

Pattern of Organization in Literal Reading

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ABSTRACT

Language is the ability that humans have to communicate with other humans using signs, such as words and movement. Without language, information will not be conveyed easily and there will be many limitations that occur. One of the languages that is often used in the world is English. Therefore, English is very important for everyone to learn. In learning language, there are four major skills to complete the language. Those four skills are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In this article, the writer wants to know about what is reading, to get to know what Patterns of Organization are, and to determine reading comprehension through Patterns of Organization. The author uses the literature review method, whereas with this method, the author reviews various sources from existing literature. In order for this article will be useful for a wide audience in general and also for academics, including students, teachers, university students, and lecturers in particular.

Introduction

Language is the ability that humans have to communicate with other humans using signs, such as words and movement. Without language, information will not be conveyed easily and there will be many limitations that occur. One of the languages that is often used in the world is English. Therefore, English is very important for everyone to learn. In learning language, there are four major skills those are listening, speaking, reading, and writing (Levinson: 2009). Reading means dealing with language messages in written or printed form. Reading is an activity that provides a lot of insight and knowledge. These insights and knowledge are available in various information media such as magazines, newspapers, to unlimited media such as the internet. Another definition of reading is an activity of observing a series of written symbols and then reaching an understanding from it. Whenever reading, we always use our vision to accept the written symbols, such as letters and punctuations. Then send them to the brain so that all the symbols change into words, sentences, or even paragraphs that communicate something. Reading consists of two ways. Those are read silently and read aloud. Reading silently is a technique of reading without sound and is usually used when we want to understand a text. Meanwhile, reading aloud triggers us to play an active role in the learning process. So that researchers can clearly say the words or sentences that read, the reading process cannot be separated from the skill of speaking. Speaking skills are needed when reading aloud. In addition, reading is also a productive ability so that you can receive information and translate it, both for yourself and others. Reading is a receptive skill – through it the people receive information. Reading is useful for language acquisition. A lot or lack of students' understanding depends on what they read. The more they read, the more understanding they can receive. Reading is a mental process. There are many words of reading. Reading is making meaning from print and from visual information. But reading is not simple. Reading is an active process that requires a great deal of practice and skill. Moreover, reading is tedious if there are many unfamiliar words on the page, and having to look up lots of words in the dictionary is time-consuming and discouraging (Seidenberg: 2017).

Reading is an act of looking at and understanding points. This is the right thing because in reading, readers are required to use their vision to understand a few words or sentences and make them meaningful. It also applies to understanding the entire text. Because of the importance of reading in learning a second or other foreign language, a

great effort is needed to develop reading skills. Reading is still being a problem among the students even though there are various ways done in order to improve the students' reading skills. There are still many students who could not understand English text. The students feel difficult to understand the terms and syllables and lack of interest in English subject. Those are the causes of the problem occurred. Besides the previous causes, there are another number of causes that influence differences in reading comprehension abilities . Those factors are home, school and social environment. If the student is living and growing in the middle of a family where English to them is a usual language, often used and spoken by the members of the family then the student will easily understand everything about English, both written or spoken. It will be very different with the student with a family who feels English is a foreign language, English is seen as an odd language to be spoken, an environment like this that can reduce the enthusiasm for learning English. In this article, the writers focus on how to improve your reading comprehension and abilities through the pattern of organization.

Research Methodology

In this article, the writer uses the literature review method, whereas with this method, the author reviews various sources from existing literature. The author examines in depth several sources such as books, journals, and articles about patterns of organization from various angles. The author also compares and concludes the best results from several books, journals, and articles with the same title to get the best results. The author also researched the literature in a scientific way, namely by collecting scientific data from existing sources by paying attention to theories, concepts, and understanding of patterns of organization in detail. Using this literature review method, the author hopes that this article will be useful for a wide audience in general and also for academics, including students, teachers, university students, and lecturers in particular.

