

# Everything's an Argument

Ch. 7 - Structuring Arguments



# Ways Western Culture Structures Logical Arguments:

- Deductive Reasoning
  - Sets out a general principle and applies it to a specific case
    - i.e. Dairy products make me sick. Ice cream is a dairy product. THUS, ice cream makes me sick.
- Inductive Reasoning
  - Puts together examples and evidence to draw a conclusion
    - I get hives after eating ice cream. My mouth swells up when I eat cheese. Yogurt triggers my asthma. THUS, dairy products make me sick.
- Enthymeme
  - Leaves out the middle step.
    - Since dairy products make me sick, I better leave that ice cream alone.



# Classical Argument Structure:

Current Label	Classical Label	Include
Introduction	Exordium	Ethos
Background	Narratio	Ethos/Logos
Lines of Argument	Partitio/Confirmatio	Logos/*Pathos
Alternative Arguments	Refutatio	Logos
Conclusion	Peroratio	Pathos/Pathos

# Argument Structure Types:

**Rogsonian Arguments:  
Willingness to think about  
opposing positions and  
describe them fairly**

Introduction

Context

Writer's Position

Benefits to Opponent

**Invitational Argument:  
two-way conversations  
or free-ranging dialogues**



# Toulmin Argument:

“My claim is true, to a qualified degree, because of the following reasons, which make sense if you consider the warrant, backed by these additional reasons.”

Claim: The debatable and controversial statements or assertions you hope to prove

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Qualifiers: Any limits you can place on your claim

P.153-6 Potential objections, conditions of rebuttal

Reason(s)Evidence: support for your claim

P.145-6 Personal experience, anecdotes, facts, authorities

Warrants: underlying assumptions that support your claim

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Backing: evidence for warrant

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