LUND UNIVERSITY

Towards an authentic argumentation literacy test

Hietanen, Mika

2023

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication](#)

Total number of authors:
1

Creative Commons License:
Unspecified

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the 10th ISSA Conference on Argumentation!

Since the first ISSA conference took place in Amsterdam in 1986, the conferences of the International Society for the Study of Argumentation have become an important meeting-place for a great number of argumentation scholars from different nationalities and disciplinary backgrounds. This time the conference will not be held in Amsterdam, but in Leiden. The submissions that were accepted for presentation are in the conference program grouped under the following headings:

Academic context	Interpersonal context
AI	Legal context
Argumentative style	Media
Argumentative writing	Medical context
Argument schemes	New rhetoric
Cognitive	Political context
Culture	Pragmatics
Debate	Quantitative research
Education	Reconstructive analysis
Epistemology	Religious context
Fallacies	Strategies
Financial domain	Multimodal
Historical	Toulmin model

Initially, the 10th ISSA Conference was supposed to take place in 2022 in China, but due to the Covid virus it had to be postponed to 2023 and moved back to The Netherlands. The Planning Committee for the Conference consists of Frans H. van Eemeren, Bart Garssen, Ton van Haaften, and Henrike Jansen. The members of the local Organizing Committee in Leiden are Ronny Boogaart, Henrike Jansen, Maarten van Leeuwen, Roosmaryn Pilgram, and Alex Reuneker.

It goes without saying that in realizing this conference the Planning Committee depended, as always, very much on the help from others. We are grateful to Springer Academic Publishers and John Benjamins Publishing Company for their generous donations and the Sciential International Centre for Scholarship in Argumentation Theory (SIC SAT) for further financial support.

In addition, we thank the Scientific Committee, consisting of Bart Garssen, Ton van Haaften, Fernando Leal and Wu Peng, for selecting the winners of the annual ISSA Awards. We are also grateful to Wu Peng for his great contribution to the original plan of getting the Conference organized at Jiangsu University in China. At a later stage, Leiden University was most forthcoming in making it possible to move the Conference to Leiden. We thank the LUCL office and the students of the ISSA 2023 Student Team for their invaluable help in the practical realization of the Conference.

We wish all of you a productive and enjoyable conference!

The Planning Committee,
Frans H. van Eemeren, Bart Garssen, Ton van Haaften, and Henrike Jansen

July 5, 2023 Morning program Wednesday

08.30 Coffee in Lipsius, ground floor

09.30 Keynote: Isabela Fairclough (University of Central Lancashire, UK) (Lips 019)

10.30-11.00	Break (Lipsius, ground floor)				
Room	*Walton Room (121)*	*Johnstone Room (123)*	*Leff Room (147)*	*Grize Room (201)*	*Dascal Room (206)*
Session	**Pragmatics I**	**Fallacies I**	**Argumentative style I**	**Political context I**	**Culture I**
Chair	*Sántibañez*	*Kreider*	*Gata*	*Launer*	*Puppo*
11.00-11.30	Ouyang	Dufour	van Eemeren, Garssen, van Haaften, Labrie, Greco, Gata, Afzali & Egres	Schoor	Valchev, Hample, D & Hample, J
11.30-12.00	Jacobs	Duarte	van Eemeren	Keremidchieva	Svacinová
12.00-12.30	Reuneker & Boogaart	Casey & Aikin	Garssen	van Klink & van der Geest	Wang, Y & Xie
12.30-13.00	Haro Marchal		van Haaften	Wolska, Fröhlich, Girgensohn, Ghollagha, Horst, Kiesel, Neyer, Riehmann, Sienknecht & Stein	Kuzmina

Room	*Naess Room (211)*	*Willard Room (223)*	*Toulmin Room (227)*	*Hamblin Room (228)*	*Newman Room (307)*
Session	**Reconstructive analysis I**				**Academic context**
Chair	*Reijven*				*Wagemans*
11.00-11.30	Herman				Arizavi, Jalilifar & Riazi
11.30-12.00	Hisajima				Hietanen
12.00-12.30	Juthe & Marraud				Kvernbekk & Hovland
12.30-13.00	d'Agostino & Lucchini				Sciullo
13.00-14.00	**Lunch (Lipsius, ground floor)**				

July 6, 2023 Morning program Thursday

09.00 Coffee in Lipsius, ground floor
09.30 Keynote: Christopher Tindale (University of Windsor, Can) (Lips 019)

10.30-11.00	Break (Lipsius, ground floor)				
Room	*Walton Room (121)*	*Johnstone Room (123)*	*Leff Room (147)*	*Grize Room (201)*	*Dascal Room (206)*
Session	**Argument schemes I**	**Debate III**	**AI I**	**Political context IV**	**Strategies I**
Chair	*Greco*	*Zarefsky*	*Reed*	*Degano*	*Pimenova*
11.00-11.30	Alhambra	Oruç & Üzelgün	Aakhus	Andone	Beck & Kiderlen
11.30-12.00	Bigi, Midea, Noseda & Parlato	Kanke & Morooka	Schwarz, Brandel, Lachman, Eliav & Tsarfaty	Anttila & Domínguez Armas	Livnat & Kohn
12.00-12.30	Gómez-Posada, Pineda-Castañeda, Restrepo-Londoño & Cano-Torres		Visser, Zografistou, Lawrence & Reed	Brambilla	Kinnish

Room	*Naess Room (211)*	*Willard Room (223)*	*Toulmin Room (227)*	*Hamblin Room (228)*	*Newman Room (307)*
Session	**Multimodal III**	**Legal context I**	**Interpersonal context I**	**Epistemology I**	**Media I**
Chair	*Guerrini*	*Kloosterhuis*	*Hample, J*	*Lumer*	*Fairclough*
11.00-11.30	van Bijnen & Reijven	Reijven & Tracy	Corradi	McKeon	Ceccarelli & Syfert
11.30-12.00	van Laar	Tuzet	Jermini-Martinez Soria	Weinstein & Fisherman	Manzin
12.00-12.30	Xu & Huang	Wei & Zhu	Khomenko	Mohammed	Lucchini, Rocci & Battaglia
12.30-14.00	**Lunch Tabú (see the map)**	*Note that lunch starts at 12.30 today and takes 1.5 hrs*			

July 6, 2023	Afternoon program Thursday				
Room	*Walton Room (121)*	*Johnstone Room (123)*	*Leff Room (147)*	*Grize Room (201)*	*Dascal Room (206)*
Session	**Argument schemes II**	**Interpersonal context II**	**Cognitive I**	**Political context V**	**Strategies II**
Chair	*Bigi*	*Jacobs*	*Mehltretter Drury*	*Konat*	*Livnat*
14.00-14.30	Greco, Mercuri, de Cock & Schär	Shi	Hansen & Hassan	Castro	Demir & Schaafsma
14.30-15.00	Liberatore	Stoltz & Hample	Janas	Corredor	Pimenova
15.00-15.30	Palmieri		Kakas	Degano, Lebani & Santulli	van der Voort
15.30-16.00	**Break (Lipsius, ground floor)**				
Session	**Argument schemes III**	**AI II**	**Cognitive II**	**Political context VI**	**Medical Context I**
Chair	*Palmieri*	*Aakhus*	*Janas*	*Degano*	*Rubinelli*
16.00-16.30	Wagemans	Musi & Federico	Mehltretter Drury & Neville-Shepard	Konat, Dembska, Gajewska & Obr	Pilgram
16.30-17.00	Yu & Zenker	Kilsbach & Michel	Seremeta, Flecken, Reijven & Wagemans	Durán-Sólorzano	Sun

Room	*Naess Room (211)*	*Willard Room (223)*	*Toulmin Room (227)*	*Hamblin Room (228)*	*Newman Room (307)*
Session	**Multimodal IV**	**Culture IV**	**Financial domain**	**Epistemology II**	**Book Presentation Lewinski & Aakhus**
Chair	*Hinton*	*Aberdein*	*Palmieri*	*Mohammed*	*Lewinski*
14.00-14.30	Groarke	Liang	d'Agostino	Paglieri	---
14.30-15.00	Grzenkowicz	Létourneau	Lucchini, Rocci & Yaskorska-Shah	Melchior	---
15.00-15.30	Guerrini	Mandziuk	Coppola & Greco	Olmos	---
15.30-16.00	**Break (Lipsius, ground floor)**				
Session	**Multimodal V**	**Legal context II**			**Strategies III**
Chair	*Groarke*	*Tuzet*			*Beck*
16.00-16.30	Zhang & Fan	Tomasi			Ferreira
16.30-17.00	Hinton & Kisicek	Kloosterhuis & Smith			Plug
17.30	**Boat tour Leiden (see the map for the place of departure)**				

July 7, 2023   Morning program Friday

09.00 Coffee in Lipsius, ground floor

09.30 Keynote: Robert Rowland (University of Kansas, USA) (Lips 019)

10.30-11.00	Break (Lipsius, ground floor)

Room	Walton Room (121)	Johnstone Room (123)	Leff Room (147)	Grize Room (201)	Dascal Room (206)
Session	**Cognitive III**	**Fallacies IV**	**Medical context II**	**Historical**	**Political context VII**
Chair	*van der Geest*	*Casey*	*Kraus*	*Lewinski*	*Hollihan*
11.00-11.30	Angiolini	Hinton & Jansen	Rossi & Mohammed	Blair, C & Balthrop	Greene & Wu, M
11.30-12.00	Baker & Schwarz	Yu & Zenker	Rubinelli	Konishi	Haidar
12.00-12.30	Clay	Üzelgün & Rahmi-Oruç	van Poppel		Hassan
12.30-13.00	Goddu		Schneider		Mejia

Room	Naess Room (211)	Willard Room (223)	Toulmin Room (227)	Hamblin Room (228)	Newman Room (307)
Session	**Multimodal VI**	**Legal context III**	**Education I**	**Epistemology III**	**Media II**
Chair	*Pinto*	*Hicks*	*Suzuki, T*	*Hoppmann*	*Golubev*
11.00-11.30	Kjeldsen	Aonuma	Bubikova-Moan, Sandvik & Jegstad	Aberdein	Schad & Reed
11.30-12.00	Heshmati	Carr	Zmavc	Aikin & Casey	Wackers
12.00-12.30	Serafis	Eichhorn	Ye	Bailin, Battersby & Cohen	Mazzi
12.30-13.00	Liao & Niu	Goodnight, Alberti Strait, L & Alberti Strait, P	Sheikh Asadi & Rocci	Bowell	Hornikx & te Riele

13.00-14.00	Lunch (Lipsius, ground floor)

Afternoon program Friday

July 7, 2023	Walton Room (121)	Johnstone Room (123)	Leff Room (147)	Grize Room (201)	Dascal Room (206)
Room	Walton Room (121)	Johnstone Room (123)	Leff Room (147)	Grize Room (201)	Dascal Room (206)
Session	**Argument schemes IV**	**Quantitative research**	**Medical context III**	**Media III**	**Political context VIII**
Chair	*Aikin*	*Rowland*	*van Poppel*	*Hornikx*	*Greene*
14.00-14.30	Vilanova Arias	Hernandez & Schumann	Bodlovic, Lewinski, Villata & Cabrio	Ji	Hollihan & Riley
14.30-15.00	Kraus	Schad, Hautli-Janisz & Reed	Hample, J	Golubev	Steenbergen
15.00-15.30	Jackson & Schneider	Younis, Schumann, Herman, de Oliveira Fernandes & Oswald	Wu, J	Kato	Koszowy, Kiljan & Uberna
15.30-16.00	**Break (Lipsius, ground floor)**				
Session	**Argumentative writing**		**Medical context IV**		**Political context IX**
Chair	*Kvernbekk*		*Schneider*		*Riley*
16.00-16.30	Farsani & Rahimi		Labrie, Kunneman, Pilgram, van Poppel, van Veenendaal, Visser, van Vliet & van Kempen		Okuda
16.30-17.00					Burnette & Kraemer

Room	Naess Room (211)	Willard Room (223)	Toulmin Room (227)	Hamblin Room (228)	Newman Room (307)
Session	**Multimodal VII**	**Religious context I**	**Legal context IV**	**Epistemology IV**	**Education II**
Chair	*Kjeldsen*	*Schuman*	*Xiong*	*Blair, J A*	*Bubikova-Moan*
14.00-14.30	Lipphardt & Krautter	Lahti	Hicks	Dutilh Novaes	Sigrell
14.30-15.00	Pinto & Macagno	Taylor & Knight	Hoppmann	King	
15.00-15.30	Plumer	Salvato	Novak	Lewinski	
15.30-16.00	**Break (Lipsius, ground floor)**				
Session	**Multimodal VIII**	**Religious context II**	**Legal context V**	**Epistemology V**	
Chair	*Plumer*	*Lahti*	*Novak*	*Dutilh Novaes*	
16.00-16.30	Yang & Dai	Vicuña & López	Niu & Xiong	Lumer	
16.30-17.00			Jackson	Blair, J A	
17.30	**Conference Dinner Scheltema (see the map)**				

3. OVERVIEW CONFERENCE SESSIONS

<u>**WEDNESDAY, JULY 5**</u>

KEYNOTE (Lips 019)
9.30-10.30 **Isabela Fairclough**, University of Central Lancaster (UK)
'Impossible conversations' across ideological frameworks: A Critical Rationalist view

WALTON Room (Lips 121)

Pragmatics I (Sántibañez)
11.00-11.30 **Ouyang, Wenqi** Sun Yet-sen University, China
Virtue: A new approach to understand pragma-dialectics
11.30-12.00 **Jacobs, Scott**
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA
Arguments and their functional substitutes
12.00-12.30 **Reuneker, Alex & Boogaart, Ronny** Leiden University, The Netherlands
Implicatures of conditionals: Arguments and connections
12.30- 13.00 **Haro Marchal, Amalia** University of Granada, Spain
The joint meaning of speech acts of arguing

Pragmatics II (Herman)
14.00-14.30 **Reijven, Menno; Durrani, Allina & Dori-Haconen, Gonen** University of Amsterdam,
The Netherlands/University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA/University of Massachusetts-Amherst,
USA
Disagreeing about lists: Lists in argumentative discourse
14.30-15.00 **Godden, David** Michigan State University, USA
On starting places for dialectical argumentation: How to maximize available resolution resources

Pragmatics III (Zenker)
16.00-16.30 **Santibáñez, Cristián** Universidad Católica de la Santísima de Concepción
The argumentative force of the label conspiracy theory
16.30-17.00 **Tretyakova, Tatyana** St.Petersburg University, Russia
Determinants of ironic context and argument in media discourse

JOHNSTONE Room (Lips 123)

Fallacies I (Kreider)
11.00-11.30 **Dufour, Michel** Sorbonne-Nouvelle, France
Did Aristotle write on fallacies?
11.30-12.00 **Duarte, Antonio** Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain
Fallacies as cultural representations
12.00-12.30 **Casey, John & Aikin, Scott** Northeastern Illinois University, USA/Vanderbilt
University, USA
What about Whataboutism?
12.30-13.00 **de Oliveira Fernandes, Daniel & Oswald, Steve** University of Fribourg, Switzerland
Insinuated vs asserted ad hominem: An experimental approach to their ethotic rhetorical effectiveness

Fallacies II (Duarte)
14.00-14.30 **Henning, Tempest M.** Fisk University, USA
When the person is the argument: Ad hominem in African American argumentation
14.30-15.00 **Herbeck, Dale & Mehltretter Drury, Sara** Northeastern University, USA/Wabash
College, USA

Argumentum ad feminan: The use of gendered attacks to discredit the women participating in the 2020 hearings of the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol
15.00-15.30 **Kreider, A.J.** Miami Dade College, USA
False disjunction revisited: A reply to Tomi

Fallacies III (Herbeck)
16.00-16.30 **Luna Luna, Natalia & Saez de Nanclares Lemus. Mauricio** Autonomous University of Mexico City, Mexico
Are ad hominem fallacies distinguished from personal attacks by ordinary arguers and considered more reasonable in a political context than those occurring in other kinds of contexts?

