

### Chapter 1 : Huckleberry Finn Humor, Satire, and Pathos. by english p. 5 on Prezi

*The previous article of the Ethos, Pathos, and Logos series defined pathos and described why emotional connection is so important for your presentations.. In this article, we explore how to build strong pathos in your presentations through a variety of emotional pathways.*

How to Convey Logos Example: Suppose you have identified fifteen reasons why your audience should consider public speaking training. Unfortunately, your short speech only allows you to discuss three or four of them. Which do you choose? Choose Words which Add Emotional Emphasis Some words are emotionally neutral, while some are emotionally charged. Exercise judgment to select the words which fit the emotional tone that works to your advantage. Consider the difference in words used to label a suicide bomber on opposing sides of a political war. Which one would best complement your speech? Use Rich Analogies and Metaphors Analogies, metaphors, and other figures of speech not only make your speech more interesting, but often allow you to make an emotional connection by tapping into emotions already felt by your audience. Tell Stories Stories are often the quickest path to the greatest emotional connection with your audience. Carefully crafted stories allow you to evoke any of a wide range of emotions. This may explain why stories are often the most memorable components of a speech. Nonetheless, humor merits special mention. Humor in a presentation evokes emotions such as joy and surprise, and often triggers secondary emotions such as calmness and friendship. If your audience is laughing, they are having fun. If they are having fun, they are happy to be listening to you and they are attentive. As an added boost, humor makes your audience like you at least for a moment , and that boosts your ethos too. Nearly every presentation would benefit from more humor. How can you add humor to yours? Connect through Visuals Maybe you have slides with photographs. Maybe you have a prop. Either way, a concrete visual element opens many more emotional pathways than abstract words alone. Consider the following pairs, and ask yourself which creates the stronger emotional impact: Great delivery magnifies emotions; poor delivery nullifies them. Words from your mouth or slides on a screen may induce sadness in your audience, but the effect is multiplied when combined with sadness on your face, in your posture, and in your voice. Additional Paths to Develop Pathos in Your Speech Now that you are familiar with the core pathos tools, we can sample some of the additional tools at the disposal of a skilled speaker. Many of these build on top of the core building blocks above. Everyone in your audience is human. Most humans share many emotional triggers. As a result, you can always achieve moderate success applying the first seven tools. Are they old or young? These and many other factors will impact which emotional triggers will have the strongest impact. Evoke Curiosity with Marketing Materials When your audience feels an emotion, they are motivated to act. If the emotion is pity, they are motivated to address the situation e. In a similar way, if you make your audience curious through your marketing materials, they are motivated to act. How does one act on curiosity? Show up to the presentation. Engage with the speaker and follow along. So, make your audience curious. Include a bold claim or a startling statistic. Of course, you need to follow up in your presentation. Focus on the benefits to be realized by your audience, and their curiosity will attract them to your speech. Evoke Surprise in the Introduction and elsewhere A great way to connect immediately with your audience is to start with a surprise. A surprise gets your audience excited. Getting them excited makes them listen. Surprise can be effective elsewhere, particularly as the length of your speech grows. Like curiosity, your audience is motivated to act on the surprise. They try to resolve how this surprising element fits with the rest of the presentation. To do that, they have to listen. Surprise is planned, and is usually followed quickly by an explanation. One way to do this is to concentrate on concrete, vivid, sensory words. When you use sensory words, your audience feels emotions they have associated with those words. You have evoked emotions which, depending on your audience, probably include loving memories of childhood. Be Authentic Remember that the goal of pathos is to connect with the audience and share emotions with them. Pathos is not about tugging emotional strings as if you were a puppeteer. You get zero marks for that. Actually, you get negative marks for that, because your ethos gets destroyed when the audience realizes you are toying with them. Share your presentation in a way that your audience will feel as passionately as you

