



Writing Rhetorically

A Text For AP English Language

Mr. Williams' Class

Miami Northwestern Senior High

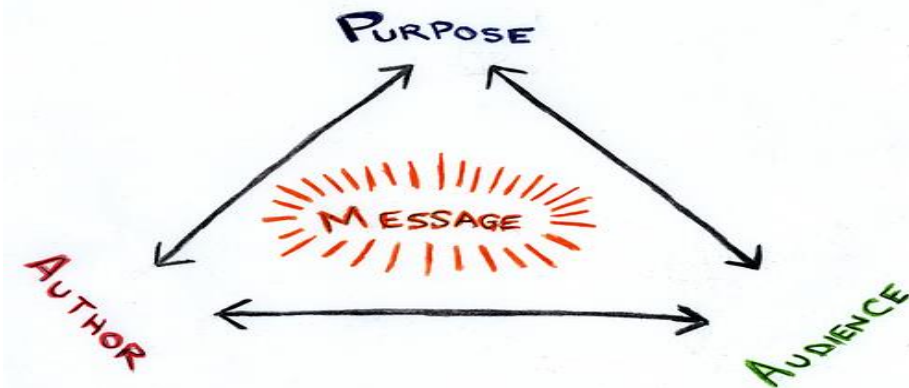
Here is a concise, yet comprehensive text of writing strategies and ideas to remember as you write and analyze writing. Class discussion will add clarity to those you do not understand. You must, therefore, attend classes.



Astute writers annotate what they read. Making notes while you read keeps you focused and actively involved in the reading. That is a skill to practice!

“Stomp around in the work” Anotale Broyard.

THE RHETORICAL TRIANGLE



This triangle helps you to understand how a work is written. It aids you in looking for particulars in the rhetoric.

LOGOS/LOGICAL APPEAL: involves using evidence and logical reasoning; facts, statistics, and hard evidence (text excerpts and documented sources); deductive and inductive reasoning.

ETHOS/ETHICAL APPEAL: involves a relationship of trust with the audience; speakers create credibility by establishing authority and honesty; this appeal highlights the character and values of the speaker.

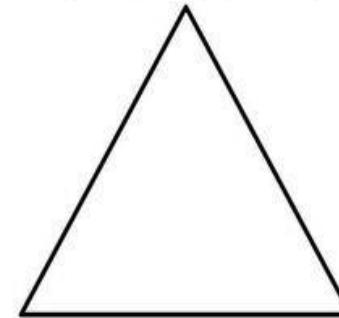
PATHOS/EMOTIONAL APPEAL: involves evoking feelings from the audience; one of the strongest and most dramatic appeals; employs imagery, figurative language, descriptive words; humor, satire, and parody are often potent tools.

LOGOS

Logic/reason/proof

Main technics:

- Structure of the speech (opening/body/conclusion)
- References to studies, statistics, case studies...
- Comparisons, analogies, and metaphors.



ETHOS

Credibility/trust

Main technics:

- Personal branding
- Confidence in delivery
- Cites credible sources

PATHOS

Emotions/Values

Main technics:

- Stories
- Inspirational quotes
- vivid language

Style

Descriptors



Words to use when describing Style

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acerbic | <input type="checkbox"/> Allusive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ambivalent | <input type="checkbox"/> Apathetic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstract | <input type="checkbox"/> Accusatory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bitter | <input type="checkbox"/> Candid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Callous | <input type="checkbox"/> Choleric |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Churlish | <input type="checkbox"/> Colloquial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conciliatory | <input type="checkbox"/> Condescending |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contemplative | <input type="checkbox"/> Contemptuous |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Critical | <input type="checkbox"/> Cynical |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Derisive | <input type="checkbox"/> Descriptive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Despairing | <input type="checkbox"/> Detached |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discursive | <input type="checkbox"/> Disdainful |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disjointed | <input type="checkbox"/> Earnest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eloquent | <input type="checkbox"/> Glib |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gloomy | <input type="checkbox"/> Haughty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Idiosyncratic | <input type="checkbox"/> Indignant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Informal | <input type="checkbox"/> Jovial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Judgmental | <input type="checkbox"/> Malicious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mocking | <input type="checkbox"/> Morose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Objective | <input type="checkbox"/> Obsequious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Optimistic | <input type="checkbox"/> Patronizing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pedantic | <input type="checkbox"/> Pessimistic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Petulant | <input type="checkbox"/> Pompous |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pretentious | <input type="checkbox"/> Quaint |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quizzical | <input type="checkbox"/> Reflective |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reverent | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridiculing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sarcastic | <input type="checkbox"/> Sardonic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scornful | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Deprecating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sincere | <input type="checkbox"/> Sinister |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Smug | <input type="checkbox"/> Solemn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Speculative | <input type="checkbox"/> Symbolic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terse | <input type="checkbox"/> Urbane |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vulgar | <input type="checkbox"/> Wit |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Whimsical |

GRAMMAR, SYNTAX, & SUCH!

