

Audience, Tone, and Sentence Craft

AP English Language ■ Unit 8

AP English Language



What we will cover

- 1 Understanding an Audience's Beliefs and Needs
- 2 Writing for an Audience's Beliefs and Needs
- 3 Word Choice, Comparisons, and Syntax
- 4 Using Words and Syntax for Tone and Style
- 5 Clauses and Relationships Between Ideas
- 6 Writing Clear Sentences

1

Understanding an Audience's Beliefs and Needs

Understanding an Audience's Beliefs and Needs

Unit 8 is the course's most advanced treatment of **style** 文体 – the point at which word choice, syntax, and audience stop being separate topics.

- Writers may make **comparisons** – **similes, metaphors, analogies, or anecdotes** 明喻、隐喻、类比与轶事 – in an attempt to relate to an audience.
- Writers' choices regarding **syntax and diction** 句法与措辞 influence **how the writer is perceived** by an audience.
- **Word choice may reflect a writer's biases** 偏见 and may affect their **credibility** with a particular audience.
- Because **audiences are unique and dynamic**, writers must consider the **perspectives, contexts, and needs** of the intended audience.

Understanding an Audience's Beliefs and Needs, continued

The third point is worth dwelling on. Diction does not only characterise the subject – it characterises the writer.

A reader who notices loaded word choice starts to discount everything that follows, which is why an unqualified vocabulary is a credibility risk, not a strength.

2

Writing for an Audience's Beliefs and Needs

Writing for an Audience's Beliefs and Needs

The instruction here is that **audiences are dynamic**: they change as they read. An argument that has just conceded something is being read by a slightly different audience than the one that began the essay.

Press first and concede afterwards, and the concession reads as retreat.

Where a reader will refuse



Mentioning an objection is not answering it. The fourth box is the difference, and it is where the **sophistication** credit lives

3

Word Choice, Comparisons, and Syntax

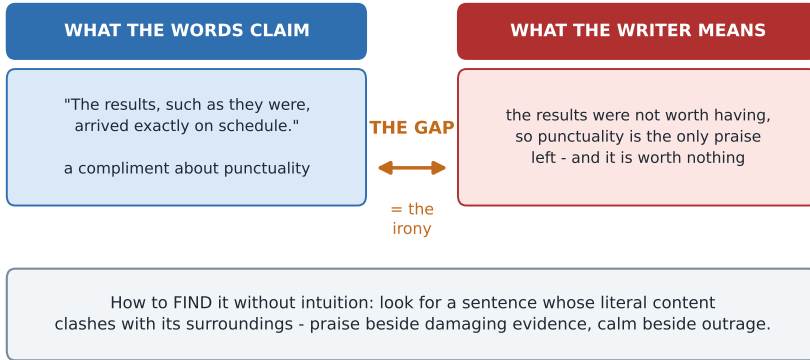
Irony is a gap – name both sides of it

A writer's **style** is the **mix of word choice, syntax, and conventions** employed by that writer.

Writers may signal a **complex or ironic perspective** through stylistic choices. **Irony** 反讽 may emerge from the difference between what is said and what is meant.

Irony is a gap – name both sides of it, in detail

Irony is a gap - and analysis means naming both sides of it

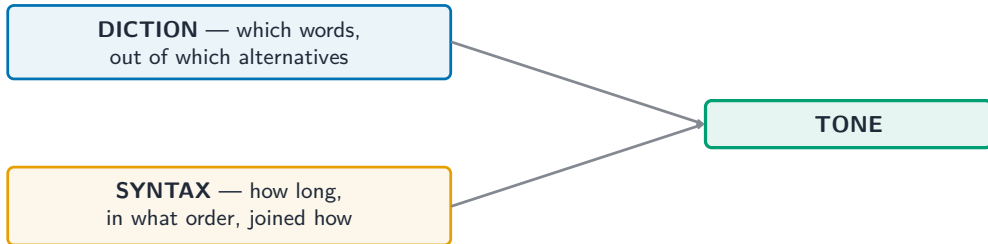


Writers may signal a **complex or ironic perspective** through stylistic choices.

