

- Essay
- 8th Lecture - Comparison and Contrast Essay
- Introduction to Academic Writing 2:
 - مقدمة في الكتابة الأكاديمية
- Comparison and Contrast Essays
 - مقارنة ونقيض المقالات

• What are Comparison and Contrast Essays?

• ما هي مقارنة ونقيض المقالات

- Comparing things is something we do every day when we have to make decisions.
 - المقارنة شيء بين الأشياء - نقوم به كل يوم عندما يكون لدينا اتخاذ للقرارات.
- For example, you might think of similarities or differences when we are buying a new MP3 player or choosing a place to study English.
 - وعلى سبيل المثال- قد تعتقد من أوجه التشابه أو الاختلاف عندما نشترى مشغل MP3 جديد أو اختيار مكان لدراسة الانجليزية.
- You may need to evaluate two sides of an issue you have studied in a class or two proposals for research or projects at your workplace.
 - قد تحتاج إلى تقييم لوجهان مسألة إذا كان عليك أن تدرس في فصل أو اقتراحين للبحث أو المشاريع في مكان عملك.
- In these cases, you will need to write an essay or report to discuss your ideas about the topic.
 - في هذه الحالات، سوف تحتاج إلى كتابة مقال أو تقرير لمناقشة الأفكار حول هذا الموضوع
- This is a **comparison and contrast** essay.
 - هذا هو مقارنة ونقيض المقال

• Comparison/Contrast Essay Organization

• المقارنة / نقيض لمنظمة المقال

- Like other types of essays, a comparison and contrast essay must have a clear introduction and conclusion.
- مثل الأنواع الأخرى من المقالات، يجب على المقارنة والنقيض للمقال أن تكون واضحة المقدمة والختام .
- The body of the essay can be organized many ways.
- ويمكن تنظيم نص المقال بعدة طرق
- We will look at two organizational styles.
- وسنتطرق لأثنين من الأساليب التنظيمية
- Point by point organization تنظيم نقطة بعد نقطة
- Block organization تنظيم القطعة

• The Introduction المقدمة

- For both types of organization, the introduction is the same.
- لكلا النوعين من التنظيم- المقدمة هي نفسها
- Presents the topic or subject that is being compared and contrasted in the topic sentence.
- يعرض الموضوع مقارنة وتناقض لجمل الموضوع.
- Gives some general information about the topic
- يعطي بعض المعلومات العامة حول هذا الموضوع
- Ends with a thesis statement that tells the reader specifically what will be compared and contrasted.
- تنتهي مع الجملة الفرضية - لتخبر القارئ تحديدا ما الذي يمكن أن يقارن ويتناقض

Point by Point Organization تنظيم نقطة بعد نقطة

- The body paragraphs alternate between similarities and differences.

• هيئة الفقرات بالتناوب بين أوجه التشابه والاختلاف.

• In a short essay, one body paragraph will explain the similarities between the two subjects and one paragraph will explain the differences.

- في المقالة قصيرة، هيئة الفقرة الواحدة تشرح أوجه التشابه بين الموضوعين، والفقرة واحدة تشرح الأختلافات

• In a longer essay, one paragraph will explain similarities between one main idea in the two subjects and one paragraph will deal with differences in the same main idea, and so on.

- في المقالة الأطول، تشرح الفقرة الواحدة أوجه التشابه بين فكرة رئيسية واحدة في الموضوعين، وتعامل الفقرة الواحدة مع اختلافات نفس الفكرة الرئيسية، وهلم جرا.

Short Essay Organization

منظمة المقال القصير

Introduction

Similarities

Differences

Conclusion

Longer Essay Organization

منظمة المقال الأطول

Introduction

Similarity #1

Difference #1

Similarity #2

Difference #2

Conclusion

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block Organization تنظيم القطعة 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In block organization, the body paragraphs first present the similarities in the two subjects. Then, in separate paragraphs, the differences are presented. • في تنظيم القطعة - يقدم نص الفقرات أوجه التشابه في الموضوعين- ثم، في الفقرات المنفصلة، يعرض الاختلافات. 	
<p>For the short essay, the organization is similar to Point by Point Organization.</p> <p>للمقالة قصيرة، التنظيم مشابه تنظيم نقطة بعد نقطة .</p>	<p>For the longer essay, the body paragraphs first present the similarities as a set then, after a transition, present the differences as a separate set.</p> <p>للمقال الأطول - يقدم نص الفقرات أوجه التشابه كمجموعة، وبعد الفترة انتقالية، يقدم الاختلافات كمجموعة منفصلة</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short Essay Organization • منظمة المقال القصير 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long Essay Organization • منظمة المقال الأطول
<p>↓</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Similarities</p> <p>Differences</p> <p>Conclusion</p>	<p>↓</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Similarity #1</p> <p>Similarity #2</p> <p>Transition</p> <p>Difference #1</p> <p>Difference #2</p> <p>Conclusion</p>

- **The Conclusion** **الخاتمة**

- For both types of comparison and contrast essay, the conclusion is the same.

