

argument analysis

Mastering Argument Analysis: A Comprehensive Guide

Introduction:

Have you ever found yourself caught in a debate, unsure how to effectively dissect the arguments presented? Do you struggle to identify fallacies and weaknesses in reasoning, leaving you vulnerable to persuasive but ultimately flawed logic? Mastering argument analysis is a crucial skill, applicable not only in academic settings but also in everyday life – from navigating political discussions to making informed personal decisions. This comprehensive guide will equip you with the tools and techniques to analyze arguments with precision, identify their strengths and weaknesses, and ultimately, formulate your own compelling counterarguments. We'll cover everything from identifying premises and conclusions to recognizing common fallacies and constructing robust critiques. Get ready to sharpen your critical thinking skills and become a master of argumentation.

1. Understanding the Building Blocks of an Argument:

Before diving into analysis, it's crucial to understand the fundamental components of an argument. Every argument, no matter how complex, is built upon two essential pillars:

Premise(s): These are the statements offered as evidence or reasons to support the conclusion. They can be factual claims, opinions, or even assumptions. A strong argument relies on premises that are well-supported and relevant to the conclusion.

Conclusion: This is the main point the arguer is trying to establish. It's the statement that the premises are intended to support. The conclusion is often, but not always, explicitly stated. Identifying the conclusion is the first step in effective argument analysis.

Example:

"All dogs are mammals (Premise 1). Fido is a dog (Premise 2). Therefore, Fido is a mammal (Conclusion)."

1. Identifying Implicit Premises and Conclusions:

Not all arguments are explicitly stated. Often, premises or conclusions are implied, requiring careful interpretation. Recognizing these unspoken elements is crucial for thorough analysis. Look for missing links in the reasoning and consider what assumptions the arguer might be making.

Example:

"We should ban sugary drinks in schools because they contribute to childhood obesity." The implicit premise here is that banning sugary drinks will effectively reduce childhood obesity.

1. Evaluating the Strength of Premises:

Once you've identified the premises, you need to assess their strength. Are they based on credible evidence? Are they relevant to the conclusion? Weak premises automatically weaken the overall argument, regardless of how logically the conclusion is drawn. Consider the following:

Factual Accuracy: Are the premises factually correct? Can they be verified through reliable sources?

Relevance: Do the premises directly support the conclusion? Are there any irrelevant distractions or red herrings?

Sufficiency: Do the premises provide enough evidence to support the conclusion? Is there sufficient evidence to justify the claim being made?

1. Recognizing Logical Fallacies:

Logical fallacies are flaws in reasoning that weaken or invalidate an argument. Becoming familiar with common fallacies is essential for effective argument analysis. Some key fallacies to watch out for include:

Ad hominem: Attacking the person making the argument rather than the argument itself.

Straw man: Misrepresenting the opponent's argument to make it easier to attack.

Appeal to authority: Claiming something is true simply because an authority figure said so.

Appeal to emotion: Using emotions instead of logic to persuade.

Bandwagon fallacy: Claiming something is true because many people believe it.

False dilemma: Presenting only two options when more exist.

Slippery slope: Arguing that one event will inevitably lead to a series of negative consequences.

1. Constructing a Critical Analysis:

After identifying the premises, conclusion, and potential fallacies, you can construct a critical analysis of the argument. This involves evaluating the overall strength and persuasiveness of the argument, considering the potential counterarguments, and offering your own reasoned judgment.

Sample Argument Analysis Outline:

Title: A Critical Analysis of the Argument for Increased Funding for Public Libraries

Introduction: Briefly introduce the argument being analyzed and state your thesis statement (e.g., "This essay will demonstrate that the argument for increased funding for public libraries, while well-intentioned, relies on weak premises and ultimately fails to persuade.").

Chapter 1: Premise Analysis: Identify and evaluate the premises of the argument, assessing their accuracy, relevance, and sufficiency.

