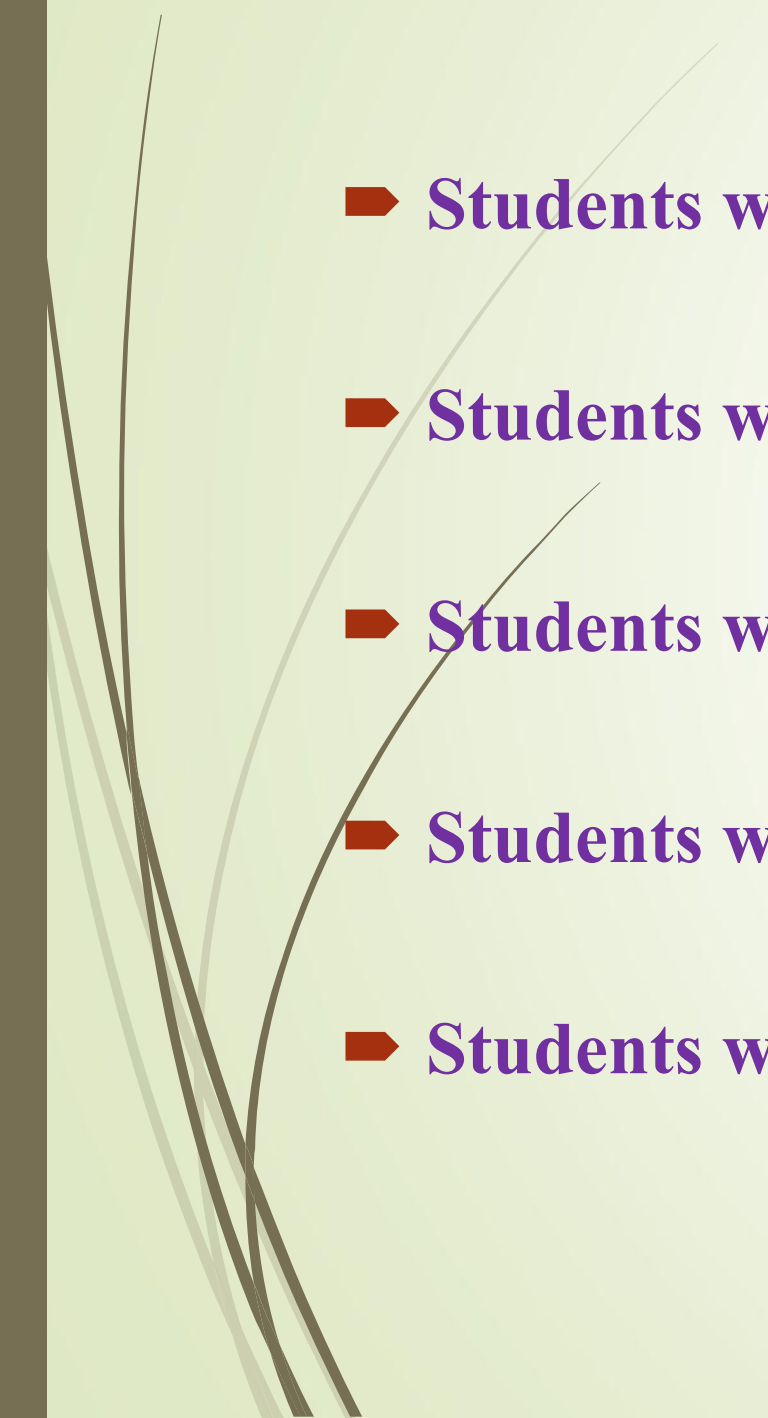
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Learning Objectives

- **To make the students learn the structure and qualities of a good Paragraph.**
- **To make the students understand the benefits of learning Narrative writing.**
- **To enable the students to analyse the structure of Narratives.**
- **To enable the students to write Narratives by using correct Transitions.**
- **To make the students learn how to improve their Narrative writing style.**
- **To make the students understand the characteristics of Narrative writing.**
- **To enable the students to identify the types of Narratives in Paragraph writing.**