- لكلا النوعين من المقارنة والنقيض للمقال- الخاتمة هي نفسها.

- Restate the topic

- أعد صياغة الموضوع

- Restate or summarize the similarities and differences between the two topics

- أعد صياغة أو تلخيص أوجه الشبه والاختلاف بين الموضوعين

- Give your opinion or feeling about the topic make a prediction, or explain the results

- أعطي رأيك أو شعورك حول الموضوع لإجراء توقعات، أو شرح للنتائج

- **Let's look at some sample essays**

- دعونا ننظر لبعض المقالات

Japan and the United States: Different but Alike¹

¹ The culture of a place is an integral² part of its society whether that place is a remote Indian village in Brazil or a highly industrialized city in Western Europe. The culture of Japan fascinates people in the United States because, at first glance, it seems so different. Everything that characterizes the United States—newness, racial heterogeneity,³ vast territory, informality, and an ethic of individualism⁴—is absent in Japan. There, one finds an ancient and homogeneous⁵ society, an ethic that emphasizes the importance of groups, and a tradition of formal behavior governing every aspect of daily living, from drinking tea to saying hello. On the surface at least, U.S. and Japanese societies seem totally opposite.

² One obvious difference is the people. Japan is a homogenous society of one nationality and a few underrepresented minority groups, such as the ethnic Chinese and Koreans. All areas of government and society are controlled by the Japanese majority. In contrast, although the United States is a country with originally European roots, its liberal immigration policies have resulted in its becoming a heterogeneous society of many ethnicities—Europeans, Africans, Asians, and Latinos. All are represented in all areas of U.S. society, including business, education, and politics.

³ Other areas of difference between Japan and the United States involve issues of group interaction and sense of space. Whereas people in the United States pride themselves on individualism and informality, Japanese value groups and formality. People in the United States admire and reward a person who rises above the crowd; in contrast, a Japanese proverb says, "The nail that sticks up gets hammered down." In addition, while North Americans' sense of size and scale developed out of the vastness of the continent, Japanese genius lies in the diminutive and miniature.⁶ For example, the United States builds airplanes, while Japan produces transistors.

⁴ In spite of these differences, these two apparently opposite cultures share several important experiences.

⁵ Both, for example, have transplanted cultures. Each nation has a "mother" society—China for Japan and Great Britain for the United States—that has influenced the daughter in countless ways: in language, religion, art, literature, social customs, and ways of thinking. Japan, of course, has had more time than the United States to work out its unique interpretation of the older Chinese culture, but both countries reflect their cultural ancestry.

6 Both societies, moreover, have developed the art of business and commerce, of buying and selling, of advertising and mass producing, to the highest levels. Few sights are more reassuring to people from the United States than the tens of thousands of busy stores in Japan, especially the beautiful, well-stocked department stores. To U.S. eyes, they seem just like Macy's or Neiman Marcus at home. In addition, both Japan and the United States are consumer societies. The people of both countries love to shop and are enthusiastic consumers of convenience products and fast foods. Vending machines selling everything from fresh flowers to hot coffee are as popular in Japan as they are in the United States, and fast-food noodle shops are as common in Japan as McDonald's restaurants are in the United States.

7 A final similarity is that both Japanese and people in the United States have always emphasized the importance of work, and both are paying penalties for their commitment to it: increasing stress and weakening family bonds. People in the United States, especially those in business and in the professions, regularly put in twelve or more hours a day at their jobs, just as many Japanese executives do. Also, while the normal Japanese workweek is six days, many people in the United States who want to get ahead voluntarily work on Saturday and/or Sunday in addition to their normal five-day workweek.

8 Japan and the United States: different, yet alike. Although the two societies differ in many areas such as racial heterogeneity versus racial homogeneity, individualism versus group cooperation, and informal versus formal forms of behavior, they share more than one common experience. Furthermore, their differences probably contribute as much as their similarities toward the mutual interest the two countries have in each other. It will be interesting to see where this reciprocal fascination leads in the future.

Writing Technique Questions

1. In which paragraph(s) are the similarities discussed? In which paragraph(s) are the differences discussed?
2. What is the function of paragraph 4?

• **A Short Essay** **المقالة القصيرة**

• **Point by Point or Block Organization**

• **نقطة بعد نقطة أو تنظيم القطعة**

• The Introduction المقدمة	
Introduces the topic and general information	<p>There are two places that have had a profound impact on my life. One of them is New York City, and the other is Quetzaltenango, Guatemala. When you compare them, they seem like dramatically different places, but they have some things in common, and I love them both.</p>
The specific things that will be compared. It also gives the writer's opinion about the topic	
Introduces the similarities with general statements	<p>There are many reasons why New York seems like my home away from home. Both cities are striking and distinctive. For example, each has its own nickname. Everyone knows New York is "the Big Apple." Quetzaltenango is known as "Xela" (pronounced (shey-la), which is a lot easier to say! Second, both cities have a "Central Park" where people like to go and walk. Although Central Park in Xela is smaller, its tropical flowers and colonial architecture mean it is just as beautiful as New York's. Furthermore, when you walk around Xela, you find many tourists and people from other countries, just like New York. For me, this means conversations in Xela are just as interesting as conversations in New York.</p>
Examples of similarities between the two cities explain why the writer likes the two cities	
Introduces the differences	<p>Despite their similarities, these cities are different. Life in Xela is more colorful and the pace of life is slower. For this reason, whenever I return to Xela, it is like an escape. When I arrive, the first thing I notice is the color. In New York, many people wear black to be stylish, but in Xela stylish clothing is the rainbow-colored clothing of the indigenous people. And because Xela is smaller, the beautiful green mountains outside the city are always visible. The second thing I notice is the pace of life.</p>
Specific examples of the differences	

