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Group Characteristics

a group has a common purpose shared

- I. put together because they have a shared goal or objective
- II. people in groups are
 - A. organized
 - B. have awareness of each other as members
 - C. carry out communication among themselves
- III. persuasion is employed for purposes of decision making
 - A. inevitable persuasive

IV. Types of Groups

- A. **ADVISORY GROUPS** - social affairs. fraternities sororities. review boards .
- make a recommendation of some sort related to some interest of a larger group that's connected .
- B. **CREATIVE GROUPS**- task with producing something that is new or original that holds some social or political impact . pitches and appeals.
- C. **SUPPORT GROUPS**- grief support groups. cancer survivors .
- geared toward some sort of social psychological help .
- D. **NETWORKING GROUPS**- form your own groups via a website where the interest is maintaining a growing connection .
- E. **FORMAL GROUP**- very task oriented and outcome focused.
- very often legislative . usually restrictive . some sort of election . attendance is expected. clear hierarchy. structured and rule bound

V. Speeches to actuate - designed to get someone to go out and perform a particular action . **ACTuate**

1. voting
2. attending a rally

VI. Speeches to convince- geared to belief and attitudinal system. help shape their

opinion or reinforce their opinion

VII. CLAIM OF POLICY

- A. claim that a particular kind of action should not happen
- B. recommendations
- C. policy claims for a more proactive gov. carbon

VIII. CLAIM OF VALUE

- A. claim that has to do with your moral ethical position of value
- B. good or bad. right or wrong . important or not important

IX. CLAIM OF FACT

- A. statement that such and such is the case.

X. CLAIM OF CONJECTURE

- A. a proposal not that something is the case but that something will be the case.
conditional assertion- "if then statements" , a claim of conjecture.