

FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT

Chapter I.

Introduction to Text Study

OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to have deep insights of text:

1. Definition, concept of text
2. The general characteristics of the texts
3. The specific characteristics of the texts
4. Types of the texts
5. Linguistic elements in the text

I. Definition & Types of Texts

1. Concept of text

- When communicating, people create text
- Text is a tool to convey ideas & emotions
 - > Text is both a product & a means of communication

2. Concept & Definitions of text

The concept of text is understood in a broad & narrow sense.

+ In a broad sense, *a text is the product of linguistic communication in spoken & written form;*

+ In a narrow sense, *a text is only a product of linguistic communication in written form*

> *A text - a complete product of communication activities, mainly existing in written form, usually a set of sentences that are closely linked, complete in content & in form, & independent in communication & has a certain intention.*

In other word: *A text - a product of linguistic communication created by the connection of sentences & paragraphs, forming a complete unit of content & form, with independence.*

3. General characteristics of text

3.1. Completeness in content, & in form.

- **In terms of content**, a text is a unit of speech with complete information content: making others understand an event, an idea or a feeling, that is, the text is consistent on topic.

- **In terms of form**, the text has a complete structure, including title, introduction, development & ending; There are linking signs (phonetics, vocabulary, grammar...) that indicate the interconnections between the elements in the text.

3.2. Cohesion & Coherence

- A text coherence is relation of all sentences or utterances in a text to a single global proposition.

- A text cohesive if its elements are linked together

3.3. Target/Purpose of the texts

- Each text aims at a certain purpose.

Persuasive purpose: Thanks to the text, the listener/reader can change their state of consciousness.

Inspirational target

Action target

> Depending on each type of text, it targets different goals.

- The purpose of the text can be revealed directly (explicit) & indirectly (implicit)

> They govern the way the text is organized: the choice & way of organizing content materials & linguistic means.

Specific Characteristics of texts

Text- a verbal record/ representation of a communicative act

A written text is represented in many ways:

+ *Different type-face/font family;*

+ *On different size of paper, in one or 2 columns, serving various purposes of the writer;*

+ *Available are titles, headings, subdivision used to indicate to the reader how the author intends to organize his ideas.*

Specific characteristics of texts

Face to text with limited reciprocity between author & reader; Expository- like; Idea-oriented; Argument-oriented; Explanatory; Future & Past; Not space-or time –Bound; Artificial communication; Objective & Distanced; Planned; No common context;

Language characteristics: Highly structured; Cohesion through lexical cues; Succinctness; Complex hierarchical structures; Multiple levels of subordinations; Conscious & Restructured.

4. Text classification

3 perspectives on text classification: Based on *existing form/structure* & *Functional style* & *Level of use*

1. Based on existing form

2 types of text: *spoken text* & *written text*

* **Spoken text** includes: daily conversations, negotiations, discussions, lectures, & opinions

+ **Linguistic characteristics:** brevity, simplicity, slurred speech, vividness, non-linguistic elements, natural intonation, colloquialism of words & sentences

* **Written texts:** documents written & printed on flat materials & on computers...

+ **Language features:** academic vocabulary, use of linguistic means of connection....

2. Based on functional style

Types of texts:

- Administrative texts,
- Scientific texts,
- Political texts,
- Journalistic texts,
- Artistic texts....

3. Based on the level of use

> Types of texts:

- Administrative texts (forms, notices, official dispatches, contracts, diplomas, certificates...),
- Scientific text (textbooks, coursebooks), reference materials, theses, exams...)

Relationship of text

Text relation - a network of content relationships between elements in a text expressed through certain forms of connection, & is also a relationship between the text & extra-textual factors.

1. **Representation of text cohesion**

The relation of the text is shown in 2 aspects:

- + Content relation between elements in the text (**internal relations**).
- + Relationships between text & extra-text factors (**external relations**).

Internal relationship

Content relationship of text

Text is a semantic organization, including many content & meaning elements. These parts of content must be linked together to express the content of the entire text.

Content relation in text include two most important links: topic links & logical links.

Topic relation

Theme is the main basic issue posed & raised by the writer through the specific content of the text. Thematic linking is a way of making parts of a text point towards a common topic.

There are 2 ways to cohesive topics:

+ Maintain the topic.

+ Topic development.

Logical relation

Logic is correct rationality, not in conflict with objective laws & human thinking.

