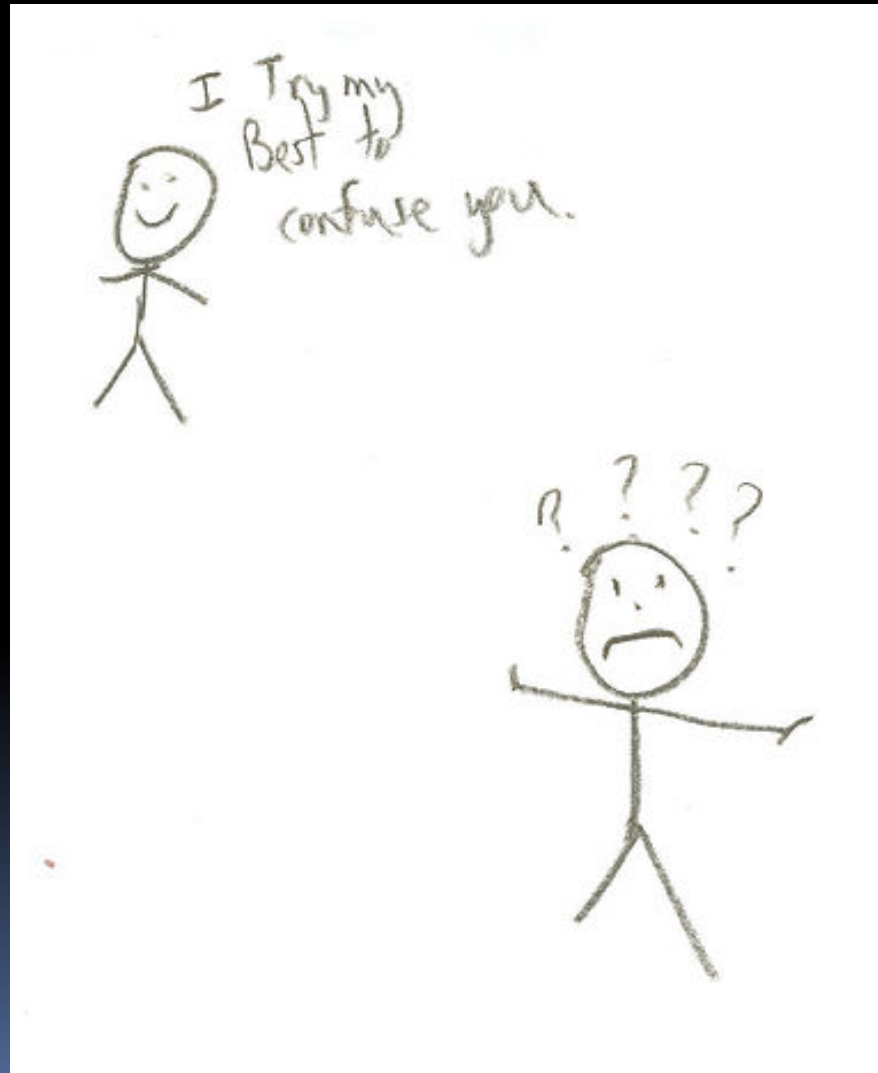


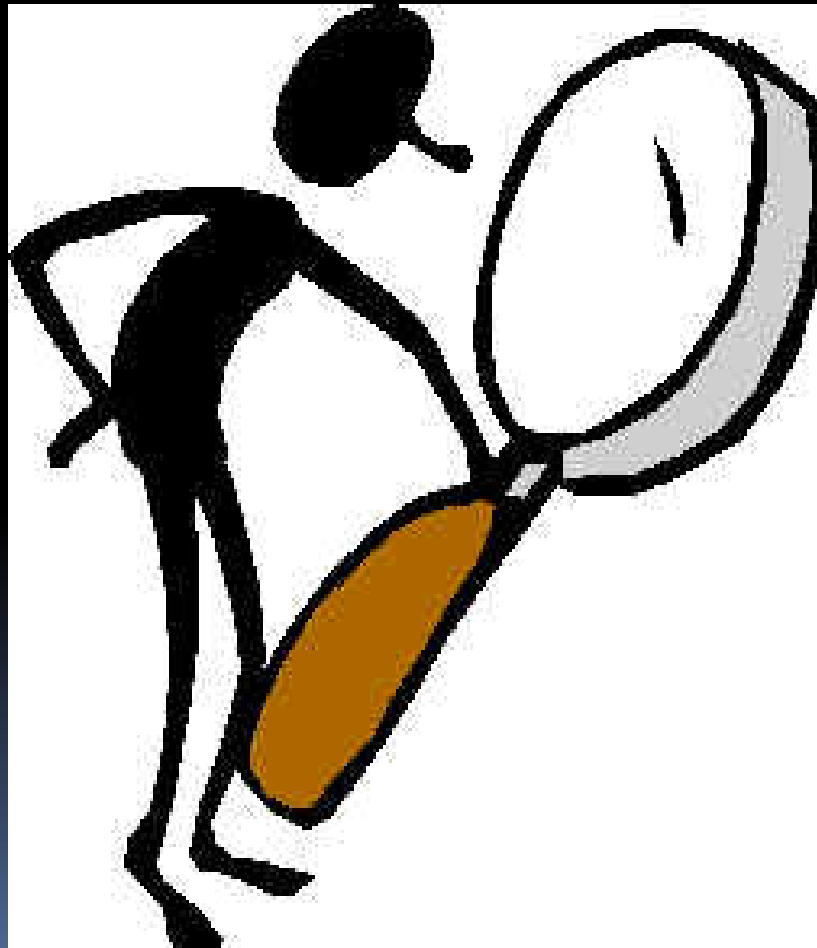
# Rhetorical Analysis



# Rhetoric = persuasion



Your Job: to analyze how the writer tries to persuade you