Comparison Signal Words

Transition Words and Phrases	
similarly likewise	Human workers can detect malfunctions in machinery; similarly/likewise , a robot can be programmed to detect equipment malfunctions.
also	Human workers can detect malfunctions in machinery; a robot can also .
too	Human workers can detect malfunctions in machinery; a robot can too .
Subordinators	
<i>as</i> <i>just as</i>	Robots can detect malfunctions in machinery, as/just as human workers can. <i>Note: Use a comma when as and just as show comparison even when the dependent clause follows the independent clause as in the above example.</i>

Comparison Signal Words (continued)

Coordinators	
and	Robots and human workers can detect malfunctions in machinery.
both . . . and	Both robots and human workers can detect malfunctions in machinery.
not only . . . but also	Not only robots but also human workers can detect malfunctions in machinery.
neither . . . nor	Neither robots nor human workers are infallible. ¹
Others	
like (+ noun) • just like (+ noun) similar to (+ noun)	Robots, like/just like/similar to human workers, can detect malfunctions in machinery.
(be) like (be) similar (to) (be) the same as	Robots are like/are similar to/are the same as human workers in their ability to detect malfunctions in machinery.
(be) the same	In their ability to detect malfunctions in machinery, robots and human workers are the same .
(be) alike (be) similar	Robots and human workers are alike/are similar in their ability to detect malfunctions in machinery.
to compare (to/with)	Robots can be compared to/be compared with human workers in their ability to detect malfunctions in machinery.

Contrast Signal Words

Contrast signal words fall into two main groups according to their meaning. The words in the first group show a relationship that is called *concession*. The words in the second group show an opposition relationship.

Contrast Signal Words: Concession (Unexpected Result)

Concession signal words indicate that the information in one clause is not the result you expect from the information given in the other clause.

Although I studied all night, ^{UNEXPECTED RESULT} I failed the exam.

My failing the exam is not the result you might expect from the information in the first clause: *I studied all night*.

Look at both Contrast Clauses and Concession Clauses on pages 222–223 for additional examples of contrast subordinators.

Transition Words and Phrases	
however nevertheless nonetheless still	Millions of people go on diets every year; however/nevertheless/nonetheless/still , very few succeed in losing weight.
Subordinators	
although even though though	Although/Even though/Though most dieters initially lose a few pounds, most gain them back again within a few weeks.
Coordinators	
but yet	Doctors say that “fad” diets do not work, but/yet many people still try them.
Others	
despite (+ noun) in spite of (+ noun)	Despite/In spite of 10 years of dieting, I am still fat.

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Others	
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Contrast Signal Words: Direct Opposition

The second group of contrast signal words shows that two things are direct opposites. With direct opposites, the signal word can introduce either piece of information.

I am short, whereas my brother is tall. OR My brother is tall, whereas I am short.

Transition Words and Phrases	
<p>however in contrast in (by) comparison on the other hand</p>	<p>Rock music is primarily the music of white performers; however/ in contrast/in comparison/by comparison/on the other hand, jazz is performed by both white and black musicians.</p>
<p>on the contrary</p>	<p>Jazz is not just one style of music; on the contrary, jazz has many styles such as Chicago jazz, Dixieland, ragtime, swing, bebop, and cool jazz, to name just a few. <i>Note: On the contrary</i> contrasts a truth and an untruth.</p>
Subordinators	
<p>while whereas</p>	<p>New Orleans-style jazz features brass marching-band instruments, while/whereas ragtime is played on a piano. <i>Note: Use a comma with while and whereas even when the dependent clause follows the independent clause.</i></p>
Coordinators	
<p>but</p>	<p>Jazz music was born in the southern part of the United States, but it now enjoys a worldwide audience.</p>
Others	
<p>differ (from)</p>	<p>Present-day rock music differs from early rock music in several ways.</p>
<p>compared (to/with)</p>	<p>Present-day rock music has a harder sound compared to/compared with early rock.</p>
<p>(be) different (from) (be) dissimilar to</p>	<p>The punk, rap, grunge, and techno styles of today are very different from/ dissimilar to/unlike the rock music performed by Elvis Presley 50 years ago, but they have the same roots.</p>
<p>(be) unlike</p>	<p>Unlike rock, a music style started by white musicians, rhythm-and-blues styles were influenced primarily by black musicians.</p>