

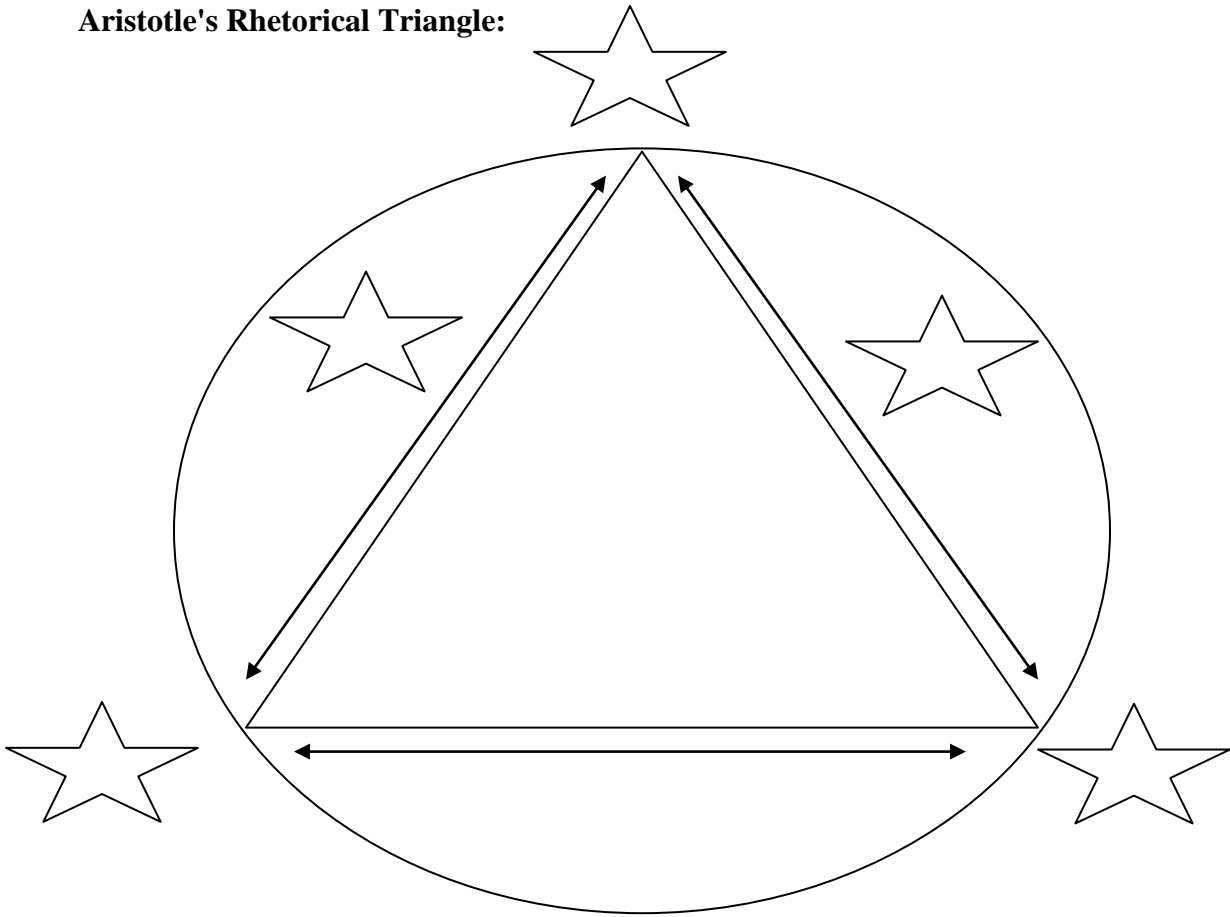
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### What is Rhetoric?

