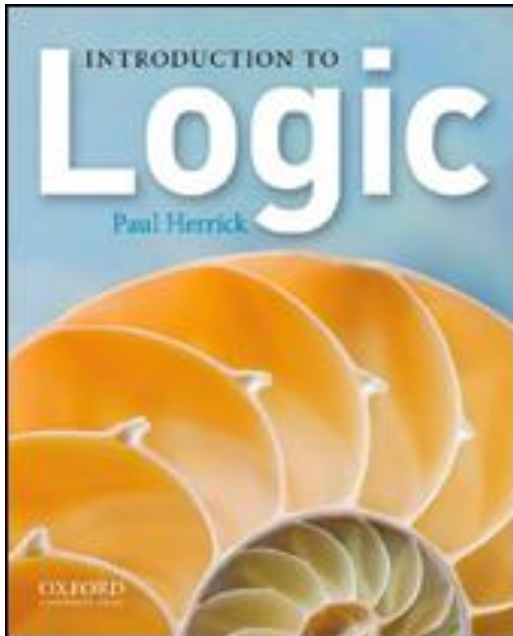


Diagramming Arguments

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* I do not claim authorship for all texts and pictures in the presentation.

Clarifying an Argument's Structure → (ARGUMENT MAP or DIAGRAMMING)



An *argument map* is a diagram that captures the logical structure of a simple or complex argument.

It helps assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the argument. So, it helps in assessing whether to accept an argument

Diagramming = a heuristic for understanding the structure of reasoning. There are 4 types of reasonings which we can use to diagram arguments:

1. Serial Reasoning

Serial reasoning occurs when a series of consecutive reasons are given for a conclusion

‘Most of the European Union is currently in a severe economic recession. It is likely that the rest of the world will be affected economically’.

(1) Most of the European Union is currently in a severe economic recession. (2) It is likely that the rest of the world will be affected economically.

(1)



(2)

‘Zulfira is wearing gold earrings. Therefore, she is wearing some jewelry. This means that she has some disposable income to spend on luxuries’

1) Zulfira is wearing gold earrings. Therefore (2) she is wearing some jewelry. This means (thus, therefore) that (3) she has some disposable income to spend on luxuries.

(1)



(2)



(3)

(1) Zulfira is wearing gold earrings.
Therefore (2) she is wearing some jewelry. This means that (3) she has some disposable income to spend on luxuries. Hence, (4) I should be able to borrow some money from her and consequently (5) I will be able to afford a few beers at the pub and thus (6) I'll have a really good evening

CONCLUSION AT THE BOTTOM OF
THE DIAGRAM!!



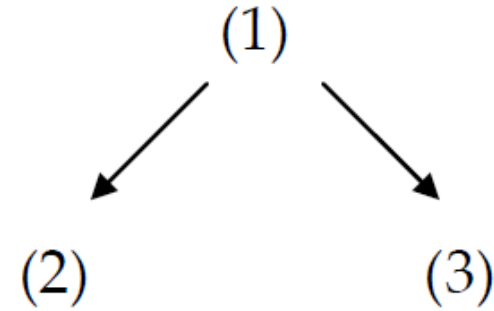
2.Divergent Reasoning - It occurs when we use a single reason to support multiple options or implications. One way in which this happens is when we draw out several implications from a particular claim

The weather is miserable today.
Therefore (2) we might be better
off staying at home. On the other
hand [therefore] (3) we might be
better off going to the movies

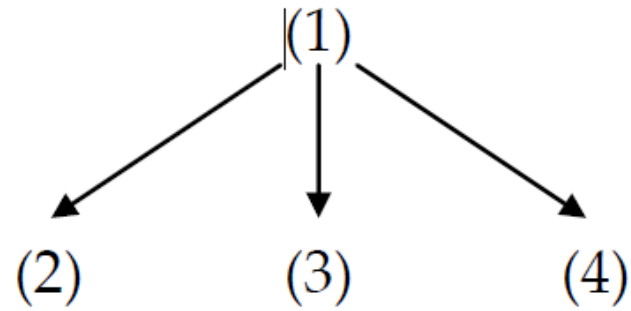
2 independent lines of reasoning

(1)
↓
(2)

(1)
↓
(3)



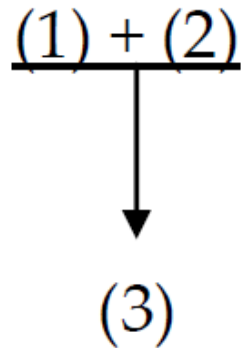
(1) It is such a beautiful day—
(2) We could go to the beach;
(3) we could go cycling; (4) we
could go for a walk in the
mountains.