LEFF Room (Lips 147)

Argumentative style I (Gata)
11.00-11.30 **van Eemeren, Frans H.; Garssen, Bart; van Haaften, Ton; Labrie, Nanon; Greco, Sara; Gata, Anca; Afzali, Parichehr& Egres, Dorottya** ILIAS, University of Amsterdam & Leiden University, The Netherlands/University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands/Leiden University, The Netherlands/ Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands/ Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland/Dunarea de Joa University, Romania/ Norwegian University of science and technology (NTNU), Norway/ Budapest University of Technology and Rconomics, Hungary
Introduction about argumentative style
11.30-12.00 **van Eemeren, Frans H.** ILIAS, University of Amsterdam & Leiden University, The Netherlands
Argumentative style in political advertising
12.00-12.30 **Garssen, Bart** University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
The argumentative style utilized in debates in the European Parliament
12.30-13.00 **van Haaften, Ton** Leiden University, The Netherlands
Aspects of Dutch legal argumentative styles

Argumentative style II (Egres)
14.00-14.30 **Labrie, Nanon** Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Argumentative style in medical consultations: A case from family-centered neonatal care
14.30-15.00 **Greco, Sara** Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland
Argumentative style in mediators' opening statements
15.00-15.30 **Gata, Anca** Dunarea de Joa University, Romania
Argumentative styles in corporate communication

Argumentative style III (Labrie)
16.00-16.30 **Afzali, Parichehr** Norwegian University of science and technology (NTNU), Norway
Argumentative style across cultures: A corpus-based comparative study of standpoint presentation by Iranian and Norwegian learners of English
16.30-17.00 **Egres, Dorottya** Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary
Scare tactics: Argumentative style in the online news media

GRIZE Room (Lips 201)

Political context I (Launer)
11.00-11.30 **Schoor, Carola** Leiden University, The Netherlands
Archetypes of political style
11.30-12.00 **Keremidchieva, Zornitsa** University of Minnesota, USA
Irredentist claim-making and the crisis of global governance
12.00-12.30 **van Klink, Bart & van der Geest, Ingeborg** Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

How to deal with deep disagreements? Rhetorical strategies in crisis communication: The case of COVID-19
12.30-13.00 **Wolska, Magdalena, Fröhlich, Bernd, Girgensohn, Katrin, Gholiagha, Sasan, Horst, Dorothea, Kiesel, Dora, Neyer, Jürgen, Riehmann, Patrick, Sienknecht, Mitja & Stein, Benno** Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany/Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany/ Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany/Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany/Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany/Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany/Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany/Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany/Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany/Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany
Argumentation and domain discourse in scholarly articles on political science

Political context II (Koszowy)
14.00-14.30 **Young, Marilyn; Williams, David Cratis & Launer, Michael K.** Florida State University/Florida Atlantic University/Florida State University
The Conspiracy Theory of History as argument: Vladimr Putin's September 30, 2022 Address
14.30-15.00 **Zarefsky, David** Northwestern University, USA
Surrogate arguments in the controversy over Texas annexation to the U.S.
15.00-15.30 **Zhu, Lili** Tsinghua University, China
Framing deliberation in political discourse

Political context III (Launer)
16.00-16.30 **Wang, Jianfeng** University of Windsor, Canada
Election denialism as extremism in argumentation
16.30-17.00 **van Leeuwen, Maarten** Leiden University, The Netherlands
Personal attacks as a populist norm breaking strategy: The case of Geert Wilders in Dutch parliamentary debate

DASCAL Room (Lips 206)

Culture I (Puppo)
11.00-11.30 **Valchev, Hristo, Hample, Dale & Hample, Jessica M.** Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, China/University of Maryland, USA/University of Nebraska at Kearney, USA
Dr.
11.30-12.00 **Svacinová, Iva** University of Hradec Králové, Czech Republic
Pragma-Dialectical reconstruction of eulogy as a communicative activity type
12.00-12.30 **Wang, Yiran & Xie, Yun** Sun Yat-Sen University, China
Confucius and virtue argumentation theory
12.30-13.00 **Kuzmina, Alexandra** University of Groningen, The Netherlands
Dead-end of argumentation: The holocaust analogy

Culture II (Kuzmina)
14.00-14.30 **Plantin, Christian** Lyon University 2, France
An empirical approach to universals in argumentation
14.30-15.00 P**uppo, Federico** University of Trento, Italy
Sophocles' Antigone and its argumentative value: A legal-philosophical reading
15.00-15.30 **Schwed, Menashe** Ashkelon Academic College, Israel
On the question of epistemic norms in argumentation

NAESS Room (Lips 211)

Reconstructive analysis I (Reijven)
11.00-11.30 **Herman, Thierry** University of Lausanne & University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Segmentation units and argumentative roles
11.30-12.00 **Hisajima, Ryo** University of Tokyo, Japan
How and why Toulmin's model became triangular: (Over)simplification in Japan
12.00-12.30 **Juthe, André & Marraud, Hubert** University of Uppsala, Sweden/University of Madrid, Spain
Inferentism vs reasonism in the analysis of argumentation
12.30-13.00 **d'Agostino, Giulia & Lucchini, Costanza**
Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland *Do you think this? Constructing and suggesting preferable standpoints in questions*

New rhetoric (Tindale)
14.00-14.30 **Scott, Blake** KU Leuven, Belgium
Perelman & Olbrechts-Tyteca for the 21st Century
14.30-15.00 **Frank, David & Bolduc, Michelle** University of Oregon, USA/ University of Exeter, UK
Chaïm Perelman and the origins of twentieth-century argument theory, 1931-1948

Reconstructive analysis II (Jackson)
16.00-16.30 **Young, Erynn & Reijven, Menno** University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Unexpressed premises and racist discourse
16.30-17.00 **Hansen, Hans Vilhelm** University of Windsor, Canada
Argumentation: What it is and how to do it

WILLARD Room (Lips 223)

Debate I (Hample, D)
14.00-14.30 **Ren, Xiaoming & Ren, Ran**
Sichuan University, China/Nankai University, China
The argumentation in debate in the Debate of King Milinda
14.30-15.00 **Suzuki, Takeshi & Llano, Stephen** Meiji University, Japan/St. John's University, USA
Republicacy: A new compass in the age of trans-science
15.00-15.30 **Suzuki, Masako** Keio University, Japan
Sidetracking: Is it really a cultural norm?

Debate II (Suzuki, T)
16.00-16.30 **Ren, Ran & Ren, Xiaoming** Nankai Universtiy, China/Sichuan University, China
The argumentative interpretation of Indian Logic
16.30-17.00 **Wen, Fei & Zhai, Jincheng** Nankai University, China
Classification of information-seeking dialogue

TOULMIN Room (Lips 227)

Toulmin model I (Reitan)
14.00-14.30 **Marraud, Huberto** Universidad AutóNoma de Madrid, Spain
Classifying argument models
14.30-15.00 **Li, Jiaxing** Nankai University, China & University of Windsor, Canada
A construction based on audience -- A rhetorical interpretation of the Toulmin model
15.00-15.30 **Martínez García, Marcia** Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain
Toulmin's argument fields: An operational or a critical notion?

Toulmin model II (Marraud)
16.00-16.30 **Reitan, Magne** Norwegian University of Technology and Science, Norway
Relevance in argumentation

HAMBLIN Room (Lips 228)

Multimodal I (van Laar)
14.00-14.30 **Lake, Randall & Keough, Colleen M**. University of Southern California, USA
Stasis on the greasy grass
14.30-15.00 **Cattani, Annalisa** Unife University of Ferrara Ababo Academy of Fine Arts Bologna, Italy
When a space becomes a place
15.00-15.30 **Rojas-Saldarriaga, Laura; Pineda-Castañeda, Nataly & Mejía, Daniel** Universidad Eafit, Colombia/Universidad Eafit, Colombia/University of Windsor, Canada
Non-verbal ethos: Rhetoric of clothing in public argumentation

Multimodal II (Kjeldsen)
16.00-16.30 **Žagar Žnidarš, Igor** Educational Research Institute & University of Primorska, Slovenia
Non-verbal arguments from neuro-cognitive point of view
16.30-17.00 **Tseronis, Assimakis; Üzelgün, Mehmet Ali & Younis, Ramy** Örebro Universitet, Sweden/Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal 7 Ibn Haldun University, Turkey/Université de Fribourg, Switzerland
Towards a proposal for the evaluation of multimodal argumentation: Weighing criteria for effectiveness and norms for reasonableness in environmental campaign posters

NEWMAN Room (Lips 307)

Academic context (Wagemans)
11.00-11.30 **Arizavi, Saleh; Jalilifar, Alireza & Mehdi Riazi, A.** Sultan Qaboos University, Oman/Shahid Chamran University, Iran/ Hamed Bin Khalifa University, Qatar
Analysis of argumentation in the discussion sections of published articles in ESP journal: A diachronic corpus-based approach
11.30-12.00 **Hietanen, Mika** Lund University, Sweden
Towards an authentic argumentation literacy test
12.00-12.30 **Kvernbekk, Tone & Hovland, Brit Marie** University of Oslo, Norway/VID Specialized University, Norway
Counterfactuality and judgments of significance
12.30-13.00 **Sciullo, Nick** Texas A & M University-Kingsville, USA
Conservative academic arguments in conservative academic publications: Citation, appeals to common sense, and the structure of academic argument

KEYNOTE (Lips 019)
9.30-10.30 **Christopher Tindale**, University of Windsor (Canada)
The secret lives of arguments

WALTON Room (Lips 121)

Argument schemes I (Greco)
11.00-11.30 **Alhambra, José** Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain
Argumentation by analogy as a comparison of argumentative relationships
11.30-12.00 **Bigi, Sarah; Midea, Chiara; Noseda, Valentina & Parlato, Sibilla** Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Italy
Caregivers' reasoning about oncological treatment in online discussions: A comparative analysis
12.00-12.30 **Gómez-Posada, Julder; Pineda-Castañeda, Nataly; Restrepo-Londoño, Natalia & Cano-Torres, Carolina** Universidad Eafit, Colombia
Argumentative behavioral intervention: Definition and method

Argument schemes II (Bigi)
14.00-14.30 **Greco, Sara; Mercuri, Chiara; De Cock, Barbara & Schär, Rebecca** Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland/ Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland/UCLouvain, Belgium/Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland
Simultaneous goals of argumentation from example in digital activism: The case of the controversy surrounding sustainable fashion
14.30-15.00 **Liberatore, Diane** University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland
Justifying the accusation. A descriptive analysis of the argument schemes mentioned by ordinary speakers accusing bad faith
15.00-15.30 **Palmieri, Rudi** University of Liverpool, UK
From loci to critical questions: An AMT approach to argument evaluation

Argument schemes III (Palmieri)
16.00-16.30 **Wagemans, Jean H. M.** University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Identifying arguments without argumentative indicators
16.30-17.00 **Yu, Shiyang & Zenker, Frank** Nankai University, China
A scheme and critical questions for the ad baculum argument

JOHNSTONE Room (Lips 123)

Debate III (Zarefsky)
11.00-11.30 **Oruç, Rahmi & Üzelgün, Mehmet Ali** Ibn Haldun University, Turkey/Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal & Ibn Haldun University, Turkey
Adversality and cooperation in contest debates
11.30-12.00 **Kanke, Tomohiro & Morooka, Junya** Tokai University, Japan/Rikkyo University, Japan
A historical survey of speech and debate education at mission schools in modern Japan

Interpersonal context II (Jacobs)
14.00-14.30 **Shi, Ruoyu** Leiden University, The Netherlands
The family mealtime discussion as a communicative activity type
14.30-15.00 **Stoltz, Nathaniel & Hample, Dale** Saint Vincent College, USA/University of Maryland, USA
A theory of argumentative norms

AI II (Aakhus)
16.00-16.30 **Musi, Elena; Masotina, Mariavittoria & Federico, Lorenzo** University of Liverpool, UK/University of Liverpool, UK/Luiss University
Let's argue with artificial intelligence: an argumentative approach to map the issue of impartiality in digitalized news production |mentative approach to map the issue of impartiality in digitalized news production
16.30-17.00 **Kilsbach, Sebastian & Michel, Nadine** Paderborn University, Germany
Computer-based generation of learner-sensitive feedback in school argumentative texts

LEFF Room (Lips 147)

AI I (Reed)
11.00-11.30 **Aakhus, Mark** Rutgers University, USA
Contestability by design: Argumentation and Human Centered AI
11.30-12.00 **Schwarz, Baruch B.; Brandel, Noa; Lachman, Royi; Yomtovyan, Noa; Eliav, Elad A. & Tsarfaty, Reut** Hebrew University, Israel/Hebrew University, Israel/Bar-Ilan University, Israel/Bar-Ilan University, Israel/Bar-Ilan University, Israel/Bar-Ilan University, Israel
Planting new trees for a better view of the forest: Argumentation Mining for adaptive guidance of parallel critical e-discussions
12.00-12.30 **Visser, Jacky; Zografistou, Dimitra; Lawrence, John & Reed, Chris** University of Dundee, UK
Argumentation in the intelligence domain

Cognitive I (Mehltretter Drury)
14.00-14.30 **Hansen, Hans Vilhelm & Hassan, Hareim** University of Windsor, Canada
Conceptions of political arguments
14.30-15.00 **Janas, Michael** Samford University, USA
Motivated reasoning and contradictory internet memes: Bottomless irony and the affective conditions of assent
15.00-15.30 **Kakas, Antonis** University of Cyprus, Cyprus
Cognitive machine argumentation

Cognitive II (Janas)
16.00-16.30 **Mehltretter Drury, Jeffrey P. & Neville-Shepard, Ryan** Wabash College,USA/University of Arkansas, USA
Performing presidential rhetoric: Implied argumentative norms in the Washington Post's Presidential President editorial series
16.30-17.00 **Seremeta, Ermioni; Flecken, Monique; Reijven, Menno H. & Wagemans, Jean H. M.** University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Managing expectations: The effect of logical and pragmatic validity on argument processing

GRIZE Room (Lips 201)

Political context IV (Degano)
11.00-11.30 **Andone, Corina** University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
On numerical arguments in policymaking
11.30-12.00 **Anttila, Solmu & Domínguez Armas, Álvaro** Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands/ IFILNOVA, Portugal
Hate speech as a means of argumentative exclusion
12.00-12.30 **Brambilla, Emanuele** University of Trieste, Italy
The problem of Trieste in Alcide De Gasperi's 1946 speech to the Paris Peace Conference. Pragma-Dialectical insights

Political context V (Konat)
14.00-14.30 **Castro, Diego** Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile
Why deliberations fail?
14.30-15.00 **Corredor, Cristina** UNED, Spain
Propaganda and critical thinking on the web
15.00-15.30 **Degano, Chiara; Lebani, Gianluca & Santulli, Francesca** Università of Roma Tre,
Italy/Università di Venezia Ca' Foscari, Italy/Università di Venezia Ca' Foscari, Italy
Going quantitative: Argumentative discourse and text mining

Political context VI (Degano)
16.00-16.30 **Konat, Barbara; Dembska, Nadia; Gajewska, Ewelina & Obr, Monika** Adam
Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland
Appealing to emotion in argumentation: A psycholinguistic study
16.30-17.00 **Durán Solórzano, Jorge**
Leiden University, The Netherlands
*Arguing with the finger on the trigger: An analysis of the argumentation of guerrilla movements
justifying political violence in the context of Latin America*

DASCAL Room (Lips 206)

Strategies I (Pimenova)
11.00-11.30 **Beck, Lukas & Kiderlen, Rebecca** Tübingen University, Germany
Rhetorical topos analysis: Considerations for a systematic method of argumentation analysis
11.30-12.00 **Livnat, Zohar & Kohn, Ayelet** Bar ilan University; Israel/David Yellin College, Israel
*I have a child with special needs: Illustration strategies in Israeli PM speeches in the UN general
assembly*
12.00-12.30 **Kinnish, Nick** University of Windsor, Canada
Accusation and collective ethos

Strategies II (Livnat)
14.00-14.30 **Demir, Yeliz & Schaafsma, Juliette** Hacettepe University, Turkey/Tilburg University,
The Netherlands
Strategic maneuvering to evade a political apology
14.30-15.00 **Pimenova, Oxana** University of Saskatchewan, Canada
*Advancing critical discourse analysis of motivated criticism in Indigenous consultations: Why
Indigenous arguments do not convince the Crown*
15.00-15.30 **van der Voort, Charlotte** Leiden University, The Netherlands
Oratio figurata as a particular type of strategic design

Medical context I (Rubinelli)
16.00-16.30 **Pilgram, Roosmaryn** Leiden University, The Netherlands
*Argumentation as therapy: An argumentative characterisation of cognitive behavioural therapy
sessions*
16.30-17.00 **Sun, Jian** Leiden University, The Netherlands
*Argumentation of online healthcare communication: Patients' negative comments on NHS Service
from hospital*

NAESS Room (Lips 211)

Multimodal III (Guerrini)
11.00-11.30 **van Bijnen, Emma & Reijven, Menno** Universiteit van Amsterdam, The Netherlands
The argumentative structure of Pride Month advertisements
11.30-12.00 **van Laar, Jan Albert** University of Groningen, The Netherlands

The persuasive pressures of visuals: A dialogue-theoretical approach to multimodal arguments
12.00-12.30 **Xu, Cihua & Huang, Lue** Zhejiang University, China
Visual argumentation: Review and prospect

Multimodal IV (Hinton)
14.00-14.30 **Groarke, Leo** Trent University, Canada
Assessing visual acts of arguing: What does a logic of the visual require?
14.30-15.00 **Grzenkowicz, Maciej** University of Groningen, The Netherlands
Introduction to multimodal argumentation on TikTok: The case of fact-checking videos
15.00-15.30 **Guerrini, Jean-Claude** ICAR CNRS-ENS de Lyon, Université de Lyon, France
The use of diagrams in argumentation. Logical, rhetorical and argumentative approaches

Multimodal V (Groarke)
16.00-16.30 **Zhang, Chuanrui & Fan, Zelin** Zhejiang Gongshang University, China
Exploring circumstantial authority argument in multimodal argumentation
16.30-17.00 **Hinton, Martin & Kišicek, Gabrijela** University of Lodz, Poland/University of Zagreb, Croatia
The identification and evaluation of auditory arguments

WILLARD Room (Lips 223)

Legal context I (Kloosterhuis)
11.00-11.30 **Reijven, Menno & Karen Tracy** University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands/University of Boulder, USA
Argument by emotion in a legal trial
11.30-12.00 **Tuzet, Giovanni** Bocconi University, Italy
How many a contrario arguments?
12.00-12.30 **Wei, Xiang & Zhu, Mingyu** Sun Yat-sen University, China
Abduction in criminal investigation

Culture IV (Aberdein)
14.00-14.30 **Liang, Hanze** Sun Yat-sen University, China
Argumentations in the Qur'an: A perspective of Generalized Argumentation Theory
14.30-15.00 **Létourneau, Alain** Université de Sherbrooke, Canada
Remarks on the challenge raised to argumentation practice by conspiracy discourses
15.00-15.30 **Mandziuk, Roseann M.** Texas State University, USA
Performing fragility and masking hate: Women's white supremacist rhetoric

Legal context II (Tuzet)
16.00-16.30 **Tomasi, Serena** University of Trento, Italy
Justice for ageing: Argumentation as a tool for legal guidelines
16.30-17.00 **Kloosterhuis, Harm & Smith, Carel** Erasmus University Rotterdam/Leiden University
Fallacious linguistic argumentation in law

TOULMIN Room (Lips 227)

Interpersonal context I (Hample, J)
11.00-11.30 **Corradi, Silvia** University of Trento, Italy
What is ethos? New and classical insights from J.S. Baumlin's thought: Approaching integrity through ethos in the judicial decision
11.30-12.00 **Jermini-Martinez Soria, Chiara** Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland
What place for parties' emotions in dispute mediation's discourse?
12.00-12.30 **Khomenko, Iryna** Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Towards an educational project on argumentation

Financial domain (Palmieri)
14.00-14.30 **d'Agostino, Giulia** Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland
Arguing on the borders of explanation
14.30-15.00 **Lucchini, Costanza; Rocci, Andrea & Yaskorska-Shah, Olena** Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland
Comparing prefaced questions across activity types:Journalists and financial analysts as argumentative questioners
15.00-15.30 **Coppola, Claudia & Greco, Sara** Roma Tre University, Italy/Università della Svizzera Italiana, Switzerland
Argumentation and agentivity for building ethos in an Italian bank's institutional website

