# PowerPoint Slides Outline

Note: Outline will be organized by pages. When multiple pages continue a topic, they will have an (estimated) beginning page and ending page. I will mostly include some notes as well, but please be aware that, as a presenter, I prefer writing multiple speaking points to organize my thoughts and prefer to go on from there. Bullet points will also proceed during the presentation in chronological order.

**Introduction (p. 2-5)**

- (re)Introducing myself very briefly
- Introduce rhetoric and define it
- (If time allows it) Show a couple of examples of rhetoric that are more commonly known, along with Narrative. Short definitions will be provided
- Will mention and describe the document that is being analyzed as well, the context, and the situation I was responding to with it.

**Narrative-focused (p. 6-8)**

- Introduce the document here, putting more of a focus on its form as a story and how it is told.
- Super important talking point 1: How does Narrative work here?
    - According to Downs, narrative is generally an informal way of sharing ideas and depicting a reality that the writer wants the audience to see. The document being analyzed is a narrative in the way that it provides context for a reality that the audience can experience, and that reality is the method that it uses to demonstrate its themes or core ideas to the audience.
    - Narrative works here because, within the context that the document was written in (as a modpack), there really is no better way to get ideas across to an audience that mostly wants to relax and play the game. Apart from context, narrative worked for the document because there are much fewer restraints in informal writing than in formal writing. This allows the writer to get their ideas across in different ways, like writing supporting or sub-documents within the same context or “universe” as the main plot to give different viewpoints of current and past events, or even certain drawings or architectures to express an idea or in an attempt to better depict a reality to the audience.

**Ethos-focused (p. 9-10)**

- Transition the rhetoric being examined in the document to Ethos
- (If time allows it) Clarify the difference between Mythos and Ethos to the audience since they do sound similar
- Talking point 2: How does Ethos work here?
    - Ethos is the expression of an idea with an appeal to credibility to support that idea, or an appeal to individual values. In the document being analyzed, Ethos is

often used to appeal to what an individual might believe to be right or wrong, like the unethical business practices mentioned within the document, and also to common values surrounding unsustainable methods of gathering resources and how a business should treat people and the environment.
    - In the document being examined, the writer benefits from rhetorical appeals to Ethos in a couple of ways: by focusing on something that an audience generally would be more opinionated about, it is much more organized to use that to frame the story or influence the audience interacting with the document into challenging their reasoning for why they believe those values or standards they hold. To be more in context with the document, this would be done using that basis of what is unethical to the audience before making them see through the eyes of the team they believe to be wrong. In this case, that would be one of the main goals of the document, apart from sharing the writer's ideas with the audience. An appeal to Ethos could also benefit the expression of the writer's ideas; in this case, how the story is relayed to make parallels between the reality within the narrative and the audience's reality can give the ideas being expressed more credibility.

**Closing (p. 11-12)**

- Reflect on the main talking points and tie them in with defining rhetoric
- Also reflect on or explain the importance of using rhetoric as a writer
- Might also tie in the importance of being more flexible with writing at times, or experimenting with writing styles and how they might help later on, in my reflection.

# Quotes

- "The term rhetoric refers to a set of principles that explain and predict how people make meaning and interact… [and also to] the artful use of those ever-present rhetorical principles." (Downs 460)
- "Most decision-making is ultimately based on values, deeply held (sometimes entirely unconscious) beliefs about what is desirable, necessary, important, pleasurable, and valuable, as well as what is dangerous, destructive, contrary to self-interest, painful, or unpleasant." (Downs 469)
- "One powerful possibility of narratives — recognized by rhetorical theorists from Aristotle to Chaim Perelman in the mid-twentieth century — is the ability of stories to make abstract concepts present, to "bring them before the eyes" of rhetors encountering the narrative." (Downs 469)

# Questions

What would be a good example of a conclusion for the project? And is there anything I should change with mine (or at least, with my outline of the conclusion)?