

argumentation

argument X argumentation

- quarrel
- everyday life
- no clear structure

X

- critical thinking process that defines / clarifies / advocates in order to persuade sb to make a certain decision
- a CLAIM supported by reasoning / evidence
- a few subclaims make a claim, a few claims make a case
- legal and academic sphere
- language of appropriate register

Toulmin model



Toulmin model

CLAIM - the argument being made (conclusion of the reasoning)

FOUNDATIONS - the data and facts offered to support the claim

WARRANT - logically connecting the foundations to the claim

BACKING - supporting the warrant

QUALIFIER - stating the strength of the claim

REBUTTAL - exception to the claim

Toulmin model - task

In the discussion forum: Write a sentence / short paragraph according to Toulmin model related to the COVID-19 situation...

logical fallacies in argumentation

strawman
Misrepresenting someone's argument to make it easier to attack.

false cause
Assuming that a real or perceived relationship between things means that one is the cause of the other.

appeal to emotion
Manipulating an emotional reaction to place it as a valid or compelling argument.

the fallacy fallacy
Assuming a claim to be necessarily wrong because a fallacy has been mentioned.

slippery slope
Assuming that if one allows it to happen, then it will consequently happen too, therefore it should not happen.

ad hominem
Attacking your opponent's character or personal traits as an attempt to undermine their argument.

tu quoque
Avoiding having to engage with criticism by turning it back on the accuser - answering criticism with criticism.

personal incredulity
Saying that because you find something difficult to understand, it is therefore not true.

special pleading
Making the problem or problem set exceptions when a claim is shown to be false.

loaded question
Adding a question that has an assumption built into it so that it can't be answered without accepting it.

ambiguity
Using double meanings or ambiguities of language to mislead or misrepresent the truth.

the gambler's fallacy
Believing that "hot" or "cold" or statistically independent phenomena look as though what's due.

bandwagon
Appealing to popularity or the fact that many people do something as an attempted form of validation.

appeal to authority
Saying that because an authority thinks something is true, therefore it is true.

composition/division
Assuming that what's true about one part of something has to be applied to all, or other parts of it.

no true scotsman
Making what could be called an appeal to justify it as a way to dismiss relevant criticisms or flaws of an argument.

genetic
Judging something good or bad on the basis of where it came from, or from whom it came.

black-or-white
When two alternative states are presented as the only possibilities, when in fact more possibilities exist.

begging the question
A circular argument in which the conclusion is included in the premises.

appeal to nature
Making the argument that because something is "natural" it is therefore valid, justified, reasonable, good, or ideal.

anecdotal
Using personal experience or an isolated example instead of a solid argument, especially to dismiss statistics.

the texas sharpshooter
Cherry-picking data clusters to suit an argument, or finding a pattern, but it's a coincidence.

middle ground
Saying that a compromise, or middle point, between two positions must be the truth.

thou shalt not commit logical fallacies

A logical fallacy is a flaw in reasoning. Strong arguments are void of logical fallacies, while arguments that are weak tend to use logical fallacies to appear stronger than they are. They're like tricks or illusions of thought, and they're often very sneakily used by politicians, the media, and others to fool people. Don't be fooled! This poster has been designed to help you identify and call out dodgy logic whenever it may wear its ugly, mischievous head. If you see someone committing a logical fallacy online, link them to the relevant fallacy to school them in thinking a young quality@quality.com team.

yourlogicalfallacy.com

ARGUMENTATIVE - ONE side only

INTRO

- general statement / hook
- elaboration > > scope (can include a definition)
- thesis statement clearly stating the position (one side) of the author

BODY

ARGUMENT 1
FOR OR
AGAINST

topic sentence
+ support

ARGUMENT 2
FOR OR
AGAINST

topic sentence
+ support

ARGUMENT 3
FOR OR
AGAINST

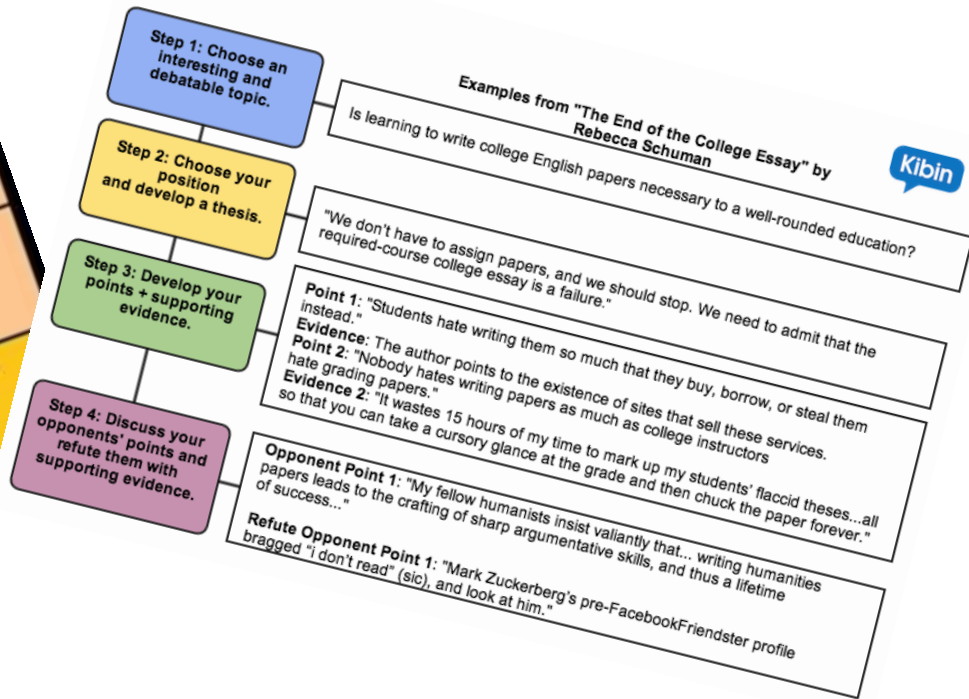
topic sentence
+ support

CONCLUSION

summary of position &
ideas / link to action

- restate thesis statement and opinion
- summarise ideas
- closing comments/final thoughts

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INTRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general statement / hook • elaboration > > scope (can include a definition) • thesis statement clearly stating the position (one side) of the author 	
BODY	ARGUMENT 1 FOR OR AGAINST	topic sentence + support
	ARGUMENT 2 FOR OR AGAINST	topic sentence + support
	ARGUMENT 3 FOR OR AGAINST	topic sentence + support
CONCLUSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restate thesis statement and opinion • summarise ideas • closing comments/final thoughts 	
summary of position & ideas / link to action		



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- ### Parts of an Argument Essay
- 1. **CLAIM:** The writer's stance, or overall argument.
 - 2. **REASONS:** Main points that use logic or reasoning to justify the writer's claim.
 - 3. **DATA:** Evidence (facts) that support the reasons (claim).
 - 4. **JOINT:** The warrant or bridge that connects data to the writer's reasons and claim.
 - 5. **COUNTERCLAIM:** A claim that disagrees with the writer's claim. (The opposition's stance)
 - 6. **REBUTTAL:** Evidence that disputes or disagrees with the counterclaim.

