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EL BOLETIN DE INGLES PREFERIDO POR EL HISPANOHABLANTE

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1. EDITORIAL

Hola amig@:

A decir de los expertos, en cuanto a la gramática, ninguno de los candidatos presidenciales estadounidenses estuvo a la altura del famoso discurso que Abraham Lincoln pronunciara en Gettysburg el 19 de noviembre de 1863. Justamente, **en el audiotexto de hoy, hablaremos de las dos habilidades léxicas que más se destacaron en Trump y Clinton.**

Hasta nuestro próximo boletín (miércoles 30 de noviembre).

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3. COMPRESION AUDITIVA

ELECCIONES Y GRAMATICA. Este artículo analiza las dos habilidades gramaticales que más se destacaron en los discursos de Trump y Clinton. **Descarga el audio y practica inglés mientras viajas. Lee AQUÍ cómo guardar los audios de nuestros boletines.**



ELECTIONS AND GRAMMAR

AUDIO

Political candidates like to use one or more grammatical structures when they speak. They use grammatical structures because they can have a rhetorical effect.

rhetorical effect: efecto retórico, truco de oratoria;

In other words, the order of words and the way they are used can direct attention to important ideas and help make points clearer. This clarity, the candidates hope, will influence likely voters to choose them.

the way they are used: la forma en que éstas se usan; **help make points clearer:** ayudan a aclarar los puntos mencionados (los aspectos tratados); **will influence likely voters:** influenciará a probables votates; **to choose them:** para elegirlos;

So, what grammatical structures can you find in political speeches? What can you learn from such speeches?

political speeches: discursos políticos;

In our report today, we explore one grammatical structure commonly used in the American election campaign. This structure is called the deliberate fragment.

commonly used: utilizada generalmente; **election campaign:** campaña electoral; **deliberate fragment:** fragmento (discursivo) premeditado;

Consider the sentence "I am going to the store." The subject is "I" and the predicate is "am going to the store."

consider: analicemos; **subject:** sujeto (gramática); **predicate:** predicado (gramática);

When English speakers use a deliberate fragment, they often present a noun or verb phrase as a sentence. The result is that the sentence does not have a subject and predicate. So, a sentence fragment might be: "Going to the store."

as a sentence: como (si fuera) una oración; **might be:** podría ser;

Let's find some in recent speeches. Presidential candidates Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton used them when they officially accepted their party's nominations three months ago.

let's find some: descubramos algunos; **recent:** recientes; **their party's nominations:** las candidaturas de su partido;

In their acceptance speeches, both Trump and Clinton used complete sentences before presenting sentence fragments. They use these fragments to highlight or publicize ideas. Consider these examples:

acceptance speeches: discursos de aceptación; **to highlight or publicize:** para destacar o hacer públicas;

TRUMP: *"Once again, France is the victim of brutal Islamic terrorism. Men, women and children viciously mowed down. Lives ruined. Families ripped apart. A nation in mourning."*

CLINTON: *"Our military is a national treasure. We entrust our commander-in-chief to make the hardest decisions our nation faces. Decisions about war and peace. Life and death."*

once again: una vez más; **viciously mowed down:** brutalmente destrozados; **lives ruined:** vidas destruidas; **ripped apart:** despedazadas; **in mourning:** de duelo; **military:** ejército; **treasure:** tesoro; **we entrust:** encomendamos a; **commander-in-chief:** jefe de estado mayor; **to make the hardest decisions:** para tomar las

decisiones más difíciles; **our nation faces**: que enfrenta nuestra nación; **war and peace**: la guerra y la paz;

You may note that both Trump and Clinton begin their statements by using complete sentences.

you may note that both: habrás observado que ambos;

Trump says, "Once again, France is the victim of brutal Islamic terrorism". Clinton says " We entrust our commander-in-chief to make the hardest decisions our nation faces."

Both of these statements are complete sentences: they have subjects and predicates. They are not missing any important words. However, after using complete sentences, both candidates presented sentence fragments. They use these fragments for rhetorical effect.

missing: descartando, dejando de usar;

SENTENCE FRAGMENTS.

Both Trump and Clinton used sentence fragments because they have rhetorical effect. When they presented these fragments, they directed listeners' attention to ideas that they wanted to publicize. They kept the listeners' attention because they did not keep using the same basic sentence structure again and again!

listeners' attention: la atención del auditorio; **again and again**: reiteradamente;

Remember: sentence fragments are like spices. You would probably never eat a meal that only has spices like black pepper or paprika. In the same way, you should not write a story in English that only uses sentence fragments. Such an essay would quickly become unreadable, in the same way that a meal made of pepper would probably be hard to eat!

like spices: como los condimentos (especias); **meal**: comida; **black pepper or paprika**: pimienta negra o roja; **in the same way**: asimismo; **such an essay**: semejante redacción; **unreadable**: ilegible (imposible de leer); **hard to eat**: difícil de deglutir;

Politicians have to be careful about how they present their ideas. They want to direct the attention of individual listeners or larger audiences toward important ideas and words. But they also try to limit or avoid unnecessary information. How do they do this? One way is to put together sentences in a reasonable way.

politicians: los políticos; **toward**: hacia, en dirección a; **avoid**: evitar; **in a reasonable way**: de una manera razonable;

Today, we explore another strategy politicians often use to present ideas: sentence cohesion.

another strategy: otra estrategia; **sentence cohesion**: coherencia entre oraciones;

SENTENCE COHESION.

