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Enthymeme

Claim 1: People should not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

Premise 1: It is wrong and discrimination to make assumptions about an individual, their abilities, morals, intelligence merely based on their character.

Premise 2: The color of someone’s peripheral and whimsical characteristics that really does not depict their honest worthiness and values.

Premise 3: History has shown the destructive results of prejudice and racism, leading to oppression and injustice against marginalized communities. On the other hand, people from several racial origins have successfully shown remarkable qualities, intelligence, and ample contributions to society.

Conclusion: It is more sensible to judge people by their deeds and internal characteristics rather than their skin color, racial background as these things only makes a difference in appearance and don’t indicate true worthiness. Hence, a person’s true value should be determined by their hard work and moral integrity.

Possible Social Implications: Fair judgement based on the character of the person promotes respect, dignity, and equality for everyone, regardless of their racial background. Acknowledgement of diversity, consideration of inherent worth of every person creates a happy livelihood and fosters equal justice and inclusiveness in our societies.

Claim 2: Better to rule in hell than serve in heaven.

Premise 1: Some people prefer to have self-control or authority over their decisions, even if it’s in a miserable place like hell rather than follow someone else’s footsteps in a peaceful place like heaven.

Premise 2: Some individuals prioritize following their desires and having power, even if it means not aligning with goodness and serving others in heaven.

Premise 3: When faced with rules that appear to be unfair and overly strict, some people are drawn to the idea of rebellion and pursue their own path, even if it means overseeing a miserable realm like hell rather than following the regulations in a tranquil heaven.

Conclusion: Ultimately, the idea of “Better to rule in hell than serve in heaven” depicts humanity’s yearning for autonomy and superiority, even if it means giving up morality and peace. While some prioritize personal power and control against the authority, others find peace and success in serving higher purposes. This shows how people grapple with balancing their personal choices with doing what is right.

Possible Social Implication: Preferring power over collective harmony can possibly create conflict within society as people prioritize their own choices over working as a team. If this notion becomes common it can cause trust and solidarity to break down. Moreover, glorifying rebellion against authorities might weaken respect and honor for institutions and their norms. This might lead to disrupted governance and wrong societal order. Finally, these tendencies might lead to a breakdown of social integrity as individuals focus on their own agendas instead of collective and shared values.

Claim 3: Confidence is the food of the wise man but liquor of the fool.

Premise 1: Confidence drives the wise individual ahead, enhancing their actions and decisions with certainty. With ample faith in their abilities and discernment, the wise person faces challenges with motivation and strong determination, nurturing both their spiritual and intellectual powers.

Premise 2: However, when uncontrolled, confidence can intoxicate the wise man, blurring their perception and fostering arrogance. Like liquor, excessive confidence can cause obscure judgement and affect the rational thinking ability, causing the wise person to struggle and setbacks in their endeavors.

Premise 3: But when confidence is properly balanced, it acts as a catalyst for intelligent people. It serves as a source of courage to explore new avenues, take challenges and risks and respect novelty. And when individuals combine confidence with humility and self-awareness it helps in personal growth and fulfillment in both mind and spirit.

Conclusion: Confidence helps smart people to do well, yet an excess of it can lead to bizarre downfall and foolishness. Smart people must navigate a proper balance between self-assurance and humility to make wise decisions to make the right choices and progress more.

Possible Social Implications: In society, the relationship between confidence and humility can influence how people interact and contribute to each other. When people implement healthy confidence guided by ample humility, it fosters strong relationships, unbiased thinking, and collaboration. On the other hand, an unbalance caused by either lack of confidence or excessive arrogance can erode the societal norms creating conflicts, wrong communication and hinder the progression of the society, illustrating the importance of well-balanced self-assurance in the social periphery.