Results and Discussion

The Meaning of Reading

Reading is the process of taking in the sense or meaning of letters, symbols, etc., especially by sight or touch. Reading is the process of interpreting and understanding written or printed language, typically by looking at and comprehending the words on a page or screen. It involves decoding symbols to extract meaning and can encompass various forms of written material, such as books, articles, or digital content (Webster:2023). For educators and researchers, reading is a multifaceted process involving such areas as word recognition, orthography (spelling), alphabets, phonics, phonemic awareness, vocabulary, comprehension, fluency, and motivation. Other types of reading and writing, such as pictograms (eg, a hazard symbol and an emoji), are not based on speech-based writing systems. The common link is the interpretation of symbols to extract the meaning from the visual notations or tactile signals. So in other words, reading is defined as the cognitive process of decoding symbols to determine a text's meaning. The symbols are the text itself, and the process of decoding requires that the reader quickly match a symbol or combination of symbols (letter(s)) to a sound, and then recognize the patterns of sounds that create words. These words then convey the meaning to the reader.

Reading Comprehension Skills

Comprehension skills are skills that need to be understood by people who want to learn reading. Those skills are very important for the better understanding of the English text and the meaning of it. Those skills are;

1. Reading and discussing fiction

Fiction means seeing life through the art of storytelling. By reading fiction, you are seeing life through the eyes of someone else in a way that you can (or in some cases cannot) identify with. That's not to say that you'll relate to every single story you read, but within each story you will most likely encounter something that calls out to you a theme, concept, or emotion that will help you see yourself more clearly.

2. Strategist for building powerful vocabulary

There are several steps to build a powerful vocab

- a) Guessing unknown
- b) Guessing meaning from context
- c) Using grammar to guess words
- d) Recognizing words that connect ideas
- e) Synonyms
- f) Summary the words

3. Learn new words for reading

Learning New Words from Your Reading. To learn words from your reading:

- a) Read a lot. Research has shown that in order to learn a word, you must encounter it many times. Each time you see the word in context, you build up a stronger sense of its meaning. The best way to

increase the number of encounters with words and to learn how words are used is by reading extensively

- b) Work with a new word in a way that requires active thinking. Simply paying attention to the word and looking up the meaning is not enough. You need to analyze the word and use it in speaking and writing
 - c) Note how a new word is used. If you look closely at the context and write down the sentence where you find the word, you are more likely to remember it
4. Inferring meaning from context
Why are we using this inferring strategy? It allows you to continue to read and stay focused on the ideas in the text, it helps you to develop a more complete understanding of the word and the way it is used, it helps you remember the word in the future.
 5. Collocation
Collocation is two or more words that often go together. These combinations just sound "right" to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound "wrong".
 6. Previewing
What is previewing? Previewing is the practice of quickly reviewing or glancing through a text before reading it in depth. The goal of previewing is to gain a general overview of the content, structure, and main focus without reading every word or sentence in detail.
 7. Understanding paragraphs
What is understanding paragraphs? A paragraph is an organization of a group of sentences. A paragraph should have seven essential parts. These are topic sentence, supporting sentences and a concluding sentence. So, understanding paragraph is known to realize more about the meaning of sentences.
 8. Patterns of organization
Text structure is how information is organized in writing. Text structures, or patterns of organization, not only vary from writing to writing, but text structures may also change frequently from paragraph to paragraph within a single piece of writing. Although not all text can fit snugly into one of the patterns of organizations explained, the purpose of this is to prepare students to identify text structures on standardized tests.
 9. Skimming
Skimming is a reading strategy that involves quickly glancing over a text to get a sense of its main ideas without reading every word.
 10. Summarizing
Summarizing is the process of turning a larger text into a shorter version by retaining the main ideas of the larger text in the shorter version.
 11. Study reading
Study reading is a reading technique that aims to improve the ability to read and understand reading material effectively.

