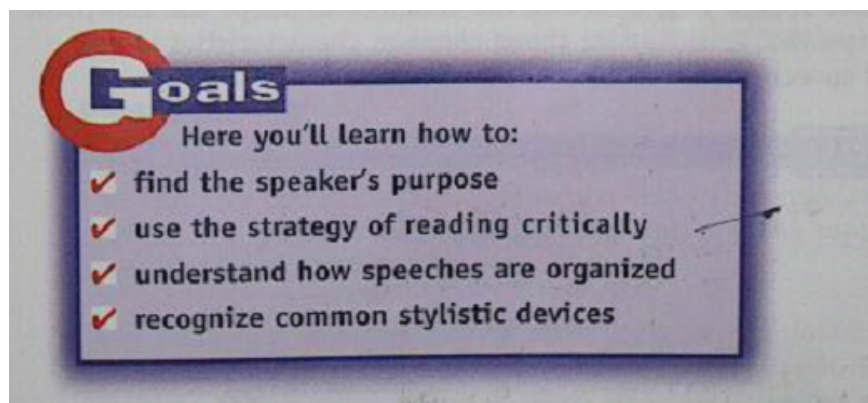
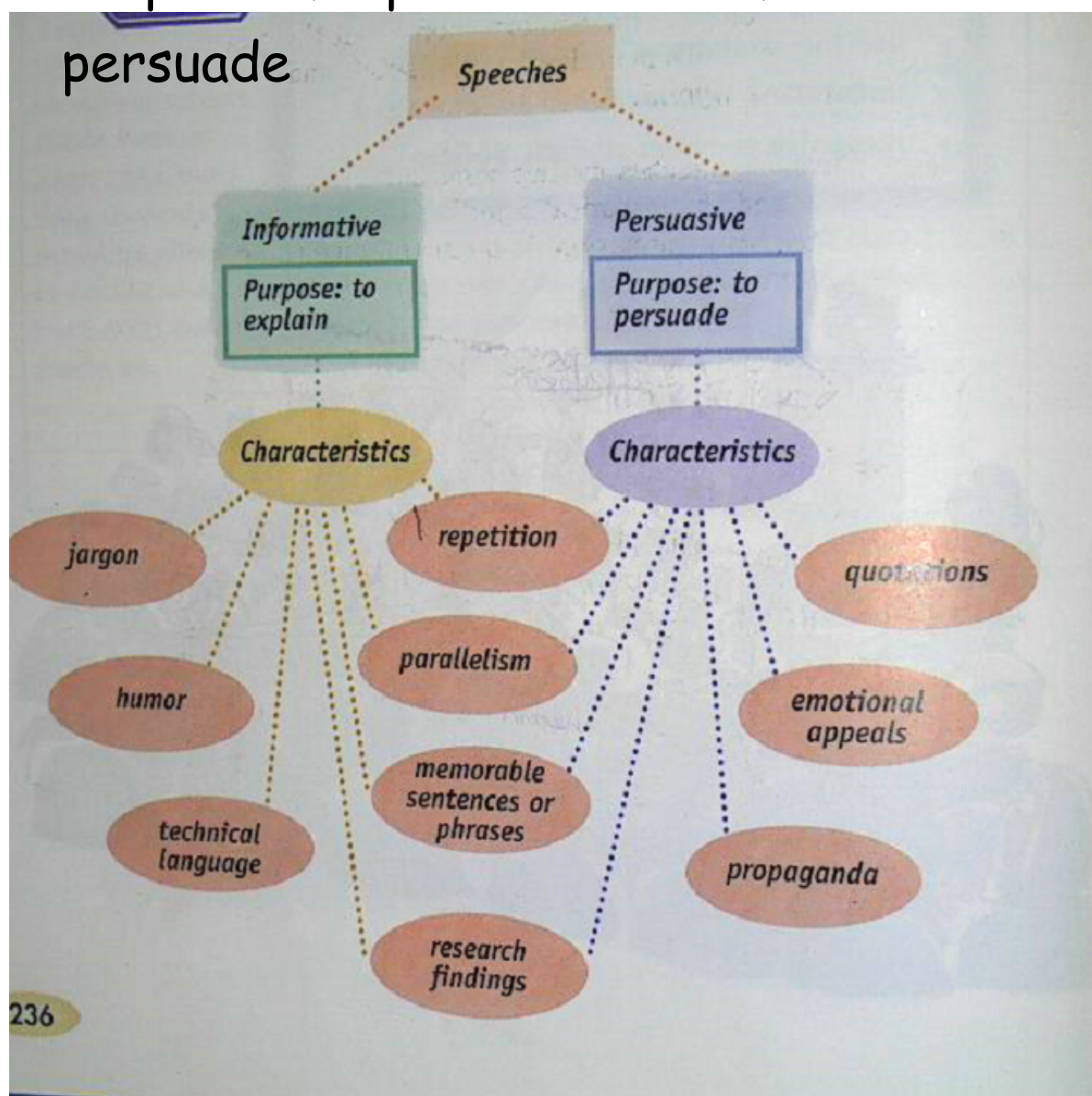