Antecedent:

That which comes **before**; the antecedent of a pronoun is the noun to which the pronoun refers.

Ellipsis:

A mark or series of marks (...) used in writing to indicate an omission, especially of letters or words.

Syntax:

The arrangement of words in a sentence. Includes sentence length and complexity; the variety and pattern of sentence form; inversion of natural word order; unusual juxtaposition; repetition; parallelism; use of active or passive voice; level of discourse (see Usage); order, including emphatic or subordinate position of elements, etc.

Syntax - Climax:

Main idea or most important part of a sentence. The position of the climax may be varied for effect.

Syntax - Cadence:

The rhythm or "music" of a sentence that comes through parallel elements and repetition.

Syntax - Narrative Pace:

The pace or speed of a passage comes through the following elements: 1) length and type of words, 2) omission of words or punctuation, 3) ellipsis indicating the portion being omitted, 4) length of sentences, 5) number of dependent/subordinate clauses, and 6) repetition of sounds.

Note: The shorter the words (fewer syllables) and the shorter and simpler the sentences, the faster the pace. Conversely, the longer the words (more syllables) and the longer, more complex the sentences, the slower the pace.

Sentences :

A sentence must contain a subject, a verb, (often called a predicate), and express a complete idea or thought.

SENTENCE TYPE	ATTRIBUTES
Periodic	Most important idea comes at the end of the sentence.
e.g.	In spite of heavy snow and cold temperatures, <u>the game continued.</u>
Loose	Most important idea is revealed early and the sentence unfolds loosely after that. (main idea then dependent parts, modifiers, etc.)
e.g.	<u>It was obvious the storm was coming because</u> of the lightning, thunder and calm in the air.
Parallel	(Sometimes called a balanced sentence) contains parts of equal grammatical structure or rhetorical value in a variety of combinations.
e.g.	The dog ate voraciously, joyously, and noisily.

SENTENCE TYPE	ATTRIBUTES
Repetition	Reoccurring parts, words, phrases in sentences.
<u>Anaphora</u>	Same word or words at the beginning of a series of phrases, clauses, or sentences.
<u>Epistrophe</u>	Ending a series of lines, phrases, clauses, or sentences with the same word or words.
<u>Asyndeton</u>	Conjunctions are omitted between words, phrases, or clauses.
<u>Chiasmus</u>	Two corresponding pairs ordered in an ABBA pattern.
<u>Polysyndeton</u>	Use of conjunctions between each word, phrase, or clause.

Grammatical Sentence Types	
<u>Simple</u>	One object, one verb, modifiers, complements. Generally short, direct.
<u>Compound</u>	Two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction. Uses F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.
<u>Complex</u>	Contains an independent clauses and a dependent (subordinate) clause.
<u>Compound-Complex</u>	Contains two independent clauses and a dependent (subordinate) clause.
Grammatical Sentence Purposes	
Declarative Sentence	Makes a statement
Imperative Sentence	Makes a command
Interrogative Sentence	Asks a question
Exclamatory Sentence	Makes an emphatic or emotion-filled statement

Word Order

IN ENGLISH, WE HAVE COMMON OR TYPICAL WORD ORDER IN A SENTENCE: Subject > Verb > Object

Sometimes writers use what we call **inverted syntax**, which is simply an atypical or unusual word order. There are several reasons why a writer would use inverted syntax: (1) inverted order makes us pay close attention (2) it creates emphasis and (3) it slows down our reading of the text.

Typical/Normal Syntax	Inverted/Atypical/Unusual Syntax
Mike ate a Jamaican patty for lunch.	A Jamaican patty Mike ate for lunch. Or For lunch ate Mike a Jamaican patty.

