**Writing Great Quote Analysis**

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| **Getting Started** | **Revising** |
| “Tyranny” gets the soldiers connected with their emotions on the war | “Tyranny” connects the **weary** soldiers with their **anger,** reminding them why they enlisted to fight and renewing their commitment to defeat the British despite the difficulties. |
| The word “freedom” sparks emotion when heard. | Name the emotion that is sparked |
| The sentence structure contributes to Paine’s logos. He can compare and contrast a feeling of hardship and a feeling of glory. | How does this contrast persuade the soldiers? |
| Paine does a great job with ethos.  This is a huge example of ethos.  This shows **how** much pathos Paine created. | Where is the ethos and how does it persuade?  Avoid “how”—it’s too abstract and doesn’t tell the reader any details about the appeal. |
| Paine draws the reader in | Add a “by” or “because” |
| This quote shows….. | Consult the verb list to be more precise  *Paine employs the word “freedom” to demonstrate…* |

**Checklist for writing your analysis**

This checklist can also help you make sure that you have included all the necessary parts of your analysis.

* Unpack the concrete word, image, sentence, or punctuation choice your exploring:
  + Do you give the definition of the word you’re using?
  + Do you explore the way the image appeals to our five senses?
  + How does it feel to read the sentence aloud?
* Is it clear that you are writing about ethos, pathos, or logos?
* Do you explain the concrete ways your evidence works to persuade?
* Do you include recognition of the audience constraints?
* If you are isolating a small portion of a quote, can you connect the persuasive part you have chosen to the rest of the quotation?

**ADVICE & CAUTIONS:**

* Avoid simply summarizing or restating your quote
* When analyzing a part of a quotation (especially with word choice and imagery), connect your analysis to the rest of the quote (to make sure that your meaning is clear)
* When you are writing about diction, choose a word that is significant in the context of the quote….not just a word that sounds good
* Anytime you connect anything (word, image, etc.) to pathos, you need to name the specific emotion elicited (for logos, name the TYPE of logos)
* Use the dictionary when you are working with diction. A definition of the word can be helpful in probing the connotations of a word
* Before you stare writing, make sure that you understand the meaning of the quote you are analyzing (even if you are only writing about a portion of it)
* Read your response aloud to yourself or to a partner to see if it makes sense. Sometimes it helps to listen to what you’ve written to hear if the writing flows and makes sense to you and others when read aloud.