Logical relation in text are shown:

- + In a sentence, the subject must agree with the predicate, & the complement must agree with the central verb.
- + The organization of sentences & paragraphs must be consistent with the content & not contradict each other.
- + Organize & arrange sections in a reasonable order.
- + Logical connection is also shown in the way of reasoning in a paragraph. When there are arguments & evidence, conclusions must be drawn, & oppositely, if you want a conclusion, you must analyze & prove it.

Formal cohesion

1. Concatenation

Transitional words; Conjunctions; Adverbs

2. Reference

+ Reference is the phenomenon in which the listener can identify what is being mentioned in this sentence with what is being mentioned in another sentence.

+ 3 types of reference: Reference refers to the person; Indicative reference; Comparative reference.

3. Ellipsis: a situation in which a word, a phrase can be omitted/left out of the sentence, but the sentence is understood.

4. Substitution

Is the use of the substitution pronouns that, here, there, so, that, that in one sentence to replace the corresponding nouns, verbs, and adjectives present in another sentence.

5. Lexical conjunction

Lexical conjunction refers to the issue of choosing words that are somehow related to words in previous sentences, including:

+ *Repeat words*. Use words that are synonymous, near-synonymous, & antonyms

+ *Words with close meaning*: Near-synonym words are expressed in two types of relationships: type-level relationships & whole-part relationships.

+ *Word collocation*: using words that are different from the given word in some association.

External relationship of text

- External relation - relationships between text & extra-text factors.

- External relation aspects:

Text – author; Text & recipient; Text & context; Text & other texts (intertextual relationships); Multiple texts by the same author; Texts in a collection; Texts with the same topic, same trend.

Linguistic elements in text

Cohesion

The grammatical & logical, lexical
linking (cohesive ties/connections) within a text
or sentence that holds a text together & gives it
meaning.

TYPES OF COHESION

- **Grammatical cohesion:** based on structural content
- **Lexical cohesion:** based on lexical content & background knowledge.
- **Logical cohesion:** Cohesion refers to the logical flow & connection in a written text

* 5 general categories of cohesive devices creating coherence in texts: Reference, Ellipsis (word omission/), Substitution (word/phrase replacement), Lexical cohesion (lexical items) & Conjunction /connectors.

Ex. Grammatical cohesion devices

Substitution: a device showing the relationship between sentences *avoiding repetition*;

Ellipsis: the omission of elements which the speaker/writer assumes are obvious from the context;

Structural parallelism: 2 or more sentences have identical structure, serving as a means of connecting sentences.

Examples:

* **Pro-form for nouns (pronouns).**

Pronouns are frequently used where nouns are not repeated.

Ex. - *The **guys** applied for a scholarship.*

*Unfortunately, **they** were all rejected.*

- *When did he arrive? Probably (he arrived) yesterday.* (ellipsis)

- *Wherever there's despair, we bring hope./-*

Wherever there's fear, we bring confidence. (Structural parallelism)

Ex. Logical cohesive devices

Sentence connectors demonstrating the logical relationships between sentences.

Enumeration: *first, second...next; finally, to begin with, for one thing;*

Addition: Additive conjuncts: *also, too, furthermore, moreover, then, in addition, above all, neither, nor.....; with reference to, with regard to, by the way...;*

Summation: *then, all in all, in conclusion, to sum up, in a nutshell...;*

Apposition: used to refer back to the previous sentence: *namely (viz), in other words, for example, that is (i.e./ie), for instance...etc...*

Ex. Lexical cohesive devices

+ **Reiteration**: lexical equivalent as result of repetition

+ **Synonyms**: Lexical equivalent- frequent use in English.

+ **Antonym**: a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.

+ **Association**: defined as that existing between 2 or more words of one or the same field, possessing some common semantic properties.

COHERENCE

* In a composition/message, **coherence** - a **literary technique** that refers to **logical connections**, which listeners or readers perceive in an **oral or written text**.

> Coherence - A **written text** must be **consistent & logical, unified & meaningful.**

Information structure

* Information is arranged within sentences & between sentences so that when they are put together, a text achieves coherence.

* Brown & Yule: *Information Structure - the smallest units (at the level of phrases or clauses) of discourse structure.*

* We can analyze information propositions according to two types of structures: a) *thematic structure*, b) *information structure*.

Given (old) & New Information

* The given-before-new principle is that speakers & writers tend to express known information (the "given/old") before previously unknown information (the "new") in their messages.

* **Given (or old) information:** *Information the reader is already aware of because it has been mentioned previously in the same text.*

This is sometimes called the theme of a sentence.

> Given/old information - Theme

* **New information:** *Information that has not been mentioned previously in the same text. (often adds detail, or new aspects of the given information.*

This is sometimes called the rheme of a sentence.

