Satire Presentation

**Instructions**: We have spent the past several days reading works and short stories, which have covered a number of literary terms. One of the key examples is the use of satire. Satire is the criticizing of something in society in hopes of improving it while using irony and persuasion.

**THIS IS NOT A SERIOUS ARGUMENT!**

**YOU SHOULD ARGUE THE *OPPOSITE* OF WHAT YOU BELIEVE!**

Your task is to create a persuasive appeal you know to be false

**Examples**:

-Argue that school should be longer and made more boring because it is currently too much fun

-Argue that children should have the right to drive a car because they have so much practice playing video games

-Argue stealing is good because you should only own something if you “want it more”.

Obviously, these are all ridiculous arguments. No one would actually, realistically argue for these positions. These are examples of ***satire***. By arguing that school is too short, you are actually making fun of how long school currently is. You feel it is too long already and want to show the world how ridiculous it would be if someone made it longer.

**Requirements**:

1. Introductory Paragraph.
2. Three Body arguments supporting your satiric claim- Outline form only
3. Conclusion paragraph
4. Use of at least two persuasive techniques

**Note**: You will not be writing a full speech. You will type a formal outline and type an introduction and conclusion. You will be graded on your overall speaking ability and your preparation.

**Due Dates:**

Rough Outline/Prewriting:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Written Outline:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Final Outline/Speech:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Satire Examples:**

Argue For:

Killing

Stealing

Racism

Drinking and Driving

Running with Scissors

Eating Glue

Not sleeping

**Argue against:**

Following the traffic laws

Paying attention in school

Being nice to people

Eating healthy

Saving your money

**Other Requirements**

**Logical Appeals-** You must rationally argue that your point of view is accurate. Reasoning must be logical, even if it is untrue. (Think back to our logic problems). **(i.e. Car Crashes mean that more people get jobs at hospitals!-** This sounds logical, but it’s probably inaccurate)

**Emotional Appeals**- Say things that are illogical but sound true. It will appeal to the emotions of the listener even if it doesn’t quite make sense logically. (i.e. **If we don’t get rid of traffic laws, eventually there will be too many people on the road and driving will be impossible**- This sounds terrible, but it’s illogical)

Prewriting

**Instructions**: Satire involves three steps:

1. The desire to improve something
2. The recognition of a problem
3. Drawing attention to the problem, usually through humor or sarcasm, to solve the problem.

In order to write your own piece of sarcasm, you must identify these issues:

1. What would you like to see improved in the world? (This can range from “solving world hunger” to “my parents keep bothering me”). Brainstorm a list of five items.
2. Pick one of those issues. What “problem” is preventing the situation from being solved? Make a list of problems preventing your solution.
3. Now that you have decided on what needs to be done, argue the opposite. (Ex. Being hungry all the time is cool! Parents are *supposed* to be annoying!”)

Rough Outline

Instructions: Now that you have your topic, you must create a rough outline. List three major arguments that you can use to support your claim. Remember, you are making a satirical claim!

**Possible Thesis**: I feel that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_II\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_III\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_IV\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Introduction (See next page. You will write this out in the final version.)
2. Argument 1 (Brainstorm list of examples. You will not write out this paragraph)
3. Argument 2 (Brainstorm list of examples. You will not write out this paragraph)
4. Argument 3 (Brainstorm list of examples. You will not write out this paragraph)
5. Conclusion (fully write out on the final draft)

**Speech Opening & Closing**

The Opening: Must accomplish the following things in a logical order…

* Gain the attention of the audience by:
	+ Stating the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to audience
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the audience
	+ Arousing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the audience
	+ Beginning with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Telling a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Inviting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Beginning with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the audience
* Reveal your topic
* Provide some interesting background information about your topic to intrigue listeners
* End with a thesis statement previewing the main ideas of your speech

The Closing: Must accomplish the following things in a logical order…

* Signal the speech is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (closing transition, re-state thesis)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the main points
* Give your own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* End with a unique, lasting impression:
	+ End with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Make a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Refer to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the audience

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Speech Delivery Tips:

