# 10 Rhetorical Devices

Learning to craft your writing & identify tools other authors use to gain a desired result.



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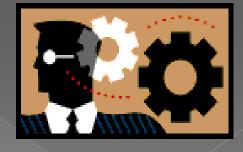


**USE THE LINKS** on the slides to access more **examples** and more detailed **explanations** 

# LOGOS / LOGIC



- appeals to reason relies on logic or reason
- Go from Broad to Specific OR from Specific to Broad applications
- AVOID logical fallacies (over generalizations or false connections)

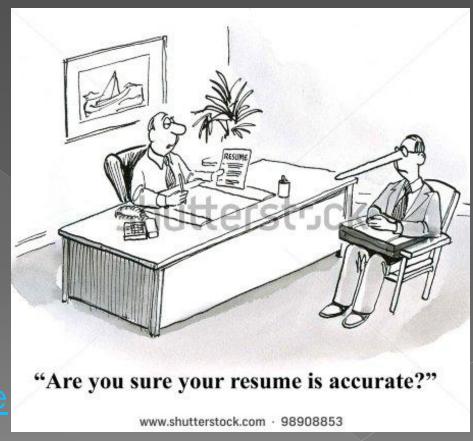


Click Hereto learn LOTS more about LOGOS

# ETHOS / ETHICS (creditability)

- based on the character, credibility, or reliability of the writer
- Use reliable sources and state info accurately

Click Here to learn more about ETHOS



## PATHOS / EMOTION



- appeals to an audience's needs, values, and emotional sensibilities
- Use emotional words or personal stories to make an impact and illustrate a point

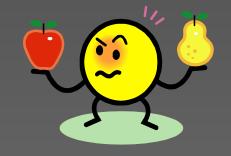
Click Here to learn more about PATHOS





# ANALOGY (drawing parallels)

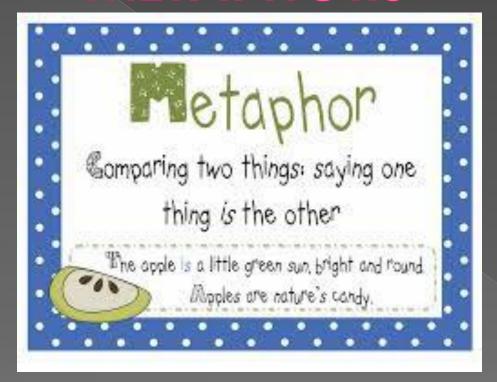
- A comparison between two different things in order to highlight some likenesses
- NOT metaphor since metaphors "claim TOTAL identification" and analogies do not



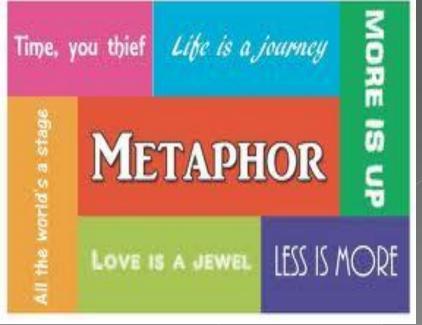
 Also NOT compare/contrast since analogies focus on similarities but NOT differences

Click Here to learn more about ANALOGIES

#### **METAPHORS**



CLICK HERE to learn more about METAPHORS How do similes and metaphors differ?



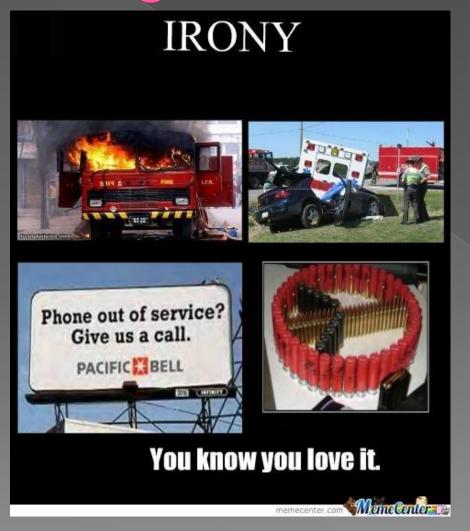
### **IRONY** (there are multiple types)

- SITUATIONAL IRONY:
- Something UNEXPECTED happens
- VERBAL IRONY: when someone says something means the opposite (like sarcasm)



• DRAMATIC IRONY: when the audience knows something the character doesn't

# What is IRONIC about each image?



Check out the links below to learn more about verbal and dramatic irony.

CLICK HERE access a GREAT
LINK on IRONY complete w/
cartoon images – MUST SEE!
Note on the site above: BOTH
verbal and dramatic irony are
listed in #1 and #3 is meant to
be humorous

ALSO CLICK HERE see 3 min VIDEO CLIP on the three most common types of IRONY

#### **PERSONIFICATION**

# Personification

Giving human qualities to animals or objects.

Example

The stars winked at me.

<u>CLICK HERE to learn more about</u>
<u>PERSONIFICATION</u>

#### **PERSONIFICATION**

The sun peeked happily from behind a cloud.



The trees danced back and forth in the wind.

The car happily squealed down the highway.



It was time to go home, but the bell refused to ring.

The warm fireplace seemed to be calling my name.



The angry sky roared and threw lightning around

The gentle wind softly kissed my cheeks as I walked.





COOKIES The delicious smell of cookies pulled me to the kitchen.

That chocolate ice cream cone is really tempting me.



I can see that news travels quickly.

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# RHETORICAL QUESTION



A rhetorical question is a figure of speech in which the person who is asking the question is trying to make a point. He or she is not interested in getting an answer to the question.

#### THESE ARE NOT RHETORICAL QUESTIONS:

"Would you like fries with that?"

"Do you know where I can find the nearest gas station?"

"What is your name?"

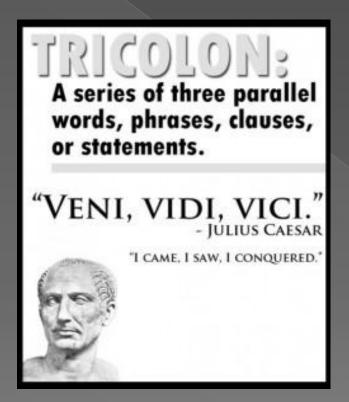
CLICK HERE to learn more about RHETORICAL ?'s



Who cares?



#### TRICOLON



CLICK HERE to learn
more about
PARALLELISM



- "Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I may remember. Involve me and I will learn" –
   Benjamin Franklin
- "The few, the proud, the Marines"

CLICK HERE to learn more about TRICOLONS

# MAXIMS ("cousin" to the proverb)

- a BRIEF general truth, fundamental principle, or rule of conduct
- Often (not always) a nugget of wisdom
- CLICK HERE to learn more about MAXIMS







#### CHALLENGE ZONE:



- Go online to find an EXAMPLE of EACH rhetoric strategy listed in this Power Point.
- Find as many rhetoric devices in a given text and label them. (We will do this often. Also be prepared to see short passages on tests and be asked to identify the rhetorical devices used.)



Can you list
OTHER
rhetorical
devices?