

Nonfiction Unit

Essays and articles are short works of **nonfiction**. Their authors are real people. Speeches are nonfiction works that are delivered by a speaker to an audience.

- An **essay** discusses a specific topic. It often includes the writer's personal opinions.
- An **article** provides factual information about a topic, a person, or an event.
- A **speech** is written to read aloud. It presents a topic and may **persuade, inform, explain, or entertain**.

The writer contributes more than information to nonfiction.

- **Style** is the way the author uses language. The style may be formal or informal. Style includes **word choice** and **figures of speech**. **Sentence structure** and **type of organization** also determine the author's style. Style shows the author's personality.
- **Tone** is the author's attitude toward the subject and the audience. You can "hear" tone in an author's choice of words and details. **The tone of nonfiction can often be described with a single word: *playful, serious, or sarcastic*** are just a few of the ways to describe tone.
- **Perspective** is the author's **point of view about a subject**. Authors may express their opinions directly or indirectly. **Bias** occurs when a writer gives a one-sided view. You can spot bias when the author ignores certain facts. You can also detect it in **emotional language**. Emotional language may unfairly sway the audience's feelings.
- **Purpose** is the author's **reason for writing**. Common purposes are **to inform, to persuade, and to entertain**.

A **persuasive speech** is one meant to **convince the listeners to think or act in a certain way**. Persuasive speeches **appeal to reason, emotion, or both**. Speakers often use **rhetorical devices** to engage the audience. **Rhetorical devices are patterns of words and ideas that create emphasis**. Such devices can also stir emotion in the audience.

RHETORICAL DEVICES

- **Parallelism:** REPEATING A GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE or an arrangement of words to create a sense of rhythm and energy
- **Restatement:** expressing the SAME IDEA in DIFFERENT WORDS to clarify or stress important points
- **Repetition:** using the SAME WORDS MORE THAN ONCE to strengthen and connect ideas
- **Analogy:** making A COMPARISON that shows a similarity between two unlike things; many times the speaker uses a **concrete object to represent an abstract idea**

Examples of Rhetorical Devices in Speeches For each excerpt, highlight the example of the rhetorical device present.

<p>Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall <u>pay any price</u>, <u>bear any burden</u>, <u>meet any hardship</u>, <u>support any friend</u>, <u>oppose any foe</u>, to assure the survival and the success of liberty.</p> <p>John F. Kennedy Presidential Inaugural Address delivered 20 January 1961</p> <p><i>same grammatical structure</i></p> <p>parallelism restatement repetition analogy</p>	<p><i>money changers = gods (bankers)</i></p> <p>Yes, the money changers have fled from their <u>high seats in the temple</u> of our civilization. We may now <u>restore that temple to the ancient truths</u></p> <p>Franklin Delano Roosevelt First Inaugural Address Delivered 4 March 1933</p> <p><i>comparison</i></p> <p>parallelism restatement repetition analogy</p>
<p><u>We are a people</u> in a quandary about the present. <u>We are a people</u> in search of our future. <u>We are a people</u> in search of a national community. <u>We are a people</u> trying not only to solve the problems of the present, unemployment, inflation, but we are attempting on a larger scale to full the promise of America.</p> <p>Barbara Jordan Democratic National Convention Keynote Address Delivered 12 July 1976, New York, NY</p> <p><i>same exact words</i></p> <p>parallelism restatement repetition analogy</p>	<p>There is no constitutional issue here. The command of the Constitution is plain.</p> <p><i>Says same idea with different words</i></p> <p>Lyndon Baines Johnson "We Shall Overcome" delivered 15 March 1965, Washington, D.C.</p> <p>parallelism restatement repetition analogy</p>