New information - Rheme

Summary

Texts are seen as language units which have a definable communicative function, characterized by such principles as cohesion, coherence & informativeness, which can be used to provide a formal definition of what constitutes their textuality or texture.

TEXT STRUCTURE - GENRE

* Text structure known as **genre/style**

A **genre** - a particular type of literature, painting, music, film, or other art form which people consider as a class because it has special characteristics.

* Types of text structure:

Narrative, Descriptive, Procedural, Argumentative

Revision

1. What is a text?

2. What are general and specific

characteristics of texts? Illustrate with examples

3. What are types of texts?

4. What are elements of texts? Illustrate

with examples.

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Chapter 2

Organization of language text

Objectives

- Main types of text structures
 - Sentence organization
- Literary and rhetorical devices

I. Language Text structures

1. Definition

Text structure - the way in which a writer organizes language & information within text to serve a specific purpose. Depending on the goal of the writer, text can be structured in various ways to best communicate information to a reader clearly & effectively. The structure of a text's beginning, middle, & end is directly influenced by the intention & purpose of the writer.

2. Types of language text structures

- Description
- Sequence
- Cause and effect
- Compare and contrast
- Problem and solution

Description structure

Description structure - a text structure that is designed to create a vivid, detailed description of something.

This is achieved by using descriptive language to describe traits, features, & characteristics of the subject.

Ex. *“Two distinct desert ecosystems, the Mojave and the Colorado, come together in Joshua Tree National Park. A fascinating variety of plants and animals make their homes in a land sculpted by strong winds and occasional torrents of rain. Dark night skies, a rich cultural history, and surreal geologic features add to the wonder of this vast wilderness in southern California”*

Sequence text structure

** There are two ways that sequence text structure can be used: to communicate a chronological sequence of events or steps in a procedure.*

** Sequence text structure for the purpose of chronological events - a common structure used in historical literature or non-fictional literature.*

** Sequence structure for procedural information is common in educational literature from cooking instructions to scientific methods.*

Ex. 1: *“World War I, also known as the Great War, began in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. His murder catapulted into a war across Europe that lasted until 1918.” - World War I*

Ex. 2: *“Pulse flour, sugar, and salt in a food processor to combine. Add butter and process until the largest pieces of butter are pea-size. Transfer to a large bowl.”*

Cause and effect

Cause & effect text structure - primarily used to communicate the causal relationship between an event, action, or idea & what follows.

The text is designed to make the causality & correlation between the two clear to the reader.

Ex. *“After inflating, the universe slowed down its expansion rate but continued to grow, as it does still. It also cooled significantly, allowing for the formation of matter — first neutrinos, electrons, quarks, and photons, followed by protons and neutrons.” - How Did the Big Bang Happen?*

Compare and contrast

Oftentimes, writers need to analyze the similarities & differences between two subjects. A compare & contrast text structure allows them to do just that. These comparisons are typically between people, places, events, ideas, or concepts.

Ex. *“Beethoven has a much more fiery personality.*

Whereas Mozart’s music is clean & precise, Beethoven employs many surprises in his music. Many times he will build up the music as if it’s leading to something only to suddenly get soft – his trademark use of subito piano.”

— Mozart vs. Beethoven

Problem and solution

The problem & solution text structure is designed to present a problem & transition into a proposed solution for said problem. The structure is designed to both create reasonable cases for why the problem exists and/or is important *and* why the proposed solution can be effective.

This text design is common in political literature & speech as well as business & technology.

Ex. *“Transportation is the second leading source of greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S. (burning a single gallon of gasoline produces 20 pounds of CO₂). But it doesn't have to be that way. One way to dramatically curtail transportation fuel needs is to move closer to work, use mass transit, or switch to walking, cycling or some other mode of transport that does not require anything other than human energy. There is also the option of working from home & telecommuting several days a week.”*

Sentence & Paragraph in the text

Understanding the characteristics & types of sentences and paragraphs in a text & their roles, we can apply knowledge about sentences & paragraphs to analyze the texts.

Characteristics of sentences in text

- Sentences in texts are diverse in structure & closely related to each other in terms of grammar & semantics.
- Sentences in text are stylistic
- Sentences in the text are closely coordinated.

Sentence organization/structure

What is Sentence Structure?

Sentence structure is how the basic grammatical elements (a subject, predicate, & sometimes direct or indirect objects) of a sentence are put together.

These include the necessity for a subject, predicate, & object (in that order) in every sentence. Beyond that, we can add additional elements like prepositions & dependent clauses.

