

<p>Squealer's Ch 6 Speech Analysis</p> <p>"You have heard then, comrades," he said, "that we pigs now sleep in the beds of the farmhouse? And why not? You did not suppose, surely, that there was ever a ruling against beds? A bed merely means a place to sleep in. A pile of straw in a stall is a bed, properly regarded. The rule was against sheets, which are a human invention. We have removed the sheets from the farmhouse beds, and sleep between blankets. And very comfortable beds they are too! But not more comfortable than we need, I can tell you, comrades, with all the brainwork we have to do nowadays. You would not rob us of our repose, would you, comrades? You would not have us too tired to carry out our duties? Surely none of you wishes to see Jones back?"</p>	<p>Chart the progression of this argument in your own words:</p> <p>Premise: "Because there was no rule against sleeping in beds"</p> <p>Premise: "Because sheets were a human invention, the bed was not a human invention"</p> <p>Premise: "Because the comfortable beds help us do all the brainwork"</p> <p>Claim: "Thus let us sleep in beds, otherwise Jones comes back"</p> <p>Is the claim stated or implied?</p> <p>This is implied as Squealer never explicitly says the claim he is making, but he does state the part about Jones coming back.</p>
<p>Speaker's purpose and POV:</p> <p>What is Squealer's PURPOSE for speaking?</p> <p>The purpose of this speech is to convince the other animals to sleep in beds, he needs to convince them because this was against the original commandments.</p> <p>How is his purpose different from his claim?</p> <p>The purpose is to convince them because this is against the original commandments. His claim is to let the animals sleep in beds.</p> <p>Is Squealer biased? How or why?</p> <p>Yes. He is basically the puppet of Napoleon. From the first speech about the Apples and Milk, we can see that Squealer was biased. Squealer is still biased towards the pigs</p>	<p>Is this progression above logical (if we assume all premises are true)?</p> <p>I think all the progression is logical</p> <p>But is the reasoning logical or flawed?</p> <p>The reasoning is flawed.</p> <p>What's the flaw with Squealer's reasoning? Explain.</p> <p>The beds they are referring to are the human beds, so even by saying the sheets are human made, the bedframe, the mattress, is still made by humans. So the argument here that it's human made doesn't make sense.</p>
<p>Rhetorical Devices: Choose each device used in the speech.</p> <p>A. Rhetorical question</p> <p>B. Hyperbole</p> <p>C. Generalization</p> <p>D. Repetition</p> <p>E. Parallelism</p> <p>F. Analogy (metaphor or simile)</p>	<p>Ethos: How does Squealer establish credibility? Why should the animals listen to him? (Hint: look at the paragraph before this speech.)</p> <p>In the paragraph before this, the animals discuss the Fourth Commandment. The ending contains "with sheets", which helped add credibility to his argument because it is what it says.</p>

G. Loaded Language/diction	
Logical Fallacies: Which logical fallacy or fallacies are evident in this speech? Explain each.	
False Analogy is used when Squealer gives us the Analogy that sheets are made by humans, so that's why we can't sleep in beds with sheets. However, the bed is also made by humans, so the analogy is false	
Appeal to Fear is used at the end of the argument, when he asks them "Surely none of you wishes to see Jones back?"	

Squealer's Ch 6 Speech Analysis

1. What's the author's purpose for giving the speech?
2. Consider the Speaker's Point of view. Is he fair or biased? Explain.
3. **What's the point/claim of the speech? Stated or implied?**
4. What evidence does he offer?
5. **Is his reasoning logical? Why or why not?**
6. How does Squealer develop his point? Use the sentence frame below as a topic sentence and write a rhetorical analysis paragraph explaining how Squealer develops his points in his speech.

"In his speech, Squealer developed the idea that _____ *main claim of speech* _____ by
_____ 1 _____, _____ 2 _____, and _____ 3 _____."

Then provide textual evidence to support each of your choices in the sentence above:

1. **Rhetoric:** Find Logos (logical appeal), Pathos (emotional appeal), or Ethos (credibility)
2. **Rhetorical devices:** Find Rhetorical question, Parallelism, Repetition, Hyperbole, Generalization, Analogy (simile or metaphor), Loaded Language/diction
3. **Logical fallacies:** Find uses of flawed logic such as Non Sequitur, False Dilemma, Ad hominem, Slippery Slope, False Authority or False Attribution, Weak or False Analogy, Appeal to fear, Hasty Generalization, Red Herring, Loaded Question.