Learning Outcomes

- **Students will be able to write a paragraph with a good structure and quality.**
 - **Students will be able to write Narratives in first-person point of view.**
 - **Students will be able to experience the benefits and need of good Narrative Skills.**
 - **Students will be able to identify the types of paragraph in Narratives.**
 - **Students will improve their Narrative writing style.**
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Elements of a good paragraph

- **Topic Sentence:** A topic sentence introduces the topic or the main idea of a paragraph. It usually appears in the beginning of a paragraph, sometimes in the middle and rarely in the end.
- **Supporting Sentence:** The main part of the paragraph is the supporting sentence. It develops the main argument that explains and/or proves the topic sentence.
- **Concluding Sentence:** The concluding sentence ends a paragraph. It sums up the argument of a paragraph and sometimes creates a transition to the next paragraphs.



Structure of a good paragraph

- **Introduction:** This is the first section of a paragraph. It includes the topic sentence and any other sentences at the beginning of the paragraph that give background information or provide a transition.
- **Body:** This follows the introduction. It discusses the controlling idea using facts, arguments, analysis, examples, and other information.
- **Conclusion:** This is the final section. It summarizes the connections between the information discussed in the body of the paragraph.

Qualities of a good paragraph

- **Focus:** Each paragraph should have a single clear central idea. And each paragraph should have a clear main point or a topic sentence.
- **Development:** Each paragraph should be explained and illustrated through examples, details, and descriptions.
- **Unity:** Each paragraph should stick to its main point.
- **Coherence:** Each paragraph should be organized logically, flow smoothly, and stick together.
- **Correctness:** A good paragraph should be written in correct standard English, with complete sentences, and without any error.

Some Useful Transitions

- **To show addition:** Again, and, also, besides, equally important, first (second, etc.), further, furthermore, in addition, in the first place, moreover, next, too.
- **To give examples:** For example, for instance, in fact, specifically, that is, to illustrate.
- **To compare:** Also, in the same manner, likewise, similarly.
- **To contrast:** Although, and yet, at the same time, but, despite, even though, however, in contrast, in spite of, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, still, though, yet.
- **To summarize or conclude:** All in all, in conclusion, in other words, in short, in summary, on the whole, that is, therefore, to sum up.



Some Useful Transitions

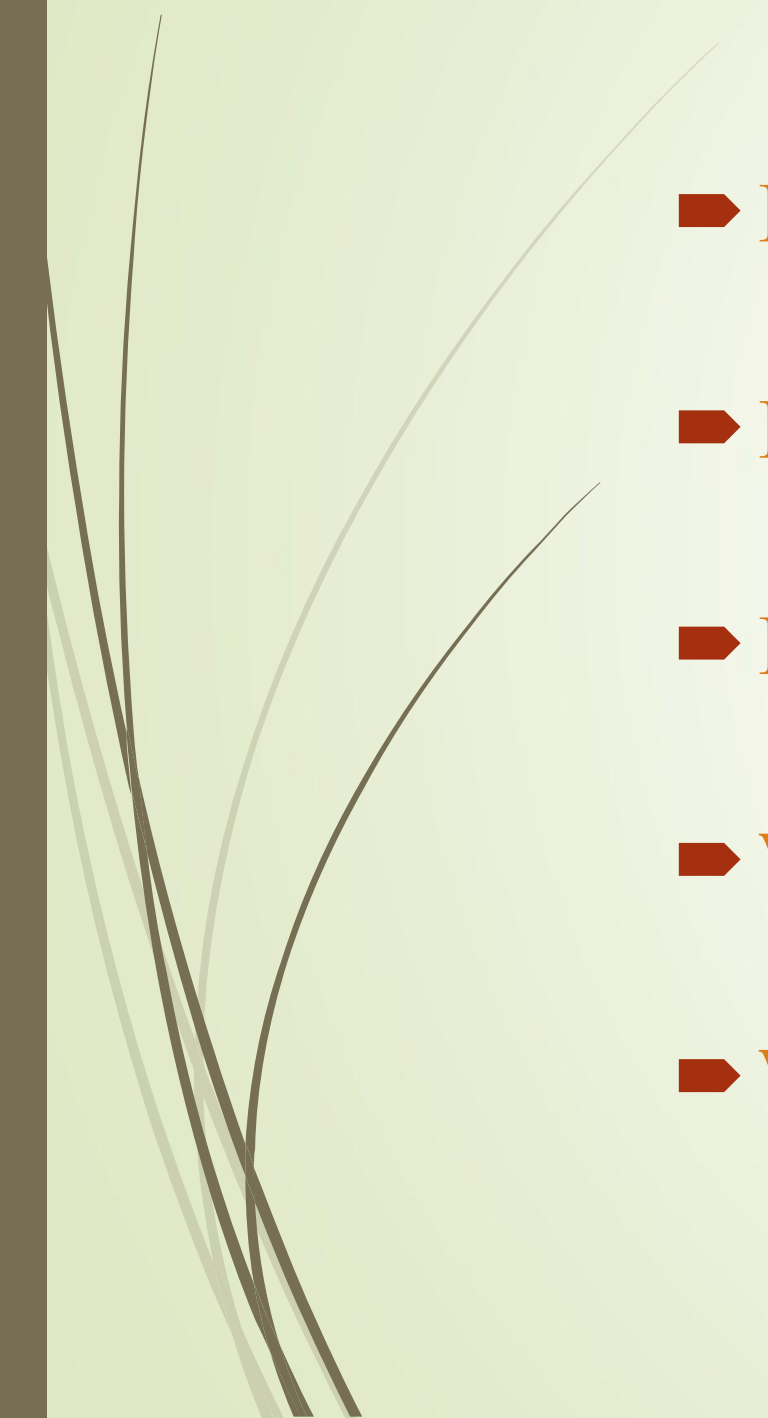
- **To show time:** After, afterward, as, as long as, as soon as, at last, before, during, earlier, finally, formerly, immediately, later, meanwhile, next, since, shortly, subsequently, then, thereafter, until, when, while.
- **To show place or direction:** Above, below, beyond, close, elsewhere, farther on, here, nearby, opposite, to the left (north, etc.).
- **To indicate logical relationship:** Accordingly, as a result, because, consequently, for this reason, hence, if, otherwise, since, so, then, therefore, thus.

