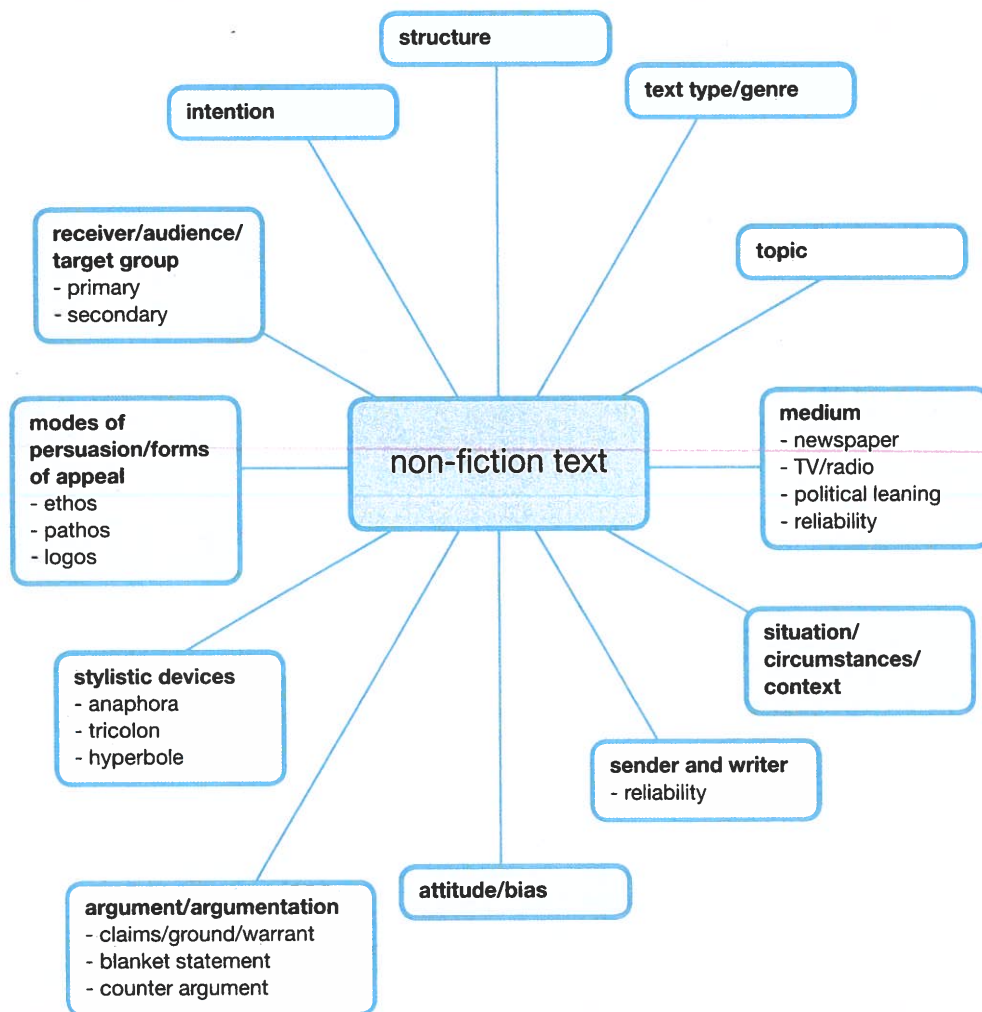


## Term sheet 2: Non-fiction

Analytical terms som typisk er vigtige, når du skal analysere en non-fiction tekst:



Skiftlig eksamen i engelsk - STA & TIF

## Non-fiction analyse: Nyttige formuleringer

Hvis du skriver en analyse af en non-fiction tekst, er det relevant at skrive om nogle af følgende emner:

