**Course Syllabus**

1. **General Information**

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| Course name | **Rhetoric and Eristic** |
| Programme  | **Journalism and Social Communication** |
| Level of studies (BA, BSc, MA, MSc, long-cycle MA) | **First degree studies** |
| Form of studies (full-time, part-time) | **full-time** |
| Discipline | **Social Communication and Media**  |
| Language of instruction | **English**  |

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| Course coordinator/person responsible | **Michał Klementowicz**  |

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| Type of class *(use only the types mentioned below)* | Number of teaching hours | Semester | ECTS Points |
| lecture | 30 | IV | 3 |

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| Course pre-requisites | Prerequisite 1 - Students are aware of the different language auctions in the communication process;Prerequisite 2 - Students are aware of the use of the tools of logic in constructing a public speech. |

1. **Course Objectives**

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| O1 - Students acquire knowledge about the differences in the use of rhetorical and eristic achievements in communication |
| O2 – Students learn basic skills in constructing rhetorical arguments |
| O3 – students understand the principles of correct order of speech, including rhetorical *inventio* and *dispositio* |

1. **Course learning outcomes with reference to programme learning outcomes**

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| Symbol | Description of course learning outcome | Reference to programme learning outcome |
| KNOWLEDGE |
| K\_W01 | The Graduate knows and understands the basic research trends in communication applied from the achievements of rhetoric and eristics | K\_W01 / P6U\_W1/ P6S\_WG1 |
| K\_W02 | Basic research trends in social communication and media studies, which are derived from the rhetorical principles of text layout | K\_W02 / P6U\_W1/ P6S\_WG1 |
| SKILLS |
| K\_U02 | The Graduate can use advanced information and communication techniques to solve specific practical problems especially on the basis of correct argumentation of statements | K\_U02 /P6U\_U1 / P6S\_UW1 |
| SOCIAL COMPETENCIES |
| K\_K01 | Graduates are ready to formulate and justify their own judgments based on proper argumentation keeping in mind the importance of proper substantiation in view of the audience | K\_K01 / P6U\_K2 / P6S\_KK1 |

1. **Course Content**

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| * + - 1. Definition of Rhetoric and Eristic;
			2. The historical tradition of Greek, Roman and Byzantine rhetoric;
			3. Christianity and Classical Rhetoric;
			4. The greatest speakers of antiquity;
			5. Rhetorical in action – ways of being persuasive, Tools for discovering arguments;
			6. Rhetorical argumentation (human cognitive abilities, induction and deduction, rhetorical syllogism);
			7. The basics of eristic methods of defeating the opponent.
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1. **Didactic methods used and forms of assessment of learning outcomes**

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| Symbol | Didactic methods*(choose from the list)* | Forms of assessment*(choose from the list)* | Documentation type*(choose from the list)* |
| KNOWLEDGE |
| W\_01 | Laboratory analysis | Observation | written test |
| W\_02 | Discussion | Observation | written test |
| SKILLS  |
| U\_01 | Textualanalysis | Test of practical skills | Evaluated written paper |
| SOCIAL COMPETENCIES |
| K\_01 | Discussion | Observation | Observation report |

e.g.: methods: Conversation lecture, traditional lecture, discussion, case study; forms: test, essay, presentation, writing assignment; doc: assessment sheet,

1. **Grading criteria, weighting factors**

5,0 – (Exceptional)

In the written test student achieved between 100-80% of all good responses. In the written test, the student was able to identify correctly the tendencies of the Greek and Roman and Byzantine rhetorical traditions. He / she was also able to identify the differences between rhetoric and eristic. The student was also able to correctly identify the phenomena related to argumentation and reasoning of claims in social communication.

4,0 – (Good)

In the written test student achieved between 80-65% of all good responses. In a written test, the student was able to correctly identify the tendencies of the Greek and Roman rhetorical tradition. He/she was able to name the basic differences between rhetoric and eristic. The student was also able to construct simple forms of argumentation in social communication.

3,0 (Fairly competent)

In the written test student achieved between 60-45% of all good responses. In the written test, the student was able to correctly identify the tendencies of the Greek rhetorical tradition. He was able to construct a simple understanding of the term ‘rhetoric’. Moreover, the student knew what is the agrumentative function of language in social communication.

1. **Student workload**

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| Form of activity | Number of hours |
| Number of contact hours (with the teacher) | **30** |
| Number of hours of individual student work | **15** |

1. **Literature**

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| Basic literature |
| * + - 1. Arduini, Stefano and Matteo Damiani. *Dizionario di retorica*. Covilhã: LabCom Books 2010;
			2. Kennedy, George A. *Classical Rhetoric & Its Christian and Secular Tradition from Ancient to Modern Times.* Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999;
			3. Kennedy, George A. *Greek Rhetoric under Christian Emperors*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton, 1983;
			4. Perelman, Chaïm. *Empire of Rhetoric. Rhetoric and argumentation (Imperium retoryki. Retoryka i argumentacja, tłum. Mieczysław Chomicz*), Warszawa: PWN 2002.
			5. Topping, Ryan N.S., The Elements of Rhetoric. How to Write and Speak Clearly and Persuasively. A Guide for Students, Teachers, Politicians & Preachers, Angelico Press, 2016
 |
| Additional literature |
| Contemporary Rhetorical Theory, Second Edition: A Reader, (ed) Mark J. Porrovecchio, Celeste Michelle Condit, Guilford Press 2016. Kennedy, George A. *New Testament Interpretation through Rhetorical Criticism.* Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1984.  |