* Make sure that your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is well presented; NO GUM
* Speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so that everyone can hear you. Do not shout for the sake of being loud – Use a conversational tone – vary your rate, pitch, and volume to emphasize and add interest to key points
* It is common to speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when nervous, try to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Effectively used, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your speech can be used to emphasize an idea or to allow the audience to react to a fact, story, or joke
* Make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with your audience. This helps to maintain audience interest
* Do not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or make other nervous gestures with your hands or feet. Do not keep your hands in your pockets. Do use hand gestures to enhance your ideas, not to distract from them
* Keep both feet firmly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Do not slouch or sway
* Be yourself and allow your own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and interest in topic to come across in your speech
* Remain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, poised, and confident
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!! ☺

Sample Introduction:

The world today is governed by too many laws. The law of gravity continually makes people fall and look silly. The law of nature continues to make the lion the king of the jungle while the Meer cat is towards the bottom. I, for one, am sick laws being so intrusive and keeping people down. For this reason, I am advocating the removal of traffic laws from our society. Traffic laws should be removed immediately in order to stimulate the economy, speed of work flow, and create jobs.

Sample Closing:

To conclude, the world would be a much better place without traffic laws. There would be a stronger economy, a faster work flow and more jobs. With traffic deaths killing thousands of people each year, there would be many more job openings in the world. The car industry would flourish and everyone would be better off because only good drivers would survive. Laws are terrible, but sometimes they are avoidable. Let us take the step to get rid of traffic laws once and for all so that we can all start living fast and furious forever.

**Scoring Rubric:**

**Focus, Content Organization: 25 points**

* clearly stated thesis in introduction of speech
* speech is at least 4 minutes in length (-5 every 30 seconds short)
* speech contains a quality introduction
* speech contains a quality conclusion
* speech contains at least these topics:
	+ Identifies Problem
	+ Identifies Solution
	+ Three Main arguments

 / 55 points

* Speaker uses transitions between ideas in speech
* Demonstrates understanding of satire, presents an

Argument designed to highlight a problem and the

Need for a solution

* Speech is only in outline form with written intro and

conclusion.

**Delivery: 20 points**

* speaker stands still at podium \* Will lose points from total if
* speaker maintains eye contact with audience typed outline not submitted to
* speaker uses format vocabulary teacher during your speech
* speaker is loud enough

- speaker does not talk to quickly or slowly

**Logic and Emotions: 10 points**

* Techniques are used correctly
* Speaker uses at least one emotional appeal and one logical appeal.
* Techniques are indicated on the final outline

Persuasive Techniques

Use at least three, one from each category.

Logical Appeals (Logos): *opinion supported by reasons and evidence*

* Facts and Statistics- (number facts) give strong support to your reasons because no one can argue with them
* Expert Testimony- statements made by an expert in the field

Fallacies: *reasoning that sounds logical and factual, but is not*

* Hasty Generalization- coming to a conclusion, but having insufficient evidence to call it fact
* Name Calling- attacking the person who holds the view rather than the view itself
* Either/Or- describing a situation as if there were only two choices when in fact there may be several
* False Cause and Effect- asserting that because Event B followed Event A, A caused B

Emotional Appeals (Pathos): *play on the feelings of an audience; they aid logical appeals in writing*

* Loaded Words- words or phrases that have strong emotional overtones which evoke strong positive or negative reactions beyond their literal meaning
* Glittering Generalities- (a type of loaded word) so strongly positive that they “glitter” and make you feel good
* Bandwagon- trying to make the audience feel that everyone else is doing it and so should you
* Card Stacking- ads that only give the positive side of a product, ignoring the negative side
* Plain Folk- using actors/ models to represent “average” people to suggest that the product they are using must be good
* Rhetorical Question- a question which does not require an answer; the company implies that the answer is obvious, so the audience has no choice but to buy the product
* Repetition- repeating information (or entire ads) so that audience will remember the product
* Analogy- comparing a product to something else desirable
* Hyperbole- complete overstatement and exaggeration of a product for effect
* Bargain or Free- company suggests that the audience can get something for nothing or almost nothing

Ethos- *an appeal based on the reputation/character of the author/speaker*

* Testimonials- using the words of an experts or celebrities to endorse products that are not related to their fields