## Com 155 appendix c rhetorical modes

**Literature** 



Associate Program Material Appendix C Rhetorical Modes Matrix Rhetorical modes are methods for effectively communicating through language and writing. Complete the following chart to identify the purpose and structure of the various rhetorical modes used in academic writing. Provide at least 2 tips for writing each type of rhetorical device. | Rhetorical Mode | Purpose — Explain when or why | Structure — Explain what organizational | Provide 2 tips for writing in | | | each rhetorical mode is used. | method works best with each rhetorical mode. | each rhetorical mode. | | Narration | The art of storyteller and the | The order in which tell the story from | Keep the human sense in mind | | | purpose of narrative writing | beginning to end | and always start with a strong|||||introduction to hook your |||| audience || | To show are demonstrate | | Use variety in choices of | | Illustration | something clearly | The controlling idea or thesis belongs at the words and use time | | | end of the essay. | transitional to order evidence | | | | | | Description | writing to make sure their | | Avoid " empty" descriptors if | | | audience is fully immersed in | typically describe a person, place, or object| possible. Empty descriptors | | | the words on the | using sensory details | are adjectives that can mean | | | Page. | | different things to different | | | | | People. Good, beautiful, | | | | | terrific, and nice are | | | | | examples. The use of such | | | | | words in descriptions can lead | | | | to | | | | Misreads and confusion. A | | | | | " good" day, for instance, can | | | | | mean far different things | | | | | depending on one's age, | | | | | Personality or tastes. | | | | | Writing | | Classification | is to break broad subjects down | | To avoid settling for an | | | into smaller, more manageable, | | overly simplistic | | | and | Introductory paragraph that introduces the | classification, make sure you | | | More specific parts. | broader topic. The | break down any given topic at | | |

Thesis should then explain how that topic is   least three         divided into
subgroups and why. Take the   Different ways. This will help        following
introductory   you to think originally and           perhaps even learn
something           entirely new about a         Subject.     Process   how to do
something     Always have someone else read     analysis   how something
works   opens with a discussion of the process and a   your process analysis
to make       In either case, the formula for   thesis statement that states the
sure it makes sense. Once we       a process analysis essay remains   Goal of
the process.   get too close to a       the same:     subject,     Definition
essay may seem self-explanatory:   For definition essays, try to     The
purpose of the definition   A general discussion of the term to be   think of
concepts you have a       essay is to   defined. You then state as your
personal stake in. You are       Simply define something.   Thesis your
definition of the term.   more likely to write a more         The rest of the
essay should explain the   engaging definition essay if         rationale for your
definition.   you are writing about an idea           that has personal value and
importance     Compare and   is to choose two or more   The
organizational structure you choose   Phrases of comparison and     contrast
subjects that connect in   depends on the nature of the topic, your   contrast
A meaningful way.   purpose, and your   < Conclusion to summarize
main        Audience.   points and reinforce thesis     Cause and   Considered
human nature to ask   Start with the cause(s) and then talk about   Be
careful of resorting to     effect   why? And how?   the effect(s).   empty
speculation or         2. Start with the effect(s) and then talk   unsubstantiated
guessing.         about the causes.   Writers are particularly prone          to
Such trappings in          cause-and-effect arguments due       to the
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complex nature of | | | | | finding links between | | | | | phenomena. | | | | | Be sure to have clear evidence | | | | to support the claims that you | | | | make. | | Persuasion | in writing is to convince, | Introduction and thesis | Avoid forming a thesis based | | | motivate, or move readers toward | Opposing and qualifying ideas | on a negative claim. For | | | a certain point | Strong evidence in support of claim | example, "The hourly minimum | | | Of view or opinion. | Style and tone of language | wage is not high | | | | A compelling conclusion | enough for the average worker | | | | to live on |