

## UNIT 19

### Lesson: *Deliberative Discourse (Part 2)*

#### 19.1 Learning Objectives

- A. To learn the use of the specific-to-general introduction
- B. To learn the use of the anecdotal introduction and conclusion
- C. To complete the deliberative essay by adding an introduction, refutation, and conclusion.

#### 19.2 Optional Introductions

In this unit you will complete your deliberative essay by adding one of the following types of introductions and closing with an appropriate conclusion.

##### A. Option 1 -- Specific-to-General Introduction

The specific-to-general introduction begins with a “hook” just like most other introductions. Following the hook, discussion moves to a specific instance, example, or concept. Gradually, it moves to a broad topic for discussion. Using a chart like the one used in Unit 6, consider a specific-to-general development:

##### 19A - Brainstorming the Approach - Specific to General Introduction

Specific:	<i>Kenneth Lay and Jeffrey Skilling are convicted.</i>
More general:	<i>Enron's questionable financial dealings are well known.</i>
More general:	<i>Corporate financial indiscretions are common.</i>
More general:	<i>Something must be done.</i>
Working thesis:	<i>It is time for Congress to enact stricter laws against those who swindle investors and employees.</i>

Illustration 19B on the following page shows a sample specific to general introduction created from the above brainstorming ideas.

**A specific-to-general introduction moves from a particular example to a broad topic.**

### 19B - Example General-to-Specific Introduction

Flow	Sentence
Hook:	<i>Guilty. Guilty of fraud.</i>
Specific:	<i>So decided a jury who convicted ex-Enron executives Ken Lay and Jeffrey Skilling.</i>
More general:	<i>You will remember Enron as the now bankrupt corporation whose financial reports were deceitful.</i>
More general:	<i>However, Enron is not alone in its financial indiscretions. From Enron to Merrill Lynch to Martha Stewart. The same fraud and deception seem to be widespread.</i>
More general/ Transition to exposition:	<i>Something must be done.</i> <i>(End of introduction if an exposition follows.)</i>
Exposition:	<i>(If assigned.)</i>
Deliberative thesis:	<i>It is time for Congress to raise the fines and prison sentences for those caught committing “white collar” crimes.</i> <i>(At end of either the introduction or exposition.)</i>

The conclusion for this introduction may refer back to some of the specifics mentioned in the exordium or it may stick more closely to a summary conclusion.

**Anecdotal introduction:**  
**A narrative (story) that illustrates the topic of an essay.**

#### B. Option 2 — Anecdotal Introduction and Conclusion

An anecdotal introduction is simply a narrative (story) used as an opening. In this case, the story will serve to illustrate the policy topic of your essay by personalizing issues, difficulties, or complications surrounding the topic. For an illustration of this introduction, see the example deliberative essay on page 228. As with other introductions, it begins with an attention getter to draw the reader directly into the story. You will recall from previous lessons that this “hook” can be quite varied. As a story telling tactic, you may use dialogue by more than one speaker (direct discourse – see page 17). Remember though, that each change of speaker means a new paragraph.

To make the greatest impact, this introduction should not tell the entire story. In literary terms, this introduction should only tell the “rising action” (See explanation of plot in Unit 10 of pages 128 and 129.) and end with an unresolved crisis, question, or dilemma. Your audience will be left to wonder what was, is, or will be the outcome. At this point, the essay transitions to the exposition, thesis, and the

presentation of your case. The audience will have to wait until the conclusion for answers to the unresolved story.

With the choice of an incomplete anecdote introduction, the format of the conclusion is somewhat pre-determined. First, since the refutation interrupts the readers' consideration of the arguments that you offered in the confirmation, remind them of the case. Do this by re-stating your thesis and path statement briefly. Then return to the narrative, completing the story. This is called the "falling action." Here, the writer reveals outcomes. Sometimes the circumstances resolve positively, and the conclusion can tell of a "happy ending." However, as in the instance of the example deliberative essay on pages 228-233, the situation is unresolved because the policy is still not corrected. Using this type of conclusion, the writer strives to leave the audience wanting to help the couple by changing the policy. Finally, an appeal is made for the audience to take the preferred action.

The anecdotal introduction would be an ideal place to practice the delayed revelation technique that you learned in Unit 10 on page 133. Remember though, that the delayed revelation strategy will only work if the person is someone known to the audience. Also, remember to tie the circumstances or details of the story to your essay topic. The conclusion, then, tells the falling action and reveals the name of the person.

