

Writing Training

Lesson7_inductive argument

During the last lesson, we talked about the relationship and differences between deductive arguments and inductive arguments. Let's take a review. These two types have two different logic connections. The logic of deductive argument is that when the premise is true, then the thesis must be true, and when talking to the logic of inductive arguments, it means, even the premise is true, the thesis can be false. After definition, we talked about some detailed tips of deductive arguments, especially how to use it. So in this lesson, let's go on this topic.

As we know, inductive arguments are stronger than deductive ones on prediction, **which means we could use inductive arguments to prove some theses we are not so familiar with or things in the future.** For example, When we come into contact with a person in a group, we do not know some specific characteristics about her or her personality, and it is common practice for us to speculate about what she might be like through our knowledge of the group. Although we know that this is not always accurate, we can indeed do this and usually do this cognitive process unconsciously.

In the use of inductive arguments, we usually choose one of three ways: making generalizations, reasoning by analogy and reasoning by cause and effect.

Generalization are always made directly from facts, such as past experiences, observation and examples. It is special in that such a way can be used on a large scale, or even a whole article is based on this kind of logic. The reason why facts are required is that facts-related content has more credibility and persuasiveness.

Making analogy means that we use contrast or comparison to illustrate or explain our arguments, which makes them more vivid, especially when our thesis deals with very abstract areas. Secondly, by comparing and contrasting, we can make our thesis more distinctive, especially when we emphasise the differences between the thesis and the object of comparison.

Reasoning by cause and effect makes our thesis more logical. It is important to note here that the judgement of cause-effect links is often very strict, so unless there is a definite source and basis, we are generally OK to use correlations.

As we can see, the technique of using inductive arguments is not really that difficult, on the contrary, we are even familiar with all three. The next step is to consolidate our knowledge and habits through practical training. Once again, it is important to stress that both deductive and inductive arguments are only one way of classifying them, so what we need to develop is a way of thinking about the use of these two types of arguments, which is different from the actual introductory part of the text that we have been emphasising before, The body part is different.

Practice

The purpose of this practice is to facilitate the continuation of the previous one by adding inductive arguments to the deductive arguments.

1. For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying Beauty of the soul is the essential beauty.
2. For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying What is worth doing is worth doing well.
3. For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying Wealth of the mind is the only true wealth.