

argumentation analysis

Argumentation Analysis: Deconstructing Arguments to Understand Persuasion

Introduction:

Have you ever been swayed by a persuasive argument, only to later question its validity? Or perhaps you've found yourself struggling to articulate your own position effectively? Understanding argumentation analysis is crucial in today's world, overflowing with information and competing viewpoints. This comprehensive guide will equip you with the tools to dissect arguments, identify strengths and weaknesses, and ultimately become a more critical and persuasive communicator. We'll explore the key components of argumentation, common fallacies to watch out for, and practical techniques for analyzing arguments in various contexts. By the end, you'll be able to confidently evaluate the effectiveness of any argument you encounter.

Understanding the Building Blocks of Argumentation:

Argumentation analysis goes beyond simply identifying someone's opinion. It's a systematic process of examining the structure, reasoning, and evidence presented to support a claim. Let's break down the essential elements:

1. The Claim: This is the central assertion or thesis statement the arguer is trying to prove. It's the conclusion they want you to accept. A strong claim is clear, concise, and debatable.
1. Premises/Reasons: These are the statements offered as evidence or justification for the claim. They provide the support necessary to make the claim believable. Strong premises are relevant, credible, and sufficient to support the claim.
1. Assumptions: These are unstated beliefs or principles that underlie the argument. They often connect the premises to the claim. Identifying assumptions is crucial because a faulty assumption can invalidate the entire argument.
1. Inference: This is the logical connection between the premises and the claim. A valid inference demonstrates how the premises logically lead to the conclusion. A flawed

inference weakens or destroys the argument's persuasiveness.

1. Context: The context in which an argument is presented significantly influences its interpretation and effectiveness. Consider the audience, the purpose of the argument, and the surrounding discourse.

Identifying Fallacies: Weak Links in the Chain of Reasoning:

Even well-structured arguments can be flawed. Recognizing common fallacies—errors in reasoning—is crucial for effective argumentation analysis. Some common fallacies include:

Ad Hominem: Attacking the person making the argument instead of the argument itself.
Straw Man: Misrepresenting the opponent's argument to make it easier to attack.
Appeal to Authority: Relying solely on an authority figure's opinion without further evidence.
Bandwagon Fallacy: Arguing that something is true because many people believe it.
False Dilemma: Presenting only two options when more exist.
Slippery Slope: Arguing that one event inevitably leads to a series of negative consequences.
Hasty Generalization: Drawing a conclusion based on insufficient evidence.
Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc: Assuming that because one event followed another, the first event caused the second.

Analyzing Arguments: A Practical Approach:

Analyzing an argument effectively involves a systematic approach:

1. Identify the Claim: What is the arguer trying to convince you of?
2. Identify the Premises: What reasons are offered to support the claim?
3. Identify the Assumptions: What underlying beliefs are taken for granted?
4. Evaluate the Evidence: Is the evidence relevant, credible, and sufficient?
5. Assess the Reasoning: Is the inference valid? Are there any fallacies?
6. Consider the Context: How does the context influence the argument's interpretation?
7. Formulate Your Own Conclusion: Based on your analysis, do you find the argument persuasive? Why or why not?

A Sample Argumentation Analysis Outline:

Title: Analyzing the Argument for Universal Basic Income

- I. Introduction: Briefly introduce the topic of Universal Basic Income (UBI) and its proponents' arguments. State the purpose of the analysis: to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of a specific argument in favor of UBI.
- II. Presentation of the Argument: Present a specific argument for UBI, including the claim, premises, and assumptions. This could involve quoting or paraphrasing a source advocating for UBI.
- III. Analysis of the Premises: Critically evaluate each premise presented. Are they factually accurate? Are they relevant to the claim? Are they sufficiently supported by evidence?
- IV. Identification of Assumptions: Explore the underlying assumptions upon which the argument rests. Are these assumptions reasonable and justifiable? Could challenging these assumptions weaken the argument?
- V. Evaluation of the Inference: Assess the logical connection between the premises and the claim. Is the inference valid? Are there any fallacies present in the reasoning?
- VI. Consideration of Context: Analyze the context in which the argument is made. How might the audience, the purpose of the argument, and the surrounding debate influence its persuasiveness?
- VII. Conclusion: Summarize the findings of the analysis. Assess the overall strength and persuasiveness of the argument for UBI. Offer concluding remarks on the implications of the analysis.

