

Notes on the essay:

- Logic derives from culture and that varies (MAIN argument)
- English logic/rhetoric: well-structured paragraphs, clear arguments with illustrations (MAIN example)
- examples that vary from English rhetoric/logic: Arabian/Persian/Asian/Spanish (one European example)
- coordination vs. subordination (Arabic/Persian vs. English)
- different approach: Asian writers (topic is not analyzed directly)
- Spanish: interesting digressions

Own position:

- INTRO:
- MAIN BODY: Why is logic/rhetoric part of the culture? (really most important question?)

In their essay Oshima and Hogue think about the origin of logic and rhetoric in the worlds' societies. Their most important thesis is that the basis of both fields is culture. Therefore, every culture has a different approach to academic texts concerning their structure, illustrations and analysis. Using different elements from Arabic, Persian, Asian and Spanish essay writing the researchers try to prove their thesis. My essay deals with this thesis and wants to

First of all, one has to consider the structure of essays when thinking about different types of essay writing. As Hogue and Oshima try to present the structure varies from culture to culture. English writers use many illustrations to develop a logic analysis of a certain topic. Every paragraph has a structure on its own which supports the clear structure of the whole essay. Arabic and Persian writers tend to write paragraphs in the form of coordination. The examples of Hogue and Oshima seem to be very convincing, but they just use a few examples for structures of essay writing. What about other languages?

Secondly, dealing with the varieties of academic writing has to analyze the language that is used. In Hogue's and Oshima's essay there is only one example for the used language. That is, the use of coordinators such as but and and in Arabic and Persian writing. The problem in analyzing different languages is, that all languages are different and one has to know them very well to understand their logic and rhetoric.

Thirdly, in the analysis of essay writing one has to consider the writers and the audience for academic writing. Hogue and Oshima do not state who is responsible for the logic of texts. They just vaguely say that culture is responsible for rules on "right" writing. One has to analyze who really articulates these rules such as a clear structure. Are these schools or universities? And how does society deal with these rules? Are there people who violate these rules?

All in all, the essay by Hogue and Oshima is a good basis for analyzing the logic and rhetoric of essays in different cultures. However, main points that are important to an analysis are not regarded, for example the language and the responsibility for certain rules. The term "culture" is too unclear for a thesis that is based on these statements. It has to be defined further. Further examples have to be made and the tradition of writing in other countries has to be considered.