Patterns of Organization

Since the beginning of history, people have looked for patterns in the world around them. They looked at the mountains and saw the outlines of people's faces. They looked at the stars and saw animals and gods. Scientists say that it is human nature to look for patterns in what you see. Your brain is always trying to make sense of the world around you. It tries to fit everything into some kind of recognizable shape or pattern that has meaning for you. A pattern makes it easier for your brain to understand and remember information. The pattern of organization in writing refers to how the content is structured and arranged to convey a specific message or idea. Different types of writing employ various organizational patterns to effectively communicate information. Here are some common patterns:

1. Listing of Related Ideas or Examples:
When crafting a piece of writing, employing a technique that involves listing related ideas or examples can be a powerful way to convey information with clarity and conciseness. This approach allows the writer to present a series of connected concepts, examples, or details in a structured format, fostering a comprehensive understanding for the reader. By organizing information in a list, the writer not only enhances the logical flow of the content but also facilitates easy comprehension, making it an effective strategy for conveying a multitude of related thoughts in a cohesive manner. This introduction sets the stage for an exploration of the benefits and applications of using lists to communicate related ideas or examples within the context of writing.

2. Chronological Order:

This pattern presents information in a time-based sequence, following a chronological order. It's often used in narratives, historical accounts, or descriptions of processes. Chronological order in writing involves presenting events, ideas, or information in the order in which they occur, following a timeline or sequence. This organizational structure is particularly effective when narrating stories, describing historical events, outlining processes, or presenting a series of steps. By adhering to a chronological framework, writers provide clarity and coherence to their content, making it easier for readers to follow and understand the progression of events. Here are some key aspects to consider when incorporating chronological order in reading:

- a) **Clear Timeline:** Begin by establishing a clear timeline of events or ideas. Ensure that the sequence is logical and follows a straightforward progression. This helps readers to grasp the cause-and-effect relationships between different elements
- b) **Transition Words:** Use appropriate transition words and phrases to signal the chronological order of events. Words like "first," "next," "then," "afterward," and "finally" can help guide readers through the sequential flow of your narrative.
- c) **Consistent Verb Tenses:** Maintain consistency in verb tenses to avoid confusing your audience. If you are narrating events in the past, stick to past tense. This reinforces the sense of chronology and helps readers distinguish between different time frames
- d) **Organize Paragraphs Effectively:** Divide your writing into paragraphs, each focusing on a specific event, period, or step. This makes it easier for readers to digest information and follow the chronological progression
- e) **Provide Context:** Occasionally, it may be necessary to provide context or background information to enhance understanding. However, try to integrate such details seamlessly within the chronological flow to avoid disrupting the narrative
- f) **Avoid Flashbacks or Anachronisms:** While flashbacks and anachronisms can be powerful literary devices, they can disrupt the chronological order. If used, ensure that they are introduced in a way that doesn't confuse or distract the reader from the main timeline
- g) **Engage the Reader:** Even when following a chronological structure, engage your readers with vivid descriptions, engaging storytelling, and relevant details. This helps maintain interest and keeps readers invested in the unfolding narrative.

3. Spatial Order:

Spatial organization arranges information based on physical location or spatial relationships. It's useful when describing a scene, a place, or the layout of objects. Spatial order in reading is an organizational structure where details are arranged based on their location or position. This method is often used to describe physical scenes, objects, or arrangements. By following a spatial order, writers guide readers through a mental image of a space, helping them visualize the layout and relationships between different elements. Here are some key considerations when employing spatial order in reading:

- a) **Clear Descriptions:** Begin by providing clear and detailed descriptions of the physical space or object. Use sensory details such as sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell to create a vivid picture for the reader.
- b) **Logical Flow:** Organize your writing in a logical and systematic manner, moving from one area or aspect to another in a natural sequence. Consider the reader's perspective and guide them through the space as if they were physically moving within it
- c) **Transitional Phrases:** Use transitional phrases to signal shifts between different parts of the space. Phrases like "to the left," "on the right," "in the foreground," and "beyond" help readers navigate through the spatial arrangement smoothly
- d) **Consistent Perspective:** Maintain a consistent point of view or perspective to avoid confusion. If you start describing a space from a particular vantage point, continue using that perspective throughout your writing
- e) **Logical Grouping:** Group related details together. If you are describing a room, for example, you might start with the overall layout, then move to specific areas like furniture arrangements, decorations, or focal points
- f) **Engage the Senses:** Appeal to the reader's senses to enhance the spatial description. By incorporating sensory details, you create a more immersive experience, allowing readers to feel more connected to the described space
- g) **Conclude Thoughtfully:** Wrap up your spatial description by summarizing key points or leaving the reader with a lasting impression. Consider the overall significance of the space or object you've described.