Detailed Explanation of the Outline Points:

Each section of the outline would require detailed examination. For instance, the "Analysis of the Premises" section would involve a thorough investigation of each supporting statement. Each premise would be assessed for accuracy, relevance, and sufficiency. This might involve looking for supporting statistics, research findings, or expert opinions. The section on "Identification of Assumptions" would require careful reading between the lines to uncover the unstated beliefs underpinning the argument. This might involve questioning the values or worldview implicit in the argument. The "Evaluation of the Inference" section would focus on the logical connection between the premises and the claim. Is the argument deductive or inductive? Are there any gaps in the reasoning? Are there any fallacies present, such as a slippery slope or a false dilemma? The section on "Consideration of Context" would investigate the background and surrounding circumstances that might influence the interpretation and persuasiveness of the argument.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs):

1. What is the difference between argumentation and persuasion? Argumentation is the process of constructing and evaluating arguments, while persuasion is the act of influencing someone's beliefs or actions. Argumentation is a tool used in persuasion.
1. Can an argument be valid but not sound? Yes, a valid argument has a logically correct structure, but it can be unsound if its premises are false.
1. How can I improve my own argumentative skills? Practice constructing and analyzing arguments, learn to identify fallacies, and seek feedback on your arguments.
1. What are some resources for learning more about argumentation analysis? Textbooks on critical thinking, logic, and rhetoric; online courses and tutorials.
1. Is argumentation analysis only relevant to academic settings? No, it's applicable to everyday life, from making decisions to engaging in public discourse.
1. How can I effectively refute a weak argument? Identify the flaws in the reasoning, provide counter-evidence, and offer a stronger alternative argument.
1. What role does emotional appeal play in argumentation? Emotional appeals can enhance persuasiveness, but they shouldn't replace logical reasoning.
1. Can argumentation analysis be applied to visual arguments (e.g., advertisements)? Absolutely; the principles remain the same, but you analyze the visual elements and their persuasive impact.
1. Is there a single "right" way to analyze an argument? While there's a systematic approach, the specific analysis will vary depending on the argument's complexity and context.

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argumentation analysis: Argumentation Frans H. van Eemeren, A. Francisca Sn Henkemans, Rob Grootendorst, 2002-01-01 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. In addition, the book provides a great variety of exercises and assignments to improve the students' 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 evolvment 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. * Unique coverage of both oral and written presentation of arguments. * Exercises and assignments based on real-life texts from a variety of contexts.

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argumentation 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.

argumentation 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.

argumentation analysis: Dialectic and Rhetoric F.H. van Eemeren, Peter Houtlosser, 2013-03-14 This volume discusses two distinct perspectives on the analysis of argumentative discourse: the dialectical and the rhetorical perspective. It intends to open a thorough discussion of the two approaches, their commonalities and differences, and the ways in which, in some combination or other, they can be used to further the development of sound analytic tools for dealing with argumentation.

argumentation analysis: Argumentation Frans H. van Eemeren,

argumentation analysis: *Thinking Syntactically* Liliane Haegeman, 2009-02-04 *Thinking Syntactically: A Guide to Argumentation and Analysis* is a textbook designed to teach introductory students the skills of relating data to theory and theory to data. Helps students develop their thinking and argumentation skills rather than merely introducing them to one particular version of syntactic theory. Structured around a wide range of exercises that use clear and compelling logic to build arguments and lead up to theoretical proposals. Data drawn from current media sources, including newspapers, books, and television programs, to help students formulate and test hypotheses. Generative in spirit, but does not focus on specific theoretical approaches but enables students to understand and evaluate different approaches more easily. Written by an established author with an international reputation.