In rhetorical analysis, you **don't take a stand** on the writer's opinion.



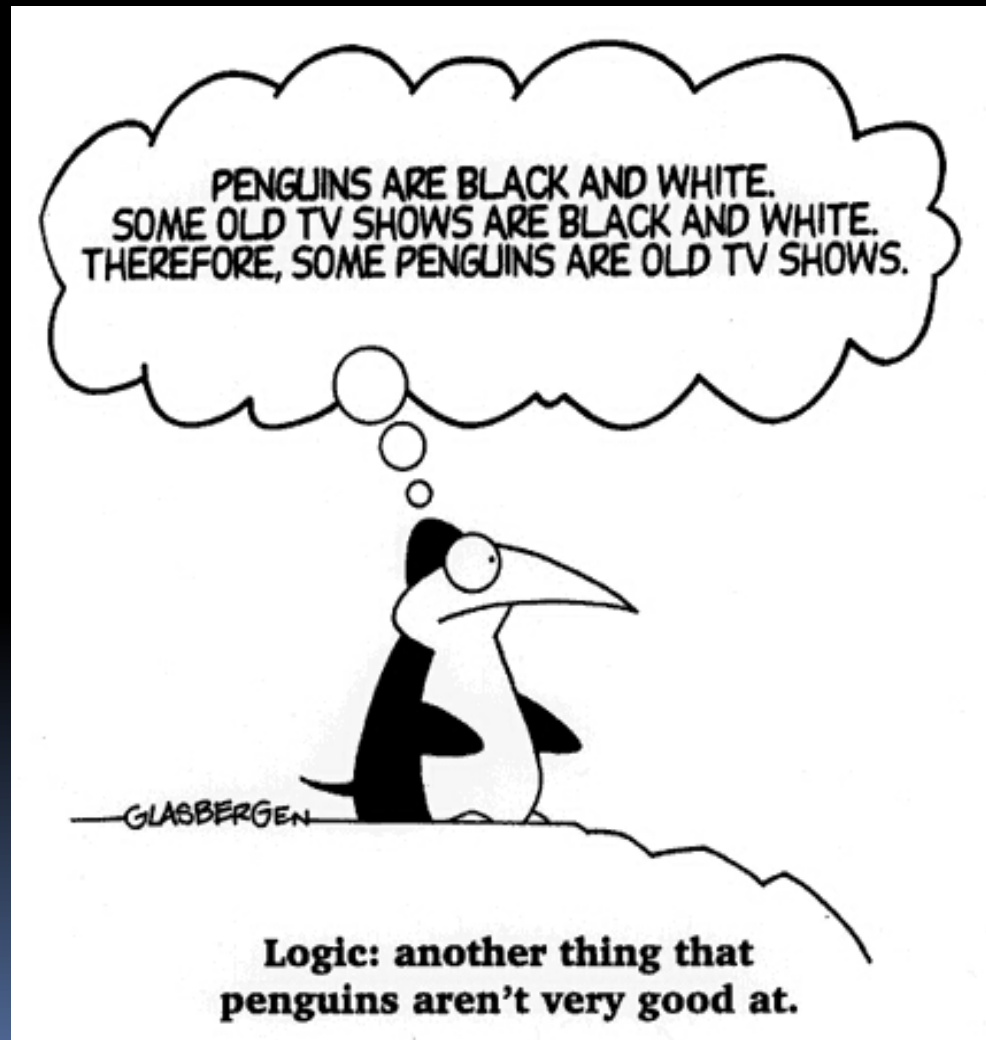
(This will not be easy for some of us).



