Persuasive Rhetoric: The Modes of Appeal

Aristotle divided means of persuasion into three categories:

Ethos: an appeal to credibility or authority (ex: source) An appeal to ethics, and it is a means of convincing someone of the character or credibility of the persuader.

Logos: an appeal to reason, logic (ex: facts, statistics) An appeal to logic, and is a way of persuading an audience by reason.

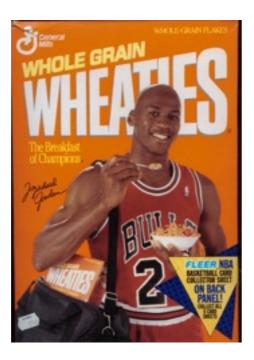
Pathos: an appeal to emotions (ex: vivid language, imagery) An appeal to emotion, and is a way of convincing an audience of an argument by creating an emotional response.

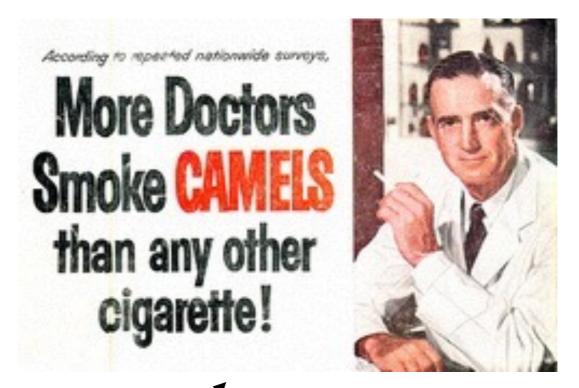
Ethos: an appeal to credibility or authority (ex: source)

An appeal to ethics, and it is a means of convincing someone of the character or credibility of the persuader.

ex: Testimonial







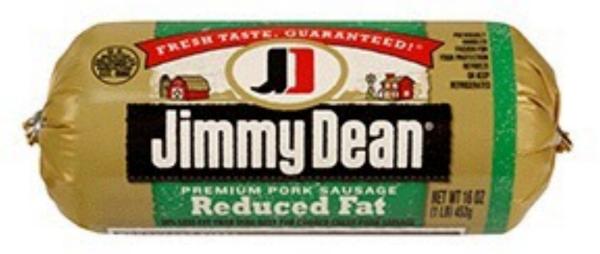
works with or without image

Logos: an appeal to reason, logic (ex: facts, statistics)

An appeal to logic, and is a way of persuading an audience by reason.

ex: Qualitative language





Logos: an appeal to reason, logic (ex: facts, statistics)

An appeal to logic, and is a way of persuading an audience by reason.

ex: Statistics and Data







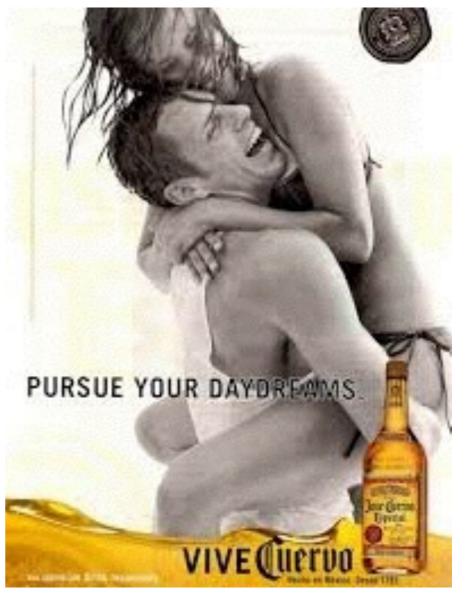
ex: plays on fear and worry



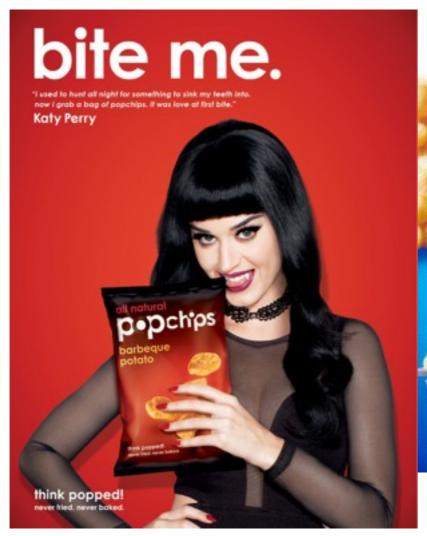


ex: plays on desire





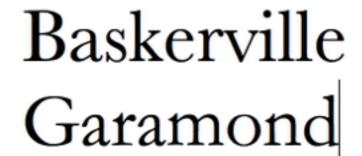
ex: plays on humor





ex: plays on sadness, sensibility, nostalgia, disgust, etc.

Can typefaces use the modes of appeal?



Helvetica
Franklin Gothic
Courier

Edwardian Script **Bullermilk**American

Typewriter

Ethos: an appeal to credibility

or authority (ex: source)

Logos: an appeal to reason,

logic (ex: facts, statistics)

Pathos: an appeal to emotions