Chapter 2: Conclusion Evaluation: Analyze the conclusion, determining whether it logically follows from the premises. Point out any inconsistencies or leaps in logic.

Chapter 3: Fallacy Identification: Identify and explain any logical fallacies present in the argument.

Chapter 4: Counterarguments: Present potential counterarguments and address them, showing the limitations of the original argument.

Conclusion: Summarize your analysis and reiterate your overall judgment of the argument's effectiveness.

Explanation of the Outline Points:

Each chapter in the outline above represents a crucial step in conducting a thorough argument analysis. Chapter 1 focuses on a detailed examination of each premise, assessing its validity and relevance. Chapter 2 critically evaluates the link between the premises and the conclusion, looking for logical gaps or inconsistencies. Chapter 3 specifically addresses the presence of logical fallacies, explaining their impact on the argument's overall strength. Chapter 4 proactively anticipates and addresses counterarguments, demonstrating a comprehensive understanding of the topic. Finally, the conclusion summarizes the findings and reiterates the overall assessment of the argument. This structured approach ensures a comprehensive and well-supported analysis.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between an argument and an assertion? An assertion is a statement, while an argument provides reasons and evidence to support a statement (the conclusion).

1. How can I identify the conclusion of an argument? Look for indicator words like "therefore," "thus," "hence," "consequently," or phrases indicating a main point or overall claim.

1. Is it possible for an argument to have multiple conclusions? While less common, yes, an argument can sometimes have more than one conclusion, especially if it presents a series of related points.

1. What are some resources for learning more about logical fallacies? Many online resources, textbooks on critical thinking, and philosophy courses cover common logical fallacies.

1. How can I improve my argument analysis skills? Practice is key! Analyze arguments from various sources, including news articles, editorials, and academic papers.

1. Can I use argument analysis in my everyday life? Absolutely! It helps you evaluate information, make informed decisions, and engage in more effective discussions.

1. What is the role of context in argument analysis? Understanding the context—the audience, purpose, and surrounding information—is crucial for accurate interpretation.

1. Are all arguments persuasive? No, the persuasiveness of an argument depends on the strength of its premises, the soundness of its reasoning, and the credibility of the arguer.

1. How can I construct a strong argument of my own? Begin with a clear conclusion, then develop strong, relevant premises supported by credible evidence.

Related Articles:

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1. Fallacies in Everyday Discourse: This article examines how logical fallacies appear in everyday conversations and media.
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1. Using Logic in Argumentation: This article explores the application of formal logic principles in constructing sound arguments.

argument analysis: The Fundamentals of Argument Analysis Richard L Epstein, 2018-11-05 This series of books presents the fundamentals of logic in a style accessible to both students and scholars. The text of each essay presents a story, the main line of development of the ideas, while the notes and appendices place the research within a larger scholarly context. The essays overlap, forming a unified analysis of logic as the art of reasoning well, yet each essay is designed so that it may be read independently. The question addressed in this volume is how we can justify our beliefs through reasoning. The first essay, Arguments, investigates what it is that we call true or false and how we reason toward truths through arguments. A general theory of argument analysis is set out on the basis of what we can assume about those with whom we reason. The next essay, Fallacies, explains how the classification of an argument as a fallacy can be used within that general approach. In contrast, there is no agreement on what the terms induction and deduction mean, and they are not useful in evaluating arguments, as shown in Induction and Deduction. In reasoning to truths, in the end we must take some claims as basic, not requiring any justification for accepting them. How we choose those claims and how they affect our reasoning is examined in Base Claims. The essay Analogies considers how comparisons can be used as the basis of arguments, arguing from similar situations to similar conclusions. An important use of analogies is in reasoning about the mental life of other people and things, which is examined in Subjective Claims, written with Fred Kroon and William S. Robinson. Generalizing examines how to argue from part of a collection or mass to the whole or a larger part. The question there is whether we are ever justified in accepting such an argument as good. Probabilities sets out the three main ways probability statements have been interpreted: the logical relation view, the frequency view, and the subjective degree of belief view. Each of those is shown to be inadequate to make precise the scale of plausibility of claims and the scale of the likelihood of a possibility. Many discussions of how to reason well and what counts as good reason are given in terms of who or what is rational. In the final essay, Rationality, it's shown that what we mean by the idea of someone being rational is of very little use in evaluating reasoning or actions. This volume is meant to give a clearer idea of how to reason well, setting out methods of evaluation that are motivated in terms of our abilities and interests. At the ground of our reasoning, though, are metaphysical assumptions, too basic and too much needed in our reasoning for us to justify them through reasoning. But we can try to uncover those assumptions to see how they are important and what depends on them.

