

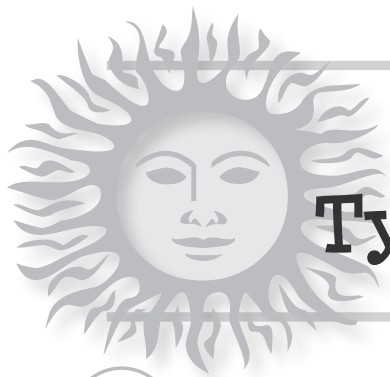
Types of Language (1)



Write the correct type of language in the spaces.

abstract language	personal language	formal language
technical language	informal language	subjective language
impersonal language	objective language	

_____	Language which is friendly, conversational, informal and emotive, where the composer's personality and connection with the audience are important. It is similar to subjective.
_____	Language which focusses on the topic (rather than the composer or audience), and which may also be formal, technical, abstract, general, distant. It is similar to objective.
_____	Language which is personal, informal and emotive; which shows feelings, opinions, attitudes, bias. It is similar to personal.
_____	Language which is formal, distanced, and used for facts and information. It is similar to impersonal.
_____	'Polite' language, which uses the 'correct' forms; more serious, indirect, distant, official, impersonal, objective.
_____	Language which is more casual, personal, subjective, direct, immediate, concrete; frequent in speaking, especially everyday conversation; often colloquial, idiomatic, using slang.
_____	Language for thinking and for expressing ideas, often figurative or metaphoric. It might also be general and impersonal.
_____	The specialised language and terminology of a particular subject area, not used commonly; such as names of parts, tools, machines, processes used in industry and technology. Sometimes everyday meanings are also used in technical ways.



Types of Language (2)



Which characteristics would these texts have? Tick the correct columns. (Some might be in more than one column.)

	personal & subjective	impersonal & objective	formal	informal
a science textbook				
a job interview				
a conversation with friends				
a poem				
a news report				
a discussion in class				
a novel				
a driver's licence				
a TV drama				
talking to your family				
a text message				
a recipe				
instructions for a new camera				
a car repair manual				