**UNIT 19**  
*Classical Writing and Deliberative Discourse (Part 2)*

**Daily Assignments**

----- **Exercise 1** -----

**A. Reading Assignment:**

*Study the Unit 19 Lesson. Be certain that you understand the options for creating an introduction and conclusion. Also review Unit 18 Section 18.3 on the refutation and the sample on page 231.*

**B. Writing Assignment:**

1. *Carefully write the outline plan for your refutation.*
  - a. *Select valid and significant opposing arguments.*
  - b. *Clearly and correctly state the opposing position.*
  - c. *Give valid arguments to discredit the opposition.*
2. *Write the refutation paragraph(s). As you develop each point, state or explain the position held by your opposition. Then, carefully explain or offer evidence to prove why it is fallacious or untrue.*

----- **Exercise 2** -----

**Writing Assignment:**

*Based on your thesis and ideas covered in your paper, outline an introduction and conclusion for your deliberative essay. Select one of the following options.*

**Option #1:** *Specific to general introduction and conclusion.*

1. *Create a planning outline for the specific to general introduction.*
  - a. *Think of an interesting book related to the specific example.*
  - b. *Mention the specific example*
  - c. *Move the reader from the specific example to the general topic using a few sentences.*
  - d. *Transition to the exposition.*
2. *Create a planning outline for the specific to general conclusion.*
  - a. *Restate your general thesis.*
  - b. *Add appropriate summary sentences and lead to your appeal. Optionally, you can also relate your position to the specific example mentioned in the introduction.*
  - c. *End with a strong appeal.*

**Option #2:** *- Anecdotal introduction and conclusion:*

1. *Create a planning outline for the anecdotal introduction.*
  - a. *Use an interesting opening to draw readers into the story.*

- b. *Relate pertinent events of the story. Move along and do not bog down into too many details.*
  - c. *Determine the highest moment of suspense and the point where you will break off the story.*
  - d. *Create a transition to the exposition.*
2. *Create a planning outline for the anecdotal conclusion.*
    - a. *Create an opening statement to the concluding paragraph.*
    - b. *Lead back into the story.*
    - c. *Relate the resolution and summarize the events of the falling action. On the other hand, there may not have been a resolution, which is the reason for the current proposed action.*
    - d. *Formulate a strong appeal for your proposed action based on your arguments and example of the story. This appeal may be several sentences and include a restatement of the thesis and a summary of your arguments. Most importantly, it must call for the decision or action you favor.*

----- **Exercise 3** -----

**Writing Assignment:**

1. *Following the planning outline created in Exercise 2, write the introduction that will lead into your exposition. Be certain to create a smooth flow with transitional wording.*
2. *Again following the planning outline created in Exercise 2, write the conclusion. If you wrote an anecdotal introduction, be certain to use transitional wording to lead back into the story. Finally, end with a strong appeal.*

----- **Exercise 4** -----

**Writing Assignment:**

1. *Be certain that you have inserted all necessary documentation into your text, following APA style.*
2. *Today is the final day to add the two figures of speech to your body paragraphs. Mark them in your text so that your instructor can easily recognize your efforts. If you cannot fit the devices into your assignment, write two sample sentences, each including one of this unit's figures, and submit them with your final essay.*

----- **Exercise 5** -----

**Writing Assignment:**

1. *Print a copy of your entire essay for editing.*
2. *Review your body paragraphs using the Essay Checklist from Appendix F.*
3. *Write changes and corrections on the paper as you edit your work in this order:*
  - a. *Organization/content*
  - b. *Style*
  - c. *Mechanics*

## ----- Exercise 6 -----

**Writing Assignment:**

1. Review the introductory paragraph. Carefully think over each chosen word and each sentence to be certain that they specifically serve a proper purpose. Write changes and corrections on your paper.
2. Review the concluding paragraph. Be sure you have used new and interesting wording in your thesis restatement and summary sentences. Write changes and corrections on your paper.
3. Add all changes and corrections to your essay.
4. Print an edited copy and ask someone to read your essay, mark corrections, and give you feedback on your entire essay.

## ----- Exercise 7 -----

**Writing Assignment:**

Based on the feedback given, work to improve confusing areas or any other flaws in your essay.

## ----- Exercise 8 -----

**Writing Assignment:**

1. Create a title page in proper APA format. See page 42 for an example.
2. Create a final APA Style "References" page for your paper. Remember to include any sources added during editing. See pages 41 and 42 for an example.

## ----- Exercise 9 -----

**Writing Assignment:**

1. Ensure your essay is properly formatted following APA Style, including title page, running head, page numbering.
2. Using the Essay Edit Checklist from Appendix F, review your essay to be certain that you have followed the guidelines. Prepare it for submission.

## ----- Exercise 10 -----

**Writing Assignment:**

Submit all your work to your instructor.

1. Completed Lesson Assignment from Exercise 1.
2. Writing Assignment work:
  - a. Essay formatted in APA style:
    - Title page

- *Final draft of your essay*
- *“References” page*
- b. *Completed Essay Edit Checklist*
- c. *Figures of speech, if created separately*
- d. *Copy of essay that was edited by someone else*
- e. *Copy of essay that you marked with corrections*
- f. *Brainstorming of introductory ideas*