Ethos, Pathos, Logos: Rhetorical Appeals		
When reading or writing What is the author's <u>Central</u> <u>argument</u> ? Who is the author's <u>target</u> <u>audience</u> ? What is the author's <u>purpose</u> in writing this? How is the author trying to <u>pursuade</u> the <u>audience</u> ?		
Rhetorical Appeals or "Persuasive Techniques" • Rhetorical appeals are used by writers to persuade readers persuasively and effectively • Rhetorical appeals are used by writers to persuade readers to think or act in a certain way. • Rhetorical appeals are used by writers to persuade readers to think or act in a certain way. • A strong argument generally uses all three! • Claim and respond to posing arguments. • Pathos = Emotion The use of emotion to persuade. • The use of logic to persuade.		
The ongoing establishment of a writer's/speaker's authority, Credibility, and believability as he/she speaks or writes Ethos appeals to ethics and character. Ethos seeks to persuade the reader that the writer/speaker can be and believed due to his/her character or ethical ways in which he/she is presenting ideas	Pathos appeals to the <u>near f</u> and to one's <u>emotions</u> . Pathos seeks to <u>persuade</u> the reader emotionally.	rationality, and <u>critical</u> reasoning to persuade. Logos appeals to the <u>mind</u> . Logos seeks to persuade the reader <u>intellectually</u> .
Some Examples of Ethos	Some Examples of Pathos	Some Examples of Logos
□ Appeal to the writer's/speaker's believability, qualifications,	☐ Appeal to the	☐ Appeal to the
"This is the only way," "This will always work."	subjective <u>reporting</u>	□ Counterargument and <u>rebuttal</u>