Spatial order is particularly useful in descriptive writing and reading, travel narratives, and any context where a physical layout or arrangement needs to be conveyed. Whether describing a room, a landscape, or the structure of an

object, spatial order allows readers to mentally map out the details, creating a more engaging and immersive reading experience.

4. Cause and Effect:

This pattern explores the relationship between actions and their consequences. It's effective in explaining reasons and outcomes, helping readers understand the connections between events. Cause and effect are a rhetorical mode of writing that explores the relationships between events, actions, or phenomena. In writing, authors examine the reasons (causes) behind an occurrence and the outcomes or consequences (effects) that result from it. This type of writing is common in various genres, including essays, articles, research papers, and even fictional narratives. Here are some key elements to consider when incorporating cause and effect in reading:

- a) **Clear Identification of Causes and Effects:** Clearly identify and articulate the causes and effects you are discussing. This helps readers understand the relationship between the events or phenomena you are exploring
 - b) **Logical Organization:** Organize your writing in a logical manner. You can choose between two main structures:
 - a. **Chronological Order:** Presents events in the order they occur, allowing readers to follow the cause-and-effect sequence as a timeline.
 - b. **Order of Importance:** Organize causes or effects based on their significance, starting with the most important.
 - c) **Transition Words:** Use appropriate transition words and phrases to signal cause-and-effect relationships. Words like "because," "since," "due to," "consequently," "as a result," and "therefore" help guide readers through the logical connections
 - d) **Thorough Analysis:** Provides a thorough analysis of both causes and effects. Explore the relationships between different elements, and consider multiple factors contributing to the overall outcome.
 - e) **Causal Chain:** In complex situations, consider describing a causal chain where one cause leads to another, creating a series of interrelated events
 - f) **Avoiding Logical Fallacies:** Be cautious about assuming causation without sufficient evidence. Correlation does not always imply causation, and it's important to present a well-supported argument.
 - g) **Engage the Reader:** While cause and effect writing often involves analytical and explanatory elements, try to engage the reader by incorporating examples, anecdotes, or real-life scenarios that illustrate the cause-and-effect relationships.
- #### 5. Problem-Solution:

This organizational pattern introduces a problem and then proposes one or more solutions. It's common in persuasive writing, essays, or articles addressing practical issues. Problem-solution writing is a type of rhetorical strategy where an author identifies a problem, presents possible solutions, and then argues for the most effective solution. This type of writing is commonly used in essays, articles, reports, and proposals, and it is particularly effective in addressing real-world issues and proposing practical solutions. Here are some key elements to consider when incorporating the problem-solution approach in your reading:

- a) **Clearly Defined Problem:** Begin by clearly defining the problem you are addressing. Clearly articulate the nature and scope of the issue, providing context and background information to help readers understand the significance of the problem
- b) **Evidence and Examples:** Support your identification of the problem with evidence and examples. This helps strengthen your argument and provides a solid foundation for your proposed solutions.
- c) **Propose Solutions:** Present one or more potential solutions to the problem. These solutions should be realistic, practical, and feasible. It's important to thoroughly explain each proposed solution, providing details on how it addresses the problem.
- d) **Consideration of Alternatives:** Acknowledge alternative solutions and discuss their strengths and weaknesses. This adds depth to your analysis and demonstrates that you have considered multiple perspectives before arriving at your conclusion.
- e) **Evidence for Effectiveness:** Support the effectiveness of your proposed solution(s) with evidence, data, or examples. Show how your solutions are practical, sustainable, and capable of addressing the root causes of the problem
- f) **Organization:** Organize your reading in a logical manner. You may choose to present the problem first, followed by potential solutions, or you might start with the solutions and then explain the problem they address. Ensure a clear and coherent flow of ideas.
- g) **Clear Thesis Statement:** Clearly state your thesis or main argument. This statement should express the problem, your proposed solution, and why your solution is the most effective or practical.

