

The term "texts" refers to any written, spoken, or visual content that conveys meaning or information. Texts can take many forms, and their interpretation often depends on context, audience, and purpose.

Types of Texts: 1. **Literary Texts**: – **Novels**: Long fictional works that explore complex themes and characters. – **Poetry**: Compressed language that evokes emotions and imagery through meter, rhyme, and figurative language. – **Plays**: Scripts intended for performance, focusing on dialogue and action. 2. **Non-Literary Texts**: – **Academic Articles**: Scholarly works that present research findings or theoretical discussions. – **Essays**: Short pieces that explore a specific topic or argument. – **Reports**: Structured documents that provide information or analysis on a particular issue. 3. **Informational Texts**: – **News Articles**: Reports on current events, providing facts and perspectives. – **Encyclopedias**: Comprehensive reference works covering various topics. – **Manuals**: Instructional texts that guide users on how to operate or assemble something. 4. **Visual Texts**: – **Graphs and Charts**: Visual representations of data that convey information quickly. – **Infographics**: Combined visual and textual elements that present complex information clearly. – **Photographs and Art**: Visual works that communicate ideas, emotions, or narratives. 5. **Digital Texts**: – **Websites**: Online content that can include articles, blogs, and multimedia. – **Social Media Posts**: Brief, often informal texts shared on platforms like Twitter or Facebook. – **Emails and Messages**: Written communication exchanged electronically. 6. **Multimodal Texts**: – Texts that combine multiple modes of communication, such as video, audio, and written words (e.g., presentations, advertisements). Each type of text serves different purposes and engages audiences in unique ways. .Understanding these distinctions helps in effective communication and analysis