Advanced sentences can weave these elements together to create more & more complex structures.

4 types of sentence structure

Simple Sentences

The most basic type of English sentence is the simple structure. / a sentence is composed of just one **independent clause** – a clause which contains a **subject** (the noun performing the action of the sentence) & **predicate** (the action being taken) & expresses a complete thought.

Like all sentences, it can also contain a direct object (the noun receiving the action of a sentence) or indirect object (the object for whom the action is being done).

Compound Sentences

> Combining two or more independent clauses with a coordinating conjunction (or, and, but, yet, for, nor, so) or a semicolon.

Ex. - *She was sick, so she didn't go to school.*

- *I was exhausted, but I worked all night.*

- *Mom was still at work, and Dad was out to dinner.*

Complex Sentences

> *Consist of an independent clause & a dependent clause.*

A dependent clause is an incomplete thought (e.g., “Although I was sick, ...” “Because he was gone, ...”) & thus needs to be attached to an independent clause. It’s also known as a subordinate clause.

Ex. - *If he was so funny, the whole crowd would have been laughing.*

- *I went to dinner because I was hungry.*

Compound-Complex Sentences

* Compound-complex sentences combine the ideas behind both compound & complex sentences: they contain at least two independent clauses & a dependent clause.

* Using the coordinating conjunction/semicolon, & the dependent clauses.

Ex. - *Because he was injured, the team played with a short bench and their rivals beat them soundly.*

- *I wondered what became of him; if he liked Chicago so much, it made no sense for him to up and leave.*

Basis for dividing paragraphs

- Based on the function of the paragraphs

Opening paragraph, developing paragraph, closing paragraph, transition paragraph.

- Based on meaning

+ *Segments by incident, by time, by space in a major event.*

+ *Segments according to differences in tasks.*

+ *Paragraphs into small issues within the big problem.*

Paragraph structure

- * **The paragraph has a topic sentence**

- + Interpretation paragraph: there is an explanatory interpretation & a demonstrative interpretation.

- + Inductive paragraph: has inductive explanation-synthesis, inductive deduction.

- + Synthesis-composition-composition section.

- * **The paragraph does not have a topic sentence**

- + Parallel paragraph: there are parallel lists that follow, parallel parallels that contrast.

- + Chain paragraph: sentences are tightly linked together. The previous sentence is the premise for the next sentence.

literary devices

What are literary devices?

Literary devices are methods used by authors to enhance their writing & convey a message or emotion in a more captivating way.

Literary devices can be found throughout texts of all genres, from novels to television scripts to song lyrics.

* Types of literary devices include **metaphors, similes, allegories, alliterations, puns, & foreshadowing.**

Simile

A simile - a popular literary device used to compare two ideas or concepts that are dissimilar.

It typically uses the words “like” or “as” to form an interesting comparison between otherwise unrelated concepts.

This helps authors create a vivid image & make their writing more engaging & lively. Similes can also be employed to invoke emotion, as a way of making readers relate experiences to the plot of a story or poem.

Ex. *“My bounty is as boundless as the sea, my love as deep; the more I give to thee, the more I have, for both are infinite”.*

Metaphor

A metaphor - a figure of speech in which one thing is metaphorically expressed as though it were something else, making whatever it is describing seem more vivid, meaningful, & interesting.

* Metaphors are powerful literary devices to make your writing more engaging & relatable. They can be used to draw a comparison between two unrelated objects or ideas to create an understanding or insight for the reader.

Imagery

Imagery - an essential literary device that authors use to help their readers create imagery in their minds of what is taking place in the story.

- A key component in painting a vivid picture for the reader and helps them to understand a particular setting or mood within the text.
 - > Imagery serves mainly to add depth & insight into a passage through the use of vivid language that evokes imagery & emotion.

Allusion

An allusion: - a literary device commonly used by authors to provide deeper meaning to their stories.

- A reference to an event, person, place, or thing that may not be directly related to the story's plot but alludes to a larger context.

Symbolism - a literary device is a powerful tool for authors and playwrights alike. When symbolism is used, an object or character can take on a meaning greater than what appears on the surface.

Foreshadowing is a literary device that creates anticipation and mystery because it foretells or forewarns about events that have yet to come. This technique can be used not just to bring the reader's attention to what will happen, but also to surprise them.

Motifs are recurring patterns of images, ideas, and symbols that are used to convey motifs in literature. It's a powerful literary device that serves multiple purposes.

