

# Eng 2020 Terminology

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## (1) LOGIC AND ARGUMENTATION

- a. **Argument** An activity that employs a reasoning structure in a setting with a task/goal.
- b. **Belief** Conviction that a proposition is justified and true.
- c. **Claim** A proposition that, ideally, has some type of evidence or justification to support it.
- d. **Context** Combination of audience, purpose, and intent; the communicative situation.
- e. **Evidence** Information used to support claims and assertions; e.g., FACTS, STATISTICS, LOGICAL INFERENCES, TESTIMONY, EMPIRICAL DATA.
- f. **Fallacy** False reasoning that appears to be true.
- g. **Justification** *Why* a belief is true.
- h. **Knowledge** Justified true belief.
- i. **Logic** The reasoning structure of a sequence of statements; there are a number of types of logic: inductive, deductive, and abductive.
- j. **Proposition** A statement that is true or false.
- k. **Syllogism** A logical form of argument in which the conclusion follows directly from the premises
- l. **Warrant** The motivation for thinking there is a justification for a belief.

## (2) RHETORIC AND COMPOSITION

- a. **Audience** The set of people who will read your text. Appeals to an audience consist of ETHOS, PATHOS, LOGOS. There is an *ideal* and a *real* audience.
- b. **Composition** To put together or build from smaller parts.
- c. **Genre** Categories of conventional language-related and rhetorical domains.
- d. **Rhetoric** The technique (or technical skill) of structuring information effectively in order to communicate.