August 26\textsuperscript{th} or 27\textsuperscript{th}

• Journal Prompt: Describe someone who is a hero to you and explain why.

• Today’s Agenda:
  • Journal and Warm Up
  • Vocabulary
  • Playing catch as an analogy for writing
  • Understanding Rhetorical Situation
  • Analyzing Audience
Warm-Up

• I grew up with buckets, shovels, and nets **waiting by the back door**; hip-waders hanging in the closet; tide table charts covering the refrigerator door; and a microscope **was sitting** on the kitchen table.

1. **A. NO CHANGE**
   **B.** waiting, by the back door,
   **C.** waiting by the back door,
   **D.** waiting by the back door

2. **A. NO CHANGE**
   **B.** would sit
   **C.** sitting
   **D.** sat
• #1
• Answer: A
• Rule: Use the semicolon to separate units of a series when one or more of the units contain commas.
• Example: She likes participating in sports, both team and individual; knitting with wool; and listening to music.

• #2
• Answer: C
• Rule: Use parallel structure (meaning stick with the pattern that’s been established).
• Example: She likes participating in sports, both team and individual; knitting with wool; and listening to music.
Vocabulary

- Exigence – the “event” that inspires, stimulates, provokes, or prompts a writer to create a text.

- Rhetoric - the study of the effective use of language (especially language used to persuade)
Learning Goal

• I will be able to identify and describe the rhetorical situation of an argument.
Understanding Rhetorical Situation

• Rhetorical Situation - any set of circumstances that involves at least one person using some sort of communication to modify the perspective of at least one other person (Purdue OWL)
Rhetorical Situation

• Speaker/Writer – the creator of a text
  • Influenced by what he/she reads/watches/experiences

• Exigence – the “event” that inspires, stimulates, provokes, or prompts a writer to create a text.

• Message – the text itself
  • What the writer says and how he/she says it

• Purpose – what the writer hopes to accomplish with the text.
  • A writer may have more than one purpose in a text.

• Audience – the receiver of a text
  • Primary audience
  • Secondary audience
  • Tertiary audience (and so on)
  • An audience has shared as well as individual beliefs, values, needs, and backgrounds

• Context – the time, place, and occasion of a text (its creation and delivery)
Analyzing Rhetorical Situation
Thinking about audience

- https://www.ted.com/talks/shawn_achor_the_happy_secret_to_better_work?language=en
• https://hbr.org/2012/01/positive-intelligence