

# Unpacking a text

Scott Thornbury

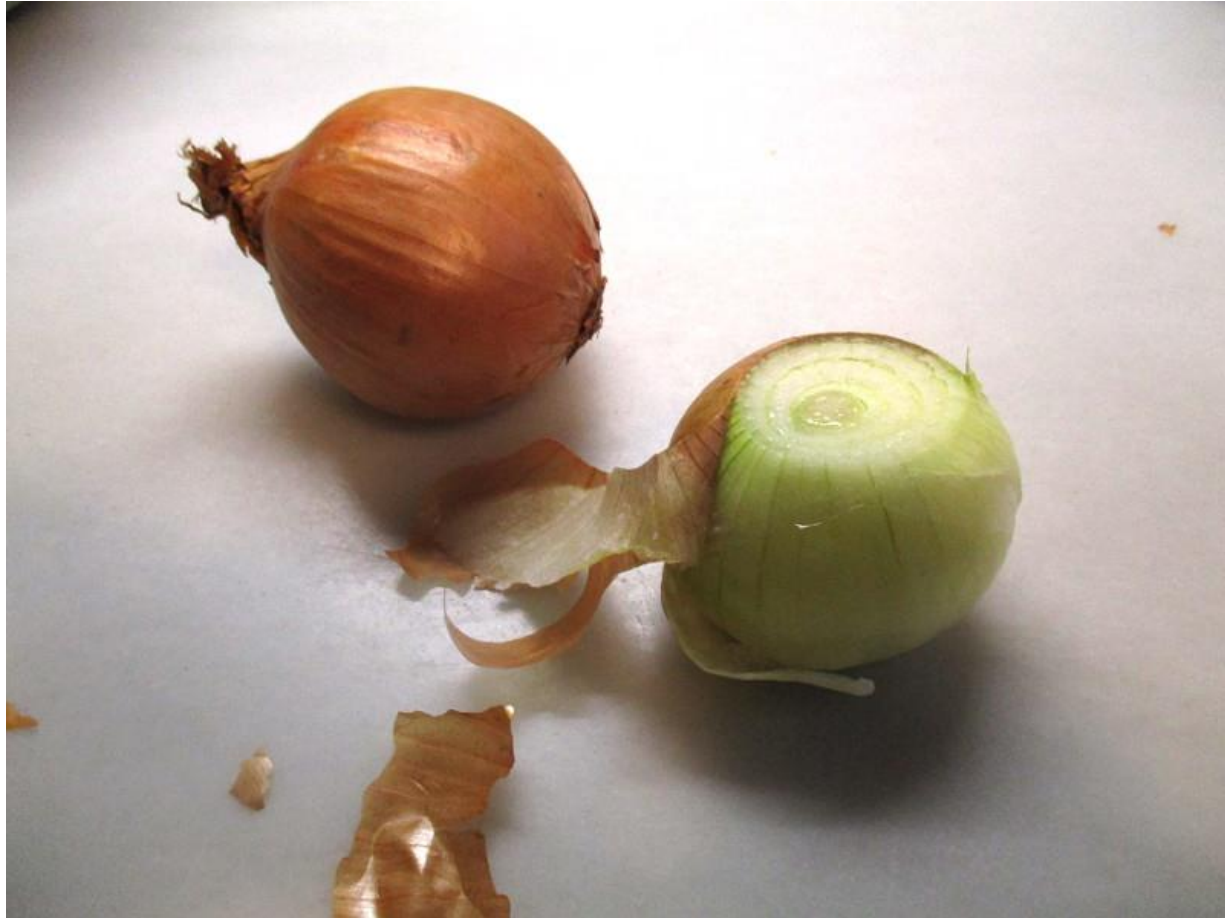
‘Language always happens as text, and not as isolated words and sentences. From an aesthetic, social or educational perspective it is the text which is the significant unit of language.’

Kress, G. (1985) *Linguistic processes in sociocultural practice*. Victoria: Deakin University Press.

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## *Going to Covent Garden?*

Covent Garden station gets very busy at weekends and in the evenings, but you can avoid the crowds by walking there from Leicester Square (6 minutes) or Holborn (9 minutes). The short walk is clearly signposted above ground and maps are on display at both stations.