The word cohesion suggests the action of making something whole. In writing, this means presenting sentences that are related to each other in a reasonable, or logical, way. When sentences are cohesive, they slowly build on an idea until it reaches a clear point.

whole: integral, completo; **related to each other**: relacionadas entre sí; **logical**

way: manera lógica; **build on an idea:** se basan en una idea; **until it reaches:** hasta que ésta alcanza; **a clear point:** in foco o punto claro;

Lack of cohesion can cause the reader or listener to stop paying attention. Politicians have to avoid this mistake at all costs. They may have to deal with different issues, but they cannot spend too much time on any subject because they might lose their audience.

lack of cohesion: la falta de coherencia; **at all costs:** a toda costa, cueste lo que cueste; **to deal with different issues:** manejar diferentes temas; **might lose their audience:** podrían perder (la atención de) el auditorio;

We can look to the American election campaign for examples of sentence cohesion. The main candidates for president – Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton – have used cohesion to develop and present ideas.

to develop: para desarrollar;

Here is Trump accepting the presidential nomination of the Republican Party.

"Then there's my mother, Mary. She was strong, but also warm and fair-minded. She was a truly great mother. She was also one of the most honest and charitable people that I have ever known, and a great, great judge of character."

strong: fuerte; **warm:** cálida; **fair-minded:** justa, imparcial; **truly great:** realmente fantástica; **charitable:** caritativa, generosa; **a great judge of character:** con muy buen ojo para juzgar a la gente;

And here is Hillary Clinton accepting the Democratic Party's nomination:

"My mother, Dorothy, was abandoned by her parents as a young girl. She ended up on her own at 14, working as a house maid. She was saved by the kindness of others."

Democratic Party: partido demócrata; **as a young girl:** cuando era jovencita; **she ended up:** ella terminó; **on her own at 14:** por cuenta propia a los 14 años; **as a house maid:** como criada, sirvienta; **she was saved:** a ella la salvó; **the kindness:** la humanidad, el buen corazón;

Both candidates use cohesion to make their points. Consider Trump's statement. He speaks about his mother, Mary, and then uses the pronoun "she" when talking about her in later sentences.

in later sentences: en oraciones posteriores;

Clinton uses a similar idea in her statement. She said:

"My mother, Dorothy, was abandoned by her parents as a young girl. She ended up on her own at 14, working as a house maid. She was saved by the kindness of others."

Here, Clinton uses a similar idea to begin her sentences. She introduces her mother, Dorothy, in the first sentence and then provides more information about her in the following sentences.

provides: da, provee;

The final sentence, "She was saved by the kindness of others." is especially important. Hillary Clinton could have said "The kindness of others saved my mother." Why did she say it the way she did?

could have said: podría haber dicho; **why did she say it:** por qué lo expresó; **the**

way she did: de esa forma (de la manera en que lo hizo);

Using the passive voice enabled Clinton to use the pronoun "she" at the beginning of the sentence. This means that the sentences look and sound the same: they begin with "she."

enabled: le permitió a;

Both Clinton and Trump used a similar grammatical structure. The beginning of each sentence presents "known" information – the pronoun "she" – and the end of each sentence presents new information.

"known" information: información "conocida";

What is the rhetorical effect of this grammatical structure?

What is the rhetorical effect of:Cuál es el efecto retórico que logra;

Both presidential candidates are able to show voters that they are more than just politicians. They are normal people, too. By giving personal information about their families, they hope to show that they can relate to voters. In other words, the candidates want to show that they share values – a great respect for family – that many voters like to see in political candidates.

are able to show voters: pueden demostrar a los votantes; **more than just:** más que simples; **by giving:** ofreciendo; **can relate to voters:** pueden relacionarse con los votantes; **they share values:** ellos comparten valores; **a great respect for family:** un sólido respeto por la familia; **like to see:** les gusta ver.

I'm John Russell. And I'm Ashley Thompson.

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MUCHAS GRACIAS POR LEERNOS.

próximo boletín: noviembre 30, 2016

Agradecemos que reenvíes este boletín a quienes puedan estar interesados en aprender y practicar gratuitamente inglés en nuestro megaportal.

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