Chapter 2:
Two Types of Arguments
HR 2
Two Types of Arguments: Overview

Inductive
- Premise Supports Conclusion
- Stronger / Weaker
  (The more likely a premise makes a conclusion)

Deductive
- Proves Conclusion
- Valid:
  (Conclusion true if Premise true)
- Sound:
  (Valid + Premise is true)
Two Types of Arguments:

**Overview**

- **Inductive**
  - Premise Supports Conclusion
  - Stronger / Weaker
    - (The more likely a premise makes a conclusion)

- **Deductive**
  - Proves Conclusion
  - **Valid:** (Conclusion true if Premise true)
  - **Sound:** (Valid + Premise is true)

- **Explanation**
  - Not an Argument!
  - Specifies the cause of something
  - Or describes how something works

Does not address whether the claim is T/F
Explanations

• “Her favorite color is yellow because it is the color of the sun.”

• Explanation or Argument:
  – “Sponge Bob is my favorite cartoon character because he has lots of personality.”
    • Explanation. No issue being addressed.
  – “She combs her hair that way because it flatters her face.”
    • Explanation. No issue being addressed.
  – “There is a fire in there because there is smoke out here.”
    • Argument. Issue: “Is there a fire in there?”
  – “There is smoke out here because there is a fire in there.”
    • Explanation. No issue being addressed.
Two Kinds of Reasoning (Ch2)

• Exercises 2-9: Argument or Explanation? #1-5
  – *Hint: Is somebody addressing an issue or providing an explanation of how things are?

  ▪ 1 - Explanation
  ▪ 2 - Explanation
  ▪ 3 - Argument
  ▪ 4 – Explanation
  ▪ 5 - Argument
Two Types of Arguments

Real Life Arguments

• Often times arguments have “unstated premises”

• Example:
  – “John is wearing his lucky cologne. He has a hot date tonight.”
    • Stated Premise: John is wearing his lucky cologne.
    • Unstated Premise: ?
    • Conclusion: John has a hot date tonight.

  – If unstated premise is “John always wears his lucky cologne when he has a hot date”, then...
    • Deductive Argument.
Two Types of Arguments

Real Life Arguments

- Often times arguments have "unstated premises"

- Example:
  - "John is wearing his lucky cologne. He has a hot date tonight."
    - Stated Premise: John is wearing his lucky cologne.
    - Unstated Premise: ?
    - Conclusion: John has a hot date tonight.

  - If unstated premise is "John usually wears his lucky cologne when he has a hot date", then...
    - Inductive Argument
Two Types of Arguments

Real Life Arguments

• Often times arguments have “unstated premises”

• So how do we know what type of argument we’re dealing with?
  – We don’t. But, we can take a best guess based on context.

• **Deductive or Inductive Argument?:**
  – “That dog is a pit bull. It’s mean for sure.”
    • Inductive if unstated premise is: “Lot’s of pit bulls are mean.”
    • Deductive if unstated premise is: “All pit bulls are mean.”
Two Types of Arguments

Real Life Arguments

- Often times arguments have “unstated premises”

- So how do we know what type of argument we’re dealing with?
  - We don’t. But, we can take a best guess based on context.

- Inductive or Deductive Argument?:
  - “Mr. Porker is a Democrat. After all, he teaches English.”
    - Inductive if unstated premise is: “Lot’s of English teachers are Democrats.”
    - Deductive if unstated premise is: “All English teachers are Democrats.”
Two Types of Arguments

- Exercise 2-11:#1-5
- Exercise 2-12:#1-5
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-11)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into a deductive argument.

• #1. “Jamal keeps his word, so he is a man of good character”
  – Premise: Jamal Keep his word
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: So he is a man of good character.

  – All men of good character keep their word.
    • No
    • Think of this – All Filipinos are Asian, does not mean all Asians are Filipinos.
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-11)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into a deductive argument.

• #1. “Jamal keeps his word, so he is a man of good character”
  – Premise: Jamal Keep his word
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: So he is a man of good character.

  – *All men of good character always keep their word.*
    • No
    • Same issue.
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-11)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into a deductive argument.

• #1. “Jamal keeps his word, so he is a man of good character”
  – Premise: Jamal Keep his word
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: So he is a man of good character.

  – Men of good character usually keep their word.
    • No
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-11)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into a deductive argument.

• #1. “Jamal keeps his word, so he is a man of good character”
  – Premise: Jamal Keep his word
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: So he is a man of good character.

  – Anyone who keeps their word is a person of good character.
    • Yes!
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-11)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into a deductive argument.

• #2. “Betty got an A in the course, so she must have received an A on the final.”
  – Premise: Betty got an A in the course
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: So she must have received an A on the final.”
    – A. Some people who got an A in the course got an A on the final.
    – B. Everyone who got an A in the course got an A on the final.
    – C. Some people who got an A on the final got an A in the course.
    – D. Everyone who got an A on the final got an A in the course.

  – Answer: “B”
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-11)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into a deductive argument.

• #3. “Iraq posed a threat to us, so we had a right to invade it.”
  – Premise: Iraq posed a threat to us
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: So we had a right to invade it.”

What do you think?
  – We have a right to invade any country that pose a threat to us.
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-11)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into a deductive argument.

• #4. “Colonel Mustard could not have murdered Professor Plum, because the two men were in separate rooms when the professor was killed.”
  – Premise: The two men were in separate rooms when the professor was killed.
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: Colonel Mustard could not have murdered Professor Plum.

What the unstated premise?
– One person cannot murder another without being in the same room.
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-11)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into a deductive argument.

• #5. “Avril is no liberal, since she voted against gun control.”
  – Premise: Avril voted against gun control
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: So Avril is no liberal.

What’s the unstated premise?
  – *Anyone who votes against gun control is a liberal.*
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-12)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into an inductive argument.

• #1. “There are puddles everywhere, it must have rained recently.”
  – Premise: There are puddles everywhere
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: It must have rained recently.

What’s the unstated premise?
  – Puddles everywhere usually indicate that it has rained recently.
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-12)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into an inductive argument.

• #2. “The lights are dim; therefore, the battery is weak.”
  – Premise: The lights are dim
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: Therefore, the battery is weak.

What’s the unstated premise?
  – *The lights usually become dim because of a weak battery.*
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-12)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into an inductive argument.

• #3. “Simpson’s blood matched the blood on the glove found at the victim’s condo: He killed her.”
  – Premise: Simpson’s blood matched the blood on the glove found at the victim’s condo
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: He killed her.

What’s the unstated premise?
  – Most likely, Simpson's blood wouldn't match that on the glove found at the victim's condo if Simpson hadn't killed her.
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-12)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into an inductive argument.

• #4. “Of course it will be cold tomorrow! It’s been cold all week, hasn’t it?
  – Premise: It’s been cold all week
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: It will be cold tomorrow.

What’s the unstated premise?
  – The next day after a week of cold weather usually is cold.
Two Types of Arguments

Group Work Examples (Exercise 2-12)

• Write an “unstated premise” that would turn the argument into an inductive argument.

• #5. “Ambramoff isn’t very good with animals. I doubt he’d make a great parent.”
  – Premise: Ambramoff isn’t very good with animals
  – Unstated Premise: ?
  – Conclusion: I doubt he’d make a great parent.

  What’s the unstated premise?
  – People who are not good with animals usually don’t make great parents.
Visualizing an Argument

Let’s look at the quiz.

• Underline and number all claims.
• Identify how the claims are related (which claims support other claims).