

The Research Faculty

Paragraph analysis of the document authored by Jack Magakwe

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About the source document

Published Masters dissertation from a South African university (2013). PDF document sourced from the university's website.

All quoted text is reproduced verbatim. Only three items per list retained in this sample

This report presents an analysis of the paragraphs in your edited document. Your paragraphs are analysed according to their lengths (number of sentences). This report will help you make better paragraph choices.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

The lists below address the needs of academic writing. These needs are not always the same as are those of other forms of writing, such as business reports. For academic writing, one author offers the following advice:!

An Alice-in-Wonderland rule for paragraph length might be "Just long enough and not too long". A paragraph should come to its close when what is promised at or near its beginning has been delivered. The length of a paragraph may have been determined when its topic was laid down in the first-draft outline. But when you finish the paragraph, it runs to two pages typed double-spaced. Is that too long? Probably. No authority can give you a firm rule on paragraph length, but paragraphs of more than 25 typed lines are likely to be too long. Paragraphs of fewer than five or six lines tend to have too little development of a topic or represent what is really a fragment of either adjacent paragraph.

An excessively long paragraph often can be broken into two shorter paragraphs by finding a logical way to divide its topic into two related subtopics. A review of adverse effects of a drug includes a paragraph on cardiovascular effects; the paragraph runs on for 30 typewritten lines. Perhaps the topic "cardiovascular effects" can be divided into the subtopics "effects on the heart" and "effects on peripheral circulation". If so, break this long paragraph into paragraphs, each carrying one of the two subtopics. Breaking a long paragraph into two will probably call for more than simple division; you may have to write new opening and closing sentences to provide the right connections.

Guidelines on paragraph structure are offered by the [Indiana University](#) and the [University of Southern California](#).

YOUR PARAGRAPHS

SUMMARY

The numbers of long and short paragraphs in your document are:

Paragraphs more than 10 sentences: 0

Paragraphs with 6 or fewer sentences: 6

Paragraphs with 3 or fewer sentences: 10

Total number of suspect paragraphs: 16

The total number of paragraphs in your document is 37. Thus, the percentage of suspect paragraphs is 43% and your average paragraph length is 3.4 sentences.

The lists below show the number of sentences in the paragraph, followed by a copy of the paragraph.

PARAGRAPHS OF MORE THAN 10 SENTENCES

No paragraphs over 10 sentences found.

PARAGRAPHS OF 6 OR FEWER SENTENCES

- 4 The establishment of a regional central bank by 2016 and the SADC monetary union by 2018 are noted as ambitious initiatives to achieve specific outcomes. In order to achieve deeper monetary integration, this research noted two prerequisites SADC should apply in order to attempt to realise a central bank and a monetary union. These two prerequisites are firstly, that SADC should establish an exchange rate mechanism to fix and strengthen permanent fiscal relationships amongst member states and secondly, an assessment of full convertibility of regional currencies within the SADC region. This is a long-term process which requires political will and the establishment of a sound financial system in Southern Africa.
- 6 Chapter two was devoted to answering the first question listed in section 1.3 of chapter one namely what are the roles and functions of regional organisations?. Chapter two therefore aimed to explore the creation, roles, functions and classification of international government organisations. Chapter two provided an overview of International Government Organisations (IGOs) by using the international experience of various organisations as a departure point. This included the history and development of International Government Organisations, which integrated the views of authors such as Thompson and Sindal. This chapter also looked at the operational requirements to classify International Government Organisation such as the United Nations, the African Union, and the African Postal Union to determine similarities between these organisations and SADC. The roles and functions of International Government Organisations have been critically analysed with the main aim of considering how to achieve international or geographically collective objectives.
- 5 An exploration of the SADC activity environment (first aim) as described in chapter two, has shown that due to increased trade between various countries, the number of International Government Organisations has been increased since the turn of the century. There should be common interests as a membership requirement before an agreement between International

Government Organisations can be established. Various International Government Organisations were analysed with the aim of getting a clear understanding of what constitutes an International Government Organisation. There are regional and global International Government Organisations with a specific aim and purpose to fulfil a specific role. The main reason these organisations are formed is to foster co-operation through collectivism.

PARAGRAPHS OF 3 OR FEWER SENTENCES

- 3 Regarding the aims and activities of IGOs, Archer, Peaslee, Virally, Nye, Packelford, Haas and Rowe are of the view that IGOs are classified according to their aims and activities. Diefl, is of the view that IGOs can increase efficiency by collectiveness and understanding of their respective activities and aims. The classification of aims and activities of International Government Organisations by functional area were illustrated by the aspirations and achievements of each sectoral organisation.
- 3 It was consequently found that the activities identified in chapter five contributed minimally to the purpose statement of SADC. Projects and programmes are not successfully implemented due to a lack of knowledge and expertise and a shortage of skills in the region. SADC embarked on various capacity building initiatives, but the desired outcomes have not be achieved.
- 3 The main purpose of this research was to understand the purpose of SADC by analysing the past and current activities undertaken by SADC, (see section 1.5). An exploration of the ever-changing environment of SADC relating to its activities has shown that SADCs role has changed from a regional co-operative community to a more developmental organisation. To give effect to this statement, the name of SADC was changed from SADCC to SADC to emphasis its developmental role.

REFERENCES

¹ Huth, Edward J, Writing and Publishing in Medicine, 3rd Ed. Williams & Wilkins, USA, 1999, p. 174.