# What?

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# Where?

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*Going to Covent Garden?*

Who to?

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# Who from?

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## *Going to Covent Garden?*

# How?

Covent Garden station gets very busy at weekends and in the evenings, but you can avoid the crowds by walking there from Leicester Square (6 minutes) or Holborn (9 minutes). The short walk is clearly signposted above ground and maps are on display at both stations.

# Why?

*Going to Covent Garden?*

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What?

= Genre

What?

Where?

= Genre

= Context

What?

= Genre

Where?

= Context

Who to?

= Participants

Who from?



What?

= Genre

Where?

= Context

Who to?

= Participants

Who from?

How?

= Mode

What?

= Genre

Where?

= Context

Who to?

= Participants

Who from?

How?

= Mode

Why?

= Function



## *Going to Covent Garden?*

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When does Covent Garden station get busy?

How far is Holborn station, in minutes?

Which is further, Holborn or Leicester Square?

What's to stop you getting lost?



1. If you are at Euston station what's the best way to avoid Covent Garden?
2. If you are at Bond Street station what's the best way to avoid Covent Garden?



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1. Find words associated with **problems**.
2. Find words associated with **solutions**.
3. Find one word that **connects** the problems with the solutions.

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## *Going to Covent Garden?*

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text as a vehicle  
of information



