

Narrative Text

Narrative text includes any type of writing that relates a series of events and includes both fiction (novels, short stories, poems) and nonfiction (memoirs, biographies, news stories). Both forms tell stories that use imaginative language and express emotion, often through the use of imagery, metaphors, and symbols.

Narrative texts are a form of discourse that has been fixed by writing. ... The purpose of a narrative text is to tell a story, usually the story of a resolution to a problem. In contrast, the purpose of expository texts is to explain, inform, or teach.

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In effect, students need to learn the purposes and methods of narration in order to understand the narrative framework and to eliminate frustration when they read. When students know the narrative elements, they can more easily follow the story line and make successful predictions about what is to occur. In addition, understanding these elements develops higher-level thinking skills. For example, the complications in a plot are related to cause and effect, and awareness of character's motives can lead to analysis.

All in all, the narrative form is unique, because authors relate ideas they want to express about how people behave and what they believe. These ideas, or themes, generally relate to universal truths and make connections to the reader's experiences.

Expository Text

Usually nonfiction, informational text. This type of is not organized around a story-like structure but is instead organized based on the purposes and goals of the author or by content. Examples include news articles, informational books, instruction manuals, or textbooks.

True and deliberate expository text will focus on educating its reader. Other descriptors of exposition are clear, concise, and organized writing. Expository text gets to the point quickly and efficiently. The opposite of this is narrative text, which tells a story and generally uses a lot of emotion.

The author can describe a place, a person, or an animal. They can inform the reader about a job, how to pronounce a word, or provide a synonym. Encyclopedias, atlases, almanacs, dictionaries, thesauruses, magazines, textbooks, cookbooks, written directions, and websites are all examples of expository text.

Examples include news articles, informational books, instruction manuals, or textbooks. Text structure / Text frames: The way in which the text or reading material is organized. Examples of expository text frames or structures include cause & effect, concept & definition, sequential, or proposition & support.

OR

Informative Text

Informative text is nonfiction writing, written with the intention of informing the reader about a specific topic. It is typically found in magazines, science or history books, autobiographies and instruction manuals. They are written using special text features that allow the reader to easily find key information and understand the main topic. The author will do this by providing headers over certain sections, by placing important vocabulary in bold type, and by using visual representations with captions. These visual representations can be pictures or even infographics that include tables, diagrams, graphs and charts. In some cases the author will even provide the reader with a table of contents or a glossary to assist them in finding the information easily.

Examples

It is important to understand that simply being classified as nonfiction is not enough to make text informative. Special text features and a special type of vocabulary that make it informative text. Let's look at some examples of informative text.

Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing. Structure Text (Generic Structure) Descriptive text has its own rules in writing, including in the structure or composition of which must be written in order.

Characteristics Descriptive Text

These characteristics are important for you to take into account when writing the descriptive text is not wrong. So make sure you use the following features when using the genre will write descriptive text :



1. Using the Simple Present Tense.

Why use the simple present tense? this is because we will describe a fact or truth that is attached to something or someone. And one of the functions of the simple present is to illustrate a fact or truth (eg fact: the sun is hot). Therefore, you should always use the first form of the verb (verb-1). Your example will illustrate the properties of your new car: The color of my car is black, it can run up to 500 km / hour.

2. Because of its function is to describe something by explaining its properties, then the text will be found many descriptive adjectives (adjective), as handsome, beautiful, tall, small, big, or if the adjective is derived from the verb, then you will find additional -ve, -ing, -nt in tow,

3. In the descriptive text we will often find Relating verb (copula) which is (as in characteristic number 1). In Indonesian is often interpreted as "is". Because the purpose or function descriptive text is to describe, then definitely we will often find the word was (is). His name is Andy (his name was Andy), his height is 160 cm (height is 160 cm).

Some examples of descriptive text include: The sun

filled the entire sky with the deep color of rubies, setting the clouds ablaze. The waves crashed and danced along the shore, moving up and down in a graceful and gentle rhythm like they were dancing.

Empirical Text

The definition of empirical is something that is based solely on experiment or experience. The empirical study of literature is an interdisciplinary field of research which includes the psychology, sociology, Philosophy, the contextual study of literature, and the history of reading literary texts. ... In these two areas research and studies based on the framework are steadily growing.

1 : Originating in or based on observation or experience empirical data. 2 : Relying on experience or observation alone often without due regard for system and theory an empirical basis for the theory. 3 : Capable of being verified or disproved by observation or experiment empirical laws.

