

Quote "It may be useful, then, to think of an entire discussion as a compound rhetorical situation, made up of a group of closely related individual situations" (Pg 274 Grant-Davie).

I choose this quote because I believe that it properly expands on the points that Bitzer left open/unfinished. When discussing a rhetorical situation there is always more than just the immediate audience. There could be people in a history class listening to the speech a 100 years later, or there could be two immediate audiences one side that agrees and the other that doesn't. It makes me think about how undefined Bitzer left his argument, while I understand he was the first to publish a paper on this Grant-Davie's expansion on the topic fills up so many of the blanks that Bitzer left. Grant-Davie's example of the sign built next to a highway really brings into perspective the reasoning behind compound rhetorical situation. I think this is significant because there were people who wanted the sign gone, and others who believed the company had every right to keep it there and Grant-Davie uses this to depict the fact that may be more than one audience to a situation.

The Question I pose is: if you can have a rhetorical situation with more than one audience, could you also just have one with you as the audience as well as the rhetor?