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argumentation analysis: *Compendium for Early Career Researchers in Mathematics Education* Gabriele Kaiser, Norma Presmeg, 2019-04-26 The purpose of this Open Access compendium, written by experienced researchers in mathematics education, is to serve as a resource for early career researchers in furthering their knowledge of the state of the field and disseminating their research through publishing. To accomplish this, the book is split into four sections: Empirical Methods, Important Mathematics Education Themes, Academic Writing and Academic Publishing, and a section Looking Ahead. The chapters are based on workshops that were presented in the Early Career Researcher Day at the 13th International Congress on Mathematical Education (ICME-13). The combination of presentations on methodological approaches and theoretical perspectives shaping the field in mathematics education research, as well as the strong emphasis on academic writing and publishing, offered strong insight into the theoretical and empirical bases of research in mathematics education for early career researchers in this field. Based on these presentations, the book provides a state-of-the-art overview of important theories from mathematics education and the broad variety of empirical approaches currently widely used in mathematics education research. This compendium supports early career researchers in selecting adequate theoretical approaches and adopting the most appropriate methodological approaches for their own research. Furthermore, it helps early career researchers in mathematics education to avoid common pitfalls and problems while writing up their research and it provides them with an overview of the most important journals for research in mathematics education, helping them to select the right venue for publishing and disseminating their work.

argumentation analysis: One-Sided Arguments Douglas Walton, 1999-08-12 We often feel that an argument should be doubted or held as suspicious because it has a bias. But bias isn't always wrong. It is a normal phenomenon in advocacy argumentation, and in many cases it is to be expected. Yet sometimes bias can be quite harmful in argumentation. In this book, bias is defined as one-sided advocacy of a point of view in argumentation. It is shown to be harmful, or properly subject to critical condemnation, only when the dialogue exchange is supposed to be a balanced, two-sided exchange of viewpoints. The book concedes the postmodernist premise that bias is quite normal in everyday conversational arguments, and that a finding of bias should not, by itself, constitute grounds for criticizing an argument as critically deficient or fallacious. But the book strongly disagrees with the postmodernist conclusion that no standard of rationality can be brought to bear to condemn narrowly interest-based or one-sided arguments as biased. It is argued that in some cases narrow, one-sided partisanship in an argument is justifiably a basis for negative criticism of the worth of the argument.

argumentation analysis: The Practice of Argumentation David Zarefsky, 2019-09-19 Explores how we justify our beliefs - and try to influence those of others - both soundly and effectively.

argumentation analysis: *The Argumentative Turn in Policy Analysis* Sven Ove Hansson, Gertrude Hirsch Hadorn, 2016-06-14 This book describes argumentative tools and strategies that can be used to guide policy decisions under conditions of great uncertainty. Contributing authors explore methods from philosophical analysis and in particular argumentation analysis, showing how it can be used to systematize discussions about policy issues involving great uncertainty. The first part of the work explores how to deal in a systematic way with decision-making when there may be

plural perspectives on the decision problem, along with unknown consequences of what we do. Readers will see how argumentation tools can be used for prioritizing among uncertain dangers, for determining how decisions should be framed, for choosing a suitable time frame for a decision, and for systematically choosing among different decision options. Case studies are presented in the second part of the book, showing argumentation in practice in the areas of climate geoengineering, water governance, synthetic biology, nuclear waste, and financial markets. In one example, argumentation analysis is applied to proposals to solve the climate problem with various technological manipulations of the natural climate system, such as massive dispersion of reflective aerosols into the stratosphere. Even after a thorough investigation of such a proposal, doubt remains as to whether all the potential risks have been identified. In such discussions, conventional risk analysis does not have much to contribute since it presupposes that the risks have been identified, whereas the argumentative approach to uncertainty management can be used to systematize discussions.

