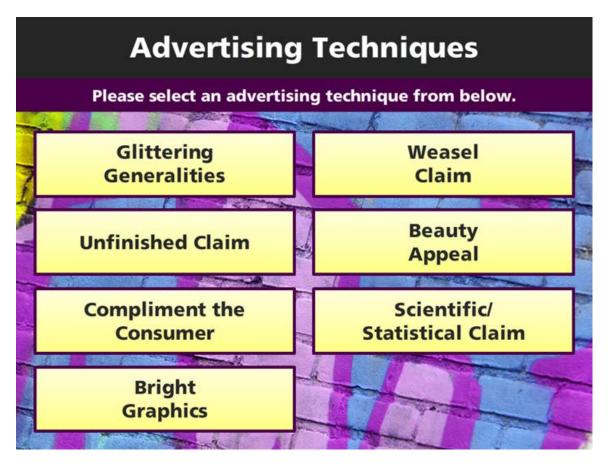
Advertising Techniques



Advertising is a non-literary form of persuasive writing. Most advertising incorporates emotional appeals. Please take a moment to view each of the following examples.



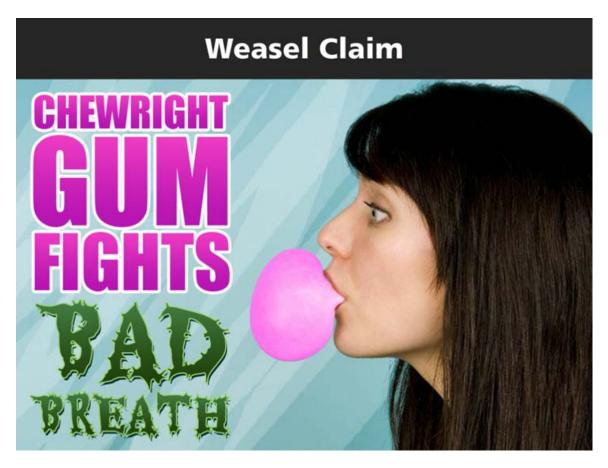
Glittering Generalities



The term *glittering generalities* refers to the practice of using positive language to create a vague claim that cannot be proved or disproved. For example, when food is marketed as being "low-fat," how low is the fat content? Is it slightly lower than normal, or is it much lower?



Weasel Claim



A weasel claim is a claim that appears to be substantial but is not. Chewing gum may claim to "fight bad breath," but notice that this phrase says nothing about stopping the causes of bad breath.



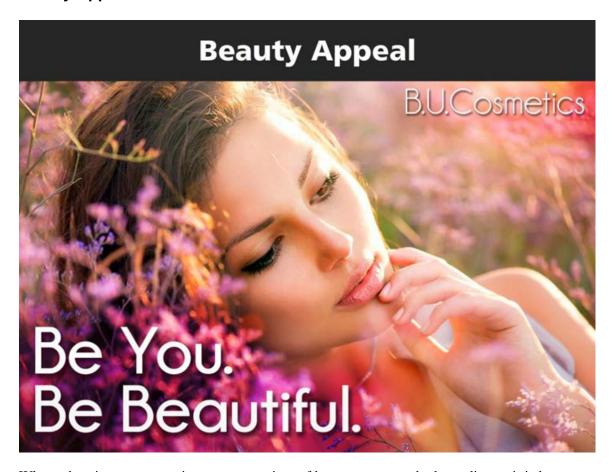
Unfinished Claim



An unfinished claim uses an incomplete comparison to persuade the audience. Think about an advertisement that states, "Our soap is better!" The ad never actually identifies to what the soap is being compared.



Beauty Appeal



When advertisements use pictures or promises of beauty to persuade the audience, it is known as beauty appeal. Picture any ad that uses images of beautiful models, implying that if you use the product, you can look like that or attract someone who looks like that.



Compliment the Consumer



Many ads flatter the consumer by implying that buying their product makes the consumer smart. Whenever you see ads aimed at the "discerning buyer" or the "smart shopper," you are viewing an example of this advertising technique.



Scientific/Statistical Claim



Providing a statistic or scientific claim in an advertisement makes the ad seem like it is official and supported by experts. This includes phrases like "99.9% effective" or "four out of five dentists agree."



Bright Graphics



This seems obvious, but attractive advertisements make the consumer more likely to pay attention. A visually appealing ad attracts the eye of the consumer easier than one that only uses text.