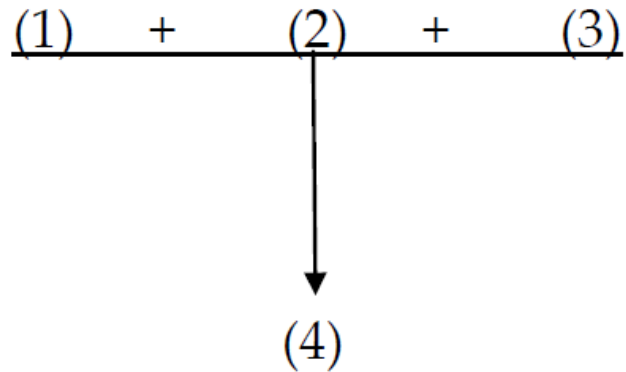
3. Linked reasoning -is a pattern of reasoning that occurs when two or more reasons are offered as needing the others to support a conclusion.

If Mirko was pushed then someone was trying to kill him and Mirko was pushed. Therefore, someone was trying to kill him

(1) If Mirko was pushed then someone was trying to kill him and (2) Mirko was pushed. Therefore, (3) someone was trying to kill him.



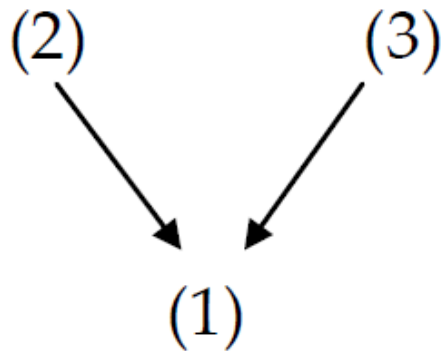
(1) It will either rain or snow.
(2) If it rains then the match
will be cancelled. (3) If it
snows then the match will be
cancelled. So (4) the match
will be cancelled



4. Convergent Reasoning

Convergent reasoning occurs when two or more reasons are offered as operating independently in supporting a conclusion

You should always shop around before making an important purchase. Retailers vary quite considerably on the mark-up they place on goods. And by shopping around you are more likely to find exactly what you want



(1) You should always shop around before making an important purchase. [Because] (2) retailers vary quite considerably on the mark-up they place on goods. And [because] (3) by shopping around you are more likely to find exactly what you want.

(1) Jack is most likely in. (2)
He was seen entering the
house only five minutes ago.
And (3) I saw the lights go on
just now.

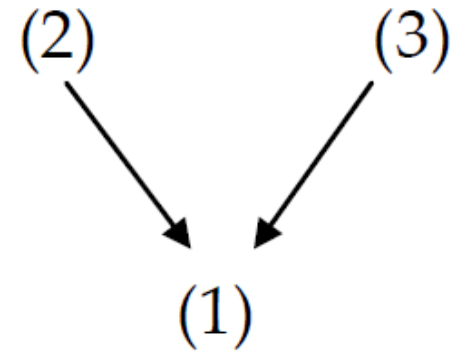
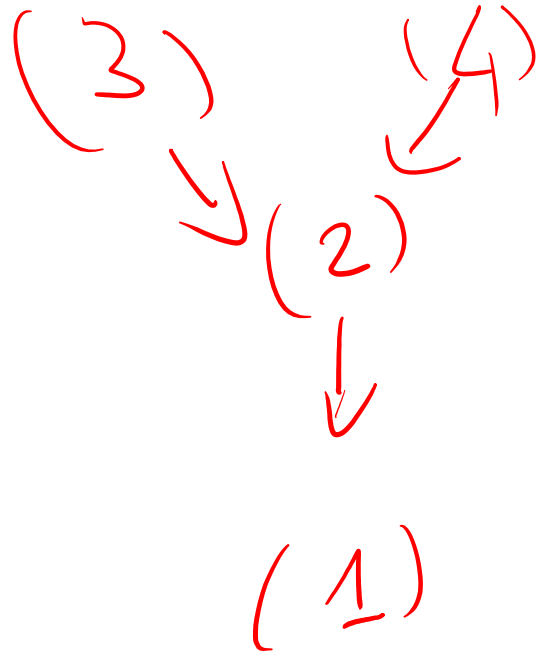


DIAGRAM 1



C' (1) Chess computers are really hard to beat for the simple reason that (2) they can think much faster than humans. This is due to the fact that (3) their processing speed is much higher than that of humans. But also, (4) computers only have to perform one task whereas humans are always thinking about various other things as well, which slows them down.