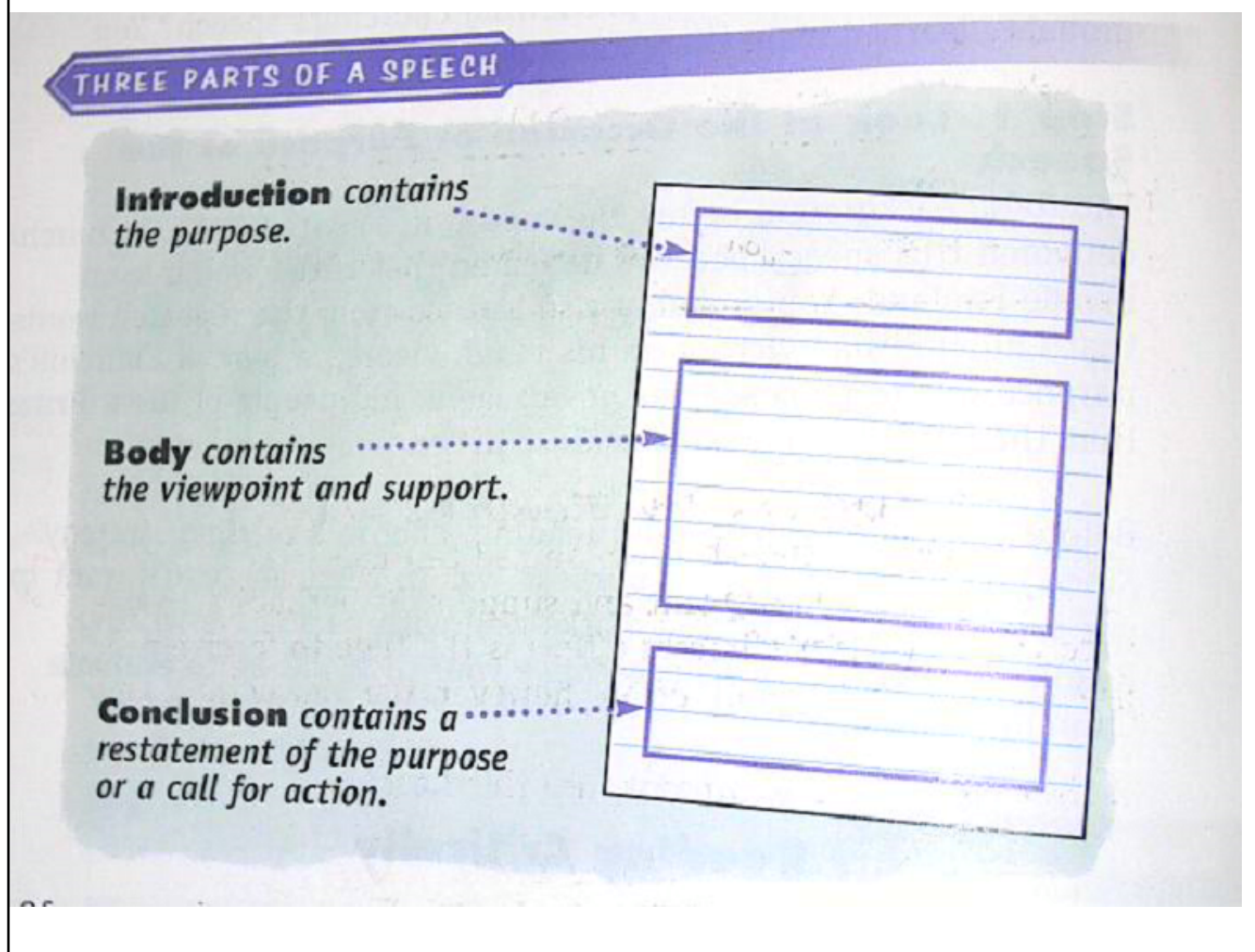
Speech Reading Goals



Purpose of Speeches : to inform or to persuade



Structure of a Speech





Finding the Main Idea for a Speech

To find an implied viewpoint, use this formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Subject of the speech} \\ + \text{Speaker's opinion of the subject} \\ \hline = \text{Speaker's main idea or viewpoint} \end{array}$$

Ways You Can Support Your Main Idea

COMMON TYPES OF SUPPORT

*facts and
statistics*

*firsthand
experiences
or examples*

*opinions
of experts*

*logical
reasoning*

*comparisons
and contrasts*

*research
results*

*appeals to
emotion*

Literary Devices used in Speeches

COMMON STYLISTIC DEVICES		
Device	Example	What it does
Figurative language (similes, metaphors, hyperbole, and personification)	Churchill compares Hitler's aggression to "a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime."	Adds freshness and vibrancy to the writing.
Repetition (repeated words or phrases)	"Victory—victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory however long and hard the road may be. . . ."	Adds emphasis and strength to the argument. Repetition can also make the speech memorable.
Parallelism (repeated grammatical structure)	"You ask, what is our policy? . . . You ask, What is our aim?"	Adds rhythm to the writing. Makes the speaker seem "eloquent" and therefore convincing.
Memorable sentences or phrases	"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat."	Makes the speaker seem joined with the common people of Britain.
Propaganda techniques (see page 233)	"Come, then, let us go forward together with our united strength." (bandwagon)	Makes the speech all the more persuasive and convincing. Enlists the help of everyone.