

Text Structure and Language Features: Example 1

Text Structure - Historical Narrative Title

Orientation - includes time and place and participants

Initial complication

Further complications

Resolution

Coda

D DAY WORLD WAR 2

D Day is remembered as a very important day in history as the beginning of the end of World War 2.

In June 1940, the Allied army was forced to leave France because they were not strong enough to defeat the German army who had taken over in France.

Four years later, they went back. It would be difficult and dangerous to get the British army and its allies back into France, as they had to get across the water from England without the Germans realising what they were doing.

The commanders of the armies could not choose an exact date to tell all the armies to invade France, because they had to wait for good weather, so the small boats carrying many of the soldiers would not capsize and drown them. D Day was the code name they chose to keep the plan secret.

The first day they chose, June 5th, was too rough and they waited anxiously all day to see what the weather would be like on the next day. There were 4,000 ships and hundreds of small boats waiting and hiding from the German army. There were also hundreds of planes waiting to fly into France. Next day was June 6th 1944. At last the weather was good. They could begin.

The generals gave the signal to all the armies. "It's D Day! Go!" and the Allied forces fought their way into France and defeated the Germans. One year later, after many more fierce battles in different parts of the world, this terrible world war ended.

Nowadays, when some people want to say that something important is going to happen, like a wedding, they say "D day is tomorrow!" Many don't know that it is a day in history.

Language Features

Use of action verbs, e.g. was forced, to defeat

Use of various tenses including past and present, e.g. waited, is

Use of direct speech, e.g. "It's D Day!"

Use of thinking verbs, e.g. chose

Use of time connectives, e.g. at last, next day

Use of complex sentences, e.g. In June 1940, the British army was forced to leave France because they were not strong enough to defeat the German army who had taken over in France.

Use of detailed noun phrases to build description, e.g. this terrible world war

Use of adverbial phrases, e.g. into France, after many more battles in different parts of the world

Use of adjectives, e.g. small, good, British

Use of adverbs to add meaning to the verbs, e.g. anxiously

Text organisation.

Almost every paragraph has a synonym or substitution for "army" as the first element of the topic sentence to help track the information through the text. Para 1 D Day, Para 2 (In June 1940) *the Allied army*, Para 3 (Four years later) *they*, Para 4 The commanders of the army, Para 5 The first day *they* chose, Para 6 *The generals*, Para 7 Change of focus, *Nowadays*, so armies is no longer the focus.