text as a  
linguistic object

text as a vehicle  
of information



text as a  
linguistic object



superficial  
reading



intensive  
reading



analytic  
reading

superficial reading



intensive reading



analytic reading

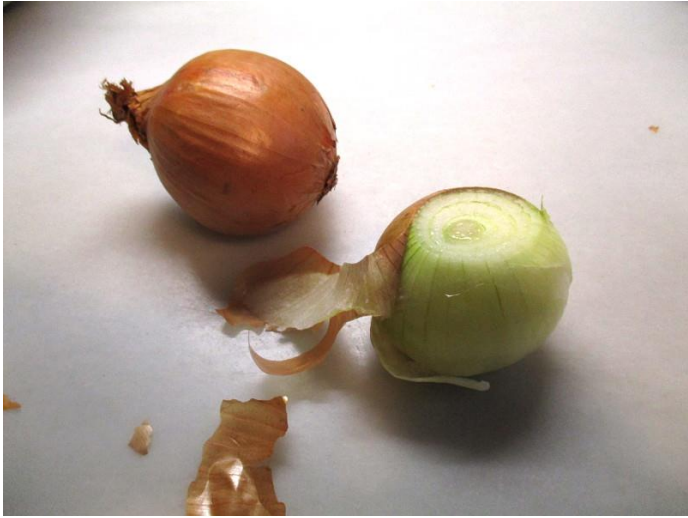
superficial reading

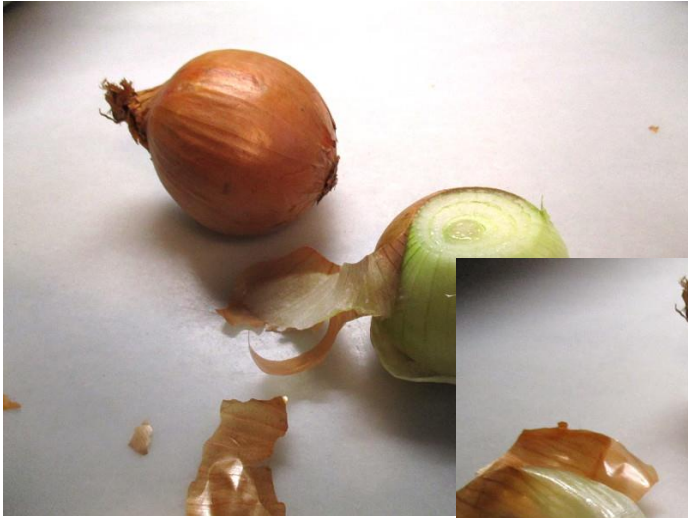


intensive reading

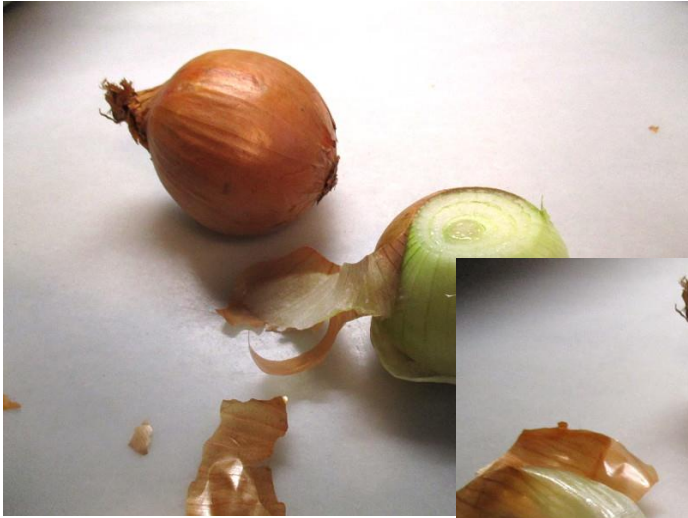


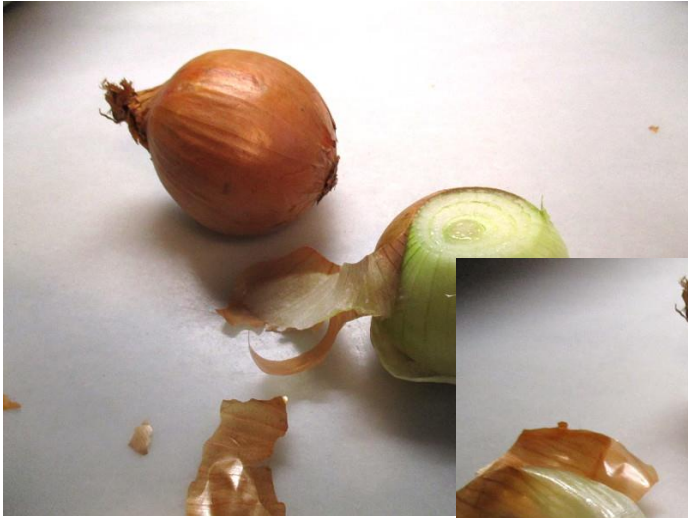
analytic reading











## LOOKING AT ISLAMIC ART

Some Islamic art was created with **ornate** and detailed calligraphy as the main feature. Other pieces featured vegetative or geometric patterns. And some had all of these features. Here are two examples. First, these ancient tiles feature a very elaborate and beautiful pattern. This is a wonderful example of **decorative** art



from around 1250. Second, the ceiling of this mosque in Istanbul, which was built in 1609, has been decorated with striking floral and geometric patterns. If you look closely, you can see some calligraphy, too.



## Looking at Islamic art

Some Islamic art was created with **ornate** and detailed calligraphy as the main feature. Other pieces featured vegetative or geometric patterns. And some had all of these features. Here are two examples. First, these ancient tiles feature a very elaborate and beautiful pattern. This is a wonderful example of **decorative** art from around 1250. Second, the ceiling of this mosque in Istanbul, which was built in 1609, has been decorated with striking floral and geometric patterns. If you look closely, you can see some calligraphy, too.

Beaumont, J., & Yancey, A. J. (2015). *NorthStar: Reading and Writing (3rd ed., Vol. 1)*. London: Pearson Education Limited.

What?

= Genre

Where?

= Context

Who to?

= Participants

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How?

= Mode

Why?

= Function

## READ

- 1** Look at the boldfaced words in the reading and think about the questions.
    1. Which of these words do you know?
    2. What do the words mean?
  - 2** Read the text and look at the art. As you read, notice the boldfaced vocabulary. Try to guess the meaning of each word.
-



## COMPREHENSION

Each sentence is false. Change the underlined word to make it true.

1. All Islamic art was created with ornate and detailed calligraphy as the main feature.
2. The interior of the mosque has been decorated with patterns and portraits.
3. The ancient tiles are a wonderful example of abstract art.

 **GO TO** MyEnglishLab **FOR MORE VOCABULARY PRACTICE.**

## READING SKILL

- 1** Look at Reading Two on page 36. Circle the numbers. What information do these numbers give? Complete the chart to put the numbers in groups: order (first, second, third . . .), quantity (how many: 1, 2, 3 . . .), or date.