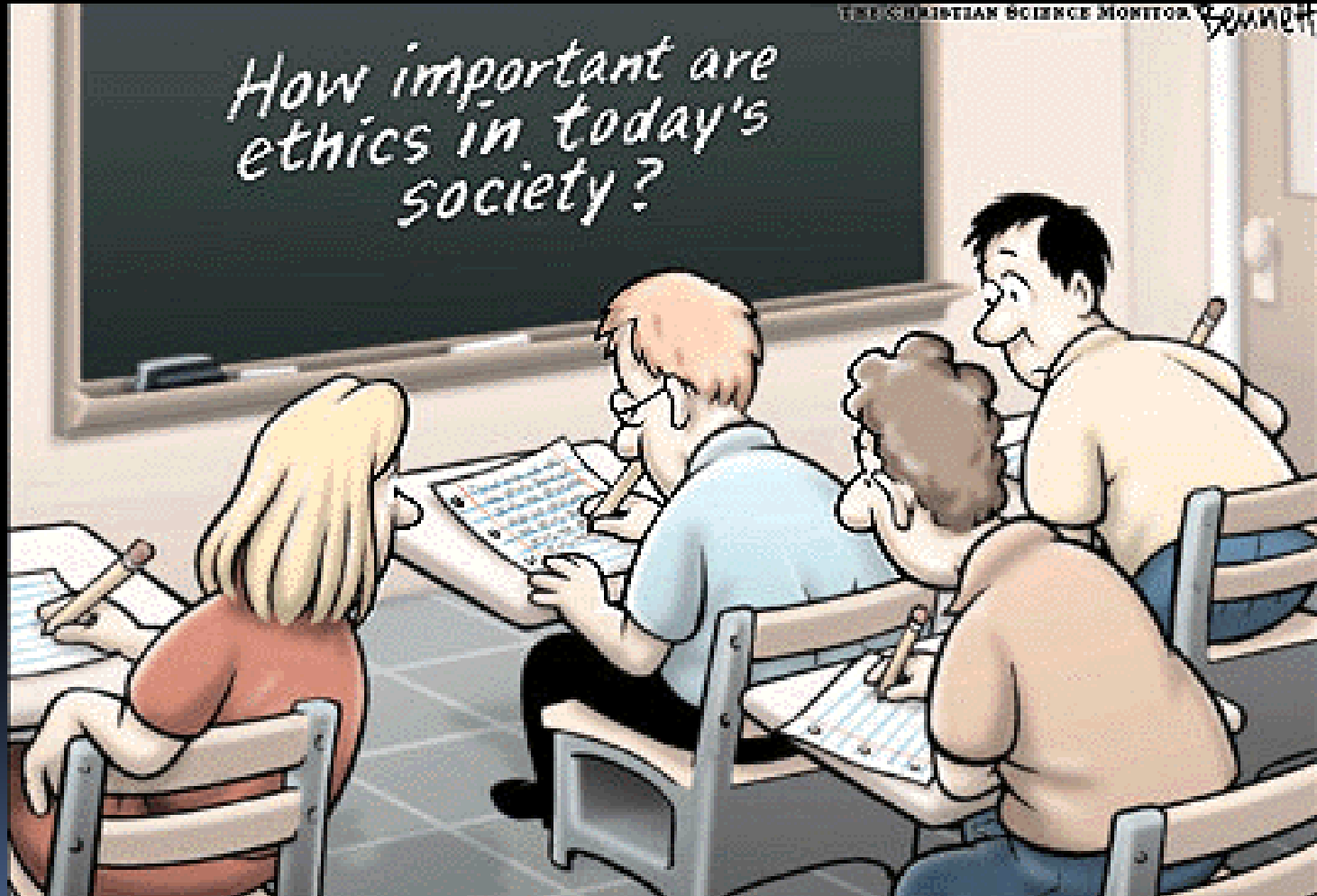
# Aristotle's (*right*) Appeals



# Logos = logic



*Ethos* = ethics (credibility)

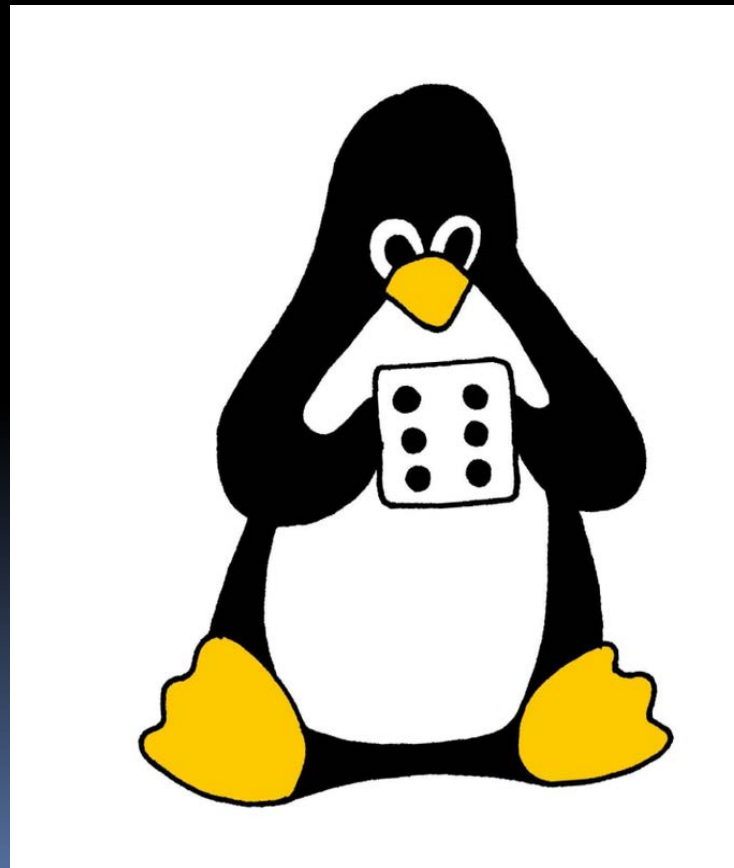




Pathos = shared experience  
(can also be suffering)



The Process: You'll utilize the persuasive piece you've randomly chosen.





You'll then analyze it.





You'll then analyze it.

Is it persuasive?





You'll then analyze it.

Is it persuasive?

Does it use enough evidence?





You'll then analyze it.

Is it persuasive?

Does it use enough evidence?



What appeals does it use to persuade?

You'll also...






# You'll also...

- Contain a clearly-stated thesis (whether it appears first or later in the essay is your choice).
- 





# You'll also...

- Present the essay being analyzed by summarizing the major arguments and presenting the writer's position in a fair and reasonable manner.
- 




You'll also...

- Identify the writer's rhetorical situation: audience, purpose, and genre.
- 




# You'll also...

- Identify, with examples, at least two of each of the following lines of argument or appeals within the essay: logos, pathos, and ethos.
- 



# You'll also...

- Determine the extent to which the writer's language or style works to persuade the audience. Assess whether, taking your analysis of the above factors into account, the argument is ultimately persuasive to its intended audience.
- 

We'll workshop 'em in two school days.