feel. Match Your Vocal Delivery to the Emotion Vocal delivery is one clear clue to how you feel about what you are saying. Your tone, volume, pace, and other vocal qualities should mirror your emotions. Anger might be accompanied by a loud, defiant voice. Sadness or despair might call for a softer voice. Optimism or excitement might be matched by a quickened pace. Match Your Gestures to the Emotion Your body is another clue for the audience to gauge your emotions. Some speakers find it difficult to do this because they are speaking about past events where the emotions have dulled with the memories over time. Remember that they are hearing this story for the first time. Meaningful eye contact is about connecting with one person at a time. Your eyes should express your frustration, your contempt, or your joy. Eliminate Physical Barriers to Connect with Your Audience In most speaking situations, your goal should be to reduce barriers between you and your audience. Get out from behind the lectern. Move closer to the audience. Ask them to sit in the seats near the front. The closer you are to your audience, the more personal your presentation feels for them. The more personal it feels, the greater your chance for emotional connection. Eliminate Competing Emotions in the Environment There usually are a myriad of competing elements in and around the room which are evoking emotions in your audience. For instance, a marching band practicing outside might be annoying your audience. If this annoyance is strong, it may prevent you from evoking competing emotions with your presentation. The solution is to take charge and eliminate or minimize these causes whenever you can so that your audience can focus on you. Hunger and biological needs create strong emotions. Take appropriate breaks if you deliver lengthy training. Excessive noise, temperature extremes either too hot or too cold, or poor lighting make your audience uncomfortable and perhaps even angry at you or the organizer. Do whatever you can to optimize the conditions. Stick to your time bounds. Hecklers and your response to them can evoke many emotions. Learn how to handle them smoothly and professionally. Three Pillars of Public Speaking.

### Chapter 2 : Pathos - Wikipedia

*Generally, I feel compelled to conclude that humor is representative of pathos.. I am having difficulty answering in specific. Granted, that a commercial in advertising can be understood as an "argument" for something; but it is a an attempt to persuade a person to buy a product.*

Perhaps you have an issue about which you are passionate. Perhaps you simply want to win an argument. The way to do all this is through the use of persuasion. When you attempt to persuade someone, you are attempting to do one of two things – or perhaps both. For one, you may be trying to convince them that your personal truth is the truth. Think of a courtroom: The defense attorney is trying to convince the just of the opposite truth: Second, you may be trying to convince a person to act: Whether speaking or writing, the way to persuade someone is to use rhetoric: Since the time of Aristotle, people have used the three pillars of persuasion in their rhetoric: King spoke with great ethos. Ethos The persuasive technique of ethos relates to ethics. For the ethical appeal, writers or speakers want to convince the audience that they are a credible source. Audiences listen to and believe people whom they believe are ethical. Some authors are experts in their topic, so they have credibility all ready. For the rest of us, we must convince the audience. We do this by proving our character or our reliability. Following are some examples of ethos, the ethical appeal: A student is arguing against block scheduling, or rotating minute classes. In his introduction he highlights the fact that he is a straight-A student and his mother is a teacher. The fact that the student achieves straight As and has a parent who is an expert in the field lends the student some level of credibility. A CEO speaks to her employees about topics relevant to the company. The CEO has authority in her topic because she spent years getting to her position. Martin Luther King, Jr. He quoted Lincoln while standing in front of the Lincoln Memorial. He also quoted the United States Constitution. Quoting Lincoln lends gravity and authority to his speech; Lincoln is recognized as the emancipator of the slaves, and King was speaking to equal rights for African-Americans. In quoting the Constitution, he was referring to the highest law in the country. How to make this persuasion technique, ethos, work for you: If you do not naturally have authority or expertise concerning your topic, you can research those who do. Adhere to standard rules of grammar. At the very least, show up early for your speech so that you can greet people as they come in. Dress well, and project confidence. Also, use a level of language that is appropriate for your audience. Build rapport with your audience. From the start, use inclusive language to get them thinking on your side. Encourage the feeling that you are fair – ethical. Acknowledging the counter-argument is an excellent way to build this aspect of ethos. Ethical appeals work because when people believe the speaker intends no harm, they are more willing to listen to what she has to say. Ideally, you want to establish your ethos, your credibility in the beginning and maintain it throughout. Conduct your research and quote the experts. Source Logos The persuasive technique of logos relates to logic and reasoning. This appeal means citing facts and statistics, citing authorities on the subject, and making logical analogies. Following are some examples of logos, logical reasoning: Meanwhile, the war in Iraq continues, and now the war in Afghanistan appears to be getting worse. These are logical sources to support his claim. He also draws a connection between their findings and his protest of the war. In a paper against smoking, the fact is relayed, "Cigarette smoke contains over 4, chemicals, 69 of which are known to cause cancer. That cannot be my book. I wrote my name in my book. This book has no name written in it. Therefore, it cannot be my book. Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! I could work as much and eat as much as a man - when I could get it - and bear the lash as well! She then points out that none of those considerations were given to her, despite the fact that she could even keep up with men. She then drives home the reality that she did not even get the basic considerations, much less those accorded a woman. How to make this persuasion technique, logos, work for you: Conduct extensive research of reliable sources and use the facts to support your claim, the personal truth you are trying to convince your audience of. Whenever relevant use statistics; people believe in the math. Use "if-then" statements with solid supporting evidence. For example, a speaker could argue that if a state raises the legal driving age to 18, fewer

