

TEXT TYPES

Peter Newmark	Kathrain Reiss	Basil Hatim & Ian Mason	Dickins & Hervey & Higgins
<p>Expressive: (Originator writer) serious imaginative literature, authoritative statements, autobiography, essays and personal correspondence.</p>	<p>Expressive: (Creative composition) author uses the aesthetic dimension of language.</p>	<p>Argumentative:</p>	<p>Literary: (expression) poetry, fiction and drama.</p>
<p>Informative: (topic of knowledge) a textbook, a technical report, a scientific paper or agenda of a meeting</p>	<p>Informative: (Plain communication of facts) information, knowledge, opinions, etc. The language dimension used to transmit the information is logical or referential. Mail focus is "Topic".</p>	<p>Expositive:</p>	<p>Religious: (instrumental in exploring it) The author is not free to create the world that animates the subject matter but to be merely instrumental in exploring it.</p>
<p>Vocative: (readership) notices, publicity, propaganda, persuasive writing and advertisements</p>	<p>Operative: (Inducing behavioral responses) The aim of the appellative function is to appeal to or persuade the reader or 'receiver'. The focus is "appellative".</p>	<p>Instruction-based: instruction without option: includes texts such as laws. One is required to follow the 'instructions' instruction with option.</p>	<p>Philosophical: ("world" of ideas) Pure mathematics.</p>
	<p>Audiomedial: functions with visual images, music, etc.</p>		<p>Persuasive: (Real world as it is experienced by observers) Scientific and technological</p>