Word Choice, Comparisons, and Syntax

- A writer's **style** is the **mix of word choice, syntax, and conventions** employed by that writer. Style is a *composite*, which is why "the writer's style is formal" is not analysis – it names the result without any of the components.
- Writers may signal a **complex or ironic perspective** through stylistic choices. **Irony** 反讽 may emerge from the difference between what is said and what is meant, or between what is expected and what occurs.

Tone has two inputs



the same words in a different sentence shape carry a different attitude — which is why syntax is evidence and not decoration

The test: rewrite the passage keeping the **words** and changing the **shape**. Whatever changes was being carried by the syntax

4

Using Words and Syntax for Tone and Style

Using Words and Syntax for Tone and Style

For your own writing, the safest use of irony is none.

What the sophistication point actually rewards is **control**: a consistent register, a vocabulary that is precise rather than inflated, and syntax that ranks ideas deliberately.

A vocabulary for tone

- **Modifiers** 修饰成分 - words, phrases, or clauses - **qualify, clarify, or specify** information about the thing they modify.
- **Parenthetical elements** 插入成分 - though not essential to understanding what they describe - **interrupt** the sentence to add information, comment, or emphasis.

A vocabulary for tone, in detail

THE TONE	THE WRITER'S STANCE	POINT AT
measured	confident, and not trying to win by volume	qualifiers, concessions, low-temperature verbs
urgent	the cost of delay is the argument	short sentences, imperatives, time words
wry	amused, and not quite committed	understatement, an unexpected register
indignant	a norm has been broken and someone is loaded at fault	nouns, rhetorical questions
elegiac	something valuable is already lost	past tense, concrete detail, slow rhythm

A tone word is a claim - if you cannot point at the third column, you have not made it

5

Clauses and Relationships Between Ideas

Clauses and Relationships Between Ideas

- **Modifiers** 修饰成分 – words, phrases, or clauses – **qualify, clarify, or specify** information about the thing they modify.
- **Parenthetical elements** 插入成分 – though not essential to understanding what they describe – **interrupt** the sentence to add information, comment, or emphasis.

6

Writing Clear Sentences

Writing Clear Sentences

A concrete discipline: **place modifiers next to what they modify**, and use parentheticals sparingly.

One well-placed interruption creates emphasis; three in a paragraph destroy it, because a reader cannot tell which interruption mattered.

Worked example – a modifier that withdraws praise

The passage says of a policy: *“The results, such as they were, arrived exactly on schedule.”*

- **Low-scoring:** *“The writer uses a parenthetical phrase.”*
- **Scoring:** *“The parenthetical ‘such as they were’ dismisses the results in four words without arguing against them – and placing it before ‘arrived exactly on schedule’ means the praise for punctuality lands on results the reader has just been told to discount.”*

Modifier, parenthetical, irony and effect on audience in one sentence. The sentence appears to compliment the programme and withdraws the only thing it could be complimented for.

Exam tips

- **Style is a composite** – word choice, syntax, conventions. Naming the components is analysis; naming the result is not.
- Loaded diction **damages the writer's credibility**. Say so; it is examinable.
- Find irony **structurally**: a sentence whose literal content clashes with its surroundings.
- **Concede before you press**. The audience that reads your claim will already have decided whether you are fair.
- A **modifier** is where judgement hides. *The long-delayed report* has already evaluated it.
- Use parentheticals **sparingly** in your own writing. Three in a paragraph cancel each other out.

7

Recap

Unit 8 – key takeaways

1

Style

word choice, syntax, conventions
– name the parts

2

Loaded diction

damages credibility – say so

3

Irony

a sentence whose literal content
clashes with its surroundings

4

Modifier

where judgement hides

Check yourself

- 1 Style is a composite of what?
- 2 What does loaded diction do?
- 3 How do you find irony structurally?
- 4 Where does judgement hide?

Answers: word choice, syntax, conventions ▪ damages credibility ▪ literal vs surroundings ▪
in the modifier