



Year 9 English - Art of Rhetoric

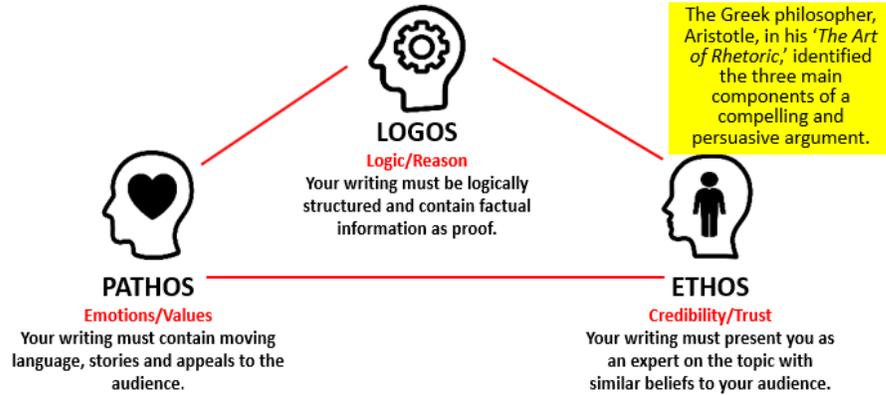


Key Knowledge

Key Terminology

The Aristotelian Triad

Rhetoric: The study and art of writing and speaking persuasively.



Types of Rhetoric

Judicial	Intended to demand that action be taken to change or stop something happening. Examples include: a courtroom speech.
Epidictic	Intended to praise or blame a person for their actions or accomplishments. Examples include: obituaries, eulogies, letters of recommendation etc.
Deliberative	Intended to either persuade people into action or dissuade them from doing or thinking something. Examples include: political speeches, presentations, social justice campaigns.

Rhetorical Features

Alliteration	Repeating the same sound at the start of consecutive words.
Anecdote	A short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.
Anaphora	Starting each sentence with the same words.
Antithesis	Direct opposites.
Direct address	Use of a proper noun (you) to address the audience.
Epizeuxis	Repetition of one word in immediate succession for emphasis.
Hypophora	A question followed by the answer.
Modal Verb	Verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation e.g. can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should and must.
Paralinguistic features	Aspects of spoken communication that do not involve words - body language, gestures, facial expressions
Prosodic features	The vocal effects we can employ when we speak – intonation, pitch, stress, and volume.
Pronouns	A word that takes the place of a noun - I, me, he, she, you, our, we.
Rhetorical question	A question that doesn't require an answer, but is instead used to make a point.
Tricolon	Use of a list of three, or repetition of something three times, to emphasise a point.
Types of sentence functions	Declarative Sentence – states an idea. Imperative Sentence – give orders or directions. Interrogative Sentence – pose a question. Exclamative Sentence - show strong emotions.

What is the purpose of rhetoric?

Action	The purpose of a piece of writing could be to demand that action be taken to change or stop something happening.
Injustice	If something feels unjust, it means it is unfair or undeserved. It may be that a person has chosen to use rhetoric to highlight the poor treatment of a particular group of people.
Motivation	Motivating people is to make them feel enthusiastic or driven to believe an idea, or to take action. It may be that the speaker or writer is trying to give people hope or an optimistic outlook.
Change	Sometimes, speakers or writers are highlighting key issues in such a way that they provide ways in which these issues could be resolved. They will provide a range of ways that people can solve the problem within the speech, letter, article or poem.

How are rhetorical speeches structured?

Exordium	'Set out your stall'. Establish your ethos as a speaker, grab the audience's attention and hope to keep it.
Narratio	Set out the area of your argument, and the facts of the case as they are generally understood.
Diviso	Lay out both sides of the debate.
Proof	Set out the arguments supporting your case. Logos in full force!
Refutation	Challenge the counterargument.
Peroration	Appeal to your audiences' emotions.