Motifs can add depth and clarity to the plot, reveal the underlying message of a story, or even develop motifs throughout the narrative arc.

Alliteration - a literary device that involves the repetition of certain sounds at the beginning of multiple words within a sentence or phrase. It can bring rhythm and familiarity to text by creating an alluring effect on readers, as alliteration reinforces ideas, making them easier to remember.

Juxtaposition - a powerful literary device that allows readers to juxtapose two seemingly disparate elements & observe how they interact with one another in a creative juxtaposition.

> presenting different ideas, values, or contexts side-by-side to allow readers to understand their similarities & differences.

Rhetorical devices

A rhetorical device - a linguistic tool that employs a particular type of sentence structure, sound, or pattern of meaning in order to evoke a particular reaction from an audience.

Each rhetorical device is a distinct tool that can be used to construct an argument or make an existing argument more compelling.

Types of Rhetorical Devices

4 types of rhetorical devices:

- **Logos (ngôn từ)**. Devices in this category seek to convince & persuade via logic and reason. They will usually make use of statistics, cited facts, and statements by authorities to make their point and persuade the listener.

- **Pathos (cảm xúc)**. These rhetorical devices base their appeal in emotion. This could mean invoking sympathy or pity in the listener, or making the audience angry in the service of inspiring action or changing their mind about something.

- **Ethos (đặc trưng)**. Ethical appeals try to convince the audience that the speaker is a credible source, that their words have weight & must be taken seriously because they are serious & have the experience & judgment necessary to decide what's right.

- **Kairos (thời gian)**. This is one of the most difficult concepts in rhetoric; devices in this category are dependent on the idea that the time has come for a particular idea or action. The very timeliness of the idea is part of the argument.

- **Alliteration (Láy âm)**, a sonic device, is the repetition of the initial sound of each word

- **Onomatopoeia (từ tượng thanh)**- a sonic device, refers to a word that emulates the real-life sound it signifies (ex. using the word "bang" to signify an explosion).

- **Humor** (hài hước) creates connection & identification with audience members, thus increasing the likelihood that they will agree with the speaker. Humor can also be used to deflate counter-arguments & make opposing points of view appear ridiculous.

- **Hyperbole** (cường điệu) - an exaggerated statement that conveys emotion & raises the bar for other speakers.

Ex. - Once you make a hyperbolic statement like “My idea is going to change the world,” other speakers will have to respond in kind or their more measured words may seem dull & uninspiring in comparison.

- *“Ladies and gentlemen, I've been to Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and I can say without hyperbole that this is a million times worse than all of them put together.” –The Simpsons.*

> *Here, hyperbole is used to humorous effect in order to undermine the superficial point of the sentence.*

- **Anadiplosis (lặp lại từ cuối của câu)** is the use of the same word at the end of one sentence & at the beginning of the subsequent sentence, forming a chain of thought that carries your audience to the point you've chosen.

Ex. “Fear leads to anger. Anger leads to hate. Hate leads to suffering.” –Star Wars: The Empire Strikes Back.

> Anadiplosis. The pairs of words at the beginning & ending of each sentence give the impression that the logic invoked is unassailable & perfectly assembled.

Revision

1. What are types of text structures?
 2. Organization of sentence
3. What are Literary & Rhetorical devices

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Chapter 3: Types of texts/documents

Objectives of chapter III

Students will have overview and deep insights of:

Types of texts/documents

Characteristics of language of the texts

NEWSPAPERS

Journalistic texts are a type of text that has the function of providing current information (news, reflecting public opinion, information, advertising...) & social adjustment.

- > Journalistic texts aim at rational communication & impact on the mass media

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers are information products about events & issues in social life expressed in writing, images, & sounds that are created, periodically published, released, & transmitted to the public through the media.

Its types are: Print newspapers, Visual newspapers, Audio newspapers, & Electronic newspapers.

- Journalistic language style divided into two types:
 - + Writing format: short news pieces, newspaper articles, advertising samples...
 - + Verbal forms: daily news, information, advertising...

Press language is used to announce domestic & international news, reflect the newspaper's political opinions & public opinion, to promote social progress.

Journalism language is used in typical genres such as news, skits, reports... There are also advertisements, readers' letters, current affairs commentaries...

> Each genre has its own requirements for language use. .

The characteristics of journalistic language style

- Current news information,
- Fighting,
- Persuading,
- Educating,
- Attractiveness,
- Brevity,
- Popularity,
- Stereotyping,
- Specificity,
- Expressiveness

Characteristics of journalistic language

- Regarding vocabulary, commonly use proper nouns (referring to people and places); Use classes of words with special structures to express emotions & expressive colors (ex. economic sanctions, opportunities & challenges, retaliation, peace...).