teen-related accidents and deaths will result. The speaker could then point out the obvious “fewer teens driving should mean fewer teens causing accidents” and also use statistics to support the statement. Start with your claim, your personal truth you want to convince the audience of. Brainstorm the reasons you believe this claim to be true. Supply evidence at every step of the way, and ensure that evidence supports your claim. Logos, logical reasoning, should provide the foundation and structure of your argument. People believe in facts and evidence; you will convince them to agree with you if you provide enough logical reasoning. Ideally you should use logos throughout the body of your speech or paper. Ethos, Logos, Pathos Meet Otis -- an appeal to emotion Source Pathos The persuasive technique of pathos relates to the emotional, or sympathetic appeal. Speakers and writers use pathos to garner sympathy from an audience. In addition, successful writers engenders the target emotions from the audience, be it pity, anger, or regret. Following are some examples of pathos, the emotional appeal: Obama wants people to feel as if they are truly better than such apathetic voters. Obama uses the snob appeal fallacy in this argument, but it is still a powerful emotional appeal. Clinton alludes to the glass ceiling that prevents women from reaching the highest levels of business and power. She points out that, thanks to her receiving 18 million votes the ceiling has cracks in it. People who voted for her will feel very emotional about the attempt “and failure” to shatter that glass ceiling. From an advertisement for the Pedigree Adoption Drive: Otis lives in a shelter. He sleeps a lot. When people walk by, Otis opens his eyes and wags his tail. The smell of home, scratches from his owner, a squirrel he used to chase. Then he gets tired. It tells the story of how the dog used to have a happy life and how he misses that life. It implies that the dog is depressed. Coupled with the picture of a sad-looking dog in a cage, It definitely aims to move people to act. How to make this persuasion technique, pathos, work for you: Use anecdotes, stories that support your claim and call people to action. Consider your word choice. Aim for a certain tone “humor, sarcasm, excitement” and choose words that relate to that tone. The majority of the arguments in the popular press relate to emotional appeals. Pathos moves people to action because it appeals to the heart. People react without fully considering why they are doing so. Ideally, use pathos at the end of your speech or essay. The end of your reasoning is the last thing people have in their minds, so they remember it. If you can catch their emotions, they are more likely to heed your call to action. Effective Rhetoric Which is the most effective persuasion technique?

### Chapter 3 : "The Queen on iTunes

*Humor, Humor And Laughter Words | 7 Pages "The term humor can refer to a stimulus, which is intended to produce a humorous response (such as a humorous video), a mental process (perception of amusing incongruities) or a response (laughter, exhilaration)."*

As such, emotions have specific causes and effects" Book 2. The same is true of the other emotions. For example, one would pair sadness with happiness Book 2. Aristotle classifies the third of this trio as the ultimate goal of pathos. Moreover, Aristotle pointedly discusses pleasure and pain in relation to the reactions these two emotions cause in an audience member. Therefore, he stresses the importance of understanding specific social situations in order to successfully utilize pathos as a mode of persuasion. Mshvenieradze states that "Pathos is directly linked with an audience. Audience is a collective subject of speakers on which an orator tries to impact by own argumentation. In the case of politics and politicians, it is primarily more in argumentative writing and speaking. Some believe that it is actually a myth, that Aristotle invented it entirely. William Fortenbaugh pointed out that for the Sophist Gorgias , "Being overcome with emotion is analogous to rape. George Campbell presents another view unlike the common systematic approach of Aristotle. Campbell explored whether appeals to emotion or passions would be "an unfair method of persuasion," identifying seven circumstances to judge emotions: The author suggests ways in which to appeal to the pity of the audience: Finally, the author suggests that the appeal to pity be brief for "nothing dries more quickly than a tear. One such group of thinkers, the Epicureans who practiced Epicureanism, interpreted and placed pathos in much more colloquial means and situations. The group would place pathos in pleasure, and study it in almost every facet in regards to pleasure, analyzing emotional specificity that an individual may feel or may need to undergo to appreciate said pathos. Kennedy , a well-respected, modern-day scholar, identifies the appeal to emotions in the newly formed democratic court system before BC in his book, *The Art of Persuasion in Greece*. Gorgias believed the orator was able to capture and lead the audience in any direction they pleased through the use of emotional appeal. Certain words act as "bringers-on of pleasure and takers-off of pain. Plato preceded Aristotle and therefore laid the groundwork, as did other Sophists, for Aristotle to theorize the concept of pathos. In his dialogue *Gorgias* , Plato discusses pleasure versus pain in the realm of pathos though in a fictional conversation between Gorgias and Socrates. The dialogue between several ancient rhetors that Plato created centers around the value of rhetoric, and the men incorporate aspects of pathos in their responses. Gorgias discredits pathos and instead promotes the use of ethos in persuasion. He argues that emotional appeal in rhetoric should be used as the means to an end and not the point of the discussion. The book synthesized emotions and neurology and introduced the concept that action is a result of impression. Hartley determined that emotions drive people to react to appeals based on circumstance but also passions made up of cognitive impulses. Pathos is in essence the driving force behind an argument, to hit the emotional pangs that allow the audience to relate to the speaker. Pathos can also be utilized for manipulation and propaganda purposes and is very prevalent within the film industry.