DIAGRAM 2

The claim that (1) men don't know how to search for anything **is supported by two reasons**. (2) They always ask where things are even if they're supposed to know where these things are. (3) And they consistently forget about the most obvious places to look. (4) Not being able to search properly makes one rather silly. **All in all**, (5) men are just silly creatures.

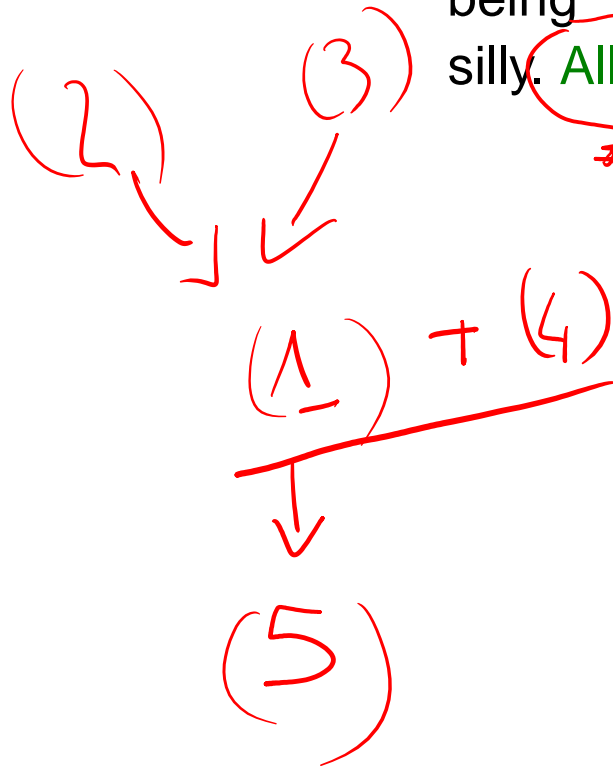
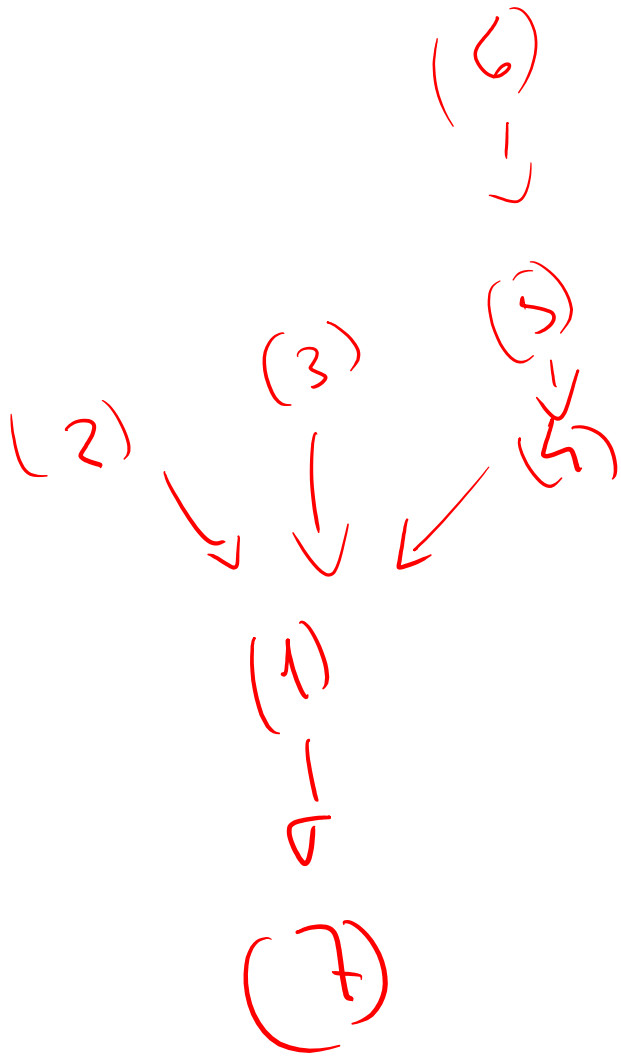


DIAGRAM 3



(1) Starting your own business is not as easy as it seems. (2) **First of all** you have to have enough capital or you'll be faced with huge loans. **Then** (3) finding a niche in the market where you can survive is really difficult. **And** (4) you'll never have a day off again **as** (5) you'll always be working **since** (6) it is your own business. (7) **So** think again before you decide to go for it.

STEPS:

- 1) FINDING CONCLUSION
- 2) & PREMISES
- 3) HOW THEY ARE RELATED.
- 4) REFLECTING ON TYPE OF REASONING.

