## APPLYING RHETORICAL PRINCIPALS TO EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING

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© ART of RHETORIC

- What is Rhetoric
- How to use Rhetorical Devices
- Four Essential Steps
- How to Establish Speaker Credibility
- What is Ethos, Pathos, Logos
- Why value Diction and Word Choice
- HOW YOU SAY IT...COUNTS
- Nonverbal Communication
- Voice Fluctuation \& Emphasis
- A WINNING SPEAKING STYLE (Informative and Persuasive)
- C's of COMMUNICATION



## rhetoric (noun)

using language effectively to please or persuade; a style of speaking

# Rhetoric 

## Rhetorical Devices are:

- 145 different types of speaking strategies or devices.
- used to Inform or Persuade an audience
- devices developed by the Greeks and Romans...

$$
145 \text { DIFFERENT }
$$

RHETORICAL DEVICES.o.!!!!!!


INFORMATIVE or PERSUASIVE SPEAKING
-1. Triads
-2. Repetition
○3. Lists
๑4. Monosyllables

SOMETHING ENGLISH / GREEK

## ○ENGLISH -Metaphors -Similes

Simile vs. Metaphor


Simile: $A$ is Like B
-GREEK
-ETHOS -PATHOS -LOGOS


## \# $1=$ TRIADS (RULE OF 3)

## The Human Mind LOVES Threes!

○Name some exampl of things we rememb in threes....

-3 Little Pigs
-Goldilocks and the 3 Bears
-The good, the bad, and the ugly
-The Olympic Medal awards
(Gold, Silver, Bronze)
-3 Wise Men
$\odot$ Red/White/Blue on Flag
๑Red/Yellow/Green lights

Julius Caesar:

- "I came, I saw, I conquered"


## Abraham Lincoln:

- "Government of the people, by the people and for the people..."

Shakespeare: (Marc Antony)
○ "Friends, Romans, Countrymen...."

- Rule \#1
never repeat without a purpose.
- Rule \#2

Always have a purpose when you repeat.

## 解3 = LISTS

๑Used to amplify and intensify an Informative or persuasive speech.

๑ "He is a scholar, an athlete, a devoted husband. He is an award-winning speaker, an honored statesman, and a decorated veteran. He is a loving father, a doting grandfather and a true humanitarian"

## \# 4 MONOSYLLABLES

๑ "To be or not to be...."

○ "I have a dream"

- "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."

๑ Remember..."Less is more!"

## STYLES OF SPEAKING

"Grammar is the mechanics of a language; logic (or dialectic) is the "mechanics" of thought and analysis; rhetoric is the use of language to inform or persuade." ~ Sister Miriam Joseph

## Four Essential Steps

○Establish Credibility as a Speaker
©Frame "speaking" goals; identify common ground with the audience

○Establish and reinforce positions using vivid language and compelling facts (Value Diction and Word Choice)
-Connect emotionally with the audience

## MODES OF PERSUASION

"Greek philosopher Aristotle argued that their were 3 appeals (basic ways) to persuade an audience of your position by Ethos, Logos, or Pathos." by Dr. John R. Edlund, Cal Poly Pomona

1. Ethos - appeals to ethics, convincing audience of speakers character and credibility.
2. Logos - appeals to the logic; convince audience by use of logic or reason.

3. Pathos - appeals to the emotion;

## HOW you say it... COUNTS!



## NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS

## Communication Skills



## HOW you say it... 5 ways

## 1. EYES

2. FACIAL EXPRESSIONS
3. VOICE-TONE
4. POSTURE MOVEMENT

## 5. HANDS



The Beginners Guide To
BODY LANGUAGE 1 ANH

2. Make eye contact to stress a key point

## Eye contact helps:

- reinforce a message you are communicating to an audience.

๑ the audience stay engaged and involved


Can you imagine trying to communicate without facial expressions?

1. Practice
2. Knowledge is Power

3. Reading a speech vs knowing it

People want to listen to people that provide eye contact and assertiveness, not arrogance

## Excitement

## Energy



## Emotion Vary speed



Correct movement communicates confidence and emphasizes key points

Appropriate use of your hands can result in a marked increase in the understanding and retention of your message

1. Avoid using the same hand gesture over and over in pumping action
2. Don't animate or mime entire speech
3. Refrain from copying others
4. Practice new gestures
5. One-handed gestures typically more effective
$\odot$ The Cs of Communications: -Clear
-Concise
-Concrete
-Confident

