A possible taxonomy of EMC texts

Speech
To be heard

now (the norm)

To be written down

Given the unprecedented difficulties that arise when we try to classify EMC texts (p. 316), and the novel character of many of its mixed-medium and mixed-participation texts, any attempt to handle electronic texts along the lines of traditional corpus classifications (p. 492) would be premature. A pragmatic perspective will be essential, recognizing the factors that govern text selection of texts, such as the intention that users have in mind or the effect they wish to convey.

A taxonomy such as the one used by the Survey of English Usage (p. 490) can handle only a small proportion of EMC texts, as the additional categories suggest:

later, e.g. telephone answering messages

as if spoken, e.g. police statement

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as if written, e.g. letters, dictation
Writing
To be read (the norm)
To be read aloud
       as if spoken, e.g. radio/TV drama
       as if written, e.g. radio/TV newsreading
To be partly read aloud, e.g. broadcasting
       continuity summaries
Mixed medium
To self, e.g. memoranda, shopping lists
To single other, e.g. co-authorship sessions
To many others, e.g. spoken commentary on a handout
Electronic text
As an end in itself
   To be read (the norm)
       in the displayed language
       in another language (if available), e.g. translate
  To be read
       statically (the norm)
       dynamically, e.g. news feeds, incoming results
  To be added to, e.g. chatroom, forum, post a comment
  To be acted upon: examples include
       to obtain information, e.g. contact us, help
       to review or evaluate, e.g. consumer reviews
       to persuade, e.g. ads, more like this
       to purchase, e.g. payment methods
       to spread news, e.g. retweets
       to titillate, e.g. porn sites
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to rouse, e.g. hate sites
As a means to an end
On the same page
to be searched, e.g. advanced search
On a different page
hyperlinks, e.g. permalinks
using another medium, e.g. podcast