

RHETORICAL

- the art of persuasion
- communication for a specific purpose

DEVICES

- tactics or tools that are used



RHETORICAL DEVICES

- **used to persuade in all of the various types of communication (e.g. casual conversations, speeches, essays, advertising, branding, etc.)**



RHETORICAL DEVICES

#1 - ETHOS



ETHOS

Ethos or ethical appeal means to convince an audience of the credibility or character of the author, speaker, company, etc.



ETHOS - General

- Ethos is the Greek word for “character”, and the word “ethic” is derived from ethos.
- Ethos can be developed by:
 - Being fair/unbiased or knowledgeable
 - Stating accomplishments/endorsements
 - Finding expert or reputable support
 - Emphasizing concern or values/morals



ETHOS - General

- Ethos is measured by:
 - **Trustworthiness** (*perceived by audience*)
 - **Similarity** (*to the audience*)
 - **Authority** (*relative to the audience*)
 - **Expertise/Reputation** (*relative to topic*)



ETHOS - Trustworthiness

- An audience is more likely to be persuaded by someone who they can trust.
- Trustworthiness is enhanced if the audience believes someone has strong moral character - someone who is honest, ethical, generous, and/or benevolent, or someone who is a member of a group with which these qualities are often associated (i.e. pastor, firefighter, etc.).



ETHOS - Similarity

- An audience is more receptive to listening to or being persuaded by someone with whom they can identify.
- Shared characteristics could include:
 - Age, Gender
 - Race, Culture
 - Socio-economic status
 - Citizenship
 - Career or Affiliation
 - Personality



ETHOS - Authority

- The greater a person's authority, formal (e.g. *an elected official*) or moral (e.g. *Gandi*), the more likely an audience is persuaded.
- Types of authority could include:
 - Organizational - CEO, manager
 - Political - prime minister, leader
 - Religious - priest, nun
 - Educational - principal, professor
 - Elder - anyone older



ETHOS - Expertise/Reputation

- Expertise is what is known about the topic.
- Reputation is what the audience knows about what is known about the topic.
- Reputation could be determined by:
 - Experience in the field
 - Proximity to the topic or concept
 - Production in the field
 - Demonstrated skill(s)
 - Achievements/Awards
 - Recognition from others in the field



ETHOS - Examples

- TOMS one-for-one model
- telling a younger sibling what to do
- teacher speaking to students
- athletes/celebrities endorsements
- similar people group with those like them
- do what your role model does
- politicians establishing credibility or pointing out opponents lack of credibility
- trusting our doctors or medical providers
- peer-to-peer communication (Suicide Prev.)



ETHOS - Examples

- **Cross-branding - brands establishing trust**
- **Influencers, athletes, celebrities used to endorse specific products or brands**
- **Companies using awards won to prove that they are reputable (car brands)**
- **Models used to represent their audience**
- **Politicians showing credibility or the lack thereof**
- **Parents telling you to do something cause they're older - and collaborations**



ETHOS - Examples

- Reading books by authors who are similar
- Athletes/celebrities used for endorsements
- Transparent companies
- Telling younger siblings what to do
- Political figures using credibility to establish support
- Job interviews using resumes and past experiences
- Models used to reflect audience (similarity)
- TOMS One-for-One model



ETHOS - Examples

- Bonding/trusting with similar races and/or background
- Merit, award-winning companies/products
- Politicians are trusted by people with similar values or stances
- Companies will use happy customers
- Celebrity endorsements or spokespeople
- Using your own chores to earn an incentive
- Well-respected business people
- TOMS one-for-one model