argument analysis: **Problems in Argument Analysis and Evaluation** Trudy Govier, 2019-11-05 No detailed description available for Problems in Argument Analysis and Evaluation.

argument analysis: *What Is the Argument?* Maralee Harrell, 2016-10-21 Exploring philosophy through detailed argument analyses of texts by philosophers from Plato to Strawson using a novel and transparent method of analysis. The best way to introduce students to philosophy and philosophical discourse is to have them read and wrestle with original sources. This textbook explores philosophy through detailed argument analyses of texts by philosophers from Plato to Strawson. It presents a novel and transparent method of analysis that will teach students not only how to understand and evaluate philosophers' arguments but also how to construct such arguments

themselves. Students will learn to read a text and discover what the philosopher thinks, why the philosopher thinks it, and whether the supporting argument is good. Students learn argument analysis through argument diagrams, with color-coding of the argument's various elements—conclusion, claims, and “indicator phrases.” (An online “mini-course” in argument diagramming and argument diagramming software are both freely available online.) Each chapter ends with exercises and reading questions. After a general introduction to philosophy and logic and an explanation of argument analysis, the book presents selections from primary sources, arranged by topics that correspond to contemporary debates, with detailed analysis and evaluation. These topics include philosophy of religion, epistemology, theory of mind, free will and determinism, and ethics; authors include Aristotle, Aquinas, Descartes, Hume, Kant, Ryle, Fodor, Dennett, Searle, and others. *What Is the Argument?* not only introduces students to great philosophical thinkers, it also teaches them the essential skill of critical thinking.

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argument analysis: *Arguing on the Toulmin Model* David Hitchcock, Bart Verheij, 2007-01-24 In *The Uses of Argument* (1958), Stephen Toulmin proposed a model for the layout of arguments: claim, data, warrant, qualifier, rebuttal, backing. Since then, Toulmin's model has been appropriated, adapted and extended by researchers in speech communications, philosophy and artificial intelligence. This book assembles the best contemporary reflection in these fields, extending or challenging Toulmin's ideas in ways that make fresh contributions to the theory of analysing and evaluating arguments.

argument analysis: *Mastering Argument Analysis* Sahil Bhatia, Rahul Kakria, 2021-02-19 A VCE English resource on Section C of the VCE English Examination: Argument Analysis.

argument analysis: *Argument and Evidence* Peter J. Phelan, Peter J. Reynolds, 2002-01-22 Phelan and Reynolds' book is for anyone who needs to evaluate arguments and interpret evidence. It deals with the most fundamental aspects of academic study: * the ability to reason with ideas and evidence * to formulate arguments effectively * to appreciate the interplay between ideas and evidence in academic and media debate *Argument and Evidence* presents aspects of informal logic and statistical theory in a comprehensible way, enabling students to acquire skills in critical thinking which will outlast their undergraduate studies. Ideal as a companion for courses on methodology or study skills, *Argument and Evidence* will also be useful for other disciplines in the social sciences and humanities.

argument analysis: *Critical Thinking* Tom Chatfield, 2017-10-28 Shortlisted for the British Book Design and Production Awards 2018, Educational Books category Do you need to demonstrate