Narrative Writing

- **It is a fictional or non-fictional story writing told by the narrator.**
- **It is in practice for a long time.**
- **The main purpose is to bind the audience with excellent storytelling ability.**
- **The genre of the writing can be educational, motivational or for entertainment also.**
- **Narrative writing will help us to see things with different perspectives.**
- **Use past tense.**
- **Describe events chronologically.**



Benefits of good Narrative writing

- **It fosters creativity.**
 - **It improves reading.**
 - **It develops a better understanding of language.**
 - **We will get a different perspective.**
 - **We can gain research knowledge.**
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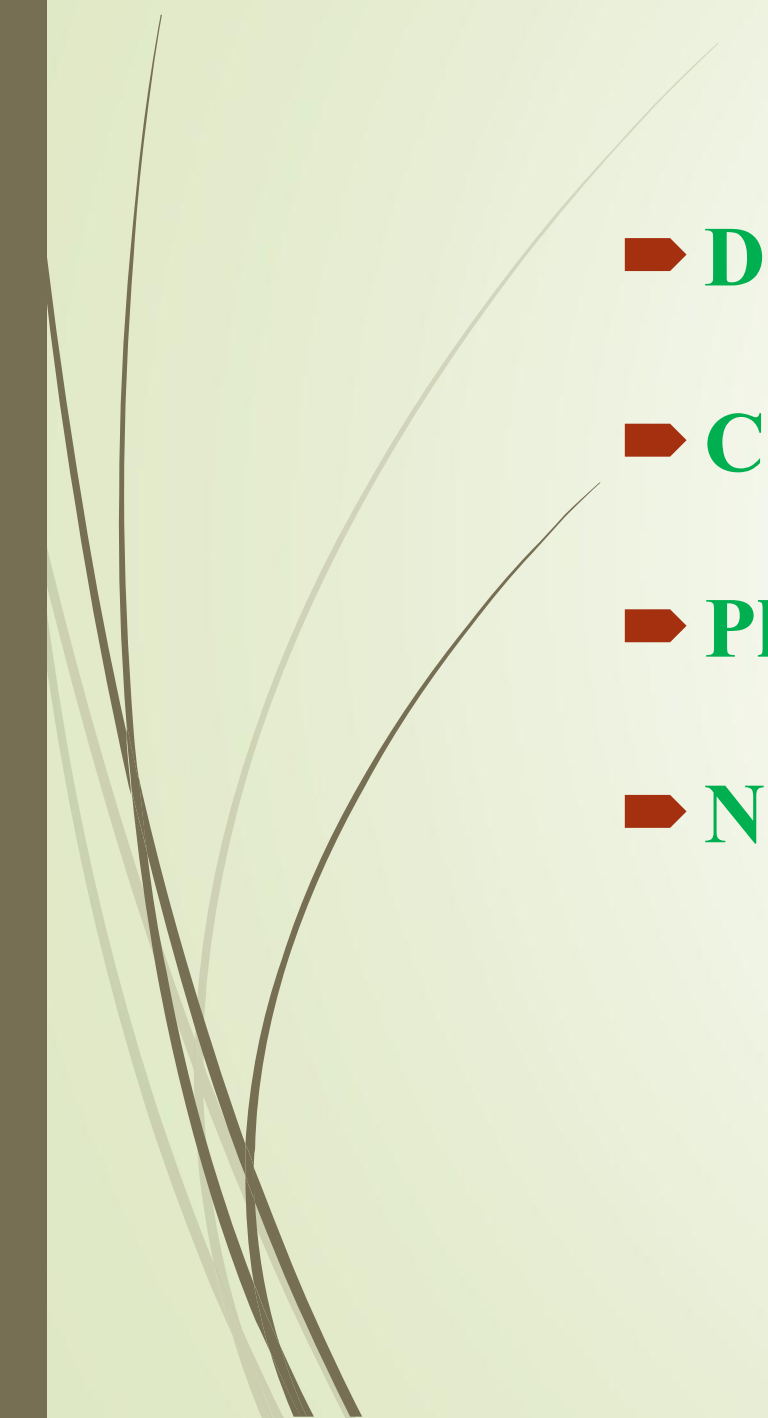


Ways to improve the Narrative writing style

- **We should structure our writing time effectively.**
- **We should avoid second person narrative.**
- **We should not be descriptive.**
- **We should choose dynamic words.**
- **We should create life-like characters.**
- **We should make an effective ending.**



Characteristics of Narrative writing

- **Descriptive language**
 - **Characters**
 - **Plot**
 - **Narrative structure: The beginning, the middle and the end**
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Types of Narrative writing

- **Linear Narrative**
 - **Non-linear Narrative**
 - **Quest Narrative**
 - **Viewpoint Narrative**
 - **Historical Narrative**
 - **Descriptive Narrative**
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Types of Narrative writing

- **Linear Narrative:** It presents the events of the story in the order in which they actually happened. It can be in first-person, second-person, or third-person perspective. Most books, movies, TV shows, and other pieces of media are linear narratives.
