The Language of Argumentation

<u>Argument</u>

An evidence-based view, interpretation, or conclusion

<u>Claim</u>

A view, interpretation, or conclusion on an arguable issue

<u>Counterclaim</u>

A view, interpretation, or conclusion on the opposing side of an arguable issue

<u>Evidence</u>

Quoted or paraphrased factual and objective support for a claim

<u>Evidence (Alignment)</u>

The closeness of connection between a claim and the evidence to support it

<u>Evidence (Credibility)</u>

The authority or believability of the evidence, based on its source's credentials and reputation, and on internal warrants within the evidence

<u>Evidence (Sufficiency)</u>

The condition of having enough evidence to make a claim highly likely to be true.

<u>Refutation</u>

The process of responding to or answering an argument or counter-argument

Refutation (Depth of Thinking)
The condition of refutation that projects how reflective, thoughtful, and critical it is, as opposed to dismissive, superficial, or unoriginal

Refutation (Level of Difficulty)
The condition of refutation that measures how rigorous the counter-argument (or argument) is that it is addressing.

Refutation (Responsiveness)
The condition of refutation that expresses how directly the counter-argument (or argument) is being addressed and answered

Thesis
The broad argumentative stance or position, addressing an issue or question, that all of one's arguments are meant to support