HAMBLIN Room (Lips 228)

Epistemology I (Lumer)
11.00-11.30 **McKeon, Matthew** Michigan State University, USA
A case for different standards of argumentative rationality
11.30-12.00 **Weinstein, Mark & Fisherman, Daniel** Montclair State University, USA
Towards a new paradigm for argumentation theory
12.00-12.30 **Mohammed, Dima** Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal
What's in a deep political disagreement? Reflecting on arguing in polarized contexts

Epistemology II (Olmos)
14.00-14.30 **Paglieri, Fabio** ISTC-CNR Roma, Italy
What makes a virtue argumentative?
14.30-15.00 **Melchior, Guido** University of Graz, Austria
Deep disagreement and conspiracy theories
15.00-15.30 **Olmos, Paula** Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain
Toulmin's warrants and Wittgenstein's hinges

NEWMAN Room (Lips 307)

Media I (Fairclough)
11.00-11.30 **Ceccarelli, Leah & Syfert, Collin** University of Washington, USA/Fitchburg State University, USA
Climate scientists as rhetorical citizens: Public argumentation in persuasive Op-Eds
11.30-12.00 **Manzin, Maurizio** University of Trento, Italy
On the argumentum ad tertiam viam
12.00-12.30 **Lucchini, Costanza; Rocci, Andrea & Battaglia, Elena** Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland
Epistemic and evidential expressions as context-specific argumentative indicators in institutional dialogues: A corpus study of interactions in the financial domain

Book Presentation Lewinski, M & Aakhus (Lewinski)
14.00-15.30

Strategies III (Beck)
16.00-16.30 **Ferreira, Maria** School for Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal
The discursive legitimation of the Chinese political model and the strategies of promotion and diffusion of authoritarianism: A pragma-dialectical approach
16.30-17.00 **Plug, José** University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Rhetorical and argumentative functions of literary allusions and quotations in judicial opinions

FRIDAY, JULY 7

KEYNOTE (Lips 019)
9.30-10.30 **Robert Rowland**, University of Kansas (USA)
In defense of pragmatic reason: Responding to the Postmodern Challenge

WALTON Room (Lips 121)

Cognitive III (van der Geest)
11.00-11.30 **Angiolini, Elisa** Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland
Investigating subdiscussions in children-adult argumentative interactions
11.30-12.00 **Baker, Michael & Schwarz, Baruch** CNRS Télécom Paris, France/Hebrew University Jerusalem, Israel
From dialogue on ethics to the ethics of dialogue
12.00-12.30 **Clay, Graham** University College Dublin, Ireland
Hume's radical and prescient contention: Philosophical beliefs are causal beliefs
12.30-13.00 **Goddu, G.C.** University of Richmond, USA
Arguments as propositions that are a kind of act?

Argument schemes IV (Aikin)
14.00-14.30 **Vilanova Arias, Javier** Complutense University of Madrid, Spain
Conductivism
14.30-15.00 **Kraus, Manfred** University of Tübingen
One-premise arguments: Jean Wagemans' periodic table of arguments, a revival of Aristotle's topics?
15.00-15.30 **Jackson, Sally & Schneider, Jodi** University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, USA
What can be learned about argument schemes from other fields' inventions?

Argumentative writing (Kvernbekk)
16.00-16.30 **Amini Farsani, Mohammad & Rahimi, Reinab** Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran
Argumentative writing, authorial voice, and sentiment analysis in EFL context

JOHNSTONE Room (Lips 123)

Fallacies IV (Casey)
11.00-11.30 **Hinton, Martin & Jansen, Henrike** University of Lodz, Poland/Leiden University, The Netherlands
Ignorance is strength? A corpus study into linguistic and structural features of ad ignorantiam arguments
11.30-12.00 **Yu, Shiyang & Zenker, Frank** Nankai University, China
A scheme-based evaluation of the argumentum ad ignorantiam
12.00-12.30 **Üzelgün, Mehmet Ali & Oruç, Rahmi** Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal & Ibn Haldun University, Turkey/Ibn Haldun University, Turkey
Ranking argumentative vices: Towards a virtue argumentation approach based on dialectical rules

Quantitative research (Rowland)
14.00-14.30 **Hernandez, Alfonso & Schumann, Jennifer** Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland/Université de Fribourg, Switzerland
Gender bias in argument evaluation
14.30-15.00 **Schad, Ella; Hautli-Janisz, Annette & Reed, Chris**
University of Dundee, UK/University of Passau, Germany/University of Dundee, UK
The 10.000-argument rule: Adequacy in theories of argument structure

15.00-15.30 **Younis, Ramy; Schumann, Jennifer; Herman, Thierry; de Oliveira Fernandes, Daniel & Oswald, Steve** University of Fribourg, Switzerland/University of Fribourg, Switzerland/University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland/University of Fribourg, Switzerland/University of Fribourg, Switzerland
Casting light on the rhetorical effects of rephrase: An experimental study

LEFF Room (Lips 147)

Medical context II (Kraus)
11.00-11.30 **Rossi, Maria Grazia & Mohammed, Dima** Nova University of Lisbon, Portugal
Managing doubts through framing strategies in health controversies
11.30-12.00 **Rubinelli, Sara** University of Lucerne & Swiss Paraplegic Research, Switserland
Suboptimal arguments by politicians during the covid 19 pandemic
12.00-12.30 **van Poppel, Lotte** University of Groningen, The Netherlands
Argumentative moves of patient companions in three-party consultations
12.30-13.00 **Schneider, Jodi** University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, USA
How do empirical biomedical research articles argue? Examining the layers of rhetorical, domain-specific, and citation-based argumentation.

Medical context III (van Poppel)
14.00-14.30 **Bodlovic, Petar; Lewinski, Marcin; Villata, Serena & Cabrio, Elena** IFILNOVA, Portugal/IFILNOVA, Portugal/Université Cote d'Azur, France/Université Cote d'Azur, France
Explanatory dialogues and digital medicine
14.30-15.00 **Hample, Jessica** University of Nebraska at Kearney, USA
A better understanding of parental vaccine hesitancy: Topoi for counter-argumentation
15.00-15.30 **Wu, Jingjing** University of Southern Denmark, Denmark
Arguing rights of nature with Indigenous Cosmovision

Medical context IV (Schneider)
16.00-16.30 **Labrie, Nanon; Kunneman, Marleen; Pilgram, Roosmaryn; van Poppel, Lotte; van Veenendaal, Nicole; Visser, Jacky; van Vliet, Liesbeth & van Kempen, Anne**
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands/Leiden University Medical Center, The Netherlands/Leiden University, The Netherlands/University of Groningen, The Netherlands/Amsterdam UMC, The Netherlands/University of Dundee, UK/Leiden University, The Netherlands/OLVG Amsterdam, The Netherlands
How to use expert opinion rounds to determine stereotypical argumentative practices: A case in point from the medical domain

GRIZE Room (Lips 201)

Historical
11.00-11.30 **Blair, Carole & Balthrop, William V.** University of North Carolina, USA
In praise of others: Epideictic argument in French World War I anniversary commemoration
11.30-12.00 **Konishi, Takuzo** Showa Women's University, Japan
An historical approach to the study of Informal Logic's research agenda

Media III (Hornikx)
14.00-14.30 **Ji, Yutong** Sun Yat-sen University, China
Deciphering the discourse of charitable e-commerce live stream: An approach to Classical Rhetorical Persuasion
14.30-15.00 **Golubev, Vadim** Independent researcher, Israel
Russian media coverage of the war in Ukraine: Emotion vs Reason
15.00-15.30 **Kato, Takayuki** University of Nagano, Japan

Pragma-dialectical analysis of Japanese media-dubbed outdebating king Hiroyuki's arguments

DASCAL Room (Lips 206)

Political context VII (Hollihan)
11.00-11.30 **Greene, Ronald Walter & Wu, Mu-Tzu** University of Minnesota, USA/Wake Forest Universtiy, USA
The Trump Tsai phone call: How news waves constrict argumentative polylogues
11.30-12.00 **Haidar, Ronnie** University of Windsor, Canada
Official apologies, political argumentation, and the image repair theory
12.00-12.30 **Hassan, Hareim** University of Windsor, Canada
Argumentative use of slogans: The case of the Egypt uprising
12.30-13.00 **Mejía, Daniel** University of Windsor, Canada
From an extremist to status quo, changing consciousness on climate change

Political context VIII (Greene)
14.00-14.30 **Hollihan, Thomas & Riley, Patricia** University of Southern California, USA
Strategic ambiguity vs. strategic clarity: The defense of Taiwan
14.30-15.00 **Steenbergen, Isabella** Leiden University, The Netherlands
The accusation of national disloyalty as a prototypical confrontational strategy
15.00-15.30 **Koszowy, Marcin & Kiljan, Konrad & Uberna, Maciej** Warsaw University of Technology, Poland/University of Warsaw
Argumentative strategies to (re)position speaker's ethos

Political context IX (Riley)
16.00-16.30 **Okuda, Hiroko** Kanto Gakuin University, Japan
An argumentative approach to representations of Fukushima
16.30-17.00 **Burnette, Ann & Kraemer, Wayne** Texas State University, USA
There is nothing beyond our capacity: US National Security Strategies as argumentative frameworks

NAESS Room (Lips 211)

Multimodal VI (Pinto)
11.00-11.30 **Kjeldsen, Jens** University of Bergen, Norway
Nonverbal communication as argumentation: The case of political television debates
11.30-12.00 **Heshmati, Bita** University of Groningen, The Netherlands
Identifying the argumentative roles of visual features: Propositionality and intention
12.00-12.30 **Serafis, Dimitris** Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland
Arguing for authoritarianism: A multimodal perspective
12.30-13.00 **Liao, Yanlin & Niu, Zihan** Sun Yat-sen University, China
In what sense do visual arguments exist?

Multimodal VII (Kjeldsen)
14.00-14.30 **Lipphardt, Carmen & Krautter, Jutta** University of Tübingen, Germany
What constitutes an intelligible argument in the STEM fields?
14.30-15.00 **Pinto, Rosalice & Macagno, Fabrizio** Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal
Dual-mode argumentation in digital media through a multidisciplinary approach: An exploratory study
15.00-15.30 **Plumer, Gilbert** Law School Admission Council (retired), USA
Argumentative painting

Multimodal VIII (Plumer)
12.00-12.30 **Yang, Mengci & Dai, Hongxian** Wuhan University, China

A study on internet arguments in China: Taking the topic of Should Sanitary Napkins Be Sold on the High-speed Railways in China as an example

WILLARD Room (Lips 223)

Legal context III (Hicks)
11.00-11.30 **Aonuma, Satoru** International Christian University, Japan
Between Is and AS: Legal fiction as rhetorical argument
11.30-12.00 **Carr, M. Kelly** University of West Florida, USA
Searching for legal topoi in the Shadow Docket
12.00-12.30 **Eichhorn, Lisa** University of South Carolina, USA
Rhetorical questions as argumentative devices in U.S. Supreme Court Dissenting Opinions
12.30-13.00 **Goodnight, Gerald; Alberti-Strait, Laura & Alberti-Strait, Paul** University of Southern California, USA/University of Southern Mississippi, USA/University of Southern Mississippi, USA
The polarizing style: Reality and reification of stases

Religious context I (Vicuña)
14.00-14.30 **Lahti, Niilo** University of Eastern Finland, Finland
Evaluating the parables of Jesus as argumentation
14.30-15.00 **Taylor, Lakelyn & Knight, Brandon** University of Central Florida, USA/William Carey University, USA
Whose sermon is it anyway?: Using pastoral input to propose plagiarism standards
15.00-15.30 **Salvato, Lucia** Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy
Benedict XVI's arguments on the relevant question of reason. An Aristotelian approach

Religious context II (Lahti)
16.00-16.30 **Vicuña, Ana María & López, Celso** Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile
Relevance of emotional factors present in Jesus parables' argumentation

TOULMIN Room (Lips 227)

Education (Suzuki, T)
11.00-11.30 **Bubikova-Moan, Jarmila; Sandvik, Margareth & Jegstad, Kirsti** Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway/Kristiania University College, Norway/Kristiania University College, Norway
Arguing about environmental issues in primary school
11.30-12.00 **Žmavc, Janja**
Educational Research Institute & University of Primorska, Slovenia
Intersections between the ancient model of educating the speaker and interdisciplinary teaching of rhetoric and argumentation in higher education
12.00-12.30 **Ye, Yingxiu** Zhejiang SCI-TECH University, China
Prototypical argumentative patterns in parent-child argumentation
12.30-13.00 **Sheikh Asadi, Narjes & Rocci, Andrea** Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland
Investigating argumentative patterns in a corpus of research articles published by native and non-native English writers

Legal context IV (Xiong)
14.00-14.30 **Hicks, Darrin** University of Denver, USA
Argumentation and discretionary power
14.30-15.00 **Hoppmann, Michael** Northeastern University, USA
Canons of reasonable interpretation
15.00-15.30 **Novak, Marko** New University, Slovenia
Interdisciplinary argumentation in law and economics

Legal context V (Novak)
16.00-16.30 **Niu, Zihan & Xiong, Minghui** Sun Yat-sen University, China/Zhejiang University, China
Dynamics of contemporary non-western legal argumentation
16.30-17.00 **Jackson, Sally** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA
Arguing on unlevelled playing fields: How patient activists won a long-standing debate about the disease formerly known as chronic fatigue syndrome

HAMBLIN Room (Lips 228)

Epistemology III (Hoppmann)
11.00-11.30 **Andrew Aberdein** Florida Institute of Technology, USA
Virtues suffice for argument evaluation
11.30-12.00 **Aikin, Scott & Casey, John** Vanderbilt University, USA/Northeastern Illinois University, USA
The ambitious and modest meta-argumentation theses
12.00-12.30 **Bailin, Sharon; Battersby, Mark & Cohen, Daniel** Simon Fraser University, Canada/Capilano University, Canada/Colby College, USA
The virtues of virtue for inquiry, argumentation and education - Pace Paglieri
12.30-13.00 **Bowell, Tracy** University of Waikato, New Zealand
Argument, virtues and normativity

Epistemology IV (Blair, J A)
14.00-14.30 **Dutilh Novaes, Catarina** Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands
'Bad beliefs' and 'bad arguments': The case of conspiracy theories
14.30-15.00 **King, Colin Guthrie** Providence College, USA
The epistemology of warrants in Aristotle's Topics
15.00-15.30 **Lewinski, Marcin** NOVA University Lisbon, Portugal
Argumentative authority

Epistemology V (Dutilh Novaes)
16.00-16.30 **Lumer, Christoph** University of Siena, Italy
Rules for epistemically oriented argumentative dialogues
16.30-17.00 **Blair, Anthony J.** University of Windsor, Canada
It's not my dog: Misconceptions of informal logic

NEWMAN Room (Lips 307)

Media II (Golubev)
11.00-11.30 **Schad, Ella & Reed, Chris** University of Dundee, UK
The adventure of argument: Hypothesis-making in fictionalised crime
11.30-12.00 **Wackers, Dunja** University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Argumentative resistance to violence metaphors for cancer
12.00-12.30 **Mazzi, Davide** University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy
...like their comrades who fell in 1916: Argumentative discourse in propaganda sheets from the Irish Civil War
12.30-13.00 **Hornikx, Jos & te Riele, Anne** Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands
Perceived extremity of vaccination videos on internet through the lens of pragmatic arguments

Education II (Bubikova-Moan)
14.00-14.30 **Sigrell, Anders** Lund University, Sweden
Rhetorical exercises as a means to teaching argumentation

4. PRACTICAL INFORMATION

I. ARRIVAL

Welcome to ISSA 2023 and to the city of Leiden! Your host is Leiden University, the oldest university in the Netherlands, founded in 1575. As you find your way around town, you will discover that the university premises are scattered throughout the city, but most of ISSA takes place at the **Lipsius building** (see below). We hope you will enjoy your time at ISSA 2023 just as much as your spare time in Leiden.

Take a look at this website for everything you want to know about Leiden:
https://www.visitleiden.nl/en
On the weekend following ISSA (July 8/9), the city of Leiden is organizing the Rembrandt Days: https://www.visitleiden.nl/en/event-calendar/2088902315/leiden-rembrandt-days

II. ISSA 2023 LOCATIONS – *see the corresponding numbers on the map on the next page*

1. **Tuesday July 4, 15.30-18.00: Registration and opening reception Hortus Botanicus**
   Address: Rapenburg 73 (you enter through the Academy Building courtyard)
   Website: https://hortusleiden.nl/
   During the opening reception the registration desk is at the Hortus.
   Please note that as an ISSA participant you have free entrance to the Hortus
   Botanicus all day (July 4) starting at 10 a.m.

2. **Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 9.30-17.00: all lectures are at the Lipsius building**
   Address: Cleveringaplaats 1
   Website: https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/locations/lipsius#tab-1
   Lunch is served here on Wednesday and Friday (13.00-14.00).
   There will be a desk for registration and information at the main entrance, as well as a leisure room and a book exhibition.

