

THEORY

Public speaking is not primarily concerned with the search for truth, but rather, with setting forth of facts or principles, assumed to be true in such a way as best to appeal to the hearers. One of the two methods of appeal may be adopted, the appeal to the intellect and appeal to the emotions. By the first method, the orator seeks to convince the reason; by the second to stir the hearts of the audience; and since people are more readily moved to action through their feelings than through their understanding, the second method is usually the more successful and, therefore, the one more generally adopted.

Shakespeare has illustrated these two methods of appeal in speeches of Brutus and Mark Antony on the dead body of Julius Caesar. While Brutus's appeal to reason leaves the audience cold and indifferent, Antony's appeal to their emotions rouses them to fury and goads them on to revenge.

The ancients who held the art of oratory in high esteem classified the different kinds of discourses under three headings: the demonstrative or laudatory, the deliberative and the forensic. All speeches that are mainly concerned with setting forth the excellence of some principles or person come under the first category of demonstrative or laudatory speeches. Milton's *Areopagitica*, Pliny's panegyric of Trajan and the speeches of Demosthenes are well known examples of this class of speech. Those that deal chiefly with the consideration of various conflicting courses of action, or with criticizing the methods or doings of others, come under the second heading of deliberative speeches. Such are Edmund Burk's famous speeches on the treatment of American colonies. The forensic oratory comprises pleadings before a court of law, and was, among the Romans, held to be the most important branch of oratory, which attained perfection in orations of Cicero. Muhammad Ali Jinnah scrupulously shunned all appeal to emotions in his speeches and considered it an unfair and dishonest weapon. He exclusively built on reason and his speeches proved effective because of their sincerity and convincing power.

The importance of oratory has gradually diminished since the invention of printing press and the spread of education to all classes of society. But the written word can never make quite the same appeal to the hearts of men as the spoken word, and it is a great loss to mankind that the serious study of the art of public speaking should have fallen into neglect. (408 words)

Title: The Art of Oratory

Precis :-

Oratory is an ancient art. The main object of public speaking is to convince the audience, and ~~not to find the truth~~. Two different methods ~~are~~ used by the speaker. One is intellectual and the other is by emotions. Emotional appeal usually grabs the listener's hearts, so it is more effective. But Muhammad Ali Jinnah was against to play with people's ~~emotions~~ sentiments and consider it dishonesty. Back then, public speeches were the only source of interaction with audience, but with the different inventions it had been replaced by newspapers or written words. However, the impact of written words are not same as spoken words.

main idea is picked and discussed
presentation is poor
avoid cutting and over writing at every cost
word count is missing and it is essential part of precise
over all average
need alot of improvement in basic grammar
6/20