原力英语 B1 原著扩展阅读

阅读分析中的常用概念 2

阅读分析中常用概念一回顾

Theme
Tone
Textual Analysis and Evidence
Authorship
Author's Purpose

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

　　作者的写作目的也是阅读理解中一个非常重要的概念。每个作家当然都会有一个写作的初衷，想要彻底地理解文章当然也要对这一目的有所发觉。

　　那我们应该如何寻找作者的写作目的呢？

　　Most writers don't come right out and say what they mean. We can figure it out for ourselves by looking at the details that a writer chooses to concentrate on and the details he or she chooses to omit.

LANGUAGE AND WORD CHOICE

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Figurative Language 指的是修辞语言。在中文阅读中，运用修辞手法非常普遍，英文也是如此。
英文中常见的修辞手法包括：

figure of speech 比喻
irony 反讽
metaphor 象征，隐喻
prsonification 拟人
pun 双关语
simile 明喻(使用 like 或 as 等词语)
allusion 影射，典故

SIMILE

　　A simile is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things and uses the words "like" or "as" and they are commonly used in everyday communication. A simile is used with the aim of sparking an interesting

connection in the reader's mind.

METAPHOR

A metaphor is a statement that compares two things that are not alike. Unlike similes, metaphors do not use the words "like" or "as." Such statements only make sense when the reader understands the connection between the two things being compared.

PERSONIFICATION

Personification is the attribution of human characteristics to non-living objects. Using personification affects the way readers imagine things, and it sparks an interest in the subject.

CONNOTATIVE LANGUAGE

Connotative Language 指的是隐含意义，内涵意义。我们在阅读的时候常常会遇到明明认识一个单词，却无法将它的意思很好的嵌入到文章当中恰当地理解。这时候，可能就是作者使用了语言的一些隐含的意义，从而加强自己的语气.

WORD CHOICE

作者选择使用的词汇会传递着语气等相关的信息。

NONFICTION

前面都是 fiction 部分的阅读概念比较多，后面来关注一下 nonfiction 的阅读分析两个关键概念：Structure & Argument

STRUCTURE

之前我们讲过了 fiction 类别的结构，这里再来补充一下 nonfiction 类别文章的写作结构。
先来回顾一下它的定义：
STRUCTURE is the organization of a text—or how the pieces fit together.结构是文本的组织形式，换句话说就是各部分内容是如何统一起来的。
Nonficiton 文体常见结构形式：
Compare and Contrast Structure（比较和对比结构）
Chronological Structure（时间结构）
Process Structure（过程结构）
常见的结构形式：
Cause and Effect Structure（因果结构）
Problem and Solution Structure（问题与解决结构）
Description Structure（描述结构）

其中 Compare and Contrast Structure 的写作目的就是来比较两者或者多者事物之间的关系，这一类结构文章中常用的词包括：

in comparison
by contrast
similarly
but
on the other hand
on the contrary
yet
however
despite
as opposed to

Chronological 或者是 Process 一类的结构主要是展示一系列动作的顺序或排序，常用的词包括：
first
next
then
before
after
1, 2, 3…
last
finally A,
B, C…

Cause and Effect 这一类的结构的写作目的为揭露事件之间的关系以及为什么会发生或者是后续的连锁反应，文章中常用的词包括：
for this reason
thus
since
in order to
as a result
therefore
consequently
because
due to
on account of
Problem and Solution 结构写作目的多为展现问题并且提出解决的方式，常用的词包括：
problem
solution
because
research
develop

cause
since
as a result
in order to
so that
goal
Investigate

ARGUMENT
Sound Reasoning
如果文中的推理和论证是非常有力的，我们就把它称之为 sound reasoning。这里面的 sound 意思是"合理的"。这样的推理需要满足以下的两个条件：
1. All of its parts are true. 内容要保持真实。
2. It leads us to the conclusion we were aiming for. 能够得出我们最终想要的结论。

Relevant and Irrelevant Evidence
合理的推理依赖于有力的证据。我们在写文章的时候可能下笔时会想到很多要写的内容，这时候就需要开启写作的雷达来判断到底哪一个论点才是与文章主旨相关性最强的，就是英文当中讲的 relevant evidence；同时要剔除那些不相关的论述 irrelevant evidence。
Relevant evidence: body of facts and information that support the central argument.
Irrelevant evidence: body of facts and information that are not connected the central argument.

SOUND ARGUMENT CHECKLIST:
There's a claim.
The claim is supported by evidence and reason.
The tone is persuasive—consider word choice, figurative meaning, connotative
meaning, analogies, and allusions.
Everything relates to the central idea.
All of the facts are true.
The reasoning is sound.
All of the evidence is relevan.