

## LECTURE 7

### Logical Order

In addition to using transition signals and repeating key nouns and pronouns, a fourth way to achieve coherence is to arrange your sentences in some kind of logical order. Your choice of one kind of logical order over another will, of course, depend on your topic and your purpose. You may even combine two or more different logical orders in the same paragraph.

بالإضافة إلى استخدام العلامات الانتقالية، وتكرار الأسماء، واستخدام الضمائر المناسبة، فإن الوسيلة الرابعة لتحقيق التماسك هي ترتيب الجمل بطريقة تُسمى "الترتيب المنطقي". اختيارك لنوع من أنواع الترتيب المنطقي سوف يعتمد بالطبع على موضوعك وهدفك من الكتابة. يمكنك أيضاً دمج نوعين أو أكثر من الترتيب المنطقي في الفقرة الواحدة.

The important point to remember is to arrange your ideas in some kind of order that is logical to a reader accustomed to the English way of writing.

النقطة المهمة التي يجب عليك تذكرها هي أن ترتب أفكارك في الفقرة ترتيباً منطقياً للقارئ الذي اعتاد على الطريقة الإنجليزية في الكتابة.

Some common kinds of logical order in English are:

1. Chronological order 2. Logical division of ideas 3. Comparison/contrast.

أنواع الترتيب المنطقي: 1- الترتيب الزمني. 2- التقسيم المنطقي للأفكار. 3- المقارنة والتباين.

1-Chronological order is order by time—a sequence of events or steps in a process.

2- In logical division of ideas, a topic is divided into parts, and each part is discussed separately.

3- In a comparison/contrast paragraph, the similarities and/or differences between two or more items are discussed.

1- الترتيب الزمني هو الترتيب بالزمن "الوقت"، بتسلسل الأحداث، أو بخطوات عملية معينة.  
2- التقسيم المنطقي للأفكار هو أن ينقسم الموضوع لعدة أجزاء، وأن يُناقش كل جزء على حدة.  
3- المغايرة والتباين هو أن تتحدث عن أوجه التشابه و/أو الاختلاف بين عنصرين أو أكثر.

Identify the type of logical order used in this paragraph?

The process of machine translation of languages is complex. To translate a document from English into Japanese, for example, the computer first analyzes an English sentence, determining its grammatical structure and identifying the subject, verb, objects, and modifiers. Next, the words are translated by an English-Japanese dictionary. After that, another part of the computer program analyzes the resulting awkward jumble' of words and

meanings and produces an intelligible sentence based on the rules of Japanese syntax and the machine's understanding of what the original English sentence meant. Finally, a human bilingual editor polishes the computer-produced translation.

The answer is:

chronological order because it uses time order to organize the steps.

In the following paragraph, notice how the four elements work together to create a unified and coherent paragraph.

**A Leap Year Custom Lives On**

No one knows for certain the origin of the custom that allows women to propose marriage on Leap Day. Leap Day is February 29th, the extra day added every four years to put the calendar year in synch with the solar year. One explanation for the custom comes from Ireland. According to Irish legend, Saint Brigid, an Irish holy woman who lived in the fifth century, complained to Saint Patrick about women having to wait for men to propose. Saint Patrick agreed that this practice was unfair, so he decided that eager females could propose on this one day. A different explanation of the custom comes from medieval England. According to this explanation, people there thought that because Leap Day existed to fix a problem in the calendar, it could also be used to fix an old and unjust practice. In 1288, the custom became an actual law in Scotland. Not only did the Scottish law allow women to propose on any day during a Leap Year, but it also said that any man who declined a woman proposal had to pay a fine! Whatever its origins, the tradition of women taking the initiative one day a year lives on in Sadie Hawkins Day celebrations held in many communities in the United States even today.

ALL SENTENCES ARE RELATED TO THE TOPIC.

KEY NOUNS ARE REPEATED, AND SYNONYMS ARE USED.

PRONOUNS ARE CONSISTENT.

TRANSITION SIGNALS HELP THE READER FOLLOW THE PROGRESSION OF IDEAS.

IDEAS ARE PRESENTED IN LOGICAL ORDER.

القطعة السابقة شرح نموذج لفقرة توفرت فيها العناصر الأربع التي تحقق التماسك والوحدة.

These are the important points covered in this chapter.

1. Every good paragraph has both unity and coherence.
2. You achieve unity by
  - discussing only one idea in a paragraph.
  - always staying on the topic in your supporting sentences.
3. You achieve coherence by
  - repeating key nouns.
  - using consistent pronouns.
  - using transition signals.
  - arranging your ideas in some kind of "logical order".
4. There are different types of transition signals. Each type is punctuated differently.

تلخيص نقاط سريع لما تم دراسته في الفصل الأول.