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argument analysis: Analysis, Argument, and Synthesis John Brassil, Sandra Coker, Carl Glover, 2007-03-30 Through readings of mainly non-fiction writings, students learn to read analytically, write about visuals, compose arguments, and learn to write a synthesis essay. This is all for the new AP English Language and Composition exam.

argument analysis: Complex Analysis Alan F. Beardon, 2019-12-18 Text for advanced undergraduates and graduate students provides geometrical insights by covering angles, basic complex analysis, and interactions with plane topology while focusing on concepts of angle and winding numbers. 1979 edition.

argument analysis: Evidence, Argument, and Persuasion in the Policy Process Giandomenico Majone, 1989-01-01 In modern industrial democracies, the making of public policy is dependent on policy analysis--the generation, discussion, and evaluation of policy alternatives. Policy analysis is often characterized, especially by economists, as a technical, nonpartisan, objective enterprise, separate from the constraints of the political environment. however, says the eminent political scientist Giandomenico Majone, this characterization of policy analysis is seriously flawed. According to Majone, policy analysts do not engage in a purely technical analysis of alternatives open to policymakers, but instead produce policy arguments that are based on value judgments and are used in the course of public debate. In this book Majone offers his own definition of policy analysis and examines all aspects of it--from problem formulation and the choice of policy instruments to program development and policy evaluation. He argues that rhetorical skills are crucial for policy analysts when they set the norms that determine when certain conditions are to be regarded as policy problems, when they advise on technical issues, and when they evaluate policy. Policy analysts can improve the quality of public deliberation by refining the standards of appraisal of public programs and facilitating a wide-ranging dialogue among advocates of different criteria. In fact, says Majone, the essential need today is not to develop 'objective' measures of outcomes--the traditional aim of evaluation research--but to improve the methods and conditions of public discourse at all levels and stages of policy-making.

argument analysis: Critical Thinking Skills Stella Cottrell, 2011-05-15 The second edition of this leading guide helps students to develop reflective thinking skills, improve their critical analysis and construct arguments more effectively. Written by Stella Cottrell, leader in the field with over 1/2 million book sales to date, this text breaks down a complex subject into easily understood blocks, providing easy-to-follow, step-by-step explanations and practice activities to develop understanding and practise your skills at each stage. Essential for students who are mystified by tutor comments such as 'more critical analysis needed', this is an invaluable tool for anyone wishing to develop advanced skills in this area and learn to apply them to tasks such as reading, writing and note-taking. Now in two-colour, this edition has been fully revised and contains a brand new chapter on 'Critical Reflection' along with additional material on essays and referencing.

argument analysis: Why Nations Fail Daron Acemoglu, James A. Robinson, 2013-09-17

Brilliant and engagingly written, *Why Nations Fail* answers the question that has stumped the experts for centuries: Why are some nations rich and others poor, divided by wealth and poverty, health and sickness, food and famine? Is it culture, the weather, geography? Perhaps ignorance of what the right policies are? Simply, no. None of these factors is either definitive or destiny. Otherwise, how to explain why Botswana has become one of the fastest growing countries in the world, while other African nations, such as Zimbabwe, the Congo, and Sierra Leone, are mired in poverty and violence? Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson conclusively show that it is man-made political and economic institutions that underlie economic success (or lack of it). Korea, to take just one of their fascinating examples, is a remarkably homogeneous nation, yet the people of North Korea are among the poorest on earth while their brothers and sisters in South Korea are among the richest. The south forged a society that created incentives, rewarded innovation, and allowed everyone to participate in economic opportunities. The economic success thus spurred was sustained because the government became accountable and responsive to citizens and the great mass of people. Sadly, the people of the north have endured decades of famine, political repression, and very different economic institutions—with no end in sight. The differences between the Koreas is due to the politics that created these completely different institutional trajectories. Based on fifteen years of original research Acemoglu and Robinson marshal extraordinary historical evidence from the Roman Empire, the Mayan city-states, medieval Venice, the Soviet Union, Latin America, England, Europe, the United States, and Africa to build a new theory of political economy with great relevance for the big questions of today, including: - China has built an authoritarian growth machine. Will it continue to grow at such high speed and overwhelm the West? - Are America's best days behind it? Are we moving from a virtuous circle in which efforts by elites to aggrandize power are resisted to a vicious one that enriches and empowers a small minority? - What is the most effective way to help move billions of people from the rut of poverty to prosperity? More philanthropy from the wealthy nations of the West? Or learning the hard-won lessons of Acemoglu and Robinson's breakthrough ideas on the interplay between inclusive political and economic institutions? *Why Nations Fail* will change the way you look at—and understand—the world.