argumentation analysis: Controversy and Confrontation Frans H. van Eemeren, Frans Hendrik Eemeren, Bart Garssen, 2008 The essays that are collected in *Controversy and Confrontation* provide a closer insight into the relationship between controversy and confrontation that deepens our understanding of the functioning of argumentative discourse in managing differences of opinion. Their authors stem from two backgrounds. First, the controversy scholars Dascal, Marras, Euli, Regner, Ferreira, and Lessl discuss historical controversies in science, both from a theoretical and an empirical perspective; Saim concentrates on a historical controversy; Fritz provides a historical perspective on controversies by analyzing communication principles. Second the argumentation scholars Johnson, van Laar, van Eemeren, Garssen and Meuffels address theoretical or empirical aspects of argumentative confrontation; Aakhus and Vasilyeva examine argumentative discourse from the perspective of conversation analysis; Jackson analyzes argumentative confrontation in a recent debate between scientists and politicians. Last but not least, two contributors, Kutrovátz and Zemplén, make an attempt to bridge the study of historical controversy and the study of argumentation.

argumentation analysis: Argumentation Schemes Douglas Walton, Christopher Reed, Fabrizio Macagno, 2008-08-04 This book provides a systematic analysis of many common argumentation schemes and a compendium of 96 schemes. The study of these schemes, or forms of argument that capture stereotypical patterns of human reasoning, is at the core of argumentation research. Surveying all aspects of argumentation schemes from the ground up, the book takes the reader from the elementary exposition in the first chapter to the latest state of the art in the research efforts to formalize and classify the schemes, outlined in the last chapter. It provides a systematic and comprehensive account, with notation suitable for computational applications that increasingly make use of argumentation schemes.

argumentation analysis: An Argumentative Analysis of the Emergence of Issues in Adult-Children Discussions Rebecca G. Schär, 2021-04-15 This book traces the issue in argumentative discussions from its emergence to its evolution. The book makes use of naturally occurred data of spoken argumentation to investigate how an issue is raised and possibly negotiated in argumentative discussions between young children (aged 2 to 6 years) and adults. The author proposes a typology of the emergence of issues based on the argumentative agency of the interlocutors. Moreover, the investigation sheds light on how issues evolve through negotiation among the involved interlocutors and how issues may be related to the interlocutors' endoxa. By applying an interdisciplinary approach including argumentation theory (the pragma-dialectical model of a critical discussion and the Argumentum Model of Topics) as well as sociocultural developmental psychology this work allows for a careful consideration of the many aspects that come into play when young children start or engage in an argumentative discussions with adults.

argumentation 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.

argumentation 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.

argumentation 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 a good argument or find more evidence? Are you mystified by your tutor's comment 'critical analysis needed'? What does it really mean to think well - and how do you learn to do it? Critical thinking is a set of techniques. You just need to learn them. So here's your personal toolkit for demystifying critical engagement. I'll show you how to sharpen your critical thinking by developing and practicing this set of skills, so you can... Spot an argument and get why reasoning matters Sniff out errors and evaluate evidence Understand and account for bias Become a savvy user of technology Develop clear, confident critical writing. Designed to work seamlessly with a power pack of digital resources and exercises, you'll find practical and effective tools to think and write critically in an information-saturated age. No matter whether you're launching on your first degree or arriving as an international or mature student, Critical Thinking gives you the skills, insights and confidence to succeed. In your critical thinking toolkit Watch the 10 commandments videos - life rules to change how you think Smart Study boxes share excellent tips to whip your work into shape BuzzFeed quizzes to test what (you think) you know Space to scribble! Journal your thoughts, questions, eureka moments as you go Chat more online with #TalkCriticalThinking

