

Argument Types—a very brief guide

Classic argument—Care to assert a clear, focused claim and to acknowledge audience

- Introduce your topic, setting the stage for your statement of a claim.
- Thesis: assert your claim
- Acknowledge (aka, concession) & respond to objections (aka, rebuttal, refutation) your audience may have.
- Evidence: Specific details and analysis, arranged from least to most convincing
- Conclusion: Consider the impact of your claim, speculate.

Toulmin argument—Intensive examination of audience's objections, assumptions

- Introduce your topic, setting the stage for your statement of a claim.
- Thesis: assert your claim
- Warrants: Analyze and open up underlying counter-claims that your audience may have. Identify and deflate them.
- Conclusion: Consider the impact of your claim, speculate.

Rogerian argument—Looking for common ground

- Introduce your topic, setting the stage for your statement of a claim.
- Thesis: assert your claim—appealing to two sides to seek compromise
- Acknowledge opposing views, working to find something your opponent agrees with
- Conclusion: Why your stand is the better one.