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LOGIC

ARGUMENT - A SERIES OF STATEMENTS DESIGNED TO PERSUADE THE ~~LISTENER~~ LISTENER

STATEMENT - A SENTENCE OR PHASE THAT CAN HAVE A 'TRUE' OR 'FALSE' VALUE

NON-STATEMENTS: QUESTIONS
ORDERS

ROLES
2 ~~THINGS~~ ~~BE~~ STATEMENTS CAN PLAY IN AN ARGUMENT:

- PREMISE(S) - THE STATEMENT IS USED TO SUPPORT THE CONCLUSION (FACTS, DATA, ASSERTIONS, etc.)
- CONCLUSION - THE POINT OF THE ARGUMENT

USUALLY, BUT NOT ALWAYS, AN ARGUMENT HAS THE FORM:

PREMISE 1:
 PREMISE 2:
 ...
 CONCLUSION:

2 TYPES OF ARGUMENTS

INDUCTIVE - THE CONCLUSION FOLLOWS FROM THE PREMISE WITH SOME CERTAINTY. (LOOK FOR KNOWN FALLACIES)

DEDUCTIVE - CONCLUSION MUST FOLLOW FROM THE PREMISES.

(LOOK FOR A LOGICAL ERROR USING SYMBOLIC LOGIC.)

VALID ARGUMENT - (DEDUCTIVE ARGUMENTS ONLY)
 IF ALL PREMISES ARE ASSUMED TRUE AND
 THEY LEAD IN THESE CASES TO A TRUE
 CONCLUSION, THEN THE ARGUMENT IS VALID.
 (SYMBOLIC LOGIC) (STRUCTURE IS GOOD)

INVALID ARGUMENT - AN ARGUMENT THAT IS
 NOT VALID.

SOUND ARGUMENT - A VALID ARGUMENT FOR WHICH
 THE PREMISES ARE GENERALLY
 AGREED TO BE TRUE.



DETERMINING IF A STATEMENT IS A PREMISE
 OR A CONCLUSION:

- LOOK FOR ~~THE~~ PREMISE INDICATORS

EXAMPLES: "THE FACT THAT..."
 "BECAUSE..."
 "FOR EXAMPLE..."
 "SINCE..."
 ⋮

- LOOK FOR ^A CONCLUSION INDICATOR

EXAMPLES: "THEREFORE..."
 "THUS..."
 "SO..."
 ⋮

- IF A STATEMENT ISN'T A CONCLUSION, IT'S A PREMISE
- POSITION IN THE ARGUMENT: USUALLY CONCLUSION IS 1ST OR LAST
- USE YOUR BRAIN

[WE DISCUSSED THE FALLACIES ON PAGE 191]

A FALLACY IS A KNOWN BAD ARGUMENT STRUCTURE.