PERSUASIVE TECHNIQUES IN ADVERTISING

RHETORICAL STRATEGIES

- ETHOS: ETHOS IS APPEAL BASED ON THE CHARACTER OF THE SPEAKER. AN ETHOS-DRIVEN DOCUMENT RELIES ON EXPERTISE, AUTHORITY, AND THE REPUTATION OF THE AUTHOR.
- PATHOS: PATHOS IS APPEAL BASED ON EMOTION. ADVERTISEMENTS TEND TO BE PATHOS-DRIVEN.
- LOGOS: LOGOS IS APPEAL BASED ON LOGIC, FACTS, OR REASON. DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED BY COMPANIES OR CORPORATIONS ARE LOGOS-DRIVEN. SCHOLARLY DOCUMENTS ARE ALSO OFTEN LOGOS-DRIVEN.

PATHOS

PATHOS: PATHOS IS APPEAL BASED ON EMOTION. ADVERTISEMENTS TEND TO BE PATHOS-DRIVEN.

1. WORD CHOICE

SOME WORDS HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE SENSES AND THEREFORE EMOTIONS OF CONSUMERS.





2. REPETITION

WORDS, IMAGES, MESSAGES, OR THEMES ARE REPEATED WITHIN A SINGLE AD OR A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.







3. GLITTERING GENERALITIES

USING APPEALING WORDS TO PROMOTE YOUR PRODUCT. HOLDS NO EVIDENCE OF BEING A BETTER PRODUCT OR FULFILLING A REAL NEED.



4. AD POPULUM/ BANDWAGON

YOU ARE URGED TO DO OR
BELIEVE SOMETHING BECAUSE
EVERYONE ELSE DOES. MAKES PEOPLE FEEL LIKE THEY
CAN NOT MISS OUT.







5. TRADITIONAL WISDOM

"THIS IS RIGHT BECAUSE WE'VE ALWAYS DONE IT THIS WAY." IMPLYING THE LONGER THE COMPANY OR PRODUCT HAVE BEEN AROUND, THE BETTER IT IS.





6. TRANSFER

TRANSFER ADVERTISEMENT INVOKES AN EMOTIONAL TIE TO SOMETHING WITHOUT USING A WORD.







HYPERBOLE IS AN
OBVIOUS OR
INTENTIONAL
EXAGGERATION FOR
EFFECT.







7. HYPERBOLE

8. IRONY

IRONY: IS THE EXPRESSION OF ONE'S MEANING BY USING LANGUAGE THAT SIGNIFIES THE OPPOSITE





9. Fear/slippery slope

SCARING YOUR AUDIENCE INTO ADOPTING YOUR IDEA OR PRODUCT OR CREATING A DRAMATIC CHAIN REACTION TO PROVOKE FEAR.



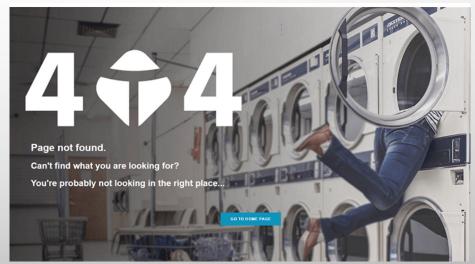




10. Humor

USING HUMOROUS
IMAGES, WORDS, OR
SCENARIOS TO MAKE AN
AUDIENCE LAUGH.





12. ETHICAL APPEAL

AN ETHICAL APPEAL IS A METHOD OF PERSUASION BASED ON A SENSE OF RIGHT OR WRONG, MORALITY.





ETHOS

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13. PLAIN FOLKS

THIS ETHOS BASED

ARGUMENT OCCURS

WHILE SOMEONE IN A

POSITION OF POWER

SEEKS TO BE PORTRAYED

AS AN "AVERAGE JOE."





"I'm just another hockey mom!"
-Sarah Palin

14. Snob Appeal

REFERS TO THE QUALITIES
OR ATTRIBUTES OF A
PRODUCT THAT MIGHT APPEAL
TO THE RICH AND FAMOUS.

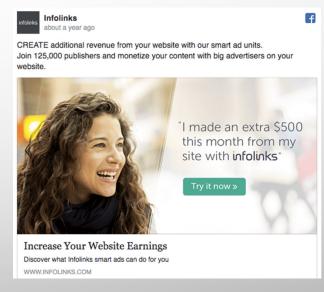




15. TESTIMONIAL

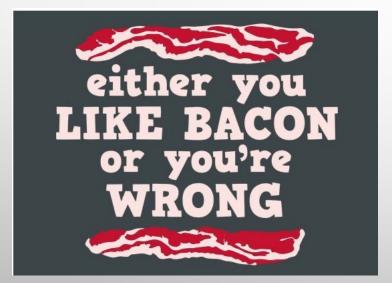


A TESTIMONIAL DRAWS ON YOUR TRUST BY ENDORSING A PRODUCT USING EITHER CELEBRITIES OR PEOPLE WHO ARE LESS KNOWN.



16. FALSE DILEMMA/FALSE CHOICE

THIS IS USED IN AN ATTEMPT TO FORCE A CHOICE.





17. AUTHORITY / FALSE AUTHORITY

THIS OCCURS WHEN SOMEONE WHO DOESN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT A PRODUCT ACTS AS THOUGH THEY ARE AN AUTHORITY ON IT.





18. QUICK FIX

INSTEAD OF FACTS, CATCHY PHRASES OR SLOGANS ARE USED/





19. RED HERRING

PRESENT AN IRRELEVANT
DIVERSION FROM THE
ORIGINAL ISSUE. (OFTEN SEEN
A POLITICAL DEBATES OR
INTERVIEWS)





RHETORICAL STRATEGIES

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20. RHETORICAL QUESTION

QUESTION THAT REQUIRES NO ANSWER, THE LOGICAL ANSWER IS IMPLIED.







21. ANALOGY

COMPARING TWO PRODUCTS SIDE BY SIDE TO MAKE ONE LOOK SUPERIOR TO THE OTHER.







22. SCIENTIFIC

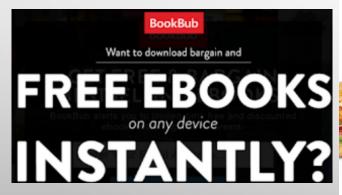
SUPPORTED BY RESEARCH,
STATISTICS, FACTS, QUOTES AND
EXAMPLES; ALSO COULD BE INDUCTIVE
AND DEDUCTIVE REASONING.





23. FREE OR BARGAIN

MAKES YOU THINK THAT YOU WILL SAVE MONEY IF YOU BUY THIS PRODUCT, OR GET AN EXTRA BENEFIT IF YOU DO.





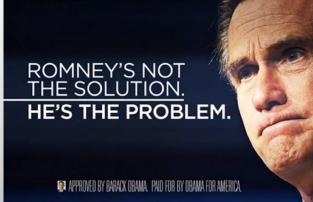


24. NAME CALLING/AD HOMINEM

ATTACKING SOMEONE OR SOMETHING'S TRAITS OR CHARACTER, RATHER THAN THEIR POSITIONS ON AN ISSUE.







25. CARD STACKING/STRAW MAN

CARD STACKING/STRAW

MAN TRIES TO MANIPULATE

YOU BY STATING THE

POSITIVE ASPECTS

OF ONE THING BUT

IGNORING THE OTHER. 4







26. FALSE CAUSE

CREATING A CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO THINGS WHERE THERE ISN'T ANY.