argument analysis: Argumentation Frans H. van Eemeren, A. Francisca Sn Henkemans, 2016-11-10 This book concentrates on argumentation as it emerges in ordinary discourse, whether the discourse is institutionalized or strictly informal. Crucial concepts from the theory of argumentation are systematically discussed and explained with the help of examples from real-life discourse and texts. The basic principles are explained that are instrumental in the analysis and evaluation of argumentative discourse. Methodical instruments are offered for identifying differences of opinion, analyzing and evaluating argumentation and presenting arguments in oral and written discourse. Attention is also paid to the way in which arguers attempt to be not just reasonable, but effective as well, by maneuvering strategically. In addition, the book provides a great variety of exercises and assignments to improve the student's skill in presenting argumentation. The authors begin their treatment of argumentation theory at the same juncture where argumentation also starts in practice: The difference of opinion that occasions the evolution of the argumentation. Each chapter begins with a short summary of the essentials and ends with a number of exercises that students can use to master the material. Argumentation is the first introductory textbook of this kind. It is intended as a general introduction for students who are interested in a proper conduct of argumentative discourse. Suggestions for further reading are made for each topic and several extra assignments are added to the exercises. Special features: • A concise and complete treatment of both the theoretical backgrounds and the practice of argumentation analysis and evaluation. • Crucial concepts from pragmatics (speech act theory, Grice's cooperative principle) presented in a non-technical way; introducing the theory of verbal communication. • The first textbook treatment of strategic maneuvering as a way of balancing being reasonable with being effective • Exercises and assignments based on real-life texts from a variety of contexts.

argument analysis: The Concept of Argument Harald R. Wohlrapp, 2014-06-26 Arguing that

our attachment to Aristotelian modes of discourse makes a revision of their conceptual foundations long overdue, the author proposes the consideration of unacknowledged factors that play a central role in argument itself. These are in particular the subjective imprint and the dynamics of argumentation. Their inclusion in a four-dimensional framework (subjective-objective, structural-procedural) and the focus on thesis validity allow for a more realistic view of our discourse practice. Exhaustive analyses of fascinating historical and contemporary arguments are provided. These range from Columbus's advocacy of the Western Passage to India, over the trial of King Louis XVI during the French Revolution, to today's highly charged controversies surrounding euthanasia and embryo research. Excavating foundational issues such as the purpose of argument itself (assent of an audience or critical examination of validity claims) and the contested role of argument as a generator of knowledge, the book culminates in a discussion of the relationship between rationality and reasonableness and criticizes the restrictions of 'rational' argument relying on fixed logical, economic or cultural criteria that in reality are mutable. Here, a true, open argument requires the infusion of Paul Lorenzen's principle of 'transsubjectivity', which recognizes but transcends the partiality of the individual and which can be seen in the pragmatic and expanding consensus that humanity can control itself to safeguard the future of a fragile, damaged world.

argument analysis: Critical Thinking 5th edition Richard L Epstein, Michael Rooney, 2018-11-01 This fifth edition of Critical Thinking by the noted logician Richard L. Epstein is practical, engaging, and easy to teach. Students enjoy and understand it because it is clear and has hundreds of examples using a cast of characters who reason as we do every day. More than 1,000 exercises lead students to be able to reason well in their courses and their lives. Essay writing lessons and visual writing lessons, using the cast of characters, teach students that first comes clear thinking and then comes clear writing. A complete and comprehensive Instructor's Manual makes the text easy to teach and grade. New to this edition: chapters on explanations and reasoning in the sciences. • Over 1,000 examples and exercises from daily life. • A dozen original writing lessons fully integrated with the text. • Unique cartoon writing lessons help students apply critical thinking to non-verbal situations.