Emne	Relevante spørgsmål				
structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Er der en sammenhæng mellem tekstens indledning og dens afslutning?</li> <li>• Indeholder indledningen en 'krog', der tager fat i læseren og fanger interessen?</li> <li>• Fortæller teksten en historie?</li> </ul>				Th In In ct
text type/ genre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Er teksten en artikel? Hvilken type artikel?</li> <li>• Er teksten en tale? Hvilken type tale?</li> <li>• Er teksten en kommentar, kronik, et essay eller lign.?</li> </ul>				Th Th Th In
topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hvilket emne handler teksten om?</li> <li>• Hvilket aspekt af emnet er der fokus på?</li> <li>• Er der sideemner, der er relevante for analysen?</li> </ul>				Th A A
medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stammer teksten fra et kendt website/nyhedsmedie?</li> <li>• Er mediet en troværdig informationskilde?</li> <li>• Har mediet tendens, fx en politisk holdning?</li> </ul>				Th Th
situation/ circumstances/ context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hvornår er teksten skrevet?</li> <li>• Er teksten skrevet til en bestemt anledning?</li> <li>• Er teksten en reaktion på noget i dens samtid eller i forfatterens liv?</li> <li>• Under hvilke omstændigheder er teksten blevet til?</li> </ul>				Th Th Th
sender/writer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Har forfatteren en officiel position i samfundet?</li> <li>• Ved vi noget om, hvad forfatteren ellers har skrevet?</li> <li>• Ved vi noget om forfatteren, som er relevant for tekstens tema?</li> <li>• Er forfatteren troværdig?</li> </ul>				Th Th Th
attitude/bias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Har forfatteren en holdning til tekstens emne?</li> <li>• Er der en overordnet tendens i tekstens behandling af emnet?</li> </ul>				Th T
argument/ argumentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hvad er tekstens hovedpåstand?</li> <li>• Hvordan argumenterer forfatteren for sin påstand?</li> <li>• Er der modargumentation?</li> <li>• Indgår der fx interview, hvor der udtrykkes bestemte holdninger?</li> <li>• Citerer forfatteren andre personer som del af sin argumentation?</li> </ul>				T T T T
stylistic devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Er der noget ved tekstens sproglige stil, der er relevant for dens tema?</li> <li>• Bruger forfatteren stilistiske virkemidler som fx gentagelse, anafor, tricolon, synonymer, analogi eller modsætningspar for at overbevise sine læsere?</li> <li>• Indeholder teksten metaforer eller andre eksempler på billedsprog, som bidrager til vores forståelse af dens tema?</li> </ul>				V c T T lii
modes of persuasion/ forms of appeal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bygger forfatteren overvejende sin argumentation på logos?</li> <li>• Appellerer forfatteren til læserens følelser (pathos) i sin argumentation?</li> <li>• Forsøger forfatteren at styrke sin troværdighed (ethos), fx ved at henvise til egne kvalifikationer eller erfaring, eller ved at pege på kendte personer, som læseren formodes at respektere?</li> </ul>				T E th V a E
receiver/ audience/target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hvem er teksten henvendt til (dens primære modtager)?</li> <li>• Ved vi noget om, hvem læserne af det pågældende medie eller website er?</li> <li>• Henvender teksten sig indirekte til andre modtagere ud over dens primære modtager?</li> </ul>				T a T T
intention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hvad er forfatterens overordnede hensigt med teksten?</li> <li>• Hvordan hænger forfatterens hensigt sammen med de retoriske valg, han har foretaget?</li> <li>• Hvor godt lykkes det forfatteren at realisere sin hensigt?</li> </ul>				T V c V F

**Nyttige formuleringer**

The essay opens with a dramatic situation where the writer describes how ...  
 In her conclusion, the writer returns to the situation she described in the first paragraph of her essay ...  
 In his speech, the candidate explains his political programme and illustrates it with glimpses of his own childhood in a small town in Texas ...

The text is a news article ...  
 The text is a feature article that combines ...  
 The speech is a commencement address celebrating the graduating students of ...  
 In this comment, the writer expresses his views on ...

The topic of the text is ...  
 A key issue in the text is ...  
 An important side topic in the article is ...

The manuscript was published on the President's official website ...  
 The article appeared on a news site favoured by America's far right ...

The speech was held at a political rally in ...  
 The article appeared at a time when the number of refugees was at an all-time high ...  
 The comment was written in response to attacks on free speech on college campuses in America ...

The President speaks in his capacity as commander of the armed forces of the United States ...  
 The writer has herself experienced many of the problems that she writes about ...  
 The writer is a respected historian ...

The writer's involvement in the issue makes him less reliable ...  
 The text is heavily biased ...

The writer's main claim is expressed when ...  
 The text builds an argumentation that ...  
 The writer substantiates his claim with examples ...  
 The counterargumentation is debunked by the writer when ...

When the speaker addresses the graduates directly, the style of her language becomes more direct and colloquial ...  
 The speaker uses various types of repetition in order to drive home his points ...  
 The many pairs of opposites in the text emphasise the contrast between what the writer's life used to be like and what it is today ...

The writer backs up his argument with references to facts and statistics ...  
 By describing an incident involving two small children, the candidate wants to spark the reader's sympathy and compassion ...  
 When the candidate quotes Abraham Lincoln, he creates an association in the listeners' minds between a great former president and himself ...  
 Ethos is established in the text when ...

The article was published in a magazine that is mainly read by well-educated left-leaning people in Britain ...  
 The speech is addressed to the people who attended the President's inauguration in Washington D.C. ...  
 The secondary audience of the speech is political leaders in the rest of the world ...

The writer's overall aim with his text is to persuade his reader that ...  
 With her speech, the author wants to entertain the graduating students, and at the same time to instill certain values in them as they go into the world ...  
 Whereas the writer succeeds in giving a clear account of the issue, he is less successful at arguing for his own viewpoint ...