

# MA2 Outline

Framework:

- **Rhetorical Situation**
- **Discourse Community**

Texts:

- ["Rhetorical situations and their constituents" by Keith Grant-Davie](#)
- ["Backpacks vs. Briefcases: Steps toward Rhetorical Analysis" by Laura Bolin Carroll](#)

Artifacts:

- Photography (Discourse)
- Hacking (cybersecurity) (Rhetorical)
  
- **Hacking → Discourse Communities:** Analyze the language, norms, and values of hacking communities.
- **Photography → Rhetorical Situation:** Explore how context, audience, and purpose shape photographic meaning and communication

Main Points:

- How because I am a nature photographer, it is especially important that nothing is staged, it should be raw as nature is. However this causes constraints with getting the right angle and different positions, this however helps the audience experience a more real view of nature. Maybe explain the connection to rhetoric by saying taking a picture of nature you are trying to convey a emotion or feeling from the audience?
- In my opinion hacking is very similar to writing a piece of literature, however instead of mental blocks, there are physical blocks. How you decide to attack a vulnerability can tell you a lot about that person, whether they try to brute force it, coerce a person to give them their password, or slyly exploit a program that was forgotten about. While the end result may be the same its really how you get there, and I see that as very similar to the writing process and everyone has a different approach

Introduction:

- Many may not think that hacking has anything to do with literature...
- Explain the articles are hacking and photography
- Talk about how they relate to the Literature Framework / transition to body1

Body1: Hacking

- Hacking is a form of literature...

- Introduce article maybe here? It would most likely be a screen record of me hacking into an easy box, one I have already done, just to show the process
- Evidence1: (Look in potential evidence)
- Explanation -
- Evidence2: (Look in potential evidence)
- Explanation -

#### Body2: Photography

- Photography can be a...
- Introduce article maybe here? Include photos of which I had made, more recent ones preferred but If cannot take some, use portfolio
- Evidence3: (Look in potential evidence)
- Explanation -
- Evidence4: (Look in potential evidence)
- Explanation -

#### Conclusion:

- Put something here to wrap up the essay, remember its argumentative so be sure to make a call to action and go back over on why the artifacts relate to the framework

#### Potential evidence:

- “However, this commonly held view of constraints as obstacles or restrictions has obscured the fact that Bitzer defines constraints more as aids to the rhetor than as handicaps” (Rhetorical situations and their constituents pg.272)
- “would define constraints, then, as all factors in the situation, aside from the rhetor and the audience, that may lead the audience to be either more or less sympathetic to the discourse, and that may therefore influence the rhetor's response to the situation” (Rhetorical situations and their constituents pg.273)
- “Precedents always create constraints” (Rhetorical situations and their constituents pg.276)
- “Exigence and constraints can be closely related” (Rhetorical situations and their constituents pg.276)
- “Rhetorical messages always occur in a specific situation or context” (Backpacks vs. Briefcases: Steps toward Rhetorical Analysis pg. 48)
- “Rhetorical analysis asks how discourse functions in the setting in which it is found” (Backpacks vs. Briefcases: Steps toward Rhetorical Analysis pg. 56)

#### Notes:

- Definition of Discourse is: written or spoken communication or debate
- Questions of Rhetoric:
  - (what is the discourse about?) (Why is the discourse needed?) (What is the discourse trying to accomplish?)
- Parts of Rhetoric:
  - EXIGENCE-The Matter and Motivation of the Discourse
  - RHETOR(S)-Those People, Real or Imagined, Responsible for the Discourse and Its Authorial Voice
  - AUDIENCE-Those People, Real or Imagined, with Whom Rhetors Negotiate through Discourse to Achieve the Rhetorical Objectives
  - CONSTRAINTS-Factors in the Situation's Context That May Affect the Achievement of the Rhetorical Objectives