- h) Engagement: Engage your readers by illustrating the real-world implications of the problem. Use anecdotes, statistics, or examples that readers can relate to, making the issue more tangible and urgent.
6. Compare and Contrast:
- Reading that follows a compare and contrast pattern examines similarities and differences between two or more subjects. This structure is often used in essays, research papers, or analytical writing. Comparing and contrasting in writing involves examining the similarities and differences between two or more subjects. This type of organizational structure is commonly used in essays, research papers, and other forms of academic or analytical reading. The purpose is to highlight the relationships and differences between the subjects to provide a deeper understanding for the reader. Here are some key elements to consider when incorporating a compare and contrast approach in your reading:
- a) Clear Thesis Statement: Start with a clear thesis statement that indicates the purpose of your comparison and contrast. This statement should convey the main points you will explore and the significance of the similarities and differences
 - b) Organized Structure: Choose an organizational structure that best suits your purposes. There are two main approaches:
 - a. Point-by-Point Comparison: Discuss one point at a time for both subjects. For example, compare and contrast the subjects in terms of theme, characters, and setting.
 - b. Subject-by-Subject Comparison: Discuss one subject in its entirety and then move on to the next. This method is useful when the subjects have multiple points of comparison.
 - c) Parallel Structure: Maintain a parallel structure in your comparisons. This means that when you discuss a particular aspect for one subject, follow a similar pattern when discussing the same aspect for the other subject. This helps readers follow your analysis more easily.
 - d) Thorough Analysis: Provides a thorough analysis of both the similarities and differences. Instead of simply listing traits or characteristics, explain the implications and significance of these similarities and differences. What do they reveal about the subjects?
 - e) Use of Transition Words: Employ appropriate transition words and phrases to guide readers through your comparison and contrast. Words like "similarly," "likewise," "on the other hand," "in contrast," and "however" help signal shifts between points
 - f) Supporting Evidence: Support your comparisons with evidence, examples, or data. Whether drawing from academic sources, literature, or real-world examples, providing concrete evidence enhances the credibility and persuasiveness of your analysis
 - g) Audience Consideration: Consider your audience's level of familiarity with the subjects. Provide enough background information to ensure that readers can understand the comparisons and contrasts you are presenting
 - h) Thematic Focus: Determine the overarching theme or criteria for your comparison. Are you comparing and contrasting for a specific purpose, such as evaluating strengths and weaknesses, analyzing cause and effect, or exploring historical developments?
 - i) Conclusion: Conclude your writing with a summary of the key similarities and differences. Reinforce the significance of your analysis and how it contributes to a better understanding of the subjects. Examples of compare and contrast writing topics include comparing different literary works, contrasting historical events, analyzing scientific theories, or evaluating the pros and cons of various approaches to a problem. The compare and contrast approach provides a structured and effective way to explore relationships between subjects and convey complex information to readers.
7. Classification:
- Classification organizes information into categories or groups based on shared characteristics. This pattern is useful for organizing and explaining a variety of items or concepts. Classification in writing involves grouping items, ideas, or phenomena based on shared characteristics or attributes. This organizational structure helps writers categorize and organize information to make it more understandable and manageable for readers. Whether writing essays, articles, or reports, classification allows the writer to create order out of complexity. Here are some key considerations when employing a classification approach in your writing and reading:
- a) Clear Criteria for Classification:
 - a. Clearly define the criteria or principles that guide your classification. These criteria will determine how you group items or ideas together
 - b. The chosen criteria should be relevant to the purpose of your classification.
 - b) Identification of Categories:
 - a. Identify distinct categories or groups based on the established criteria.