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argument analysis: Methods of Argumentation Douglas Walton, 2013-08-26 This book, written by a leading expert, and based on the latest research, shows how to apply methods of argumentation to a range of examples.

argument analysis: Evaluating the Language of Argument Martin Hinton, 2020-11-30 This book is concerned with the evaluation of natural argumentative discourse, and, in particular, with the language in which arguments are expressed. It introduces a systematic procedure for the analysis and assessment of arguments, which is designed to be a practical tool, and may be considered a pseudo-algorithm for argument evaluation. The first half of the book lays the theoretical groundwork, with a thorough examination of both the nature of language and the nature of argument. This leads to a definition of argumentation as reasoning expressed within a procedure, which itself yields the three frames of analysis used in the evaluation procedure: Process, Reasoning, and Expression. The second half begins with a detailed discussion of the concept of fallacy, with particular attention on fallacies of language, their origin and their effects. A new way of looking at fallacies emerges from these chapters, and it is that conception, together with the understanding of the nature of argumentation described in earlier sections, which ultimately provides the support for the Comprehensive Assessment Procedure for Natural Argumentation. The first two levels of this innovative procedure are outlined, while the third, that dealing with language, and involving the development of an Informal Argument Semantics, is fully described. The use of the system, and its power of analysis, are illustrated through the evaluation of a variety of examples of argumentative texts.

argument analysis: Dialectics and the Macrostructure of Arguments James B. Freeman, 2011-09-20

argument analysis: Inside Arguments Henrique Jales Ribeiro, 2012-04-25 This volume includes a collection of eighteen essays that provide a decisive input to the study of logic and argumentation theory by some of the finest specialists in these areas, covering the main schools of thought and contemporary trends at the beginning of the 21st century. In these essays, the authors clarify the status of what we currently call, ambiguously and problematically, “logic” and “argumentation theory”, and discuss the no less controversial issue of the relationship between these two concepts when applied to the study of argumentation and its problems. At the same time, they take stock of the most recent developments of argumentation theory considered as an ongoing research subject. It is the first time in the last few decades that a work this comprehensive and up-to-date on such matters has been published. This volume is an essential tool for all of those interested in the study of the relations between logic and argumentation, particularly at the university level. It provides not only an introduction to these subjects, but also the necessary framework for further specialised research development in the future.

argument analysis: Argument Structure: James B. Freeman, 2011-03-23 This monograph first presents a method of diagramming argument macrostructure, synthesizing the standard circle and arrow approach with the Toulmin model. A theoretical justification of this method through a dialectical understanding of argument, a critical examination of Toulmin on warrants, a thorough discussion of the linked-convergent distinction, and an account of the proper reconstruction of enthymemes follows.

argument analysis: Argument Mining Mathilde Janier, Patrick Saint-Dizier, 2019-10-21 This book is an introduction to the linguistic concepts of argumentation relevant for argument mining, an important research and development activity which can be viewed as a highly complex form of information retrieval, requiring high-level natural language processing technology. While the first four chapters develop the linguistic and conceptual aspects of argument expression, the last four are devoted to their application to argument mining. These chapters investigate the facets of argument annotation, as well as argument mining system architectures and evaluation. How annotations may be used to develop linguistic data and how to train learning algorithms is outlined. A simple implementation is then proposed. The book ends with an analysis of non-verbal argumentative discourse. Argument Mining is an introductory book for engineers or students of linguistics, artificial intelligence and natural language processing. Most, if not all, the concepts of argumentation crucial for argument mining are carefully introduced and illustrated in a simple manner.