### Chapter 4 : Pathos | Define Pathos at [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Huckleberry Finn: Humor, Satire, and Pathos. Pathos Pathos is the act of using words and descriptions to make one feel emotions such as pity or sadness.*

It was adopted into the English language in the 16th century to describe a quality that stirs the emotions, often produced by a real-life tragedy or some moving music or speech. Pathos became the foundation for many other English words. Take empathy, for example. Empathy is the ability to understand and feel the emotions of others. Pathology is another term derived from pathos. Pathology is the study of disease, something which can surely cause suffering. How about the adjective pathetic? When we ascribe the term pathetic to someone or something, it usually points toward pity. Since the English language is beautiful and textured, the list of words derived from pathos goes on and on. How about sympathy or sociopath? Ethos and pathos are often linked. In fact, the Greek philosopher Aristotle cites three modes of persuasion: While pathos appeals to emotion by citing tragedy or sadness, ethos appeals to authority or credibility. For example, a person or organization may have a certain ethos, or distinguishing character. Typically, that ethos is intended to serve as a guiding principle, similar to a mission statement. Logos focuses on facts and reason, as opposed to emotional appeals. Examples of Pathos Aristotle was onto something when he categorized pathos as a mode of persuasion. Humans are very emotional beings. This gives pathos a very real existence in our day-to-day lives, be it rhetoric, music or literature. Pathos in Literature Literature will often make use of pathos to evoke certain feelings from the reader. Here are a few examples. Given the origin of pathos, it will come as no surprise that Greek literature is steeped in it. Are you familiar with Prometheus? After stealing fire from the gods he was condemned to an eternity in chains while an eagle pecked out his liver, only to have the organ regrow and be pecked out all over again. Shakespeare probably had a strong affinity for ancient Greek literature; he was certainly a master of pathos. How else would you describe the act of suicide at the thought of a lover dying? In it, George Wickham employs pathos, as he attempts to smear Mr. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer uses pathos when we learn that the girl Tom loved treated him "like a dog - like a very dog. Of Mice and Men is another brilliant piece of literature that stirs up feelings based on sadness or tragedy. This section sums it up very well: Something as simple as a teenager begging for brand-name jeans, so as to not feel tragically left out by her peers, is an example of pathos. People are constantly trying to persuade you of something. What do you suppose is the number one goal of advertising? To persuade you to buy a product or service. A man at the car dealership implores the salesman to offer the best price on a new car - he needs a car to get to his job so he can support his young family. Charity organizations such as Save the Children and World Vision depict images of starving orphans, living in dire conditions, who need your help with monthly financial support. Music has an ability to touch our lives through a careful correlation between lyrics and instrumentals. It was particularly poignant during the span of time following the attacks on the World Trade Center in Her hit single "Someone Like You" also deals with feelings of sadness and despair. I wish nothing but the best for you," deals with one of the many stages of a breakup. It belts out lyrics like, "Say something. The instrumentals are equally tear-jerking. Sam Smith is another crooner who can draw a tear or two. His single "Lay Me Down" is literally about being laid to rest next to a dead lover. Their hit "Eleanor Rigby" is about a woman who died, but nobody came to her funeral. Without doubt, the vision of an empty church and a corpse is enough to make some folks cry. Their influence spans beyond riveting literature and into the spectrum of modern advertising. Human emotion is one of the most poignant elements of our being, and the Greeks kicked it all off with one six-letter word. The next time you need to move someone out of the realm of indecision, consider what pathos can do for you. Will pathos help you connect with a character, earn that donation, or encourage your children not to text and drive? Give it a try. And, while you do so, you may want to turn up the volume on that Sam Smith tune! YourDictionary definition and usage example.

