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by Y W

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AUDIENCE:

Goodwin's audience is the general public because the topic covered is a social problem. The writer wants all people to understand poverty in depth. More specifically, the piece could target the government and organizations that operate to eradicate poverty.

PURPOSE:

The aim is to describe poverty in-depth so that the audience develops a mental image of it. The author wants the audience also to understand what it is like to be poor. In the beginning, the author notes the need to listen with understanding and putting oneself in his dirty and worn out shoes which are ill-fitting in order to comprehend the scenario (Parker, 1971), implying that the aim is to understand what poverty entails.

CONTENT:

The content is on poverty features, for example, waking up in the morning from an illness-stained mattress, tiredness, dirt, staying up till late, remembering and asking for help. The features help the author communicate the purpose to the audience. For example, poverty is dirt because people do not access clean water or soaps, where this statement triggers the readers' minds enabling them to see what poverty is in detail.

MOOD:

The piece's mood is sad and reflective, where the writer talks about the ugliness and frustrations of being poor. It is reflective because the pronoun I is used, for example, in the statement "I am always tired" (Parker, 1971). Throughout the writing, the writer describes the sadness of being a low-income person, and since the first persona is used, readers are convinced that the experiences are based on personal life.

STYLE:

The analytical writing style is evident in the paper, whereby the author analyses the poverty social problem. The characteristic is mentioned, and a description is provided to prove the idea. For example, the writer says poverty is remembering and talks about quitting school years ago due to bullying by learners from well off families.

STRUCTURE:

The structure evident in the piece is narrative, whereby the writer describes one feature after the other. Each element is explored enough to convince the audience that poverty is more than the media presents it. Describing one point after the other makes the piece easy to understand.

Reference

Parker, J. G. (1971). What is poverty? *America's other children: Public schools outside suburbia*, 126-130.

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