Remember the 3 P's of Syntax:

Prominence: Prominence refers to the importance given to an idea in a sentence. Prominence is achieved both by placement and repetition. Sometimes an idea is isolated in a short sentence where it is given sole prominence. If a word is ever set off alone as a fragment, it is being given prominence. That you'd best not ignore. Instead, ask the question: "why is this word isolated?"

Position: Position means where the key idea is located. It will most often come at the beginning of the sentence (*loose sentence) or at the end of the sentence (periodic sentence). However, sometimes, writers use non-standard syntax, inverted word order, to draw attention to certain words or ideas.

Pace: Pace is when the speed of the text generally complements the author's purpose. What is expected by this slowing of pace or speeding up? Why larger, polysyllabic words instead of short, monosyllabic ones?

50 KEY "ISMS" TO REMEMBER

There are hundreds of terms that end in "Ism" that represent political, literary, social, and religious views. This list is only meant to remind you of some of the common ones.

A	
1. Absurdism	Doctrine that we live in an irrational universe
2. Agnosticism	Doctrine that we can know nothing beyond material phenomena
3. Anarchism	Doctrine that all governments should be abolished
4. Anthropomorphism	Attribution of human qualities to non-human things.
5. Antinomianism	Doctrine of the rejection of moral law.
6. Asceticism	Doctrine that self-denial of the body permits spiritual enlightenment.
7. Atheism	Belief that there is no God.

8. Atomism	Belief that the universe consists of small indivisible particles.
B	
9. Bipartisanism	The state of being composed of members of two parties or two parties cooperating, as in government.
C	
10. Capitalism	Doctrine that private ownership and free markets should govern economies.
11. Centrism	Adherence to a middle-of-the-road position, neither left nor right, as in politics.
12. Collectivism	Doctrine of communal control of means of production
13. Communism	A theory or system in which all property is owned by all of the people equally, with its administration vested by them in a state or in a community.
14. Conservatism	Belief in maintain political and social traditions.
D	
15. Deism	Belief in God but rejection of religion
16. Determinism	Doctrine that events are predetermined by preceding events or laws
17. Dualism	Doctrine that the universe is controlled by one good and one evil force.
E	
18. Egalitarianism	Belief that humans ought to be equal in rights and privileges
19. Egoism	Doctrine that the pursuit of self-interest is the highest good.
20. Empiricism	Doctrine that the experience of the senses is the only source of knowledge.

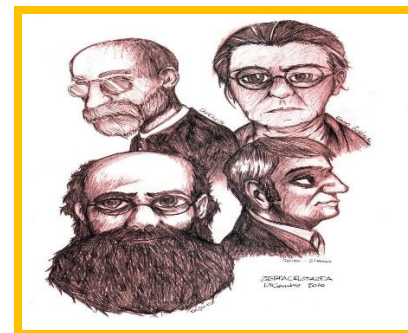
21. Existentialism	Doctrine of individual human responsibility in an unfathomable universe.
F	
22. Fascism	A political philosophy that exalts nation and often race above the individual and that stands for a centralized autocratic government headed by a dictatorial leader, severe economic and social regimentation, and forcible suppression of opposition.
23. Fatalism	Doctrine that events are fixed and humans are powerless.
24. Feminism	Belief in the liberation of women in society to a social structure equal to that of men.
G	
25. Gnosticism	Belief that freedom derives solely from knowledge
H	
26. Hedonism	Belief that pleasure is the highest good
27. Humanism	Belief that human interests and mind are paramount
I	
28. Imperialism	Policy of forcefully extending a nation's authority by territorial gain or by the establishment of economic and political dominance over other nations.
29. Individualism	Belief that individuals and rights are paramount.
L	
30. Libertarianism	Doctrine that personal liberty is the highest value.

M	
31. Marxism	The economic and political theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engles that hold that human actions and institutions are economically determined, and that class struggle is needed to create historical change, and that capitalism will ultimately be superseded by communism.
32. Materialism	Belief that matter is the only extant substance
33. Monotheism	Belief in only one God
N	
34. Nihilism	Denial of all reality; extreme skepticism
O	
35. Objectivism	A philosophical system founded by Ayn Rand, being one of several doctrines holding that all reality is objective and external to the mind and that knowledge is reliably based on observed objects and events.
P	
36. Pantheism	Belief that the universe is God, that God is revealed in nature.
37. Polytheism	Belief in multiple deities
38. Positivism	Doctrine that that which is not observable is now knowable
39. Pragmatism	Doctrine emphasizing practical value of philosophy
40. Progressivism	The principles and practices of those advocating progress, change, or reform, especially in political matters. From Progressive Party, Progressive Movement.