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argumentation analysis: Inference in Argumentation Eddo Rigotti, Sara Greco, 2018-12-10 This book investigates the role of inference in argumentation, considering how arguments support standpoints on the basis of different loci. The authors propose and illustrate a model for the analysis of the standpoint-argument connection, called Argumentum Model of Topics (AMT). A prominent feature of the AMT is that it distinguishes, within each and every single argumentation, between an inferential-procedural component, on which the reasoning process is based; and a material-contextual component, which anchors the argument in the interlocutors' cultural and factual common ground. The AMT explains how these components differ and how they are intertwined within each single argument. This model is introduced in Part II of the book, following a careful reconstruction of the enormously rich tradition of studies on inference in argumentation, from the antiquity to contemporary authors, without neglecting medieval and post-medieval contributions. The AMT is a contemporary model grounded in a dialogue with such tradition, whose

crucial aspects are illuminated in this book.

argumentation analysis: Argumentation in Actual Practice Frans H. van Eemeren, Bart Garssen, 2019-09-23 *Argumentation in Actual Practice* contains a collection of topical studies about argumentative discourse in context written by argumentation scholars from a diversity of academic backgrounds. Some contributions provide general perspectives, other contributions deal with specific issues, particular types of argumentative discourse or individual argumentative speech events. The contexts in which argumentation is examined vary from politics and the media to medical, juridical, educational, commercial or military contexts, a specific academic discipline, a special issue or pertain to all kinds of contextualised argumentative discourse. The issues discussed include the interpretation and analysis of argumentation, strategic manoeuvring, argument schemes, the stock issues, the fallacies, the principle of charity and the persuasiveness of argumentative discourse. A common feature is that they are all empirically-oriented and that virtually all of them are strongly concerned with an adequate understanding of contextualised argumentative discourse and the factors that may increase or decrease its reasonableness and effectiveness.

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argumentation analysis: Witness Testimony Evidence Douglas Walton, 2007-11-19 Recent work in artificial intelligence has increasingly turned to argumentation as a rich, interdisciplinary area of research that can provide new methods related to evidence and reasoning in the area of law. Douglas Walton provides an introduction to basic concepts, tools and methods in argumentation theory and artificial intelligence as applied to the analysis and evaluation of witness testimony. He shows how witness testimony is by its nature inherently fallible and sometimes subject to disastrous failures. At the same time such testimony can provide evidence that is not only necessary but inherently reasonable for logically guiding legal experts to accept or reject a claim. Walton shows how to overcome the traditional disdain for witness testimony as a type of evidence shown by logical positivists, and the views of trial sceptics who doubt that trial rules deal with witness testimony in a way that yields a rational decision-making process.

argumentation analysis: A Linguistic Analysis of Strategies of Argumentation in English Print Ads Julia Trede, 2012-05-21 Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,3, University of Kassel, language: English, abstract: No matter where we are advertisements are everywhere, but how do people decide which product to buy? Today consumers may choose which toothpaste or shampoo they want to purchase because there is a huge range of brands that offer the same goods, therefore companies have to persuade consumers to buy their product. As a student of linguistics I asked myself how argumentative persuasion in advertising functions and how it contributes to its effectiveness. I found two very interesting approaches by Clemens Ottmers and Nina Janich who determined different argumentation strategies for analysing advertisements. Although there is a lot of literature dealing with language and advertising, there are only few works concerned with strategies of argumentation in advertising. Since 1945, and especially during the economic miracle, there has been a steady increase of research in the field of language and advertising. First works dealing with argumentation and advertising were published in the 1960s. In the course of years linguists concentrated more on specific linguistic aspects of advertising and presented first analysing methods. Furthermore, they focused on rhetoric figures, strategies of advertising, and on the effects of images. Nowadays, linguistic research concentrates on semiotics and image-text-relations, as well as on intentions, persuasion in advertisements, and TV spots. However, the main problem of linguistic research of advertising is the lack of a fundamental work dealing with language of advertising and its versatility with reference to images and advertising media.

argumentation analysis: Inside Arguments Henrique Jales Ribeiro, 2012 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.

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