

## The Uncut Method Vocab List

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### VEXING WORDS

### WHAT THEY MEAN

**qualify / qualified**

to limit a claim, a qualified claim has been limited in its scope to make it more reasonable

**implicit premise**

assumption

**(general) principle**

general rule, usually presented to guide a specific example

**counterargument**

an argument against a given point, usually presented by the author to discredit something that “some people claim...”

**a given conclusion**

not necessarily the conclusion of the stimulus overall

could be referring to the overall conclusion, but be on the lookout for it to refer to another conclusion discussed by the author in the course of the stimulus

**provide evidence**

give reasons for something

**counter assertions**

make an argument against something

**suggests its  
conclusion is  
incorrect**

says the facts of the conclusion are not true

**questions the  
adequacy of a  
conclusion**

says the conclusion being discussed has not been proven, this is different than saying the conclusion is untrue

**phenomenon  
(singular) /  
phenomena (plural)**

a thing! do not make this more complicated than a “thing”

**a distinction**

a difference between two things, usually pointed out by someone

**drawing a distinction**

pointing out a difference between two things

**an instance**

a specific example of something being discussed

**refute**

tear down someone else’s argument

**appeals to**

looks to something to support their point

**clarify**

make clearer

**purported**

something that is claimed to be true, but might not be true (usually throws shade)

**VEXING WORDS****WHAT THEY MEAN****a principle does not apply**

a rule is not relevant, cannot use the rule in this specific situation

**something applies**

something is relevant, can be used in this specific situation

**sole**

only one

**offer a**

provide a

**corresponding**

something in another situation is similar to something in this situation

if X corresponds to Y, X acts similarly to Y, but they are in different contexts

**corresponds to**

acts similarly to something else in a different situation

**on the basis of comparisons**

using how two things are the same or different to prove your conclusion

**as a basis for**

as a foundation to argue from

**disanalogous**

not similar

**contending that**

arguing that

**supposition / presupposition**

assumption

**supposes / presupposes**

assumes

**infers a**

assumes something based on evidence

**guarantee the truth / falsity**

prove something 100% true or false

**question the sufficiency of evidence**

question whether there's enough evidence to prove the point

**remains unexplained**

we still don't know about something

**merely**

only

implies that the thing it's attached to is probably not enough to do what we need

**inconsistent statements**

the two statements contradict one another



## VEXING WORDS

### **proposition**

### **supposed**

*(pronounced  
\*suppose-ED\*, like  
the word “suppose”  
+ the beginning of  
“education”)*

### **demonstrating that**

### **restates**

### **treats an X as a Y**

### **a property**

### **scope**

### **reasoning from X to Y**

### **analogy**

## WHAT THEY MEAN

statement

poorly assumed, usually used as an adjective to throw shade

“the supposed cause” = the pretend cause

using evidence to show that

repeats

pretends that X is Y to try to prove their conclusion, this is a shady thing to do

a quality or characteristic of a thing

the world of whatever you’re talking about

if you go outside the scope of an argument, you’ve gone too far off the deep end into irrelevancy

“from” introduces a premise

“to” introduces a conclusion

“reasoning from X to Y” means the answer choice is claiming X is a premise and Y is a conclusion

saying X is like Y, then claiming a property of X applies to Y as well