Ethnography/ Ethnographical Text

The typical ethnography is a document written about a particular people, almost always based at least in part on emic views of where the culture begins and ends. Using language or community boundaries to bound the ethnography is common. Ethnographies are also sometimes called "case studies."

Ethnography is a qualitative research method which involves a detailed study of a particular cultural group. The word ethnography comes from Greek words Ethnos meaning people and

Graphein meaning writing. That is why Ethnography is also known as “culture writing”.

An ethnography is a specific kind of written observational science which provides an account of a particular culture, society, or community. The fieldwork usually involves spending a year or more in another society, living with the local people and learning about their ways of life.

We identified six trademark features to be considered when embracing an ethnographic approach: naturalism; context; multiple data sources; small case numbers; 'emic' and 'etic' perspectives, and ethical considerations.

Policy Document

The policy document is a formal document that is regarded as a legally binding document and therefore its purpose, definitions and the responsibilities outlined within its content must be upheld in order that it may be used to support an individual or the Trust during legal action. Policies provide a consistent.

The policy document provides details of the government’s policy commitments in relation to what needs to be done through the exploitation and development of ICTs in the country. It is actually an implementation plan guided by the Government’s policy commitments, which serve as a guide of the government’s socio-economic development plans. It is based on the review and analysis of the country’s national socio-economic development frameworks, policies, strategies and provisions as well as the ICT development in the country.

Policy Document means and includes the proposal form for insurance submitted by the Policyholder, the Policy Schedule, the first premium receipt, any attached endorsements or supplements together with all the addendums provided by the Company from time to time, the medical examiner's report and any other documents.

The purpose of policies is to help your organization tie together your mission, vision, values, and culture into clearly written and easily accessible documents for all employees to take to heart

How to Write a Policy Document?

A policy document specifies the rules, guidelines and regulations that your organization requires employees to follow. Policies also reflect the values and ethics your business holds dear. The kinds of policies you implement represent the culture of your company.

For example, is your business the kind that expects employees to come in at a certain time each day, or do you think flexible hours help employees to be more productive? Writing a policy framework for your business makes it clear to employees how they should behave at work.

Field Notes

Notes made by the researcher in the course of qualitative fieldwork, often observations of participants, locations or events. These may constitute the whole data collected for a project (as in an observational project) or add to it (as when field notes supplement conventional interview data).

Fieldnotes refer to qualitative notes recorded by scientists or researchers in the course of field research, during or after their observation of a specific organism or phenomenon they are studying. The notes are intended to be read as evidence that gives meaning and aids in the understanding of the phenomenon. Fieldnotes allow the researcher to access the subject and record what they observe in an unobtrusive manner.

One major disadvantage of taking fieldnotes is that they are recorded by an observer and are thus subject to (a) memory and (b) possibly, the conscious or unconscious bias of the observer.[1] It is best to record fieldnotes while making observations in the field or immediately after leaving the site to avoid forgetting important details. Some suggest immediately transcribing one's notes from a smaller pocket-sized notebook to something more legible in the evening or as soon as possible. Errors which occur from transcription often outweigh the errors which stem from illegible writing in the actual "field" notebook (Ramsen 1977).

Fieldnotes are particularly valued in descriptive sciences such as ethnography, biology, ecology, geology, and archaeology, each of which have long traditions in this area.

There are many styles of field notes, but all field notes generally consist of two parts: descriptive in which the observer attempts to capture a word-picture of the setting, actions, and conversations; and reflective in which the observer records thoughts, ideas, questions, and concerns based on the observations.

In order to record as much as possible, it is important to include as much information as possible in your field notes. A list of useful things that should be included in all field notes:

1. Date, time, and place of observation
2. Specific facts, numbers, details of what happens at the site
3. Sensory impressions: sights, sounds, textures, smells, taste
4. Personal responses to the fact of recording fieldnotes
5. Specific words, phrases, summaries of conversations, and insider language
6. Questions about people or behaviors at the site for future investigation
7. Page numbers to help keep observations in order

In addition there are four major parts of field notes that should be kept distinct from one another in some way when we are writing them. The four parts include:

1. Jottings
2. Description of everything that can be remembered
3. Analysis
4. Reflection

Field notes are intended to be read by the researcher as evidence to produce meaning and an understanding of the culture, social situation, or phenomenon being studied.

Field notes are written observations recorded during or immediately following participant observations in the field and are considered critical to understanding phenomena encountered in the field. ... Field notes are a collection of documents from a researcher's observed experience in a specific setting or environment.

