

Exercise: Rhetorical Analysis Dos/Don'ts

Engl. 250/Lutz/Section RE

Names of Group Members:

- 1) Chase Barton
- , 2) Elijah Gebler
- 3) Matt Kissinger
- , 4) JACOB PERENDY

Instructions: The goal of this assignment is to build a class heuristic for understanding how to perform and effective rhetorical analysis of a written argument. One group member should be designated as the recorder—they will write down the group's answers. The remaining group members may be asked to share the group's answers with the class. As a group, compare and contrast your lists of considerations for giving an effective presentation. Then, use the group's answers to compile a list of dos and don'ts for performing and effective rhetorical analysis of a written argument.

Dos

- 1) Example: **Clearly define the author's intended audience or audiences**
- 2) Clearly state the rhetorical view of essay-
- 3) Use examples from text to support your points
- 4) Have a background info, good hook, and introduce rhetorical situation in introduction.
- 5) Have a good mix of vocabulary
- 6) Include in text citations
- 7) Utilize good transitions
- 8) Use correct formatting
- 9) Define author's purpose of his work
- 10)

DON'TS ON BACK →

Presentation Don'ts

- 1) Don't ramble / restated opinions multiple times
- 2) Don't be too broad in evidence
- 3) Don't leave main points unsupported
- 4) Don't use same sentence structure over and over
- 5) Don't use put your opinion in it.
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

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Names of Group Members:

- 1) Jonathan Anderson , 2) Ross King ,
- 3) Will Porter , 4) Tim Lindquist ,

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Dos

- 1) Example: Clearly define the author's intended audience or audiences
- 2) Grab audiences attention in introduction
- 3) Ethos, pathos, logos
- 4) Logical structure
- 5) Lots of examples
- 6) Strong transitions
- 7) Quotes from artifact
- 8) Strong conclusion
- 9) Make body paragraphs flow together
- 10) Relate it to broader subject

DON'TS ON BACK →

Presentation Don'ts

- 1) Monotonous language - no repetition
- 2) Don't be boring
- 3) Avoid false truth
Don't
- 4) Use irrelevant examples
- 5) Don't make up formatting
- 6) Don't forget works cited
- 7) Don't suck
- 8) Avoid droning on and on and on and on and on...
- 9)
- 10)

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Names of Group Members:

- 1) Britani Nguyen, 2) Rebecca Harken,
- 3) Quentin Hedberg, 4) Aaron Gernetzke,

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Dos

- 1) Example: **Clearly define the author's intended audience or audiences**
- 2) Talk about Rhetoric.
- 3) Use quotes that support argument.
- 4) Have a Works cited.
- 5) MLA or APA formatting.
- 6) Have structure to the paper.
- 7) Strong Vocabulary.
- 8) Knowledge of the audience
- 9) Have a conclusive conclusion
- 10) Follow the rubric

DON'TS ON BACK →

Presentation Don'ts

- 1) Don't over Summarize
- 2) Overuse jargon.
- 3) repetitive with ideas.
- 4) jump from one topic to the next.
- 5) forget to explain the quotes.
- 6) go off topic
- 7) make the paper too long

- 8) Make the paper too short.
- 9) have run on sentences
- 10) reference something and not mention it again in the paper.

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Names of Group Members:

- 1) Andrew Sorenson, 2) Brianna Schubert,
- 3) Sydney Wurzen, 4) William West,

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Dos

- 1) Example: Clearly define the author's intended audience or audiences
- 2) Interesting and effective quotes.
- 3) Good hook for thesis (strong intro).
- 4) Use strong transitions.
- 5) Have a clear purpose.
- 6) Focus on a few points made by author.
- 7) Identify text's main points.
- 8) Offer unique perspective.
- 9) Make topic sentences and transitions connect.
- 10) Keep audience in mind when explaining main points.

DON'TS ON BACK →

Presentation Don'ts

- 1) Don't be too broad.
- 2) Don't summarize.
- 3) Don't be too repetitive with points.
- 4) Don't be boring.
- 5) Don't over estimate/under estimate audience understanding.
- 6) Don't use run-on sentences.
- 7) Don't use irrelevant examples.
- 8) Don't tell own opinion too much.
- 9) Don't leave questions unanswered.
- 10) Don't forget citations.

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Names of Group Members:

- 1) Jacqueline Noble, 2) Diego Trejo-Soria,
- 3) David Kadlec, 4) Andrea Advari,

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Dos

→ 1) Example: Clearly define the author's intended audience or audiences

- 2) Use quotes appropriately, cite our sources with in text citation
- 3) use vivid word choice to draw the audience in
- 4) use good smooth transitions
- 5) ID rhetorical situation and strategies
- 6) Have a captivating intro + strong conclusion
- 7) Have a clear thesis / purpose
- 8) ID how the rhetorical strategies are persuasive
- 9) Include context / info about essay + author
- 10)

DON'TS ON BACK →

Presentation Don'ts

- 1) Don't go off on tangents
- 2) Don't be long in Word choice, organizations
- 3) Don't use first / third person
- 4) Don't make grammar / spelling errors
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

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Names of Group Members:

- 1) Nathan Redding, 2) Ryan Braun,
- 3) Cody Redman, 4) Peng Zhou,

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Dos

1) Example: **Clearly define the author's intended audience or audiences**

2) Have a **Strong introduction**, grabs attention, defines the rhetorical situation etc.

3) Have a **wide spread vocabulary**.

4) USE Quotes well to help prove the point

5) Make sure to have **correct formatting**

6) Have an **interesting/different organization**

7) Make sure it is **easy to read and follow**

8) Reread to prevent **spelling/grammar errors**

9) Use **good transitions between paragraphs**

10) Give **background information on the article**

DON'TS ON BACK →

Presentation Don'ts

1) Don't use too big of words

2) Don't use Slang

3) Don't use Contractions

4) Don't use quotes from random places

5) Don't make silly grammatical errors.

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)