ORDER	QUANTITY	DATE
	two	

	<u>Families</u>	<u>Types</u>	<u>Tokens</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>K1 Words (1-1000):</b>	41	48	<b>66</b>	<b>73.33%</b>
Function:	...	...	(38)	(42.22%)
Content:	...	...	(28)	(31.11%)
> Anglo-Sax	...	...	(14)	(15.56%)
<b>K2 Words (1001-2000):</b>	1	2	<b>3</b>	<b>3.33%</b>
> Anglo-Sax	...	...	()	(0.00%)
1k+2k			...	(76.66%)
<b>AWL Words:</b>	2	4	<b>5</b>	<b>5.56%</b>
> Anglo-Sax	...	...	(4)	(4.44%)
<b>Off-List Words:</b>	<u>?</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17.78%</u>
	44+?	67	90	100%

**Current profile**

%	Cumul.
73.33	73.33
3.33	76.66
5.56	82.22
17.78	100.00

Words in text (tokens):	90
Different words (types):	67
Type-token ratio:	0.74
Tokens per type:	1.34
Lex density (content words/total)	0.58

*Pertaining to onlist only*

Tokens:	74
Types:	54
Families:	44
Tokens per family:	1.68
Types per family:	1.23
Anglo-Sax Index:	%
<small>(A-Sax tokens + functors / onlist tokens)</small>	
Greco-Lat/Fr-Cognate Index:	%
<small>(Inverse of above)</small>	

From Compleat Lexical Tutor:  
<https://www.lextutor.ca/>



looking at **islamic** art

some **islamic** art was **created** with **ornate** and detailed **calligraphy** as the main **feature** other pieces **featured** **vegetative** or **geometric patterns** and some had all of these **features** here are two examples first these ancient **tiles** **feature** a very **elaborate** and beautiful **pattern** this is a wonderful example of **decorative** art from around number second the **ceiling** of this **mosque** in **istanbul** which was built in number has been **decorated** with striking **floral** and **geometric patterns** if you look closely you can see some **calligraphy** too

## Looking at Islamic art

Some Islamic art was created with **ornate** and detailed calligraphy as the main feature. Other pieces featured vegetative or geometric patterns. And some had all of these features. Here are two examples. First, these ancient tiles feature a very elaborate and beautiful pattern. This is a wonderful example of **decorative** art from around 1250. Second, the ceiling of this mosque in Istanbul, which was built in 1609, has been decorated with striking floral and geometric patterns. If you look closely, you can see some calligraphy, too.

## Lexical features:

Word families: *decorative, decorated; feature (n.), feature (vb); vegetative, [vegetable]; floral, [flower]; ornate, [ornament]; geometric, [geometry]*

adjective synonyms: *ornate, detailed, elaborate; beautiful, wonderful, striking*

## Grammatical features:

passive constructions:

*Some Islamic art was created...  
which was built in 1609  
has been decorated...*

Determiners

Some Islamic art

Other pieces

all of these features

two examples

some calligraphy

compound and complex noun phrases

*ornate and detailed calligraphy*

*all of these features*

*these ancient tiles*

*a very elaborate and beautiful pattern*

*a wonderful example of decorative art from around 1250*

*the ceiling of this mosque in Istanbul*

*striking floral and geometric patterns*

## Discourse features:

Anaphoric (back) reference using *this/these*:

*Some Islamic art was created with ornate and detailed calligraphy is the main feature. Other pieces featured vegetative or geometric patterns. And some had all of **these** features.*

Exophoric (outside the text) reference:

*Here are two examples.*

*these ancient tiles feature a very elaborate and beautiful pattern*

*This is a wonderful example...*



## Lexical repetition

Some Islamic art was created with ornate and detailed calligraphy as the main **feature**. Other pieces **featured** vegetative or geometric patterns. And some had all of these **features**. Here are two examples. First, these ancient tiles **feature** a very elaborate and beautiful pattern. This is a wonderful example of decorative art from around 1250. Second, the ceiling of this mosque in Istanbul, which was built in 1609, has been decorated with striking floral and geometric patterns. If you look closely, you can see some calligraphy, too.

