





# Subjective and Objective (2)



Complete the text with these words.

|            |                |           |           |
|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| knowledge  | imaginative    | opinions  | facts     |
| attitudes  | objectively    | influence | feelings  |
| subjective | relative       | biased    | objective |
| guess      | information    | relevant  | literary  |
| hypothesis | interpretation |           |           |

An important distinction is between subjective and objective thinking and language - and the grey areas in between.

\_\_\_\_\_ Subjective language is personal, informal and emotive. It is used for \_\_\_\_\_ imaginative and \_\_\_\_\_ literary texts, to show the composer's internal \_\_\_\_\_ feelings, thoughts, \_\_\_\_\_ opinions and \_\_\_\_\_ attitudes.

\_\_\_\_\_ Objective language is impersonal, formal, distanced from emotions, factual; aiming to describe outward, external reality. It is used to give \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and the composer's personal feelings are not so \_\_\_\_\_ relevant.

The language used for persuasive texts is also subjective, although the composer might want the audience to believe the ideas are \_\_\_\_\_ correct and true. A composer will draw on information and facts, but present them in such a way as to \_\_\_\_\_ influence the reader or listener, in other words in a \_\_\_\_\_ biased and therefore subjective way.

Texts will usually not be completely objective, because of our underlying values, and because our \_\_\_\_\_ is limited and \_\_\_\_\_ rather than absolute. So we can only approximate \_\_\_\_\_. We are usually not completely certain, we may have a theory or \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis or we may speculate or make an educated \_\_\_\_\_ guess. We might also be prejudiced.

It is important to be aware of these differences between objective fact and subjective \_\_\_\_\_ interpretation.