### Chapter 5 : Can humor be a part of pathos? | Yahoo Answers

*The humor in To Kill a Mockingbird comes from Scout's observations about her life and the society around her. For most of the novel, she is a very young girl, about years old. Her.*

Find your Free English Literature Essays. He had as keen a perception of the funny side of life as he had of the tragic. The funny side and the sense of humour never desert him. And we find a curious mingling of these two humour and pathos ingredients in his works. Laughter is followed by tears of sympathy in many of his essays. Moreover, humour may be described as an extreme sensitiveness to the true proportion of things and pathos that appeals to our feelings of compassion and evokes sympathy. In some essays, we have Pathos and Humour alternating each other, in others we have the two elements coexisting in the same passion that we see pathos and humour as facts of the same thing. In the essays "South Sea House", we see humour and pathos existing side by side. Here we find the touch of humour and pathos at the same time. Here we have a melancholy note in his wistful description of the decaying building. We, the readers, feel sorry for its decadence. We laugh at John Tipp for making horrible sound while singing. Here Lamb says that John Tipp sang certainly, but "with other notes than to the Orphean lyre. The characterization of each clerk cannot fail to amuse but even while we laugh at the aristocratic pretensions of Thomas Tame. Lamb says, "He had the air and stoop of a nobleman. He was a poor man whose shallow intellect was cheered by the thought of aristocratic connections. Although Lamb describes it humorously, our heart shakes when Lamb says, "There was love for the bringer; shame for the thing brought, and the manner of its bringing; sympathy for those who were too many to share in it; and, at top of all, hunger eldest, strongest of the passion! Here Lamb says in the guise of Coleridge, "I was a poor friendless boy. The yearning which I used to have towards it in those unfledged years! How, in my dreams, would my native town far in the west come back, with its church, and trees, and faces! It is hilarious to read about how the ass betrayed itself and its patron by braying loudly. There was also fun and games which relieved the darkness and gloom because of the comic characterization of these two masters. The Upper Master and the Lower Master presented a remarkable contrast. Field, The Lower Master, was a mild and lenient man who did not enforce discipline. Hue Upper Master Boyer, was very strict and heavy handed with his beatings and students feared him. He had two wigs which gave a clue to the mood he was in for the day. One wig denoted that he was in a good mood and would not beat anyone that day; the other denoted a bad mood and that day the boys would be in for a terrible time. Here the essayist tries to find out a number of weaknesses in married people in a humorous way and therefore finds much consolation in this state of bachelorhood. He tells about some of the bitter experiences and expresses his agony for the behaviour of the married people whom he thinks pretend lovers. Here he says, " What oftenest offends of at the houses of married persons where I visit, is an error of quite a description: He thinks that the married people generally show that they are "too loving" and they show these things to the unmarried people "so shamelessly". This type of behaviour of the married people is painful to him. This kind of display is an insult to a bachelor. He says that wife has the tendency to show that she is the happiest creature in the world. He amused us by telling of the young married lady who could not believe that a bachelor could know anything like the best-mode of breeding oysters. The tricks adopted by the wives to cut of the relation between their husband and the bachelors also amuse us. He says that children are not rare thing, they are common. So, couple should not be proud of them. He says, "If they were young phoenix indeed that were born but one in a year there might be a pretext. But which they are so common

### Chapter 6 : Ethos, Pathos, & Logos by on Prezi

*humor The earliest example of such a character is the pompous Uncle Pumblechook, "the basest of swindlers," as Pip terms him. He is a sycophant, who fawns before rich people.*

### Chapter 7 : Examples of Pathos

## DOWNLOAD PDF 6. HUMOR AND PATHOS

*Charles Lamb is a great artist in showing humour and pathos in a single row. He had as keen a perception of the funny side of life as he had of the tragic.*

### Chapter 8 : English Literature Essays: Humour and Pathos in Charles Lamb's essays

*"Mistero Buffo," seen at the Modern Theatre at Suffolk University through Saturday, is a collection of vignettes depicting stories from the Gospel as told by the powerless.*

### Chapter 9 : What examples of humor, satire and pathos can be found in To Kill a Mockingbird? | eNotes

*Best Answer: You bet it can pathos is any type of persuasive rhetoric that appeals to ones emotions. Humor can be used in many different ways to persuade somebody to believe, act or think in a certain way.*