- b. Each category should be mutually exclusive, meaning that each item or idea should fit into only one category.
- c) Organized Structure: Organize your writing in a way that flows logically from one category to another. Consider using a clear structure, such as arranging categories in order of significance or in a manner that builds understanding for the reader.
- d) Topic Sentences for Each Category:
 - a. Begin each section or paragraph with a topic sentence that clearly introduces and defines the category.
 - b. The topic sentence should convey the main idea or characteristic shared by the items within that category.
- e) Consistent Details within Categories:
 - a. Ensure that the items or ideas within each category share consistent details or characteristics
 - b. Provide specific examples or evidence to illustrate and support the classification.
- f) Transitional Phrases: Use appropriate transitional phrases to guide readers through your classification. Words like "first," "second," "next," "another type," or "finally" can help signal the movement between categories.
- g) Thorough Coverage: Strive for thorough coverage of all relevant categories. Avoid leaving out important groups, and ensure that each category is thoroughly explored.
- h) Audience Understanding: Consider your audience's level of familiarity with the subject. Provide enough context and explanation to help readers understand the basis for your classification.
- i) Purposeful Presentation: Ensure that the way you present your classification serves your overall purpose. For example, if your goal is to educate, organize the information in a way that facilitates learning. If your goal is to persuade, highlight the significance of the chosen categories.
- j) Conclusion:
 - a. Conclude your writing with a summary of the key categories and their significance.
 - b. Reinforce the importance of the classification and its contribution to understanding the subject.

Examples of writing classification topics include classifying different types of animals, categorizing literary genres, organizing types of technology, or grouping various learning styles. The classification approach is versatile and can be applied to a wide range of subjects, providing readers with a clearer understanding of complex information.

8. General to Specific:

This pattern starts with broad statements and gradually narrows down to more specific details. It's effective for building up to a main point or providing background information. The general-to-specific approach in reading involves starting with a broad or overarching idea and gradually narrowing down to more specific details. This organizational structure is commonly used in various types of writing, such as essays, research papers, and articles, to provide a logical and coherent flow of information. Here are some key considerations when employing a general-to-specific approach in your writing and reading:

- a) Introduction (General):
 - a. Begin with a broad introduction that introduces the overall topic or theme of your writing.
 - b. Provide context and background information to give readers a general understanding of the subject.
- b) Thesis Statement (Specific):
 - a. Follow the general introduction with a clear and concise thesis statement.
 - b. The thesis statement should outline the main point or argument of your writing.
- c) Body Paragraphs (General to Specific):
 - a. Start each body paragraph with a general topic sentence that introduces the main idea of the paragraph
 - b. Progress to more specific details, examples, or evidence that support and elaborate on the general topic
 - c. Use transitional phrases to guide readers smoothly from general to specific information.
- d) Gradual Detailing:
 - a. Gradually provide more specific details, examples, or evidence as you delve deeper into your topic.
 - b. This gradual detailing helps build a comprehensive understanding for readers.
- e) Order of Importance:
 - a. Arrange information in order of importance or relevance.
 - b. Prioritize the presentation of details based on their significance to your overall argument or narrative.
- f) Clarity and Coherence:

- a. Ensure that the progression from general to specific details is clear and coherent.
 - b. Maintain a logical flow of information to help readers follow your line of thought.
- g) Conclusion (Specific):
 - a. Conclude your writing by summarizing the specific points you have discussed.
 - b. Revisit and reemphasize your thesis statement, showing how the specific details support your overarching argument.
- h) Engage the Reader:
 - a. Engage readers' interest in the general topic at the beginning, encouraging them to continue reading to discover more specific details.
 - b. Use captivating language and examples to maintain reader engagement.
- i) Purposeful Generalization:
 - a. When we make generalizations, ensure they serve a purpose and are supported by specific evidence.
 - b. Avoid unsupported or overly broad generalizations that may weaken your argument.

