

# Slanting and charge essay sample

[Sociology](#), [Communication](#)



Our knowledge, not only the specific facts we observe and present but also the facts we remember, is influenced by the principle of selection. The process of selecting knowledge and highlighting that takes place when we put our knowledge into words to achieve the communicator. Since emphasis is simply given stress to subject and indicating what is important or less important, slanting by use of emphasis is unavoidable, both in speech and writing. Any knowledge that comes to us through words has been subjected to the double screening of the principle of selection and the slanting of language, so much of our information comes to us selected and slanted by selection and emphasis of facts.

We also can carry different impressions and judgment of a person and a situation by using charged words, even in describing the same facts. Charged language is the language used when slanting influences feelings toward or judgment about a subject. Charged language is the natural and necessary medium for the communication of charged or attitudinal meaning, though we have difficulty in living with it. To communicate knowledge, we must use charged language. The principle of selection decide that the fact which we awareness or choose or interest, when we show our knowledge. The principal of selection use when people communicate to each other in word, and then a selection that is decide the person's interests and purpose.

It is important to remember what is right of way of the principle of selection. Slanting has three things that knowledge, words, and emphasis. Slanting is way of communication, it use emphasis. Slanting is unavoidable, for emphasis is simply, and it indicate what is important and what is less important. When we speak to others, we use the same fact and different

slanted cause very different impression. Then, slanting used by charged words, this means our judgment based on fact, situation of each person. Slanting of words, emphasis, or something is significantly influences, and the language used is charged language.

Charged language need medium to communication of charged or individual meaning. Difficulties caused by misunderstanding and misinterpretation that charged language produce, but charged language might be abused.

Uncharged language of uncovered factual statement, it serves informative purpose. The knowledge to communicate of the change and mild, the present experience, we have to use charged language. When people express in words, knowledge is influenced by principle of selection. It is selected and shaped by the mind of communicator such as interests and purposes.

Slanting can be divided three types; favorable slanting, unfavorable slanting, and balanced slanting. People use slanting to emphasis in both writing and reading by choice of connectives, underlining, stress, and so on. When writers slanted the facts, the reader receives different impression even if it is fact. It is possible to describe positively and negatively by using charged words. The reader's attitude will be influenced by charged words. Principle of slanting has influence on feeling or judgment by charged languages. People feel difficulty in living with charged languages, and it cause misunderstandings and miss interpretations.

However, people cannot live without it. Slanting involves a biased position expressed through loaded language and can be considered a form of slanting. It is often used to appeal to a certain audience. Some attempt to

handle others into accepting a conclusion by coming on strong and intense or by purposely using loaded language, particularly when reasons are poor or nonexistent. Be careful of anyone who plays on your emotions, instead of giving good sound reasons. An emotional appeal used as a substitute for truth is worthless. Emotion is no substitute for reason. To communicate clearly, you need to choose words that convince your audience of your fairness. Using loaded words does not accomplish this.

When you hold strong opinions, it is easy to slip into biased or emotionally-loaded language. Slanted language usually will not convince a careful person to agree with your point, and may cause them to doubt your ability to convey the facts fairly. Slanted or biased language often causes the hearer to feel manipulated, wary or hostile. While those who already agree with you may become more convinced of your point, those who disagree may become annoyed, and dig in harder against your position. There are three major types of slanting: False implication, a careful selection of the facts, and innuendo (suggestion). False implication: A true statement is made in such a way so as to imply something else, which turns out to be false.

A careful selection of the facts: The fallacy equivalent is suppressed evidence. Innuendo: A covert allusion to something not directly said. This is very similar to false implication. Once we have built our personal store of knowledge by selecting what we want to notice. When we slant our writing, we are choosing what bits of knowledge we want to share, choosing what words we want to use to express that knowledge, and deciding what and how we want to emphasize. This is the expressing of knowledge. All readers

must be sensitive and aware of this process of selection and slanting. It is commanding to understand that each writer chooses what he or she wants to say and decides at each step of the writing what information to share and what information to deny.

Part of slanting is the choice of words and the decision of what information should be emphasized. The writer can use knowledge, words, and emphasis to slant his writing in a positive way, to make you feel well about a person or an idea, to slant negatively against something, or, of course, to slant in both directions, striving for some kind of balance. As a good reader, you must be sensitive to any slanting that occurs in what you are reading. According to the Birks, slanting is different from the principle of selection in that slanting takes place as we convey our knowledge in words, while principle of selection occurs as we're actually taking in that information.

With slanting, one selects certain facts or feelings from their stored knowledge, and chooses the words and emphasis to use in order to communicate their meaning. The devices a speaker or writer can use to slant knowledge includes emphasis, which consist of giving importance to the subject matter using specific punctuation marks, underlining heavily stressed words, and how and the order in which words are connected; the selection of facts that either slant for, against, or in a balance presentation. The principle of selection defines the knowledge that one takes it. It is what we select, notice, or pay attention to that eventually shapes what we know or take in.

The principle of selection is influenced by one's interest, point of view, and mental state at that moment. It is important for writers and others to be

aware of charged words in order to deliver the appropriate message and response. Using charged language accidentally can lead to biased interpretations by one's readers or audience. Some of the difficulties in living in a world with charged language are giving accidental responses provoked by such things as dishonest publicity, political speeches, advertising, and dishonest or overstated displays of emotion.

Charged languages can also produce misunderstandings and errors. Birks's purpose in his story is to inform the reader that language and how it is used shape how we see and interpret the world. They are more intent on explaining, rather than arguing their position, and they use specific language to do so. Birks uses words that are suited to the subject to create their point.