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variety of contexts.

argument analysis: Covert Modality in Non-finite Contexts Rajesh Bhatt, 2008-08-22 This book investigates the distribution and interpretation of Covert Modality. Covert Modality is modality which we interpret but which is not associated with any lexical item in the structure that we are interpreting. This dissertation investigates a class of environments that involves covert modality. Examples of covert modality include wh-infinitival complements, infinitival relative clauses, purpose clauses, the 'have to' construction, and the 'is to' construction (cf. 1): 1a. Tim knows [how to solve the problem]. (Tim knows how one/he could/should solve the problem.) 1b. Jane found [a book to draw cartoons in] for Sara. (Jane found a book for Sara one could/should draw cartoons in.) 1c. [The man to fix the sink] is here. (The man whose purpose is to fix the sink is here.) 1d. Sue went to Torino [to buy a violin]. (Sue went to Torino so that she could buy a violin.) 1e. Bill has to reach Philadelphia before noon. (Bill must reach Philadelphia before noon.) 1f. Will is to leave tomorrow. (Will is scheduled/supposed to leave tomorrow.) The interpretation of (1a-f) involves modality; however, there is no lexical item that seems to be the source of the modality. What (1a-f) have in common is that they involve infinitivals. This book addresses the following questions about covert modality: what is the source of this modality, what are its semantic properties, why are some but not all infinitival relatives modal, and why are all infinitival questions modal? The infinitival [+wh] Complementizer is identified as the source of the covert modality. The apparent variability of the force of this modality is related to the particular semantics of this Complementizer. Infinitival relatives that receive a non-modal interpretation are analyzed as being reduced relatives and thus not involving the infinitival [+wh] Complementizer.

argument analysis: Argument and Change in World Politics Neta Crawford, 2002-07-25 Sample Text

argument analysis: *Argumentation in Practice* Frans H. Van Eemeren, Peter Houtlosser, 2005-01-01 Since the late 1950s the study of argumentation has developed from a marginal part of logic and rhetoric into a genuine interdisciplinary academic discipline. After having first been primarily concerned with creating an adequate philosophical perspective on argumentation, argumentation theorists have gradually shifted their focus of attention to a more immediate concern with the ins and outs of argumentative praxis. What exactly are the characteristics of situated argumentative discourse in different argumentative 'action types'? How is the discourse influenced by institutional and contextual constraints? In what way can prominent cases of argumentative discourse be fruitfully analysed? *Argumentation in Practice* aims to provide insight into some important facets of argumentative praxis and the different ways in which it can be approached. The first part of this volume, 'Conceptions of problems in argumentative practice', introduces useful theoretical perspectives. The second part, 'Empirical studies of argumentative practice', contains both empirical studies of a general kind and several types of specific case studies.

argument analysis: *The Tools of Argument* Joel P. Trachtman, 2013 Joel Trachtman's book presents in plain and lucid terms the powerful tools of argument that have been honed through the ages in the discipline of law. If you are a law student or new lawyer, a business professional or a government official, this book will boost your analytical thinking, your foundational legal knowledge, and your confidence as you win arguments for your clients, your organizations or yourself.

argument analysis: *The Language of Argumentation* Ronny Boogaart, Henrike Jansen, Maarten van Leeuwen, 2021-01-20 Bringing together scholars from a broad range of theoretical perspectives, *The Language of Argumentation* offers a unique overview of research at the crossroads of linguistics and theories of argumentation. In addition to theoretical and methodological reflections by leading scholars in their fields, the book contains studies of the relationship between language and argumentation from two different viewpoints. While some chapters take a specific argumentative move as their point of departure and investigate the ways in which it is linguistically manifested in discourse, other chapters start off from a linguistic construction, trying to determine its argumentative function and rhetorical potential. *The Language of Argumentation* documents the currently prominent research on stylistic aspects of argumentation and illustrates how the study of

argumentation benefits from insights from linguistic models, ranging from theoretical pragmatics, politeness theory and metaphor studies to models of discourse coherence and construction grammar.

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