

9.4.08 *

- if two parties disagree, an argument occurs
- argument - a set of statements in which a claim is made, support is offered for the claim, & an attempt to influence someone in a context of disagreement
- a claim is an expressed opinion that an arguer wants accepted
- main claims of an argument are called propositions or resolutions
- support must be offered for claim - needs evidence & reasoning
- evidence - facts or conditions that are objectively observable, beliefs accepted as true, or conclusions previously established
- attempt to influence someone
- context - the place in which the argument takes place
- confluence - merging arguer & audience
- context spheres - personal, technical, public
- fields - rules, recognition of rules
- personal sphere - informal arguments in casual settings, marked by a lack of evidence & clear reasoning
- technical - adhere to standard rules, formalized, doctors & lawyers
- public - intended for public or general audiences

* Argument Fields

- define rules for engagement & resolution
- 5 common characteristics
- a human creation
- developed by people with a shared goal
- developed jargon & rules
- people belong to many fields at the same time
- only lasts as long as we want it to

* Types of Arguments

- inductive - analogizes facts, common characteristics, & arrives at a truth
- goes from specific to general
- deductive -

* Characteristics

- examples must be factual
- examples must be of the same type or category
- sufficient number of examples must be used
- conclusion is always a generalization
- may use statistical terms
- random sampling vs. stratified sampling
- convenience sampling - a sample chosen based on
ease & convenience

* Analyse an Inductive Argument

- found out if facts are true
- see if examples are isolated or universal
- see if examples cover a reasonable time
- see if examples are typical or atypical
- see if there are significant negative instances
- if conclusion is properly stated

* Deductio / Inductio

- reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from premises
- premises - from what a conclusion is drawn
- 3 part syllogism - formal deductive argument made
of a major premise, minor, & conclusion
- enthymeme is a 3 part syllogism with a part
missing
- categorical deduction - assertion about a category, persons,
or things
- conclusions may be wrong because of wrong use of major terms
- wrong use of minor terms
- fallacy of 4 terms - usually 3 terms used twice
- cannot have two negative premises

* Disjunctive Deduction / Hypothetical Deduction

- ↑ either/or ↑ if

* Causal Reasoning

- an event that happens first causes the second
- cause to effect
- effect to cause
- effect to effect
- argument from signs - don't mistake signs for cause
- does cause actually cause effect?
- is cause a significant cause?
- is it the original or contributing?
- any countering cause?
- coincidence vs. causality

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- rebuttal $\rightarrow$ counterargument
- argue their point
- argue the point the counter is best way