3. **Wednesday July 5, 17.30-19.00: drinks at the Faculty Club**
   Address: Rapenburg 73. *If you enter the Academy Building courtyard from the Rapenburg, you take the entrance at your right hand.*
   Website: https://www.staff.universiteitleiden.nl/buildings-and-facilities/catering-and-events/faculty-club/faculty-club

4. **Thursday July 6, 12.30: Lunch is served at restaurant Tabú**
   Address: Rembrandtstraat 27
   Website: https://www.tabu.nl/

5. **Thursday July 6, 17.30: boat trip**
   The start of the boat trip is at the Apothekersdijk 5

6. **Friday July 7, 17.30-22.00: drinks and conference dinner at Scheltema**
   Address: Marktsteeg 1
   Website: https://www.scheltemaleiden.nl/

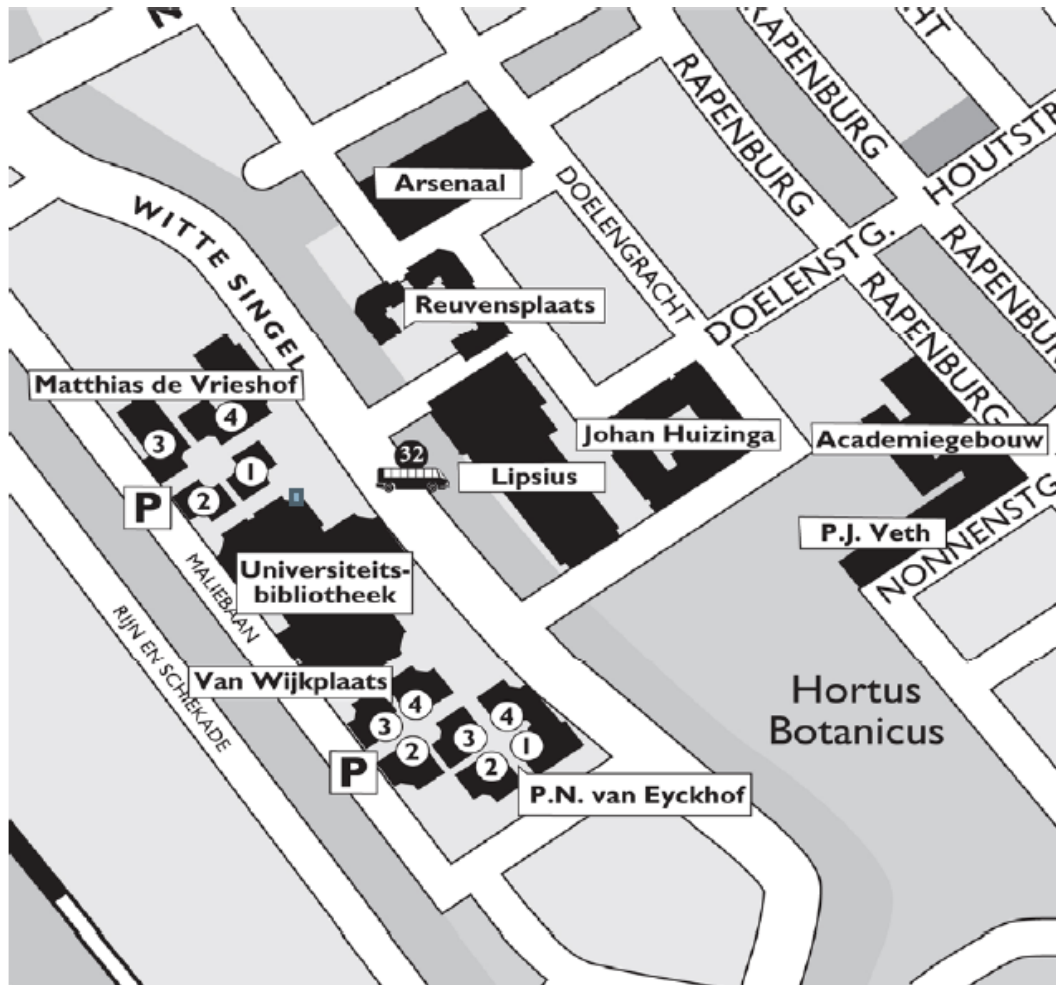**Map of Leiden centre including ISSA2023 locations**

Walking from Leiden Central Station to Lipsius building
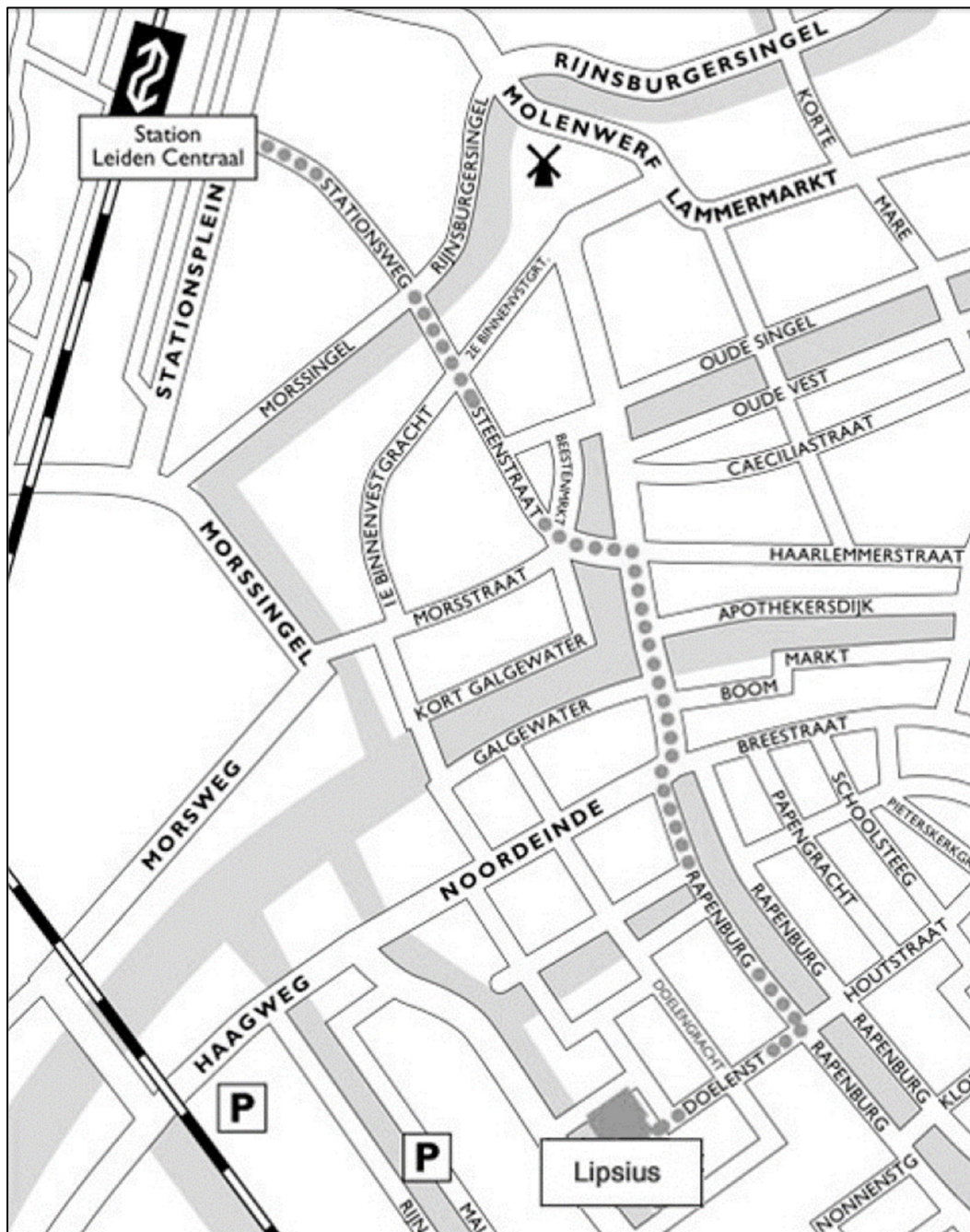
Leiden Humanities campus including Lipsius and Hortus Botanicus

III. WIFI

If you want to connect to the university internet using Wifi, you can get user name and password at the information and registration desk in the Lipsius building. Eduroam is available as well.

IV. LEISURE ROOM AND BOOK EXPOSITION

On the ground floor in the Lipsius, next to the south entrance, we have a leisure room (002) and a book exposition (001). These rooms are opposite lockers where you can store your belongings.

V. TRANSPORTATION

i. Public transport
General information regarding public transportation in the Netherlands can be found on this website:
https://www.holland.com/global/tourism/plan-your-holiday/getting-around-in-holland/public-transport.htm

On these websites, you can plan your trip online:
 www.9292ov.nl or https://www.ns.nl/en/journeyplanner/#/

General information regarding local and regional public transportation:
- ✓ **Busses**: most busses leave from the bus station in front of Leiden Central Station. Also, at the bus station, there are timetables to inform you about the departure times of the busses.
- ✓ **Trains**: from Leiden Central Station you can take trains in the direction of for example Amsterdam, Utrecht, and The Hague. The website https://www.ns.nl/en/journeyplanner/#/ allows you to plan your train trip in detail.

There are several ways to pay for public transport in the Netherlands:
- ✓ **By debit card or credit card**: You can pay by holding your **contactless** debit card or credit card up (Maestro, V pay, Mastercard, or Visa) to the card readers at the station's gate or to the card readers in the bus, tram or metro. At the start of your journey, you have to check in, and at the end you check out again to pay. With the OVpay app you can monitor whether you have checked in during the trip and you can look at your travel history.
  For more information: https://ovpay.nl/en/

- ✓ **By OV chip card ('OV-chipkaart'):** The OV-chipkaart is the payment system for all public transport in the Netherlands. With the OV-chipkaart you can check in and check out at the card readers, and you can track your travel history on the website ov.chipkaart.nl. If you are planning to travel more often, it is recommended to buy an

OV-chipkaart (€7,50). This can be done at the NS-ticket machines at train stations. You can load credit onto this card to travel.

For more information on the anonymous OV-chipkaart: https://www.ov-chipkaart.nl/en/anonymous-ov-chipkaart

On how to use the OV-chipkaart: https://9292.nl/en/fares-and-public-transport/travelling-with-the-ov-chipkaart

✓ **By a single-use ticket**: The single-use ticket can be used for a short period of time with a limited period of validity for travel by train, bus, tram or metro. You can by a single ticket on location or online (for the train: https://www.ns.nl/producten/en/losse-kaartjes-toeslagen; for bus, tram or metro: https://9292.nl/en/fares-and-public-transport/bus-tram-metro-transport/single-tickets)

ii. Bicycle rent

The most convenient and common transportation in and around the city is a bicycle. There are several bike shops in the city where you can rent a bicycle. Here are two examples, but there are many more places where you can rent. Take a look at their websites for prices and additional information.

✓ **Oldenburger Fietsspecialist**
Address: Stationsplein 1B-C
Website: www.olden-burger.nl

✓ **Easy Fiets**
Address: Haagweg 8
Website: www.easyfiets.nl

iii. Taxi

In case you need a taxi, you can contact the following taxi companies. Keep in mind that taxis in the Netherlands are often much more expensive than public transport. However, you can also always try to get an Uber, which is often much cheaper.

✓ **Taxi Centrale Leiden**
Bargelaan 188, Leiden
Phone: + 31712100210

✓ **Taxi Wielkens**
Haagweg 8, Leiden
Phone: +31715890503

VI.   TOURIST INFORMATION

i. Tourist information center Leiden

The Tourist Information Centre in Leiden at Stationsweg 26 can provide you with ideas for trips, walking tours, information on public transport, maps, but you can also buy here souvenirs, postcards and much more. https://www.visitleiden.nl/en/plan-your-visit/tourist-information

ii. Exploring the city of Leiden and its surroundings

There are many ways in which you can spend your free time and weekend in and around the city. Leiden offers a broad variety of options and the Netherlands is a relatively small country

in which you can easily travel around and discover many new places. Take a look at these websites for some ideas and recommendations:
- For Leiden: https://www.visitleiden.nl/en
- Leiden event calendar: https://www.visitleiden.nl/en/event-calendar
- The Netherlands: https://www.holland.com/global/tourism.htm

To give you a brief idea on what you can do in and around Leiden, several recommendations from a local living and born in Leiden:
- ✓ Go for a walk through the historic city center of Leiden and do not forget to visit some of its hidden treasures called 'hofjes':
  https://www.visitleiden.nl/en/highlights/courtyard-gardens
- ✓ Visit the lively weekly street market along the Nieuwe Rijn on Wednesday or Saturday https://www.visitleiden.nl/en/what-to-do/shopping
- ✓ Discover the lake district called De Kaag & Braassem next to Leiden:
  https://rondomkaagenbraassem.nl/en/homepage
- ✓ Go to the beach, eat fresh haring (herring), and walk or cycle through the sand dunes in Katwijk or Noordwijk. Both towns are also easy to reach by bus from Leiden Central Station.
  Katwijk: https://www.vvvkatwijk.nl/en
  Noordwijk: https://www.noordwijk.info/en/discover-noordwijk/visit-noordwijk/region/katwijk
- ✓ Visit other cities close to Leiden such as Delft, Den Haag, Utrecht, Gouda, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

iii. Lunch and dinner
The city of Leiden hosts many great restaurants and lunch rooms with delicious food; see https://www.visitleiden.nl/en/what-to-do/food-drinks. It is advised to make a timely reservation!

Recommendations for lunch:
- ✓ Annie's, Hoogstraat 1a *(also for dinner)*
  https://www.annies.nu
- ✓ Bagels & Beans, Haarlemmerstraat 38 and Maarsmansteeg 8 *(2 locations)*
  https://www.bagelsbeans.nl
- ✓ Bar Lokaal, Hartesteeg 13 *(also for breakfast and dinner)*
  https://www.barlokaal.nl
- ✓ Blossom *(also for breakfast)*
  https://blossomleiden.nl
- ✓ Café Barrera, Rapenburg 56
  https://cafebarrera.nl
- ✓ Hortus Grand Café, Rapenburg 73a
  https://hortusleiden.nl/plan-je-bezoek/hortus-grand-cafe
- ✓ Koffiehuis 't Suppiershuysinghe, Gerecht 2
  https://www.koffiehuisje.com/wp/
- ✓ Restaurant BurgerZaken, Breestraat 123 *(also for dinner)*
  https://restaurantburgerzaken.nl
- ✓ Restaurant City Hall, Stadhuisplein 3 *(also for dinner)*
  https://www.restaurantcityhall.nl
- ✓ Roos *(also for breakfast)*
  https://www.roosleiden.nl

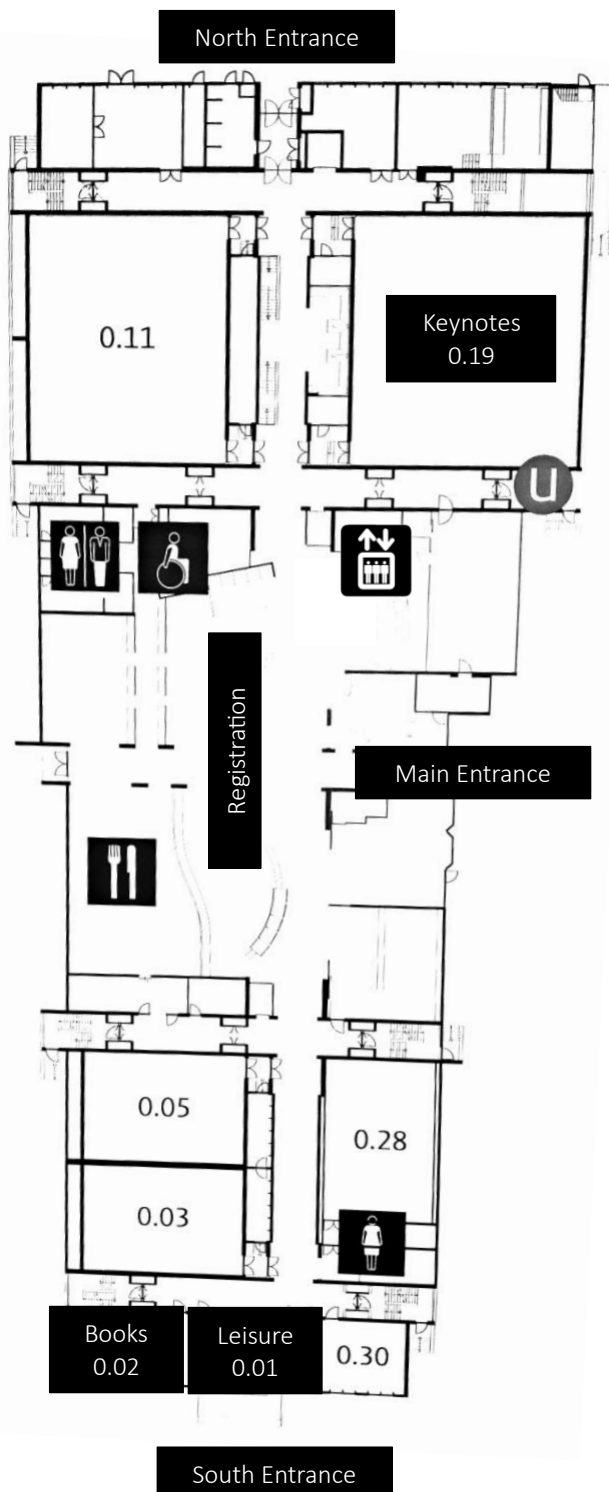You can also get a take-away sandwich at the Frysian Bakery Ús Bertus, Groenhazengracht 10 (which is very close to the Lipsius) https://indebuurt.nl/leiden/gids/friese-brood-en-banketbakkerij-s-bertus/

Recommendations for dinner:
- ✓ Aan de Rijn
  https://aanderijnleiden.nl
- ✓ Bistro Noroc, Pieterskerk-Choorsteeg 4
  https://www.bistronoroc.nl
- ✓ Bistro Jeanpage
  https://www.jeanpagne.nl
- ✓ Bree33, Breestraat 33
  https://restaurantbree33.nl
- ✓ Café l'Espérance, Kaiserstraat 1
  https://www.lesperance.nl
- ✓ De Leidse Lente, Haagweg 4
  https://galeriecafeleidselente.nl
- ✓ Fratelli, Lange Mare 112
  https://www.fratelli.nl/leiden/
- ✓ Lab 071, Poelweteringpad 5
  https://www.lab071.nl
- ✓ Lot en de Walvis
  https://lotendewalvis.nl
- ✓ Paco Ciao
  https://www.pacociao.nl/nl/
- ✓ Rodos good taste, Turfmarkt 5
  https://rodosgoodtaste.nl/nl/
- ✓ ShabuShabu, Steenstraat 45-47
  https://shabushabu.nl/sushi-restaurant-leiden/
- ✓ Surakarta, Noordeinde 59
  https://www.surakarta.nl
- ✓ Verboden toegang
  https://www.verbodentoegang.nl

