Textual Analysis – Comparison of Language Features

Read the two texts below and answer the following questions.

Text A	Text B
A potential solution to this problem could be adapting the more environmentally acceptable technology known as Bio-metallurgical technology. This is a technique extracting metals from e-waste by employing microorganisms like bacteria and fungi rather than chemical solutions (Magoda & Mekuto, 2022). This technology has been used by several developed countries including Germany, Belgium, and South Korea to recover and recycle valuable materials in e-waste (Wang et al., 2013). The system could be classified into two sections: biosorption (adsorption of metals) and bioleaching. The bioleaching stage involves three microorganisms: Autotropic bacteria, Heterotrophic bacteria, and Heterotrophic fungi. The process normally takes place under ambient circumstances, requires a lot less energy, and emits a lot less hazardous gases compared to pyrometallurgical technology that requires roasting and smelting process (Valix, 2017) or hydrometallurgical method using too much chemical reagents. The other major benefit of using Bio-metallurgical technology is lower operational expenses (Habibi et al., 2020). Microbes used in the e-waste recycling system effectively recover metals without having any adverse effects on women workers.	Addressing the pressing issue of informal e-waste recycling and its deleterious consequences on female laborers and neonates, as well as the environment, necessitates a comprehensive approach. Transitioning from informal to formal e-waste recycling practices, characterized by rudimentary methods and a lack of stringent regulations, stands as a foundational step. Formal recycling centers with rigorous adherence to safety and environmental standards need to be established. Furthermore, the incorporation of eco-friendly e-waste recycling technologies is paramount. Bio-Metallurgical Technology can offer promising solutions, such as bioleaching and bioaccumulation techniques, which mitigate hazardous metal exposure while enhancing resource recovery. Regular monitoring of hazardous metal contamination in the vicinity of e-waste recycling facilities should be conducted, employing Bio-Metallurgical methods for efficient detection and mitigation. Robust safety training, especially for pregnant women workers, should be provided, emphasizing the correct utilization of personal protective equipment (PPE) and safety protocols. Public awareness campaigns should educate women laborers and local residents about the health risks associated with informal e-waste recycling. Collaboration with regulatory authorities and environmental agencies is crucial for enforcing strict e-waste recycling regulations and ensuring their effective implementation. Access to healthcare facilities for pregnant women exposed to e-waste is imperative to monitor and mitigate potential health risks. Ongoing research and innovation within Bio-Metallurgical Technology are essential to develop sustainable e-waste recycling methods and reduce contamination. The establishment of efficient e-waste collection and management systems should simplify proper disposal. Collaborative efforts between government bodies, NGOs, research institutions, and private enterprises, involving local communities and women workers, can lead to more sustainable e-waste management practices. Furthermore, offering incentives for responsible recycling, such as tax benefits or subsidies, can encourage individuals and businesses to opt for certified e-waste recycling services. Finally, the continuous monitoring and evaluation of these interventions are essential to gauge their effectiveness and make necessary adjustments. This holistic approach holds promise for mitigating the risks posed by informal e-waste recycling and fostering a more sustainable and eco-friendly e-waste management system.

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1. Which of the following text do you think is a better composed solution? Pick one and discuss why.

2. Which text presents the solution describing its technical details?

3. What other purpose does the writer have other than suggesting a solution?

4. Analyse the two texts from the perspective of:

Organization:

Content:

Interpersonal positioning:

5. Analyse the first five sentences of both the texts for theme and rheme (new). How well is the writer connecting ideas? How does the information flow from one sentence to other? What thematic patterns do you see?

Text A	Text B
A potential solution to this problem could be adapting the more environmentally acceptable technology known as Bio-metallurgical technology. This is a technique extracting metals from e-waste by employing microorganisms like bacteria and fungi rather than chemical solutions (Magoda & Mekuto, 2022). This technology has been used by several developed countries including Germany, Belgium, and South Korea to recover and recycle valuable materials in e-waste (Wang et al., 2013). The system could be classified into two sections: biosorption (adsorption of metals) and bioleaching. The bioleaching stage involves three microorganisms: Autotropic bacteria, Heterotrophic bacteria, and Heterotrophic fungi.	Addressing the pressing issue of informal e-waste recycling and its deleterious consequences on female laborers and neonates, as well as the environment, necessitates a comprehensive approach. Transitioning from informal to formal e-waste recycling practices, characterized by rudimentary methods and a lack of stringent regulations, stands as a foundational step. Formal recycling centers with rigorous adherence to safety and environmental standards need to be established. Furthermore, the incorporation of eco-friendly e-waste recycling technologies is paramount. Bio-Metallurgical Technology can offer promising solutions, such as bioleaching and bioaccumulation techniques, which mitigate hazardous metal exposure while enhancing resource recovery.

Text A:

Text B:

6. Look the first two sentences of Text B and analyse it from the perspective of nominalization. Are they well nominalized? If yes, why? If not, why not?

"Addressing the pressing issue of informal e-waste recycling and its deleterious consequences on female laborers and neonates, as well as the environment, necessitates a comprehensive approach. Transitioning from informal to formal e-waste recycling practices, characterized by rudimentary methods and a lack of stringent regulations, stands as a foundational step."