- Regarding syntax & expression, flexibly use sentence types for each type of text (for example, sentences with missing subjects for news texts); Use different font sizes, font styles, colors, backgrounds, & non-verbal elements: pictures, tables, graphs to represent information.

NARRATIVE PROSE

Narrative Prose - the most common form of written language, & it encompasses a wide variety of texts, including novels, short stories, essays, articles, screenplay & more.

A narrative text has four parts: orientation, complication, climax, & resolution (Sadler & Hayllar, 2004).

The orientation is considered as the beginning of the introduction of the text. It tells or introduces the readers about the character(s), the time, the place, & the direction of the story.

The general characteristics of prose

Narrative texts: - having narrator, - personality, - oriented, - having epical, lyrical & educational themes, - having indirect message delivery, - having narrative structure, - being written in the form of myths, story, tale, play or drama.

- It is written in sentences & paragraphs, rather than in verse; not organized into rhyme or meter; not have a set rhythm or pattern.

- It is composed in a natural & conversational style.

- It uses descriptive language to create a sense of setting, character, & mood.
- It can be fiction or non-fiction.
- It can be serious or humorous.
- Prose can be further divided into categories such as poetry or drama, & it can also be categorized by its purpose, such as fiction or non-fiction.
- Prose can be divided into different types of writing, such as short stories, essays, & articles.

Linguistic characteristics of narrative prose

- Prose completely lacks the rhyme structure (*that most poetry has*).

- Prose contains entire sets of complete sentences

& has strict grammar, creating paragraphs and

ignoring the aesthetics of poetry. (*Poetry always has a prescribed rhythm, rhyme & length.*)

The language features of narrative text are nouns, adjective, verb, & time word.

- *Nouns explains about the specific characters & places in the story.*

- *Adjective that provide description of the characters & setting. Third, verb that show the action that occur in the story.*

Poetry

Poetry - a type of literature typically written in verse using figurative language, language with different meanings to give multiple shades of meaning to a word or a phrase.

In other words: **Poetry** - literature that evokes a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience or a specific emotional response through language chosen & arranged for its meaning, sound, & rhythm.

Examples of structured poetic forms include *haikus*, *limericks*, & *sonnets*.

Types of poetry

Each type with its own unique characteristics & thematic focus.

Lyrical Poetry

Lyrical poetry is a deeply personal & emotional form of expression conveying their innermost thoughts, feelings, & experiences; creating vivid imagery & evoking powerful emotions in the readers; exploring themes of love, loss, nature, & self-reflection; embracing the beauty of language and the musicality of words.

Epic Poetry

Epic poetry is a grand and immersive form that narrates heroic tales, legends, and historical events. These epics capture the imagination with their sweeping narratives, larger-than-life characters, and extraordinary feats. Through epic poetry, poets transport us to ancient times and distant lands, recounting legendary battles, heroic quests, and the triumphs and tragedies of civilizations past.

A sonnet - a type of poetry that traditionally consists of fourteen lines structured in a specific way. Its rhyme scheme usually follows the form of ABAB CDCD EFEF GG, although variations are not uncommon.

Sonnets typically focus on one or more themes & have an elevated, formal tone expressing emotion, love, or philosophy.

Dramatic poetry: Presenting a story through dialogue & monologue, often in the form of a play or dramatic monologue

Styles for English Poems

Realistic poetry: Poetry focuses on describing the surrounding world accurately & objectively.

Ex. “*The Road Not Taken*” by Robert Frost.

Expressive poetry: Poetry focuses on expressing the writer's feelings & subjective experiences.

Ex: “*Ode to a Nightingale*” by John Keats.

Symbolic Poetry: Poetry that uses symbols & images to convey meaning.

Ex: “*The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*” by TS Eliot

Surrealist poetry: Poetry that uses language & images to create a new, illogical world.

Ex. “*The Waste Land*” by TS Eliot.

The elements of poetry structure

Meter, rhyme, stanza, verse, scheme

These elements may include: voice, diction, imagery, figures of speech, symbolism & allegory, syntax, sound, rhythm & meter, & structure

Language in poetry

The language used in poetry belongs to the typical language group, it is normal words in life, but has been encoded by the author, so that it carries one or more other meanings (*figurative meanings*) behind the literal meaning of the words. It is these

The words in poetry are suggestive, sensual, & multi-meaning. The words in poetry tend to be provocative, requiring the reader to actively associate & imagine to fully understand the richness of the poem's meaning.