Maps of the Lipsius Building

Ground Floor

Book Exhibition:	0.02
Keynote Room:	0.19
Leisure room:	0.01

North Entrance

0.11

Keynotes
0.19

U

Registration

Main Entrance

0.05

0.28

0.03

Books
0.02

Leisure
0.01

0.30

South Entrance

First Floor

Johnstone Room:	1.23
Leff Room:	1.47
Walton Room:	1.21

1.27

1.30

1.39

1.26

1.44

U

Johnstone
1.23

Leff
1.47

1.20

Walton
1.21

1.48

1.14

1.16

1.49

1.13

1.15

1.50

1.11

1.51

1.52

1.01
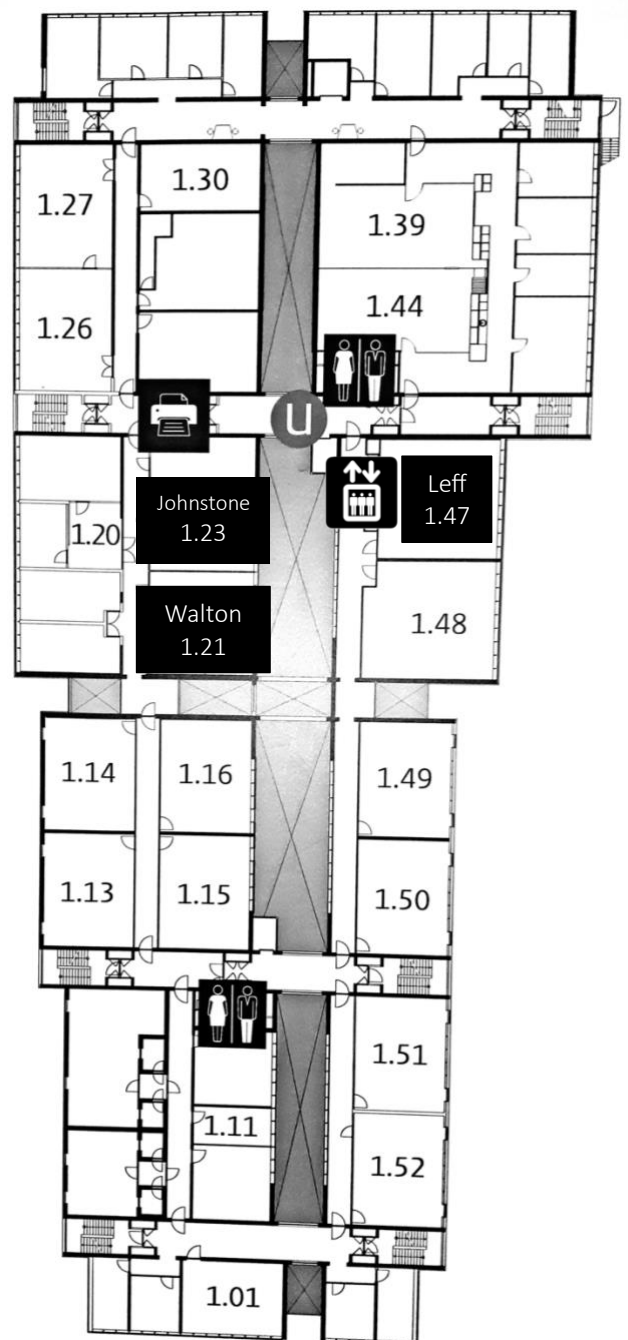
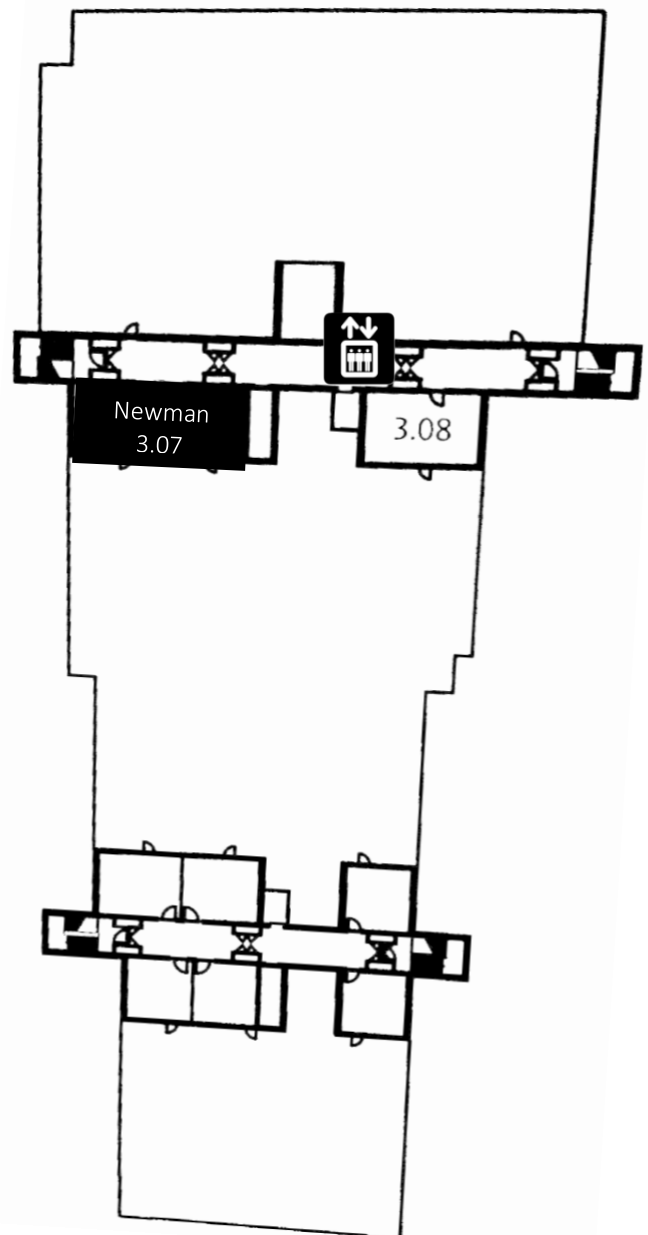## Second Floor

Dascal Room: 2.06
Grize Room: 2.01
Hamblin Room: 2.28
Naess Room: 2.11
Toulmin Room: 2.27
Willard Room: 2.23
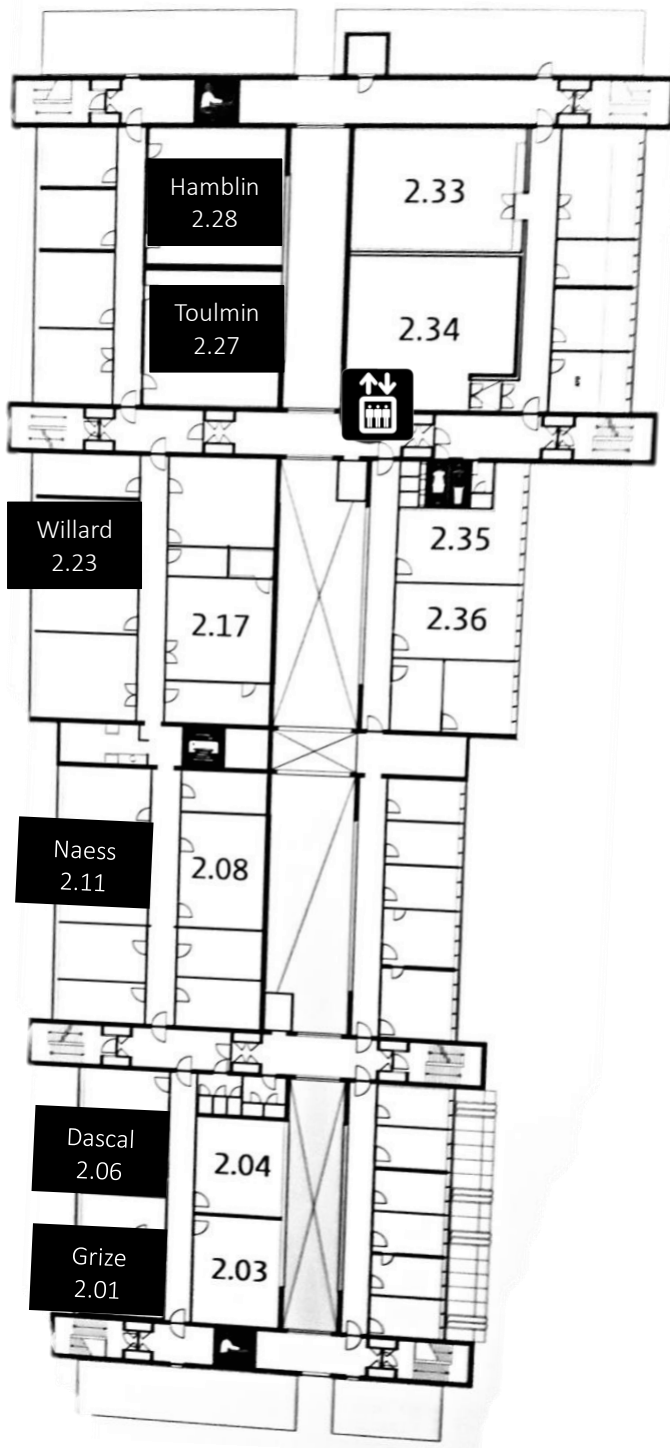
Third Floor

Newman Room: 3.07

5. ISSA AWARD WINNERS

One of the highlights of the ISSA conferences is the presentation of the winners of the Annual ISSA Distinguished Research Award. This prize is awarded to scholars who have made a substantial contribution to the study of argumentation.

1990 - Douglas N. Walton (University of Windsor)
1991 - John H. Woods (University of British Columbia)
1992 - Henry W. Johnstone Jr. (Pennsylvania State University)
1993 - Jean-Claude Anscombre (CNRS/CELITH)
1994 - Robert Newman (University of Iowa)
1995 - Manfred Kienpointner (University of Innsbruck)
1996 - Erik C.W. Krabbe (University of Groningen)
1997 - Sally A. Jackson (University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana)
1998 - Scott Jacobs (University of Illinois of Champaign-Urbana)
1999 - Michael Leff (University of Memphis)
2000 - Ralph H. Johnson (University of Windsor)
2001 - Christian Plantin (CRIC-Université Lyon 2)
2002 - Daniel J. O'Keefe (Northwestern University)
2003 - Jean-Blaise Grize (University of Neuchâtel)
2004 - Marcelo Dascal (University of Tel-Aviv)
2005 - Trudy Govier (University of Lethbridge)
2006 - G. Thomas Goodnight (University of Southern California)
2007 - Arne Naess (University of Oslo)
2008 - Maurice Finocchiaro (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)
2009 - James Klumpp (University of Maryland)
2010 - James Freeman (Hunter College, City University of New York)
2011 - Frans H. van Eemeren (University of Amsterdam and Leiden University)
2012 - J. Anthony Blair (University of Windsor)
2013 - Charles A. Willard (University of Louisville)
2014 - Jeanne Fahnestock (University of Maryland)
2015 - Marianne Doury (Centre national de la recherche scientifique)
2016 - Dale Hample (University of Maryland)
2017 - David Hitchcock (McMaster University)
2018 - Eddo Rigotti (Università della Svizzera italiana)
2019 - Isabela Fairclough (University of Central Lancashire)
2020 - Christopher Tindale (University of Windsor)
2021 - Robert Rowland (University of Kansas)
2022 - Francisca Snoeck Henkemans (University of Amsterdam)

2019 Isabela Fairclough (University of Central Lancashire)

At present, Isabela Fairclough, ISSA's Distinguished Scholarship Award winner 2019, is a Senior Lecturer and the Course Leader for the English and Modern Languages programme at the University of Central Lancashire (United Kingdom). Before coming to the UK in 2011, she was as Associate Professor at the University of Bucharest (Romania) in charge of the MA programme Discourse and Argumentation Studies. Her research focused in that period on discursive aspects of the transition from communism to liberal democracy in Eastern Europe.

In 2003, she earned her PhD at the University of Lancaster. In her thesis (also published as a book) she analyses the argumentative strategies of Romanian anti-Communist, anti-Left public intellectuals, and their impact on the post-1989 public sphere.

Fairclough is currently one of the leading argumentation theorists in the study of public debate. Her research concentrates on studying practical argumentation from a distinctive critical rationalist perspective, with application to economic, political and environmental debates. From this Popperian perspective, she has developed an approach of deliberation from a consequentialist perspective – decision-making as 'making the decision right', i.e. in accordance with the right procedure. Fairclough developed a deliberation scheme and a profile of questions for the evaluation of practical proposals in conditions of uncertainty and risk, suggested new ways of defining and representing pro/con ('conductive') argumentation, studied the contribution made by institutional contexts to rational decision-making and redefined framing processes from an argumentative perspective.

Fairclough's publications include three monographs and over forty journal articles and chapters in edited books and handbooks. She has productively and creatively combined her empirical observations of the argumentative, discursive and linguistic nature of public debates with dealing with important theoretical questions. In doing so, Fairclough integrates starting points and methods from various theoretical approaches, such as pragma-dialectics, informal logic, rhetoric, (critical) discourse analysis, cognitive semantics, framing theory and the philosophy of critical rationalism in a promising way. In her current research (which is to result in a monograph with Cambridge University Press) she studies the rhetoric of media framing from the perspective of argument schemes.

That Fairclough is an esteemed international scholar in the fields of argumentation theory, discourse studies and political analysis is apparent from the fact that she is a member of the editorial boards of Argumentation and Argumentation in Context, several societies for the study of argumentation (ISSA, ILIAS and ArgDiap) and a trustee of the Karl Popper Charitable Trust. She is regularly invited as a keynote speaker at international conferences in the fields of argumentation, critical discourse analysis and interpretive policy analysis. Between 2018-2023 she has taken part in the Horizon 2020 COST Action project CA 17132 European network for argumentation and public policy analysis. She also organized various academic conferences and events, including the international symposium on 'Argumentation in Institutional Contexts' in March 2017.

Besides her interdisciplinary research, international research collaborations and professional services to the discipline, Fairclough has been teaching courses on argumentation at the University of Bucharest and the University of Central Lancashire. In addition, she taught discourse analysis on doctoral programmes at the universities of Aalborg, Birmingham, Helsinki, Tampere, Napoli, and Umea.

2020 Christopher Tindale (University of Windsor)

Another argumentation scholar who is this time honoured by receiving ISSA's Distinguished Scholarship Award in recognition of excellent contributions to the development of the discipline is Christopher Tindale of the University of Windsor (Ontario, Canada). The books and articles about his research concerning argumentation he has published are not only original and innovative, but they are also the result of solid scholarship. Particularly his publications setting out and promoting a rhetorical approach to argumentation have had a huge influence on the field, both in Canada and internationally. Based on these contributions, Tindale is currently worldwide considered as one of the most prominent scholars in the field.

The publications Tindale prepared at Trent University and later at the University of Windsor are of great quality and have had a considerable impact on the field of informal logic and argumentation theory. His book publications are Acts of Arguing (1999), Rhetorical Argumentation (2004), Fallacies and Argument Appraisal (2007), Reason's Dark Champions (2010), The Philosophy of Argument and Audience Reception (2015), and The Anthropology of Argument (2020). All of them have been well-received by his colleagues. In addition, a great number of scholars have been inspired by his guest lectures, keynote speeches, and presentations at conferences all over the world. The impact of his ideas is clearly noticeable – not only in book publications but also in a great many articles published in leading journals in the field such as Argumentation, Informal Logic, Philosophy and Rhetoric, the Journal of Argumentation in Context and Argumentation and Advocacy.

An explanation of Professor Tindale's success is his remarkable capability of combining his rhetorical approach to argumentation in a sensible way with various other approaches, such as the logical approach and the dialectical approach. Another part of the explanation is, no doubt, the attractive and convincing way in which he deals with the various problems of argumentation in his oral and written presentations. In so doing, he has drawn attention to various crucial aspects of the rhetorical theorizing about argumentation, including its historical background, and by his work he has also made important contributions to the progress that is made in studying these aspects. The way in which Tindale combines a strong historical interest with a systematic theoretical approach has resulted in new insights that have inspired others in the field to follow in his footsteps and to seek his collaboration.

In addition, Tindale is also a strong intellectual leader in other respects. In 2006, the University of Windsor launched the Centre for Research in Reasoning, Argumentation and Rhetoric (CRRAR). In 2011, Professor Tindale became its third Director – a position he continues to hold. Under his guidance, CRRAR has become a thriving research centre, attracting visiting scholars from the USA, Europe, South America and Asia. The regular conferences and symposiums that the Centre organizes play a vital role in enhancing the quality of research in informal logic and argumentation theory. Tindale was also from the outset a co-organizer of a series of important argumentation conferences sponsored by the Ontario Society for the Study of Argumentation (OSSA); the first was held in 1995. These conferences attract leading argumentation scholars as well as PhD students and other young researchers from around the world. Another constructive role in stimulating the progress of the discipline played by Tindale that certainly deserves being mentioned here is his editorship of the excellent journal Informal Logic, which is for informal logicians the most important forum and for argumentation theorists favouring other approaches an indispensable source of information.

2021 Robert Rowland (University of Kansas)

Robert C. (Robin) Rowland is a Professor at the Department of Communication Studies of the University of Kansas, where he teaches rhetoric and argumentation. He received his MA at Northwestern University and earned his PhD at the University of Kansas. Rowland has written extensively about communication, rhetoric and argumentation in the political sphere. His more than 100 published essays have appeared in Argumentation, Argumentation and Advocacy, Rhetoric & Public Affairs, and many other journals. Noteworthy essays and book chapters on argumentation are: 'Ultimate definition in Trump's symbolic practice', 'Implicit standards of public argument in presidential debates: What the 2016 debates reveal about public deliberation' and 'Purpose, argument fields, and theoretical justification'.

Among his book publications are: Reagan at Westminster: Foreshadowing the end of the cold war (2010, with John Jones), Shared land/conflicting identity: Trajectories of Israeli and Palestinian symbol use (2002, with David Frank) and The Rhetoric of Menachem Begin: The Myth of redemption through return (1985). In his latest monography, Donald Trump's Rhetoric and American democracy (2021), Rowland identifies and analyzes the nationalist and populist themes that dominate the rhetoric of President Trump.