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Some Islamic art was created with ornate and detailed calligraphy as the main **feature**. Other pieces **featured** vegetative or geometric **patterns**. And some had all of these **features**. Here are two **examples**. First, these ancient tiles **feature** a very elaborate and beautiful **pattern**. This is a wonderful **example** of decorative art from around 1250. Second, the ceiling of this mosque in Istanbul, which was built in 1609, has been decorated with striking floral and geometric **patterns**. If you look closely, you can see some calligraphy, too.

## Lexical repetition

Some Islamic art was created with ornate and detailed calligraphy as the main feature. Other pieces featured vegetative or geometric patterns. And some had all of these features. Here are two examples. First, these ancient tiles feature a very elaborate and beautiful pattern. This is a wonderful example of decorative art from around 1250. Second, the ceiling of this mosque in Istanbul, which was built in 1609, has been decorated with striking floral and geometric patterns. If you look closely, you can see some calligraphy, too.

## Put the sentences 1 – 7 in the right order

Some Islamic art was created with ornate and detailed calligraphy as the main feature.

1. Second, the ceiling of this mosque in Istanbul, which was built in 1609, has been decorated with striking floral and geometric patterns.
2. If you look closely, you can see some calligraphy, too.
3. And some had all of these features.
4. Here are two examples.
5. This is a wonderful example of decorative art from around 1250.
6. Other pieces featured vegetative or geometric patterns.
7. First, these ancient tiles feature a very elaborate and beautiful pattern.

text as a vehicle  
of information



superficial  
reading

intensive  
reading



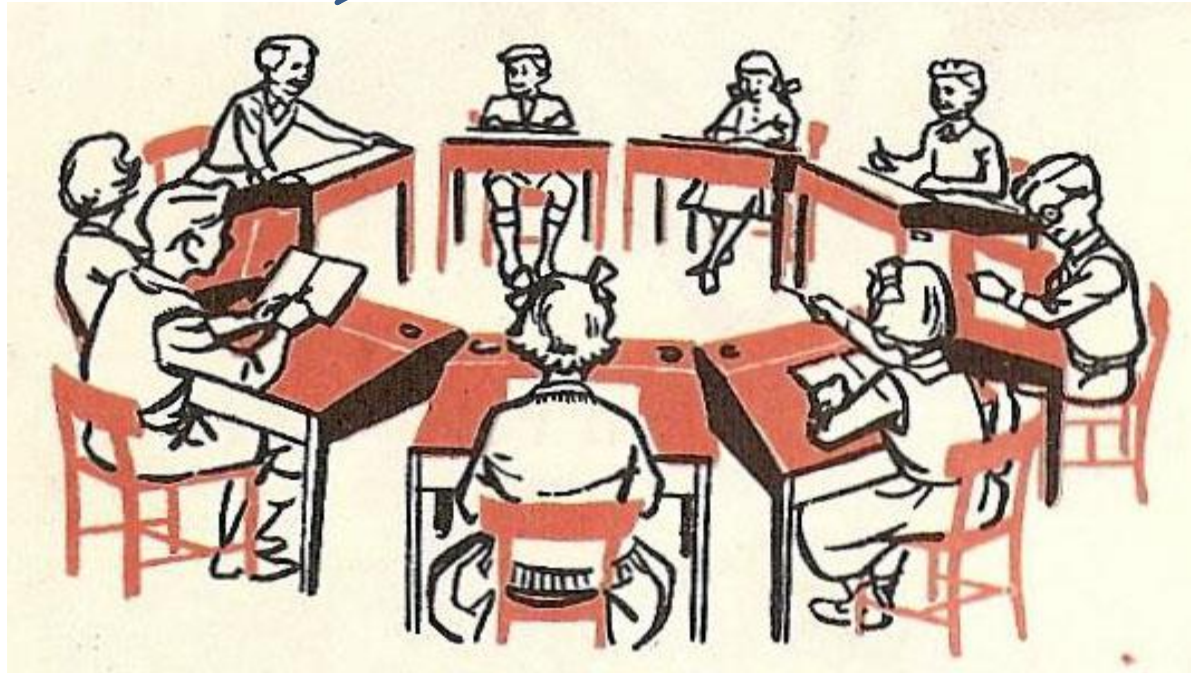
analytic  
reading



text as a  
linguistic object



**Thanks!**



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