# Argumentation & Debate

# Chapter 5 – Lecture

**Toulmin Model of Argument**

* Be able to define each term and explain how they are all related :
1. Claims
2. Data (aka Grounds or Proof)
3. Warrants

# Argumentation & Debate

# Chapter 6 – Lecture

**I. Sources**

## Books

1. **Newspapers**
2. **Periodicals:**
	1. **Magazines:**

**\*** Time, Newsweek, Life, Rolling Stone

* 1. **Journals:**

\* Journal of the American Medical Association, Quarterly Journal of Communication

## Government Documents

\* thomas.loc.gov/ -

\* [www.gpoaccess.gov](http://www.gpoaccess.gov) -

1. **Fact Books, Encyclopedias, other . . .**

**II. Types and Tests of Evidence**

1. **Two Classes of Evidence:**
	1. **Fact:** Strictly a descriptive report of events; NO evaluation
	2. **Opinion:** Expert’s interpretation and/or evaluation of facts
2. **Two Sources of Evidence:**
	1. **Personal Observations:** More Reliable; Less Accurate
	2. **Recorded Observations of Others:** Less Reliable; Often More Accurate
3. **Types of FACTS (and how to test/challenge them)**
	1. **Examples & Illustrations**
	2. **Statistics**
	3. **Artifacts**
	4. **Premises**
	5. **Scientific Evidence**
4. **OPINIONS (and how to test/challenge them)**

# Argumentation & Debate

# Chapter 7 – Lecture

## Reasoning

* As you discover info., you make guesses about how it fits together and either supports or goes against your case.
* EVIDENCE itself (i.e. *“the bloody glove”*) is not the only way to prove a case – you must also use REASONING to explain why your position is correct.
* The relationship between evidence and the claim it supports is established through reasoning.

### TYPES OF REASONING

**I. Argument from CAUSE:**

1. When we argue that one thing *caused* something else to happen.

**II. Argument from SIGN:**

1. When we argue that there are **“warning signs”** or **symptoms** which tell us why something is happening. (i.e. A doctor argues she knows what is wrong with you based on observable symptoms)

**III. Argument from GENERALIZATION:**

1. When we classify people, situations, and occurances into groups based on similar characteristics or experiences in them and then we draw inferences about the entire group, class, or similar situations they represent.

**IV. Argument from PARALLEL CASE:**

1. When you use 2 or more similar events or cases to prove your own case.

**V. Argument from ANALOGY:**

**VI. Argument from AUTHORITY:**

1. When we rely on the expertise and credibility of the source to warrant acceptance of a claim.

**VII. Argument from DILEMMA:**

1. These arguments force a choice between two *unacceptable* alternatives.
* *“The lesser of two evils”*

# Argumentation & Debate

# Chapter 8 – Lecture

**Fallacies**

***Defined:*** *false uses of reasoning, evidence, and/or logic*

**I. Fallacies in Reasoning:**

1. **Generalization – “*Hasty G”***
2. **Transfer:**
	1. Composition
	2. Division
3. **Irrelevant Arguments**
4. **Avoiding the Issue:**
	1. Simple evasion
	2. “ad hominem”
5. **Forcing a Dichotomy – *“False Dilemma”***

**II. Fallacies of Appeal:**

*\* these all use emotion to bypass arguing the real issues at hand*

1. **Appeal to *Ignorance***
2. **Appeal to *People***
3. **Appeal to *Emotion***
4. **Appeal to *Authority***
5. **Appeal to *Tradition***
6. **Appeal to *Humor***

**And don’t forget to read the page on “Flowsheeting” (p. 165 – 166)**