Rowland's main interest is the quality of political argumentation in the U.S. In his work several points of attention can be identified. First of all, reasonableness as a standard of argumentation compared to postmodern critiques of reason. Second, the political theory of James Madison as the foundation for the liberal public sphere. Third, the role of presidential rhetoric in strengthening or weakening public argumentation, with special emphasis on Reagan, Obama, and Trump. Fourth, the use of myth and narrative in public argumentation. Fifth, methods for critical appraisal of argumentation and public discourse.

Rowland has won several national awards for his articles, as well as for his overall research program in argumentation and political rhetoric. He has received four university-wide awards for his teaching, three major awards for his advising, and a national teaching award from the National Communication Association. The ISSA Award 2021 is a well-deserved international addition to this list.

2022 Francisca Snoeck Henkemans (University of Amsterdam)

Francisca Snoeck Henkemans is known by argumentation theorists from all over the world as a solid and constructive scholar who contributed by her publications as well as her teaching significantly to the enhancement of the quality of the study of argumentation. In her research, Francisca dealt with a great number of topics, varying from analytical concepts such as 'unexpressed premises' and 'argumentation structures', to the difference between 'argumentation' and 'explanation, and the utilization of dialectical profiles in tracing indicators of argumentative moves. In this research, she was in particular concerned with issues related to linguistics and speech act theory, and the distinctive features of argumentation in specific institutional contexts such as health communication and negotiation. In illuminating certain linguistic features of argumentative discourse, she did an excellent job: firstly, by describing linguistic clues that are indicative of a particular argumentative move; secondly, by explaining the rhetorical force of stylistic devices such as metaphors, praeteritio, and hyperbole. Francisca is not only the author of a considerable quantity of articles and book chapters on these and other issues, which were in some cases already awarded with academic prizes, but she acted also as editor of several book volumes and special issues of academic journals, as presenter of numerous lectures at national and international colloquia, workshops and conferences, and as a highly appreciated keynote speaker.

Snoeck Henkemans started her professional work in argumentation theory in 1987, when she was appointed at the University of Amsterdam to write a PhD. Even before that, however, when she was still an undergraduate student, she already published three articles in Dutch academic journals, the first one dating from 1982. By these articles she made an important contribution to the academic discussion going on at the time in The Netherlands about the desired development of discourse studies and the place of argumentation theory in this development. In 1992, immediately after she defended her doctoral dissertation, Analysing complex argumentation: The reconstruction of multiple and coordinatively compound argumentation in a critical discussion, Francisca became an Assistant Professor at the University of Amsterdam; in 2005 she became an Associate Professor. At that time she

was already very much involved in several successful submissions for research grants from the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research and similar institutions. She also took part in in the supervision of the many PhD projects ensuing from these successes. Students and others who have worked with her have high praise for her intellectual and analytical capacities, quick thinking and critical (but always kind) attitude. Her scholarly status is recognized by her various memberships of boards of academic journals and book series, and her participation in a great many national and international PhD Assessment Committees.

Together with her colleagues, Francisca has continued building the Pragma-Dialectical theory of argumentation developed by her supervisors Frans van Eemeren and Rob Grootendorst. She did so not only in individual publications, but also in co-authored books, such as the 2014 Handbook of Argumentation Theory, its 1996 predecessor Fundamentals of Argumentation Theory, and the 2007 monograph Argumentative Indicators in Discourse. Last but not least, she co-authored with Frans van Eemeren the textbook Argumentation, which introduces students into the analysis, evaluation, and presentation of argumentation. This excellent book has been translated in a great many different languages and its 6th extended edition in Dutch was published in 2021.

Francisca's retirement from the university is only recent, and it is felt by many as a great loss to our discipline. It is a great honour to me to hand her now the Award for Distinguished Scholarship 2022 in recognition of the high quality of her academic work.

Springer
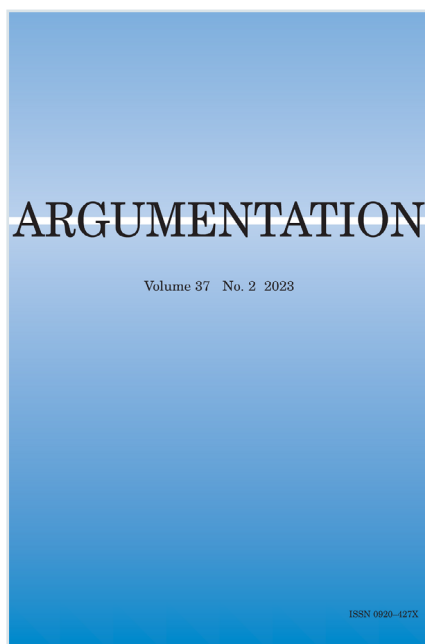
Editor-in-Chief: Prof. Frans H. van Eemeren

Argumentation

An International Journal on Reasoning

- **International in coverage, and interdisciplinary in scope**
- **Gathers academic contributions from a wide range of scholarly backgrounds and approaches to reasoning, natural inference and persuasion**
- **Presents a diversity of interests, from philosophical, theoretical and analytical to empirical and practical topics**

Argumentation is an international and interdisciplinary journal that gathers academic contributions from a wide range of scholarly backgrounds and approaches to reasoning, natural inference and persuasion: communication, classical and modern rhetoric, linguistics, discourse analysis, pragmatics, psychology, philosophy, formal and informal logic, critical thinking, history and law. Its scope includes a diversity of interests, from philosophical, theoretical and analytical to empirical and practical topics.

Argumentation publishes papers, book reviews, a yearly bibliography, and announcements of conferences and seminars.

To be considered for publication in the journal, a paper must satisfy all of these criteria:

1.   Report research that is within the journals' scope: concentrating on argumentation

2.   Pose a clear and relevant research question

3.   Make a contribution to the literature that connects with the state of the art in the field of argumentation theory

4.   Be sound in methodology and analysis

5.   Provide appropriate evidence and argumentation for the conclusions

6.   Be presented in a clear and intelligible fashion in standard English

Visit the journal home page to:

- **See the latest journal metrics**
- **Sign up for free Table of Contents alerts**
- **Get to know the complete Editorial Board**
- **Find detailed Aims & Scope and instructions for authors**

springer.com/journal/10503
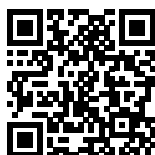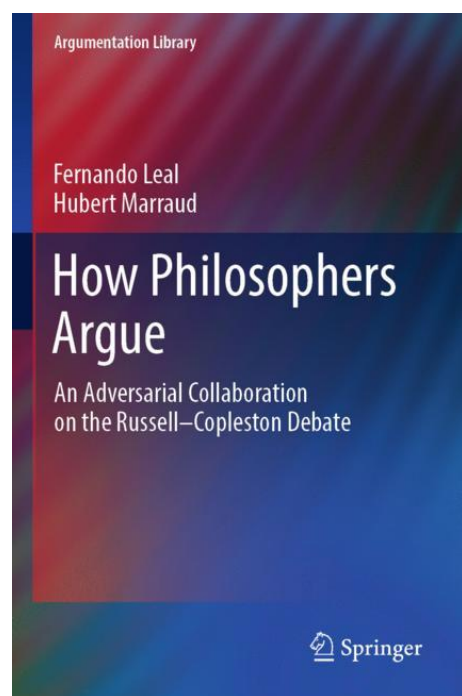
Religion and Philosophy: History of Philosophy

Fernando Leal - *Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico*, Hubert Marraud - *Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain*

How Philosophers Argue

An Adversarial Collaboration on the Russell--Copleston Debate

- Is the first step-by-step analysis of a long argumentative dialogue
- Contrasts two different argumentation theories as applied to the same argumentative dialogue
- Examines the most famous philosophical face-to-face debate about a question of perennial interest

This volume presents a double argumentative analysis of the debate between Bertrand Russell and Frederick Copleston on the existence of God. It includes an introduction justifying the choice of text and describing the historical and philosophical background of the debate. It also provides a transcript of the debate, based in part on the original recording. The argumentative analyses occupy Parts I and II of the book. In Part I the argumentative process is analysed by means of the ideal model of critical discussion, the workhorse of pragma-dialectics. Part I shows how the two parties go through the four stages of a critical discussion. It highlights the questions raised over and beyond the presiding question of whether God exists and examines almost a hundred questions that are raised. Many are left in the air, whereas a few others give rise to sundry sub-discussions or meta-dialogues. In Part II the theoretical framework of argument dialectic is put to work: argument structures are identified by means of punctuation marks, argumentative connectors and operators, allowing to see the argumentative exchange as the collaborative construction of a macro-argument. Such a macro-argument is both a joint product of the arguers and a complex structure representing the dialectical relationships between the individual arguments combined in it. Finally, the complementarity of the two approaches is addressed. Thus the book can be described as an exercise in adversarial collaboration.

Springer Nature Customer Service - Ordering

Springer

Edition No: 1

2022 . XIII, 472 p. 248 illus., 4 illus. in color.

Printed Book

Soft cover

ISBN 978-3-030-85370-9

EAN 9783030853709

89.99 € | £ 79.99 | $ 99.99
96.29 € (D) | 98.99 € (A) | CHF 106.50

Available

Discount Group

Science (SC)
Professional Books (2)

Product Category

Monographs

Series
Argumentation Library

Springer | palgrave macmillan | Apress

Journal of Argumentation in Context

**Editors: Frans H. van Eemeren and Bart Garssen**
ILIAS & Leiden University & University of Amsterdam /
ILIAS & University of Amsterdam
F.H.vanEemeren@uva.nl / b.j.garssen@uva.nl

The *Journal of Argumentation in Context* aims to publish high-quality papers about the role of argumentation in the various kinds of argumentative practices that have come into being in social life. These practices include, for instance, political, legal, medical, financial, commercial, academic, educational, problem-solving, and interpersonal communication. In all cases certain aspects of such practices will be analyzed from the perspective of argumentation theory with a view of gaining a better understanding of certain vital characteristics of these practices. This means that the journal has an empirical orientation and concentrates on real-life argumentation but is at the same time out to publish only papers that are informed by relevant insights from argumentation theory. These papers may also report on case studies concerning specific argumentative speech events. The journal aims to attract authors from various kinds of disciplinary background who are interested in studying argumentative practices in their fields of interest. In all cases, in papers published in the journal an interesting and revealing connection should be established between certain insights from argumentation theory and some particular context of argumentative practice.
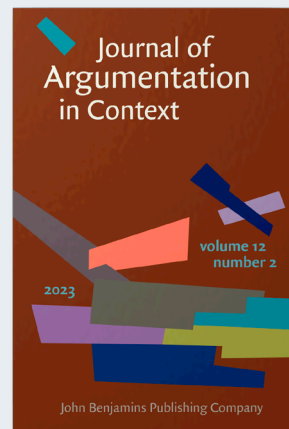
Please enter my subscription for *Journal of Argumentation in Context*

Subscription rates for Volume 12, 2023 (3 issues, ca. 360 pp.).
(For countries within the EC we have to charge VAT, except to VAT-ID Number holders).
Private subscriptions are for personal use only, and must be pre-paid and ordered directly from the publisher.

Libraries and Institutions
- ❏ EUR 303.00 (ONLINE-ONLY)
- ❏ EUR 358.00 (PRINT + ONLINE)

Private subscriptions
- ❏ EUR 75.00 (ONLINE-ONLY)
- ❏ EUR 80.00 (PRINT + ONLINE)

All prices for PRINT + ONLINE *include postage/handling.*

Mailing address

Name/Institution _____
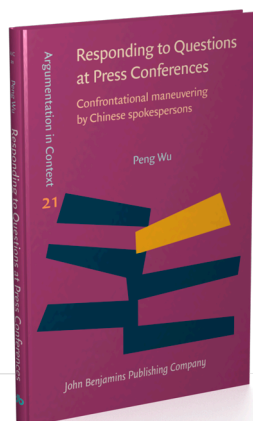
Address _____

_____

_____

Country _____

E-mail _____

VAT-ID _____

Argumentation in Context

Edited by Frans H. van Eemeren and Bart Garssen

This book series highlights the variety of argumentative practices that have become established in modern society by focusing on the study of context-dependent characteristics of argumentative discourse that vary according to the demands of the more or less institutionalized communicative activity type in which the discourse takes place. Examples of such activity types are parliamentary debates and political interviews, medical consultations and health brochures, legal annotations and judicial sentences, editorials and advertorials in newspapers, and scholarly reviews and essays.

Editorial contact: f.h.vaneemeren@uva.nl and b.j.garssen@uva.nl

Responding to Questions at Press Conferences
Confrontational maneuvering by Chinese spokespersons

Peng Wu
Jiangsu University / ILIAS

This volume makes clear how the spokespersons at China's diplomatic press conferences maneuver strategically in defining the issues in the empirical counterpart of the confrontation stage when responding to the journalists' questions and how this confrontational maneuvering is meant to be instrumental in convincing the intended audience.

[Argumentation in Context, 21] 2023. xiv, 188 pp.
HB   978 90 272 1349 5   EUR 99.00
E-BOOK   978 90 272 5326 2   EUR 99.00

Argumentative Style
A pragma-dialectical study of functional variety in argumentative discourse

Frans H. van Eemeren, Bart Garssen, Sara Greco, Ton van Haaften, Nanon Labrie, Fernando Leal and Peng Wu
University of Amsterdam & Leiden University / Università della Svizzera italiana / Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam / University of Guadalajara / Jiangsu University

Argumentative Style discusses the various ways in which the defence of a standpoint is given shape in argumentative discourse. In this innovative study the new notion – 'argumentative style' – introduced for this purpose is situated in the theoretical framework of the pragma-dialectical approach to argumentation.

[Argumentation in Context, 20] 2022. x, 332 pp.
HB   978 90 272 1135 4   EUR 99.00
E-BOOK   978 90 272 5765 9   EUR 99.00

An Argumentative Analysis of the Emergence of *Issues* in Adult-Children Discussions

Rebecca G. Schär
USI - Università della Svizzera italiana

This book traces the issue in argumentative discussions from its emergence to its evolution. The book makes use of naturally occurred data of spoken argumentation to investigate how an issue is raised and possibly negotiated in argumentative discussions between young children (aged 2 to 6 years) and adults.

[Argumentation in Context, 19] 2021. xv, 160 pp.
HB   978 90 272 0866 8   EUR 95.00
E-BOOK   978 90 272 5993 6   EUR 95.00

The Quest for Argumentative Equivalence
Argumentative patterns in political interpreting contexts

Emanuele Brambilla
International University of Languages and Media (IULM), Milan

What are the implications of strategic manoeuvring for the activity of the simultaneous interpreter? This is the main question addressed in *The Quest for Argumentative Equivalence*.

[Argumentation in Context, 18] 2020. xv, 238 pp.
HB   978 90 272 0509 4   EUR 105.00
E-BOOK   978 90 272 6142 7   EUR 105.00

Argumentation in Actual Practice
Topical studies about argumentative discourse in context

Edited by Frans H. van Eemeren and Bart Garssen
ILIAS & Leiden University & University of Amsterdam

Argumentation in Actual Practice contains a collection of topical studies about argumentative discourse in context written by argumentation scholars from a diversity of academic backgrounds.

[Argumentation in Context, 17] 2019. xiv, 336 pp.
HB   978 90 272 0402 8   EUR 99.00
E-BOOK   978 90 272 6213 4   EUR 99.00

Strategic Maneuvering for Political Change
A pragma-dialectical analysis of Egyptian anti-regime columns

Ahmed Abdulhameed Omar
Ain Shams University, Egypt

In Strategic Maneuvering for Political Change, the author analyzes five political columns written before 2011 by Al Aswany, a prominent Egyptian novelist, using the lens of the extended pragma-dialectical theory of argumentation.

[Argumentation in Context, 16] 2019. ix, 188 pp.
HB   978 90 272 0238 3   EUR 90.00
E-BOOK   978 90 272 6280 6   EUR 90.00

Argumentation in Prime Minister's Question Time
Accusation of inconsistency in response to criticism

Dima Mohammed
Universidade Nova de Lisboa

What distinguishes constructive cases from disruptive ones? This is the question this book sets out to answer.

[Argumentation in Context, 15] 2018. xi, 162 pp.
HB   978 90 272 0174 4   EUR 90.00
E-BOOK   978 90 272 6327 8   EUR 90.00

OSSA Archive

The University of Windsor hosts the Ontario Society for the Study of Argumentation (OSSA) Archive, an open-access archive containing the proceedings of the eleven biennial OSSA conferences 1995–2020.
The archive is located at: https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/ossaarchive/

CRRAR

The Centre for Research in Reasoning, Argumentation and Rhetoric (CRRAR) at the University of Windsor is a centre for individual and collaborative research into the theory and practice of reasoning, argument and argumentation, and rhetoric from the perspective of all related academic disciplines. View the CRRAR home page at: www.uwindsor.ca/crrar. CRRAR has the facilities to accommodate up to three visiting researchers per year. To receive instructions on how to apply to be a visiting research fellow at CRRAR write to The Director at: crrar@uwindsor.ca

Argumentation Studies PhD

The University of Windsor's interdisciplinary doctoral program in Argumentation Studies is entering its seventh year. Information is available at: https://www.uwindsor.ca/argumentationstudies/
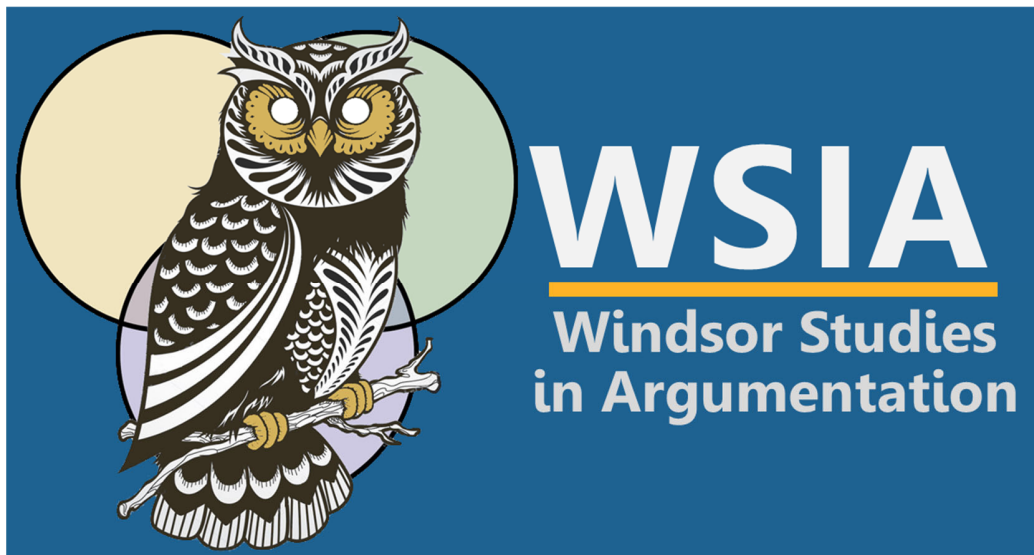
The University of Waterloo hosts the WSIA book series, publishing open-access volumes of interest to argumentation scholars. Information is available at:
https://windsor.scholarsportal.info/omp/index.php/wsia/catalog

european conference on argumentation

WARSAW 2025

ARGUMENTATION IN THE DIGITAL SOCIETY

SEPTEMBER 2025 (exact date to be confirmed)

Warsaw University of Technology, Poland

THE CONFERENCE WILL BE PRECEDED BY AN ECA SUMMER SCHOOL

7. LIST OF ABSTRACTS

Aakhus, Mark

Rutgers University, USA

Contestability by design: Argumentation and Human Centered AI

Algorithmically driven information technologies are increasingly significant participants in human activities. As such, the argumentative capabilities of information technology come into focus. The concern for explainable AI is a case in point. It attends to whether and how machines and complex systems can offer reasons for their outputs as a basis for a more human centered AI. An alternative direction for HCAI highlights the limits of AI by recognizing that argument is not simply a matter of offering explanation but a matter of contestation. The contestability by design movement seeks to leverage conflict in the development and deployment of AI. This paper explores some cases of contesting AI systems that draw out implications of efforts in argumentation studies to move argument analysis from sole consideration of first-order argument at the ground floor to other levels. Such moves are significant for the argumentation analysis of AI systems in human activity.