Rhetoric is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Aristotle's Rhetorical Triangle:



assertion/thesis/claim: \_\_\_\_\_

subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

writer/speaker: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

audience: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

purpose: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

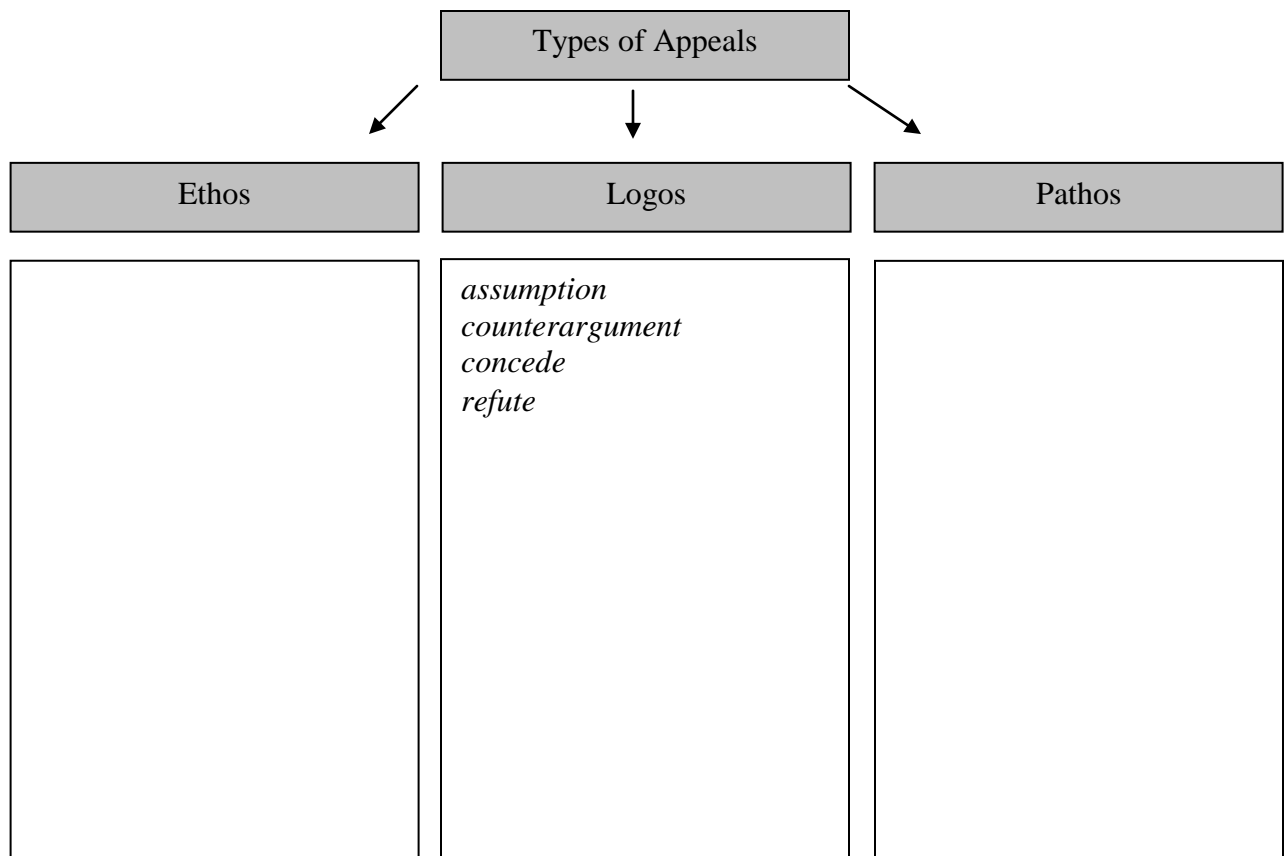
context: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

So, in sum... Writers analyze the relationship of:

1. speaker to subject { *What do you already know about the subject? What have others said about it? What kind of proof will sufficiently develop your position?* }
2. audience to speaker { *What do you know about them? What will they be expecting?* }
3. audience to subject { *What does the audience already know about the subject? What is their attitude towards it? Is there common ground between the writer's and reader's views on the subject?* }

Now they choose **STRATEGIES** to persuade the audience.

**Strategic Choice: Make an appeal.**



**Strategic Choice: How to arrange or organize a piece of writing**

*The Classical Model: 5 part structure*

introduction (*exordium*): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

narration: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

confirmation: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

refutation: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

conclusion: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Patterns of Development: arrangement according to PURPOSE*

narration: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

description: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

process analysis: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

exemplification: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

comparison and contrast: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

classification and division: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

definition: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

cause and effect: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_