R

41. Radicalism	The holding or following of principles advocating drastic political, economical, or social reforms.
42. Rationalism	Belief that reason is the fundamental source of knowledge
S	
43. Secularism	The concept that government or other entities should exist separately from religion and/or religious beliefs.
44. Self-Determinism	Doctrine that the actions of a self are determined by itself.
45. Skepticism	Doctrine that true knowledge is always uncertain
46. Socialism	Doctrine of centralized state control of wealth and property
47. Solipsism	Theory that self-existence is the only certainty
48. Stoicism	Belief in indifference to pleasure or pain
49. Transcendentalism	Theory that emphasizes that which transcends perception
50. Utilitarianism	Belief that utility of actions determines moral value and that the goal of human conduct is happiness.

Note: these are not necessarily the end-all-be-all of the information on each "Ism." This now sets the premise for further exploration.



Popular Philosophers

Sixth Century B.C.E.

Philosopher	Additional
Thales of Miletus	Greek
Anaximander	Greek
Pythagoras	Greek
Buddha	Nepalese/Indian; also known as Siddhartha Guatama
Confucius	Chinese
Heraclitus	Greek
Laozi (Lao-Tzu)	Chinese; early Daoist Philosopher

Fifth Century B.C.E.

Philosopher	Additional
Anaxagoras	Greek
Empedocles	(Of Acagras in Sicily)
Protagoras	Greek
Socrates	Greek

Fourth Century B.C.E.

Philosopher	Additional
Democritus	Greek
Hippocrates	Greek
Plato	Greek
Zhaungzi (Chuang-Tzu)	Chinese
Aristotle	Greek

Third Century B.C.E.

Philosopher	Additional
Epicurus	Greek
Xunzi (Hsun Tzu)	Chinese

First Century B.C.E.

Philosopher	Additional
Cicero	Roman politician, orator, and philosopher
Lucretius	Greek

Second Century

Philosopher	Additional
Epictetus	Greek
Marcus Aurelius	Roman Emperor and Philosopher

Third Century

Philosopher	Additional
Plotinus	Roman, born in Egypt

The Middle Ages: 400 - 1400

Fourth Century

Philosopher	Additional
St. Augustine	From the area now known as Algeria

Eleventh Century

Philosopher	Additional
Peter Abelard	French

Twelfth Century

Philosopher	Additional
Moses Maimonides	Spanish Medieval Jewish philosopher

Thirteenth Century

Philosopher	Additional
St. Thomas Aquinas	Roman

The Renaissance (Europe) 1400 - 1600

Sixteenth Century

Philosopher	Additional
Niccolo Machiavelli	Italian Philosopher and writer
Thomas More	English lawyer, statesman, philosopher
John Calvin	French Expatriate
Francis Bacon	English Lawyer, statesman, essayist, historian, intellectual reformer, philosopher
Thomas Hobbes	English Philosopher

The Baroque Period

Seventeenth Century

Philosopher	Additional
Rene Descartes	French, called Father of Modern Philosophy
Blaise Pascal	French
Baruch Spinoza	Born in Portugal (parents fled to escape the Inquisition)
John Locke	British Empiricist philosopher

Eighteenth Century

Philosopher	Additional
Bishop George Berkeley	British (Irish) Empiricist
David Hume	British Idealist philosopher (born in Scotland)

The French Enlightenment (Age of Reason)

Eighteenth Century

Philosopher	Additional
Jean-Jacques Rousseau	French philosopher
Adam Smith	British (Scottish) Empiricist philosopher, thought to be leader of modern sociology
Immanuel Kant	German philosopher

Nineteenth Century

Philosopher	Additional
Jeremy Bentham	English philosopher and political radical

Romanticism

Nineteenth Century

Philosopher	Additional
Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel	German idealist philosopher
John Stuart Mills	British philosopher
Karl Marx	German philosopher and political economist
Friedrich Nietzsche	German philosopher, essayist, and cultural critic

Twentieth Century

Philosopher	Additional
Sigmund Freud	Austrian physiologist, medical doctor, psychologist and Father of Psychoanalysis
John Dewey	American Philosopher
Bertrand Russell	British Philosopher, logician, mathematician, historian, agnostic, socialist, pacifist, and social critic
Ludwig Wittgenstein	Austrian philosopher
Martin Heidegger	German Philosopher
Jean-Paul Sartre	French Existentialist philosopher
Simone de Beauvoir	French existentialist philosopher
Ayn Rand	Russian American novelist and Objectivist philosopher

Phrases and Clauses

A phrase is never a sentence. A phrase is a group of related words that does not contain a subject or verb. The common types of phrases are:

Appositive Phrases

An appositive phrase gives more information about the word (noun, subject) it follows. There are two types: restrictive (essential) and non-restrictive (non-essential).