- **Non-linear Narrative:** It presents the events of the story out of order. It employs flashbacks and other literary devices. This has the effect of building suspense throughout the narrative. A well-known example is *House of Leaves*, a novel told through first-person narration.

Types of Narrative writing


- **Quest Narrative:** It is a story in which the protagonist works tirelessly toward a goal. The protagonist must face seemingly insurmountable obstacles along the way. *Shrek* is an example of a quest narrative.
- **Viewpoint Narrative:** It is designed to express the points of view of the main character or other fictional characters in the story. Here, the moods, feelings, and other sensory details are filtered through the narrator's point of view. This kind of narrative is an effective choice for personal essays and stories.

Types of Narrative writing

- **Historical Narrative:** It follows a linear timeline. It gives accounts of real-life experiences. They are either written by a person who actually experienced those events or a person who has observed or studied them extensively. *The Log of Christopher Columbus* is a best example.
- **Descriptive Narrative:** It focuses on how the story's setting, characters, and objects look and feel. This is different from a viewpoint narrative. It does not strive to create immersion in a character's inner world. A well-known example is Edgar Allan Poe's short story *The Tell-Tale Heart*.



Conclusion

- **To conclude, by acquiring the skill of narrative writing, a writer finds a good opportunity to make people see things with different perspectives. And we can also share our creative ideas, imagination, and understanding of the world to our reader. Thus, learning this skill is important.**
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