To portray images of people, scenes, etc., words, rhyme, rhythm, & rhetorical devices such as metaphor, comparison, personification, etc. are used.

Text of laws

Legal text/Legislation - documents promulgated by individuals, agencies or organizations with the sole purpose of regulating relationship in society.

Legal text refers to several types of text written for various purposes related to the law.

Including: Law book, Legal treatise, a publication containing all the law relating to a particular area.

Types of legal texts

Instrument: formal legal document that grants of a right, including Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, Contract, Trust...

Pleading: a formal statement by a party in the context of litigation: complaints, answers...

Documents: this applies to any other communication set to a permanent medium that is relevant to a legal issue: police report, letters, photographs...

Characteristics of language of laws

Legal language plays a crucial role in shaping the way laws are interpreted & applied. The characteristics of legal language are unique & complex.

Note: a poorly written contract with ambiguous language can lead to costly legal battles and uncertainty.

Formality Precision: Legal documents & contracts are drafted with meticulous attention to detail, leaving no room for ambiguity or misinterpretation.

> *Precision is essential to ensure that the intent of the law is accurately conveyed & implemented.*

- **Complexity & Technicality:** This complexity & technicality serve to create a barrier to entry, reinforcing the need for legal expertise in interpreting & applying the law.

- **Clarity Consistency:** Legal documents are in a way that a set of conventions, making it for legal professionals to & them. This helps to ensure that the law is applied & predictably.

Scientific text

Scientific texts - texts that reflect intellectual & cognitive activities, have the function of informing & proving in scientific activities.

> including: *in-depth texts* (scientific works, treatises, dissertations ,... *didactic documents* (textbooks, teaching materials, references...) & *popular documents* (articles, scientific announcements...)

General characteristics: scientific texts are abstract, general, precise, and logical because they are built with accurate & logical judgments & reasoning.

Linguistic characteristics

- Regarding words: precise, unambiguous, neutral in terms of expression, specialized terminology, using 3rd & 1st person plural pronouns
- Regarding syntax: use declarative sentences, & complex sentences with main & subordinate clauses
- Regarding structure & expression: coherent, concise.

Administrative Texts

* Administrative texts are documents used in organizational, management, & social operations, serving communication in the field of administrative & public service.

* **Types:** legal documents, professional documents, common administrative documents (applications, minutes, contracts, reports...)

* Administrative documents are normative, stereotypical, accurate, transparent, effective

Language characteristics of administrative texts

- Regarding vocabulary, commonly use proper nouns & word combinations that indicate proper names (indicating people, organizations, places); proverbs & words indicating the nature of official duties

> *Words are used accurately, strictly, with simple meanings, neutral in expression.*

- Regarding syntax & expression, only use declarative & imperative sentences, can combine simple & complex sentences, comply with regulations on structure, writing...

Revision

1. What are types of texts?
2. What are general characteristics of each type of text?
3. What are specific characteristics of each type of text?

FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT



Chapter IV

PRINCIPLES FOR TEXT ANALYSIS

STEPS FOR TEXT ANALYSIS

Objectives

Students will have deep insights of:

- The principles to analyse the text
- Steps for conducting text analysis
 - Methods of text analysis

Considerations in receiving, analyzing texts

1. **Topic of the text:** the topic of the text is the scope of implementation reflected in the text
> Determine what the text topic is about based on the text title, system of part topics & ideas steps.
2. **Text theme:** the text topic is the target of the text, the focus of the text's solution, each different type of text has its own way of expressing the same topic.

3. Considerations related to text content

- **Factor:** the subject of the text & the

communication object that the text is aimed at > must have a thorough understanding of who the writer is to analyze & receive the text accurately.

- **Communicative context of the text**

> Consider how the text is set in its socio-historical context.

- **Type of text:** text is written in a certain

functional style, so it has different characteristics & forms

> Before analyzing, it is necessary to determine the type of text.

PRINCIPLES

1. Conducting text analysis must focus on:

- Type of text: text is written in a certain functional style;
- The purposes & effects of different types of language;
- Cultural rules & conventions in communication;
- How language use relates to its social, political & historical context.

2. In conducting text analysis must examine how language functions & how meaning is created in different social contexts.

It can be applied to any instance of written or oral language, as well as non-verbal aspects of communication such as tone & gestures.

3. Emphasizing the contextual meaning of language

Focusing on the social aspects of communication **& the ways people use language to achieve specific effects** (e.g. to build trust, to create doubt, to evoke emotions, or to manage conflict).

