Analyse the text as to its...
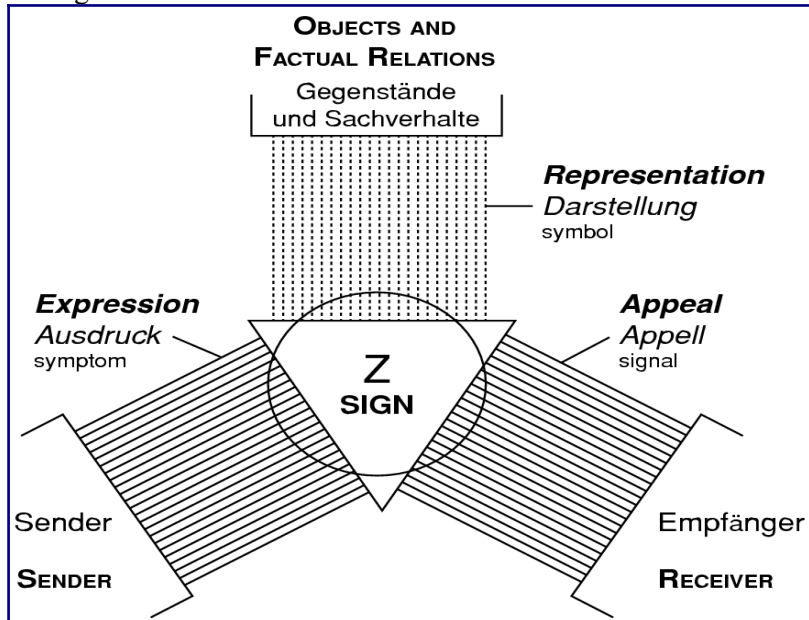## TEXT GROUP - TEXT TYPE - TEXT FORM!

<u>**TEXT GROUPS:**</u> very easy. Just think of whether the text depicts real things or if it is an invented thing.
<u>There are just</u> **2** text groups:
fictional (literary, invented, unreal) <–> non-fictional (real and provable): Prove it!

The easiest way to define the function of communication or of a text or of a passage of a text (text type) is the organon model.

The **organon model**, formulated by Karl Bühler, defined the communication functions (text or passage types) according to which linguistic communication can be described.

Bühler identified the following three communicative functions:

- the **expressive function** (*Ausdrucksfunktion*)
- the **representation function** (*Darstellungsfunktion*)
- the **conative function** (*Appellfunktion*, i.e. **appealing** function).

Any conversation or a text or a passage of it can have dominant and minor functions.

A few basic (dominating, major)
<u>**TEXT TYPES**</u> (functions of texts) are:
- **Narrative** (Narrative texts have to do with **time, actions, events**. They may be fictional (fairy tales, novels) or non-fictional (newspaper report). They are characterised by a sequencing of events expressed by dynamic verbs and by adverbials such as "and then", "first", "second", "third"
  Example: First we packed our bags and then we called a taxi. After that we... etc. The basic purpose of narrative is to entertain, to gain and hold a readers' interest. However narratives can also be written to teach or inform, to change attitudes / social opinions. Typical elements are:
- Setting — when and where the story occurs.
- Characters — the most important people or characters in the story.
- Initiating event — an action or occurrence that establishes a problem and/or goal.
- Conflict/goal — the focal point around which the whole story is organized.
- Events — one or more attempts by the main character(s) to achieve the goal or solve the problem.
- Resolution — the outcome of the attempts to achieve the goal

Narratives can be imaginary, factual or a combination of both. They may include science fiction, historical narratives, personal experience.

Descriptive (Descriptive texts are concerned with the location of persons and things in **space**. They will tell us what lies to the right or left, in the background or foreground. Description is used in all forms of writing to create a vivid impression of a person, place, object or event Examples: The operation panel is located on the right-hand side at the rear... New Orleans lies on the Mississippi ... About fifteen miles below Monterey, on the wild coast, the Sido family had their farm, a few sloping acres above the cliff that dropped to the brown reefs and to the hissing white waters of the ocean... descriptive texts/passages of texts have a variety of purposes: to engage a reader's attention, to create characters, to set a mood etc.... as to their language, they aim to show rather than tell the reader what something/someone is like, they focus on sensory description - what is heard, seen, smell, felt, tasted. They develop a strong experience that "puts the reader there", focuses on key details, powerful verbs and precise nouns. *Technical description* tends to be neutral, exact and impersonal, while *impressionistic description* also gives expressions to the writer's feelings or moods.)

Directive / Instructive (In instructive texts the writer tells the reader/audience what to do. The instructive text type is based on the action-demanding sentence. Commercial and political propaganda, directions, regulations, manuals, rules etc. are typical examples because they aim at influencing behaviour.)

Expository / Explanatory (Expository texts identify, explain and characterize phenomena. They include text forms such as definitions, explications, summaries and many types of essay. may be subjective (essay, interpretation) or objective (summary, explication, definition), may be analytical (starting from a concept and then characterizing its parts; e.g. definitions) or synthetic (recounting characteristics and ending with an appropriate concept or conclusion; e.g. summaries), texts may consist of verbs indicating typical activities or qualities (fruitflies feed on yeast).
 Expository texts tend to be explanatory: they explain objects and ideas in their interrelations. Typical verbs for the identification and explanation of objects and ideas are: *to refer to, be defined, be called, consists of, contain* etc. If a relation to previously mentioned facts and ideas is to be established, words like *namely, for example, in other words*, etc. are used. A similarity to preceding phenomena can be expressed by *similarly, also, too*; additional information can be indicated by words like *in addition, above all, on top of it all*, etc.

Argumentative (Persuasive) Argumentative texts depart from the assumption that the receiver's beliefs must be changed. e.g. political speach. They also include advertising text forms. Argumentative texts deal with problems and controversial ideas. Reasons for or against some topic are put forward. The ultimate aim is always to win the reader/audience round to the author's side. The basis of any argumentative text form often has to be provided by expository passages, by the explanation of facts, concepts, developments or processes. While COMMENT tends to be subjective in character, scientific arguments seek to be objective.

Few texts are pure realizations of a single type, there are major and minor functions!!!:

Advertisements may be both argumentative-persuasive (this is good because...), informative (The new Swiffer!) and directive (So buy now!).

FURTHER FUNCTIONS:
to entertain, inform, teach, extend the reader's imagination, involve reader's reflection, to maintain relationships, to record feelings and observations etc.

There are a lot of
TEXT FORMS:

- fictional: detective novel , detective story, drama, fairy tale, poem, short story, satire, tragedy etc.
- non-fictional: advertisement, newspaper article (news report, feature/news story), biography, brochure, interview, letter, political speech, shopping list, blog entry etc.

sources:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organon_model
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text_types
http://www.ecoledz.net/uploads/3/1/0/6/31060631/types_of_texts..pdf
http://englischlehrer.de/texts/texttypes.php