Andrew Aberdein

Florida Institute of Technology, USA

Virtues suffice for argument evaluation

The virtues and vices of argument have become an established part of argumentation theory. They have helped direct attention to hitherto neglected aspects of how we argue. However, it remains controversial whether a virtue theory has much to contribute to some central questions in argumentation theory. Notably, Harvey Siegel has disputed whether arguments in the abstract propositional sense can be evaluated meaningfully within a virtue theory [most recently in Siegel, 2022]. This paper explores the prospects for grounding an account of argument evaluation in arguers' virtues and vices by examination of a corresponding debate in virtue ethics: can an ethics of virtue guide our actions? In particular, it adapts to argumentation Rosalind Hursthouse's idea of a v-rule [e.g. Hursthouse, 2006]. It will thereby be shown that an affirmative answer is possible: virtues suffice for argument evaluation.

Afzali, Parichehr

Norwegian University of science and technology (NTNU), Norway

Argumentative style across cultures: A corpus-based comparative study of standpoint presentation by Iranian and Norwegian learners of English

In argumentative writing, learners may transfer rhetorical strategies from their L1, which may create confusion when communicating in international settings using English as L2 (Connor, 2018). Some cultures encourage early standpoint presentation followed by arguments, whereas others encourage tentative standpoints after considering different views (Mauranen, 1993). I combine insights of Pragma-Dialectics (van Eemeren, 2022) and Hyland's (2005) model of metadiscourse to answer the following questions: (1) What order do Norwegians and Iranians choose to present standpoints and arguments? (2) How does the choice of standpoint first vs arguments first relate to complexity of the argumentation?, and (3) How does the use of lexical devices correlate with front/end-weighted structure and arguments for/against? I analyze 40 texts from the International Corpus of Learner English (ICLEv3), written by Iranian and Norwegian university students studying English-related majors. Preliminary results suggest that Iranians present standpoints first with more boosters, while Norwegians present hedged standpoints last.

d'Agostino, Giulia & Lucchini, Costanza

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Do you think this? Constructing and suggesting preferable standpoints in questions

The role of a question, within institutional Question-and-Answer activity types, can be associated with numerous communicative goals the questioner might have; among those, the – possibly adversarial – elicitation of a definite standpoint (or a position) on a certain topic. In such case, not only is the answerer attributed the burden of necessarily possessing a standpoint on the matter, but the formulation of the question itself constructs a frame, which constraints the dialogical freedom of answering moves. Our comparative study between press conferences and earnings conference calls shows that the preference for a polar question over an open-ended type, in cases when the desired outcome of the turn is the exposure of standpoint, represents an instance of proposal by the questioner of a potentially preferable standpoint – emerged within the argumentative exchange and to which, if accepted, the answerer would commit interactionally.

d'Agostino, Giulia

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Arguing on the borders of explanation

In the setting of institutional Question-and-Answer sessions within the financial domain, questions often do not perform the role of filling an epistemological divide. On the contrary, they may trigger argumentation in a dialogue where accountability is at stake. We propose that, in such a context, the formulation of answers is influenced by a definite set of syntactic, semantic and pragmatic parameters in interplay, which precede the answerer's turn of utterance. Thus, as a reaction, reply turns regularly adopt certain patterns – generalizable via abstraction and valid within the activity type – of alternation and interaction between argumentation and explanation, with various communicative goals. The current study therefore presents the argumentative and para-argumentative structure (and related loci) of answers to covert adversarial questions, in relation with the ways such questions where posited. Particularly, of questions explicitly requesting an explanation.

Aikin, Scott & Casey, John

Vanderbilt University, USA/Northeastern Illinois University, USA

The ambitious and modest meta-argumentation theses

Arguments are weakly meta-argumentative when they call attention to themselves and purport to be successful as arguments. Arguments are strongly meta-argumentative when they take arguments (themselves or other arguments) as objects for evaluation, clarification, or improvement and explicitly use concepts of argument analysis for the task. The ambitious meta-argumentation thesis is that all argumentation is weakly argumentative. The modest meta-argumentation thesis is that there are unique instances of strongly meta-argumentative argument. (The quixotic thesis would be that all argumentation is strongly meta-argumentative.) The case for the ambitious thesis is conceptual: all argument in announcing that some set of claims is ground for accepting another, must thereby refer to itself as making those grounds explicit. The case for the modest thesis is the fact that many arguments occasion arguments about them purely as a matter evaluating and clarifying them as arguments. What remains is to clarify the relationship between these theses.

Alhambra, José

Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain

Argumentation by analogy as a comparison of argumentative relationships

In this paper I will defend the thesis that what characterises argumentation by analogy is that it is based on a comparison of argumentative relationships. I distinguish two types: intraargumentative and interargumentative relationships. By the former I mean the relationship between what is presented as a reason and the claim that reason allegedly favours. This is usually marked by expressions such as so,

therefore, because, consequently, etc. These relationships can be expressed by conditionals such as if it were the case that A, then there would be a reason for B. By interargumentative relationship I mean the relationship between two or more reasons. This is usually marked by conjunctive locutions such as in addition, on the other hand, moreover, etc., or adversatives locutions such as but, although, nevertheless, etc. On the base of this, I will distinguish two varieties of argumentation by analogy: argumentation by parity of reasons and argumentation by parity of weighings.

Amini Farsani, Mohammad & Rahimi, Reinab

Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran

Argumentative writing, authorial voice, and sentiment analysis in EFL context

This study investigates the relationship between argumentative writing quality, authorial voice, and sentiment analysis. A corpus of 314 written argumentative essays were scored by argumentative rubric proposed by Staplen and Wu (2015), Zhao's authorial voice, Crossely, Kyle, and McNamara's Sentiment tool (i.e., SEANCE). The corpus was analyzed in terms of sentiment analysis by one of the well-known programming languages called R and represented by Tableau, a robust visualization tool. Our analysis showed a connection between argumentative quality and authorial voice along with sentiment analysis. We conclude that authorial voice increases the argumentative writing quality, and sentiments and outlooks toward argumentative writing topics affect the side which author choose. Furthermore, we find out that the most predictors of argumentative writing are authorial voice elements, including Manner of idea presentation, Reader and Writer Presence, and clarity of ideas in the content, as well as some sentiment components, especially Trust and Sadness.

Andone, Corina

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

On numerical arguments in policymaking

The use of numerical arguments has become part and parcel of evidence-based policymaking, serving increasingly as scientific evidence which is used to back up policy decisions and to convince citizens of the acceptability of those decisions. But numerical arguments and their quality and potential persuasive role in the specific institutional context of policymaking have received little treatment within argumentation theory. This paper endeavours to explain the forms, functions, and quality of numerical arguments in policymaking.

Angiolini, Elisa

Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Investigating subdiscussions in children-adult argumentative interactions

This contribution aims to present my ongoing doctoral research on subdiscussions in children-adult argumentative interactions (Schär, 2021). Subdiscussions are discussions nested in other discussions (cf. Krabbe, 2003), emerging when some aspect of an ongoing discussion is problematized by one of the parties and rediscussed (van Eemeren et al., 1993). After an overview of the project, I will present cases of children opening subdiscussions from a corpus I collected in a kindergarten in Italian-speaking Switzerland, consisting of spontaneous discussions among 3–6-year-old children and their teachers during their daily activities. I reconstruct and analyze the subdiscussions following pragma-dialectics (van Eemeren & Grootendorst, 2004) and the Argumentum Model of Topics (Rigotti & Greco, 2019). Through these examples, I will explore what happens when children open subdiscussions and, especially, what happens after that, meaning how adults react to the subdiscussion, and the effect of the subdiscussion on the ongoing interaction.

Anttila, Solmu & Domínguez Armas, Álvaro

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands/ IFILNOVA, Portugal

Hate speech as a means of argumentative exclusion

Argumentative exclusion occurs when an agent is denied participation in an argument. The terms employed here are intended to be broad: i) denied agents can be individuals, groups, or group representatives capable of participating in argumentation, while ii) argumentation is the production and exchange of reasons in service of managing disagreement (Lewinski & Mohammed (2016); Jackson (2015)). In the first part of the paper, we distinguish between two general axes of exclusion a) active/passive and b) structural/transactional argumentative exclusion, and subcategories of complete/partial, temporarily specific/general, enforced/unenforced. We discuss the case of Twitter user experience design to exemplify these distinctions. In the second part of the paper, we analyse hate speech as a varied means of argumentative exclusion along the axes identified in the previous section. Hate speech here refers to public expressions that incite or justify discrimination against its victims (Waldron, 2012), including legally punishable calls for violence against the victim motivated by racial/ethnic/national prejudice.

Aonuma, Satoru International Christian University, Japan

Between Is and AS: Legal fiction as rhetorical argument

This paper explores the idea of fiction in legal argumentation. Jeremy Bentham (1843) defined fictitious entity as an object, the existence of which is feigned by the imagination,—feigned for the purpose of discourse, and which, when so formed, is spoken of as a real one. A problem will emerge when fiction is not only feigned but also becomes real by discourse. This is germane to argumentation concerning the statutory interpretation and its application, such as treating a corporation as a legal person(ality) (James, 1993) and treating electricity as a discrete property (Okamoto, 2022). This paper discusses this problem of legal fiction from a perspective of metaphor. Metaphor is a significant argumentative move creating the real by comparison and providing an inferential standpoint (van Poppel, 2021). The paper argues that the function of legal fiction is similar to that of metaphor as both enable separate entities to become consubstantial (Burke,1969).

Arizavi, Saleh; Jalilifar, Alireza & Mehdi Riazi, A.

Sultan Qaboos University, Oman/Shahid Chamran University, Iran/ Hamed Bin Khalifa University,

Qatar

Analysis of argumentation in the discussion sections of published articles in ESP journal: A

diachronic corpus-based approach

Argumentation has remained under-researched in studies analyzing academic journal publications despite its importance in academic writing. This paper reports a study in which we investigated stereotypical argumentative trends, lexico-grammatical features, and interactional metadiscourse markers in 354 research article free-standing discussion sections from the journal of ESP over forty years. The field of ESP was chosen because of its maturity, which has given substance to a dynamic ground for arguments. We drew on the pragma-dialectical approach to analyzing argumentations in the corpus. Findings indicated that due to the argumentative nature of the discussion section, certain argumentative trends recurred more often. The analysis of the lexico-grammatical features and metadiscourse markers of the standpoints also showed patterns of variability over time. The study concludes that it is imperative to incorporate relevant facets from various argumentation models to construct a comprehensive argumentation theory and gain deeper insights into argumentation in academic writing.

Bailin, Sharon; Battersby, Mark & Cohen, Daniel

Simon Fraser University, Canada/Capilano University, Canada/Colby College, USA

The virtues of virtue for inquiry, argumentation and education - Pace Paglieri

In Argumentative Virtues: Back to Basics (ECA 2022), Paglieri poses challenges to the treatment of virtues in Aberdein's and Cohen's Virtue Argumentation Theory (VAT) as well as in Bailin and Battersby's Inquiry Approach to critical thinking (IA). He challenges the link between virtues and argument quality, and questions what useful role virtues play in argumentation and in critical thinking education. Although VAT and IA differ in significant ways, they do have common cause in emphasizing the centrality of virtues. In this paper, we elucidate our shared disagreements with Paglieri's comments, criticizing both the conception of virtue and the unclear conception of argumentation which underlie his critique. In contrast, we argue for the importance of virtues, both in thinking about critical thinking as conceptualized in IA, and in thinking about argumentation as conceptualized in VAT, and argue for their centrality in educating critical thinkers and being good arguers.

Baker, Michael & Schwarz, Baruch

CNRS Télécom Paris, France/Hebrew University Jerusalem, Israel

From dialogue on ethics to the ethics of dialogue

Moral development/judgment of children has been much researched (Piaget, Kohlberg), yet rarely considered in contexts of social interaction. Our study is based on a corpus of interactions collected within the framework of the DIALLS EU-funded project (2018-2021), the objective of which was to enable children to co-construct meanings for fundamental European values — tolerance, inclusion and empathy — from their discussions on graphical narratives that raised moral issues. The context of our study was educational, as we enacted dialogical practices in these discussions. Given the emotional arousal associated with disagreements on, for example, the extent to which certain behaviours presented in a video should be tolerated, we raise the question of students' tolerance towards each other in the dialogue itself. We thus present an integrated analysis approach that enables us to address the question of the relations between students' evolving understanding of ethical notions and the ethical dimension of their dialogues.

Beck, Lukas & Kiderlen, Rebecca

Tübingen University, Germany

Rhetorical topos analysis: Considerations for a systematic method of argumentation analysis

Aristotle's conception of topoi makes them a suitable access point for rhetorical analyses that ask about argumentative strategies with respect to their socially anchored persuasive potentials. Topoi, understood as elements of argumentations with endoxal character, allow to reconstruct inventive, probative and elocutionary production decisions (Wagner 2009) of actors in relation to their communicative goals. The endoxal habituality (Bornscheuer 1976) of topoi suggests examining them corpus-based in discursive interrelations. While especially discourse-linguistic research can present a systematic discourse-analytical topos analysis (e.g. Wengeler 2003), it is primarily not interested in strategic-argumentative implications of the topos category, largely restricting itself to reconstructing a thinking habitus. Some rhetorical approaches try to close this gap, but a systematic method for a rhetorical topos analysis remains to be established. Our paper brings together and further extends the more recent developments and thus makes a proposal for a systematic rhetorical topos analysis.

Bigi, Sarah; Midea, Chiara; Noseda, Valentina & Parlato, Sibilla

Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Italy

Caregivers' reasoning about oncological treatment in online discussions: A comparative analysis

In long-term conditions, a great burden is placed on patients' caregivers (Kirk et al. 2022), who often play a crucial role in making decisions regarding treatment (Acquati et al. 2022). In the oncological setting, such decisions can be challenging: in cases of advanced cancer, treatments can even be counterproductive. While there is abundant literature on shared decision making between clinicians and patients, there is less about the role caregivers may play in this process (van Oosterhout et al.

2021; Gieseler et al. 2021). In order to gain preliminary insights into this 'grey area', in this paper we aim to describe reasoning patterns on decisions regarding treatment, as they appear in two corpora, one in Italian and one in Russian, consisting of discussions posted on online fora that include patients, caregivers and professionals. In the analysis, we focus in particular on the argument schemes (Walton 1996; Walton 2006) used by caregivers.

van Bijnen, Emma & Reijven, Menno

Universiteit van Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The argumentative structure of Pride Month advertisements

Advertisements during pride month seemingly combine two goals: (1) to promote their brand or product, and (2) to support the ideals of pride month. In this study, we tackle the question of how companies incorporate these two goals in their argumentation structures. Using a corpus of 70 pride month adverts, which are analyzed for verbal and visual argumentation patterns using pragma-dialectics, supplemented with insights from visual rhetoric. First, we show that companies use ideal argumentation to support (often implicit) commercial standpoints. Second, this study has revealed three distinct argumentative patterns regarding the different functions that references to the LGBTQIA+ community have in pride adverts: (1) showing general support, (2) showing support through offering a pride related product, and (3) showing support through having structural company policies. Each type functions as a different argument scheme with different critical questions.

Blair, Anthony J.

University of Windsor, Canada

It's not my dog: Misconceptions of informal logic

Michael Gilbert and Christopher Tindale are both in places critical of informal role in argumentation. Their criticisms are mostly well taken, but their target is not informal logic (IL). It is the lurking vestiges of formal logic instruction. IL is not restricted to the domains of linear or verbal arguments, and rhetorical arguments must embody arguments and as such must have an informal logic. The current attention to modes of argument and to rhetorical argument inspired by the work of Gilbert and of Tindale should not be misguided by mistaken conceptions of IL.

Blair, Carole & Balthrop, William V.

University of North Carolina, USA

In praise of others: Epideictic argument in French World War I anniversary commemoration

This paper takes up the general questions: What purpose(s) does epideictic rhetoric serve in an "ecology" of democratic argument? Does epideictic simply offer resources for other species of argument, or does it offer its own arguments? These questions will be explored briefly in terms of conceptual treatments of ecology of argument (e.g., Klumpp; Danisch) and epideictic (e.g., Aristotle; Hauser; Pernot). It will tune its exploration of these questions to the case of a series of commemorative events staged by French groups in the Meuse Department in 2008 to mark the ninetieth anniversary of the armistice that ended WWI. These events were, perhaps counterintuitively, not about the French military's achievements in bringing the war to an end; instead, they were about the role of the United States, particularly in eastern France, in accomplishing that outcome. The paper concludes with a reexamination of the role of argument in epideictic rhetoric.