4. Analyzing texts on *multiple levels*

Text analysis is used to study larger chunks of language, such as entire texts, or collections of texts:

- *Level of communication,*
- *Vocabulary,*
- *Grammar,*
- *Structure,*
- *Genre,*
- *Non-verbal.*

5. Using qualitative research method

In humanities & social science disciplines, in linguistics, sociology, anthropology, psychology & cultural studies.

Steps of text analysis

Step 1: Define the research question & select the content of analysis.

To conduct text analysis, begin with a clearly defined research question;

Developing the question;

Selecting a range of appropriate material to answer it.

Step 2: Gather information & theory on the context

Must establish the social & historical context in which the material was produced & intended to be received.

Notes: *Gathering factual details of when & where the content was created, who the author is, who published it, & whom it was disseminated to.*

Step 3: Analyze the content for themes & patterns

Examining various elements of the material:

Vocabulary, sentences, paragraphs, & overall structure, & relating them to attributes, themes, & patterns relevant to your research question.

Step 4: Review the results & draw conclusions

Having assigned particular attributes to elements of the material, reflect on the results to examine the function & meaning of the language used;

Considering the analysis in relation to the broader context that was established earlier to draw conclusions that answer the research question.

Competencies required for text analysis

Communication Linguistic competences

Including:

- Linguistic competence
- Sociolinguistic competence
- Text/Discourse analysis competence

Linguistic competence:

- Require in-depth knowledge of the language of the text:
 - + Phonology,
 - + Lexicology (including terminology of the field related to the type of text),
 - + Syntax (grammatical rules; structure of sentences; type of sentence; components of sentence: subject, predicate, object, adjunct, complement; elements structure of phrases, clauses in sentences.)

Sociolinguistic competence refers to the mastery of the cultural rules of use & rules of discourse/text that are at play in different languages. With respect to cultural rules of use, the emphasis is on appropriateness of communicative acts & the naturalness of speech within given socio-cultural contexts.

Discourse competence: knowing how to interpret the larger context & how to construct longer stretches of language so that the parts make up a coherent whole.

Discourse/text competence: How are words, phrases & sentences put together to create conversations, speeches, email messages, newspaper articles.

Textual Analysis Tips

A textual analysis is an assignment that asks to read, comprehend, & critically interpret the historical background, characters, themes, symbols, arguments, & style of a text, whether a novel, short story, play, or poem.

Notes: Common text analysis assignments may include discussing a book's themes, genre, analyzing how a text reflects the historical context in which it was written, or giving a presentation from one of the major characters' perspectives.

1. Reading the text thoroughly.

The first essential step is to pay close attention to the text need to analyse while you are reading it.

2. Taking notes on significant plot lines, quotes, and themes in the text so that can come back to them when planning and writing analysis.

3. Write a summary of the plot include the most important details of the story's plotline The purpose of the summary is to make sure understand the basic flow and features of the text

4. Think about the characters. One of the most important parts of textual analysis is to think about each individual character's purpose & development, the motivations behind their actions, & how they relate to others in advancing the story's plot & presenting its themes.

5. Identify the main themes in the Text

Understanding a literary work's main themes often forms the backbone of an informative & creative textual analysis.

6. Consider the text's context. It is crucial that are aware of how context can influence a textual analysis. First, must consider the context of the text is analysing.

- Time it was written?
- What kind of life did the author have?
- What were their values and beliefs?
- Why did they write the book?

7. Use examples to back up the analysis: supporting arguments with evidence from the text itself include quotes.

Method of studying & evaluating a text

1. Determine the type of text

2. Identify the Text Source

3. Determine the current legality of the document (issued by management level) {For example: Mission, policies, strategic plans, statutes, regulations, decisions...}

4. Determine the object & scope of application of the text

5. Clarifying the Explicitness of the text

6. Analyze the Structure of the text

7. Analyze the elements & connections of the text

8. Determine the standardization of the text

Ex. Based on methods, principles, tips to analyse the below article

Local authorities arrested John Jones after he allegedly robbed the Big Gem Jewelry Store in Big Rock City last night using only a rock. Jones had been spotted casing the store over the past few days. He reportedly broke the front glass windows with the rock and entered the store around 10:30 P.M., loaded a single bag with jewels from a single display case, and then exited within 5 minutes, escaping on foot. Police officers arrived on the scene minutes later and pursued Jones. They captured him almost immediately and placed him under arrest. The rock was found at the scene. The Big Gem Jewelry Company has indicated that they plan to press charges.