

# How to: Non-Fictional Text Analysis

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction of your text analysis contains an **introductory sentence**

- > \_\_\_\_\_
- > \_\_\_\_\_
- > \_\_\_\_\_
- > \_\_\_\_\_
- > \_\_\_\_\_

and an **one sentence summary** of the text.

Example:

## 2. MAIN BODY

According to the exercises you will analyse your text in the main body.

- > style: SYTLISTIV DEVICES
- > register: WHO IS THE ADRESEE? WHERE WAS THE TEXT PUBLISHED?
- > tone: COLLOQUIAL OR FORMAL SPEECH

To describe the word choice of a text you can use the following expressions:

- to use /an expression in the literal/figurative sense
  - to use technical terms from the field of
  - to use formal/slang expressions
- a word alludes to sth

The author's/ narrator's tone can be...

detached  
factual  
matter of fact  
objective  
biased  
cynical

Good to know!

- structure your analysis
  - use linking words
- use the present tense
  - stay neutral

## Stylistic devices

stylistic device	definition	effect	Example
anaphora	Sentences start with the same word	Emphasis, creation of rhythm	Stay safe. Stay well. Stay happy.
exaggeration	Strong overstatement	To create a serious or comic effect	
Irony	Often by saying the opposite of what one means	Playing down the situation	
Metaphor	A comparison between two things without using 'as' or 'like'	create a picture in the reader's mind	Love is a battlefield
personification	Humanization of things or animals	Stimulate the reader's imagination	She didn't realize that opportunity was knocking on her door.
repetition	Use a word or phrase more than once	Dramatization or emphasis	Over and over and over
Rhetorical question	A question to which the answer seems obviously	Dramatization, makes sb. to feel part of the speech, involve the listener	
Personal pronouns	We, our, us	Sense of responsibility, personal relevance	Yes, we are! - Barack Obama

Other stylistic devices I know are (provide examples) .....

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## Linking words

Sequencing	Structure your paragraphs with these words
First/firstly	
Second/secondly	
Third	
....	
To begin	
Finally	
in conclusion/to conclude	
Add information	Use these words to make your analysis more interesting
In addition / additionally	
furthermore	
Also	
As well as	
In the same way	
Show similarities	
As	
like	
Also	
Both	
Similar	
Contrast two things or show a difference	
However	
Nevertheless	
On one hand ... On the other hand	
Another possibility	
On the contrary	
Otherwise	
Although	
Conclude or summarize	Use these words to show the beginning of the end
In short	
To sum up	
Therefore	
In summary	
In conclusion	