Examples of general-to-specific writing and reading can be found in various contexts, such as introducing a historical period before focusing on specific events, presenting a broad concept before delving into its components, or outlining a problem before discussing specific solutions. This approach helps writers guide readers through a gradual exploration of a topic, ensuring a systematic and organized presentation of information.

9. Specific to General:

In contrast to general to specific, this pattern begins with specific details and expands to more general statements. It's often used for building arguments or providing evidence. The specific-to-general approach in writing involves starting with detailed information, examples, or evidence and then broadening the scope to draw more general conclusions or make overarching statements. This organizational structure is often used in essays, research papers, and other forms of writing to provide concrete details before presenting broader implications or generalizations. Here are some key considerations when employing a specific-to-general approach in your writing and reading:

- a) Introduction (Specific):
 - a. Begin with a specific and concrete introduction that provides detailed information or examples related to your topic.
 - b. Engage the reader's interest by presenting a vivid scenario, case study, or specific instance.
- b) Thesis Statement (General):
 - a. Follow the specific introduction with a clear and concise thesis statement that outlines the general point or argument you will be making.
 - b. The thesis statement should highlight the broader implications of the specific details presented in the introduction.
- c) Body Paragraphs (Specific to General):
 - a. Start each body paragraph with specific details, examples, or evidence that supports your thesis statement
 - b. Gradually move from specific details to more general statements or conclusions.
 - c. Use transitional phrases to guide readers smoothly from specific to general information.
- d) Thematic Grouping:
 - a. Group specific details around common themes or categories.
 - b. As you progress through the body paragraphs, draw connections between these specific details to form a more general understanding.
- e) Logical Progression:
 - a. Ensure a logical progression of ideas from specific instances to broader generalizations.
 - b. Clarify how the specific examples contribute to the overall argument or theme.
- f) Concluding Generalization:
 - a. Conclude your writing by summarizing the general conclusions or implications drawn from the specific details presented.
 - b. Revisit the thesis statement and demonstrate how the specific examples support the broader argument.
- g) Order of Complexity:
 - a. Present specific details in an order of increasing complexity or importance.
 - b. Build on simpler examples before introducing more intricate or significant information.
- h) Engage the Reader:
 - a. Use specific, concrete details in the introduction to capture the reader's attention.
 - b. Ensure that the specific details are compelling and relevant to the broader topic.

i) Purposeful Generalization:

- a. Ensure that the generalizations or conclusions made are purposeful and supported by the specific evidence provided.
- b. Avoid making overly broad or unsupported generalizations.

Examples of specific-to-general writing can be found in various contexts, such as presenting case studies before discussing broader trends, providing specific examples before drawing general conclusions about a concept, or detailing individual experiences before discussing societal implications. This approach helps writers ground their arguments in concrete details before moving towards broader, more generalized statements.

Conclusion

Understanding these organizational patterns enhances the clarity and coherence of writing, enabling writers to convey information in a logical and easily comprehensible manner. Writers often combine multiple patterns to suit the purpose and structure of their work. In conclusion, pattern organization in writing serves as a fundamental framework that enhances the clarity, coherence, and effectiveness of communication. By employing various organizational patterns such as chronological, spatial, cause and effect, problem-solution, and comparison-contrast, writers can structure their ideas in a logical and accessible manner. This approach not only facilitates understanding for readers but also aids writers in conveying their messages with precision. The use of pattern organization allows writers to present information in a systematic fashion, guiding the audience through a thoughtfully arranged sequence. Whether narrating a story, explaining a process, or arguing a point, the careful selection and application of organizational patterns contribute to the overall impact of the written piece. Furthermore, pattern organization fosters engagement and comprehension by providing readers with a clear roadmap, making it easier for them to follow the flow of ideas. This systematic approach minimizes confusion and ensures that the intended message is conveyed effectively. In essence, mastering the art of pattern organization is a valuable skill for writers, as it empowers them to present information in a coherent, structured, and compelling manner. It is an essential tool that contributes to the success of various writing genres, from academic essays to creative works, enriching the overall quality of written communication.

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