Essential/Restrictive phrases provide information that is needed in a sentence, yet they are not set off by commas.

Nonessential/Nonrestrictive phrases provide additional information that is not necessary to make a sentence clearer. These are set off by commas because we can do without them.

Infinitive Phrases

An infinitive is a verb form usually beginning with the word **to** that can act as a noun, adjective, or an adverb.

Prepositional Phrases

They clarify the order of events in time and the location of events, people, and objects. These phrases begin with a preposition. Prepositions include: in, on, around, under, about, before, by, into, down, until, within, among, beside, of, over, according to, next to, on account of, in spite of, with regard to, with the exception of, and many others.

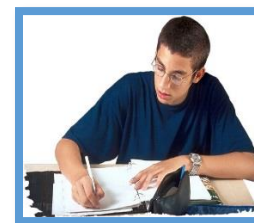
Gerund Phrases

A gerund is a verb form that ends in **-ing** and acts like a noun. All the other words that relate to the gerund are considered a part of the phrase. Do not confuse with a participial phrase.

A clause is a group of related words that contain a subject and a verb. An **independent** clause can stand alone and a **dependent** (subordinate) clause cannot; since these are incomplete ideas, they must be used together with an independent clause to form a complete sentence. Dependent or subordinate clauses are also known as fragments.

Sentence Joiners & Sentence flow

To start sentences, paragraphs, join and make sentences flow well and more smoothly, the following are important: transitions, coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, and conjunctive adverbs.



Transitional Phrases

To Compare:

In the same way,	Also,
Likewise,	Like,
Similarly,	

To Contrast:

Conversely,	However,
Rather,	On the Contrary,
On the other hand,	At the time,
Even so,	Regardless,
Despite the fact that...	Irrespective,

To Continue an Idea/Add clarity:

After all,	At any rate,
As a result,	By the way,
As a consequence,	For example,
In addition,	In fact,
In other words,	Next,
As well,	Indeed,

Closing:

In the end,	Quite simply,
At the end of all this, one...	Triumphantly,
In closing,	At last, we ...

Conjunctions

Two conjunctions you need to know are: **Coordinating** and **Subordinating**.

Coordinating Conjunctions are: (For.And.Nor.But.Or.Yet.So or FANBOYS).

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

after,	Although,
As far as,	As soon as,
As if	As though
Because	Before,
Even if,	Even though,
How	If
Inasmuch as	In case that,
Insofar as	In that
No matter how	Now what
Once	Provided that
Since	So that
Supposing that	Than
Though	Till
Until	Unless
When	Whenever,
Where	Wherever
Whether	While
Why	Besides
In spite of	

Common Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs are sentence joiners or starts. These add parts to sentences for clarity, contrast, or overall style. As well, these adverbs may start sentences.

When using a conjunctive adverb as a sentence starter, a comma must follow the word. Yes, these may be used as transitions as well.

Instead, we should all rally to get our wages increased.

When using a conjunctive adverb as a sentence joiner, the punctuation is determined by the placement of the adverb.

If it joins two complete thoughts, then the punctuation is a semi-colon (;)
+ [conjunctive adverb] + comma (,).

Thomas had a headache; nonetheless, he chose to play with us.

If it joins a dependent and an independent clause, then two commas (,) set off the conjunctive adverb - (,) + conjunctive adverb + (,)

Andrea, thus, is the one who hurts the most.

Accordingly,	Also
Anyway	Besides
Certainly	Consequently
Finally	Further
Furthermore	Hence
However	Incidentally
Indeed	Instead
Likewise	Meanwhile
Moreover	Namely
Nevertheless	Next
Nonetheless	Now
Otherwise	Similarly
Still	Then
Thereafter	Therefore
Thus	Undoubtedly

Punctuation is on your APG!

Use this booklet well, and Good Luck!