Bodlovic, Petar; Lewinski, Marcin; Villata, Serena & Cabrio, Elena

IFILNOVA, Portugal/IFILNOVA, Portugal/Université Cote d'Azur, France/Université Cote d'Azur, France

Explanatory dialogues and digital medicine

Argumentation and artificial intelligence theorists treat explanation as an interactive phenomenon: in response to the Explainee's why-question, the Explainer offers an explanation to transfer her understanding (Walton 2011) or clarify explanandum (Cawsey 1992). In this talk, we discuss pertinent questions about explanatory dialogues while focusing on the following medical dialogue: given the patient's symptoms, the User requests an explanation of the Explainable Artificial Intelligence System's (XAI's) medical prediction. Does the User always lack any understanding of the patient's symptoms (initial situation)? Can dialogue aim at jointly developing understanding, rather than just transferring it (collective goal)? Must XAI always use mutually accepted, or understood propositions (opening, explanation stage)? And how should we select an explanation when there is pressure to proceed with medical treatment, but the diagnosis is uncertain (concluding stage)? We offer preliminary answers by consulting the literature on explanatory dialogues, inference to the best explanation, XAI, and medical reasoning.

Bowell, Tracy

University of Waikato, New Zealand

Argument, virtues and normativity

More than a decade on from the publication of Andrew Aberdein's paper, 'Virtue in Argument', in which he made the case that virtue theory can be profitably applied to argument, work on agent-based approaches to argument continues to mine productive seams of discussion and analyses. Much of that work follows through on Aberdein's suggestion (2010, 177) that there is much work to be done in the provision of sensitive analyses of individual virtues. Less of the current literature in the VAT field attempts to respond to his closing suggestion that, even more significantly, virtue argumentation holds out the possibility of a systematic basis for the frequently unanalysed appeals to normative obligations to be found in many discussions of reasoning. In this paper, I address this question of the source of the normative force of argumentative virtues. I begin the paper by considering relevant similarities and differences between the practices of argument and the practices of morality in order to identify significant differences between them that should be taken into account by any virtue-theoretic approach to argument. I then look at the prospects for a target-centred account of the argumentative virtues as a means of providing a plausible explanation of their normative force.

Brambilla, Emanuele

University of Trieste, Italy

The problem of Trieste in Alcide De Gasperi's 1946 speech to the Paris Peace Conference. Pragma-

Dialectical insights

On 10th August 1946, Alcide De Gasperi delivered a speech at the Paris Peace Conference to explain Italy's views on the draft peace treaty before the representatives of the victorious Allied powers. Drawing on Pragma-Dialectics, an analysis has been carried out of the portion of speech that focused on the problem of Trieste, i.e. the socio-political implications of the decisions made by the Allies to render the city a free territory under UN administration and to force Italy to cede Istria and part of Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia. The analysis reveals that the address was characterised by the presence of arguments from authority, pragmatic arguments and numerical arguments, used to discredit the treaty provisions objectively. However, metaphors and connotative linguistic choices also stand out, suggesting that De Gasperi strategically merged elements of detached and engaged argumentative styles to enhance the acceptability of his standpoint promoting the amendment of the treaty.

Bubikova-Moan, Jarmila; Sandvik, Margareth & Jegstad, Kirsti

Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway/Kristiania University College, Norway/Kristiania University

College, Norway

Arguing about environmental issues in primary school

Fostering the skill to argue in students through productive classroom dialogues is of key educational importance (Schwarz & Baker, 2017). Teachers are central in facilitating and promoting such dialogues whereby students learn to actively advance and defend their standpoints on contested issues (Reznitskaya & Wilkinson, 2017). In this study, we draw on video-recorded observations of whole-class argumentative dialogues among third-grade students inspired by news articles and fictional picture books on environmental issues. We explore the arguments that emerge, focusing specifically on justifications put forward by the students that are relevant for the subject of environmental issues and the role of the teachers in this process. Our findings show that the teachers' framing of the activities as well as their interactional moves tend to inhibit rather than support productive argumentative dialogues. We will discuss the theoretical as well as practical educational implications of these findings.

Burnette, Ann & Kraemer, Wayne

Texas State University, USA

There is nothing beyond our capacity: US National Security Strategies as argumentative frameworks

The US president is required to present Congress with an annual strategic plan regarding American national security. This National Security Strategy (NSS) is meant to coordinate national security policy at the highest levels of the administration. The NSS functions as an agenda-setting document that defines the priorities and forecasts the actions of presidential administrations. The NSSs of Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama, despite their being from opposite political parties, were largely similar in their promotion of the US agenda based on a framework of imperial righteousness (Burnette & Kraemer, 2012). This paper examines the NSSs of Presidents Donald J. Trump and Joseph R. Biden to analyze how each president framed his own vision of imperial righteousness and set the agenda for US foreign policy. Trump and Biden communicated starkly different values in their National Security Strategy arguments which led to different policies and actions.

Carr, M. Kelly

University of West Florida, USA

Searching for legal topoi in the Shadow Docket

Out of legal topoi, Supreme Court decisions typically craft rhetorical artifacts that support their own institutional credibility and serve as building blocks for lower court, policymaker, and public arguments.Today's Court increasingly publishes emergency stays and injunctions – collectively the shadow docket – that feature truncated opinions which exclude important evidentiary habits and forms of reasoning. Thus, they deprive lower courts of precedential reasoning and deprive publics of assurances of jurisprudential legitimacy. This essay examines several notable recent Court emergency injunctions, addressing COVID restrictions and redistricting, to map what's missing in these cases: namely, the legal topoi that are central to American jurisprudence.

Casey, John & Aikin, Scott

Northeastern Illinois University, USA/Vanderbilt University, USA

What about Whataboutism?

Some fallacies are failures internal to an argument scheme (e.g., hasty generalization) while others are failures in how a scheme is deployed (e.g., ad hominem). Other fallacies are more difficult to classify, since they arise from reasoning about arguments. This paper concerns one example of this class, the fallacy of whataboutism. Commonly, whataboutism consists in deflecting criticism by raising parallel concerns about another, presumably more worthy target of criticism (thus the name—what about x?) In some recent literature whataboutism is analyzed as a sometimes reasonable argument claim about inconsistency, like the ad hominem tu quoque. We argue that while this captures something essential to whataboutism, it doesn't capture the peculiarly meta-argumentative failure (or success) of what-

about appeals. For, crucially, whataboutist moves are appeals to the total evidence, and so need not be failures of consistency on the first order. In addition to surveying recent literature, we analyze several examples.

Castro, Diego

Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile

Why deliberations fail?

The 2021-2022 Chilean Constituent Assembly experienced a significant failure. While there may be several reasons for this, I'd like to draw attention to a crucial issue in politics that often goes unnoticed: the absence of deliberative standards. In my opinion, effective deliberation requires a balance between social and epistemic objectives. Overemphasizing either of these goals can lead to unfavourable results. By examining quantitative data and arguments presented in the assembly, I contend that social objectives took precedence over epistemic ones, primarily due to groupthink and conformity bias.

Cattani, Annalisa

Unife University of Ferrara Ababo Academy of Fine Arts Bologna, Italy

When a space becomes a place

Artistic interventions in the public domain are often legitimized as opportunities for the empowerment of local communities. Artistic community-based interventions can become opportunities for cultural expression, inclusion, connectivity, and participation. They are often defined Participatory Public Art Projects, in order to stress their aim to create a debate and to engage people to take an active part within the artistic practice. The art work becomes a dialectical engine that creates relationships acting on Ethos, Logos and Pathos and produces, while using condensation and displacement, multimodal rhetorical figures, as well as new argumentative roles that transforms the preexisting spaces into new argumentative places.

Ceccarelli, Leah & Syfert, Collin

University of Washington, USA/Fitchburg State University, USA

Climate scientists as rhetorical citizens: Public argumentation in persuasive Op-Eds

What rhetorical strategies do experts use for public communication in our post-truth, hyper-partisan times? This paper is part of a larger project that analyzes argumentation in North American newspaper opinion editorials written by scientists performing rhetorical citizenship on matters that require expert knowledge to support informed decision-making by the general public. To understand what persuasive appeals are employed by scientists seeking to change the minds of opposition audiences in the public sphere, we examine op-eds by climate scientists published in red state newspapers, that is, regions of the United States that are majority Republican, a political party whose leaders continue to question the reality, cause, and/or significance of global warming.

Clay, Graham

University College Dublin, Ireland

Hume's radical and prescient contention: Philosophical beliefs are causal beliefs

The role of our experiences of philosophical arguments is not to cause us to believe their premises but rather to cause us to believe their conclusions—if we believe the premises already and if we are rational—by causing us to believe that their conclusions are supported by their premises. Versions of this traditional view are found throughout the history of philosophy. In this paper, I argue contrary to the consensus that David Hume rejects this view, and I explain how we should understand his position. Hume's position is that we come to believe that, upon impact, a billiard ball will move away from the cue ball in precisely the same way that we come to believe the conclusions of philosophical

arguments. I argue that empirical research has revealed that this contention has explanatory advantages relative to the traditional view and that there are countless implications for how we philosophize.

Coppola, Claudia & Greco, Sara

Roma Tre University, Italy/Università della Svizzera Italiana, Switzerland

Argumentation and agentivity for building ethos in an Italian bank's institutional website

Institutional websites represent a privileged channel for the construction of banks' ethos. Since the audience of banks' institutional websites involves multiple stakeholders having diverse expectations (e.g. investors vs. private clients), discursively justifying the bank's ability to impact in different areas (i.e. its agentivity) can prove highly challenging, especially with regard to a possible contradiction between the bank's arguments of competence vs. benevolence (i.e. doing something for making profit vs. for doing good). To examine whether competence and benevolence are indeed argumentatively irreconcilable, we propose an in-depth analysis of these ethos' components in those sections of a big Italian bank's institutional website where the bank's impact is specifically addressed. The analysis will investigate (i) argument schemes and inferential structures, focusing on endoxa of competence and benevolence; (ii) how the Bank represents its own and others' agentivity through semantic and morpho-syntactic means; (iii) whether and how the argumentative and agentivity dimension interrelate.

Corradi, Silvia

University of Trento, Italy

What is ethos? New and classical insights from J.S. Baumlin's thought: Approaching integrity through ethos in the judicial decision

This paper firstly aims to argue for a functional role of ethos, namely, the one of being not only, as Aristotle affirms, the most persuasive component of the speech in the rhetorical framework but also as a methodological element through which it is possible for the judge to join the integrity of the decision. In the light of this assumption, it is possible, secondly, to see a consequence in terms of argumentation theory. It could lead to reconsider the role of ethos, meant not only as ethotic argument but also as methodological and existential element of the rhetor as Baumlin suggests, supporting a rhetorical dimension of argumentation – considered essential, for instance, in order to escape the risk of relativism in some cases, such as the Toulmin's Model of Argument.

Corredor, Cristina

UNED, Spain

Propaganda and critical thinking on the web

In a groundbreaking paper, Jackson (2021) considers how the existence of the web should change the way critical thinking can be exercised. Among other concerns, she refers to what is known as the Dunning-Krugger effect and the tendency of non-expert people to not only misinterpret what experts say but also their capacity to assess their own ability to correctly understand those pieces of expert information. A well-known mechanism of propaganda and, in particular, political propaganda is that it makes use of apparently scientific information like data, statistics, and technical language to induce trust (Quaranto and Stanley 2019). This 'rational' propaganda is effective not due to objective, factual or scientific argumentation, but rather through a fallacious impression of truth and reliability (Ellul 1965). My aim is to vindicate the role that the critical examination of arguments still plays in such an information environment.

Degano, Chiara; Lebani, Gianluca & Santulli, Francesca

Università of Roma Tre, Italy/Università di Venezia Ca' Foscari, Italy/Università di Venezia Ca' Foscari, Italy

Going quantitative: Argumentative discourse and text mining
Combined qualitative-quantitative approach to argumentation by exploiting statistical techniques commonly used in Text Mining.

Demir, Yeliz & Schaafsma, Juliette

Hacettepe University, Turkey/Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Strategic maneuvering to evade a political apology

Political apology is an official or public statement by a political authority that aims to recognize a past political wrongdoing, and express apology, regret or remorse for this wrongdoing to the victims or the descendants of the victims. Recently there has been a growing interest in the study of political apologies across cultures from a social-psychological point of view, comparing the content of political apologies across cultures (Zoodsma et. al, 2021) and examining cross-cultural differences with respect to group-based shame, guilt, and regret (de Groot et. al, 2021). Although there are variations across cultures as to what counts as a proper political apology, a trend is noticeable concerning what may be regarded as the core contents of the speech act (e.g. the use of illocutionary force indicating device (IFID), an acknowledgement of the wrongdoing, and a recognition of responsibility in the wrongdoing), which are also important when we study the strategies to evade an apology. Such evasive strategies can be effectively studied from an argumentation theoretical perspective. The present qualitative research aims to study evasion from a political apology in the Turkish context by using the pragma-dialectical notion of strategic maneuvering (van Eemeren, 2010). As a case in point, we will draw on the 2014 letter of condolence addressed by the Turkish government to the Armenian people for the Ottoman Armenians who lost their lives during the forced relocation during the 1st World War.

Duarte, Antonio

Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

Fallacies as cultural representations

In this contribution I will apply the epidemiological model of the spread of beliefs as cultural representations (Sperber, 1996) to the field of fallacies. This model argues that beliefs tend to replicate like a viral epidemic and those strains that are dominant in a given socio-cultural sphere become cultural representations. The final goal is to denounce, hopefully with some justification, the fact that some fallacious argumentation schemes have managed to colonise the human mind and to become cultural representations in our society today. We could say that, firstly, the fallacy has become a belief; then it has managed to replicate like a virus; and finally, the fallacy has come to constitute a cultural representation. One of the major damages of this process lies in the great difficulty of opening effective argumentative paths that could reveal the fallacious character of these new and perverse cultural representations.

Dufour, Michel

Sorbonne-Nouvelle, France

Did Aristotle write on fallacies?

Aristotle did write on some deviant reasonings, which he dubbed paralogisms. Is « fallacy » the right translation of « paralogism »? J. Woods is one of the contemporary authors who challenged the honorable tradition making of Aristotle the father of fallacies. I am another one. Although Woods did not explicitly focus on Aristotle's case, he (rightly) introduced the concept of « misalignment » between some contemporary views on fallacies and Aristotle's theory. I also hold that there are continuities and discontinuities between Aristotle's « fallacies » and the modern concept of fallacy if there is such a thing as the modern concept of fallacy. My concern about differences and similarities between fallacies and paralogisms does not only include structural aspects but also problems related to their use, especially in a dialectical context or, more generally in a verbal interaction between agents.

Starting from Aristotle's writings, I will discuss (only) some critical points like intentionality, self-deception, and deduction.

Durán Solórzano, Jorge

Leiden University, The Netherlands

Arguing with the finger on the trigger: An analysis of the argumentation of guerrilla movements

justifying political violence in the context of Latin America

Although argumentation and violence are oftentimes seen as opposites, they coexist in various contexts. This opposition arises at a theoretical level: from a normative point of view, argumentation is meant to rationally convince people, while violence seeks to dissuade. However, argumentation and violence overlap at the empirical level, for example, when people justify violence. Using pragma-dialectics (van Eemeren 2010) and borrowing concepts from critical discourse analysis (Fairclough and Fairclough 2012), this paper analyzes the justification of acts of political violence carried out by armed social movements. For this purpose, the communiqués of three Latin American guerrilla groups are analyzed, paying particular attention to the circumstantial premises in their argumentation. The analysis illuminates the social and institutional reasons employed by these groups to legitimize their actions. This paper claims that by looking at the argumentation of these groups, we can better understand political violence and work towards better conflict resolution.

Dutilh Novaes, Catarina

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

'Bad beliefs' and 'bad arguments': The case of conspiracy theories

In his book 'Bad Beliefs', philosopher Neil Levy defines bad beliefs as widespread beliefs that are at odds with expert consensus and/or widely available scientific evidence, such as climate change denialism and vaccine skepticism. Some prominent conspiracy theories such as QAnon would be extreme cases of bad beliefs. While it is easy to dismiss these beliefs as wholly irrational, Levy argues that those who come to hold bad beliefs do so through roughly the same belief-forming mechanisms as those who come to hold 'good' beliefs (primarily through deference). Insofar as arguments are involved in forming good beliefs, do (bad?) arguments play a significant role in the formation of bad beliefs? In this talk, I deploy the three-tiered model of epistemic exchange (Dutilh Novaes, 2020) to investigate how the re-wiring of circuits of attention and trust leads people to be exposed to, and become convinced by, 'bad arguments' supporting e.g., conspiracy theories.

van Eemeren, Frans H.

ILIAS, University of Amsterdam & Leiden University, The Netherlands

Argumentative style in political advertising

This presentation is intended to be part of the program on argumentative style. Starting from the pragma-dialectical definition of argumentative style as encompassing, next the well-known presentational dimension, also a dimension of topical selection and a dimension of adaptation to presumed audience demand, this paper concentrates on the analysis of the the argumentative style utlized in political advertising. As a case in point, a political advertisement is chosen from an election campaign in the Netherlands.

van Eemeren, Frans H.; Garssen, Bart; van Haaften, Ton; Labrie, Nanon; Greco, Sara; Gata, Anca, Afzali, Parichehr & Dorothea Egres

ILIAS, University of Amsterdam & Leiden University, The Netherlands/Univeristy of Amsterdam,

The Netherlands/Leiden University, The Netherlands/ Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands/

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland/Dunarea de Joa University, Romania/ Norwegian

University of science and technology (NTNU), Norway/Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary

Argumentative style

In this introduction to the program on argumentative style it is explained in which ways the notion of argumentative style differs from the traditional notion of linguistic style. It is indicated how argumentative styles can be identified by making use of the theoretial tools available in argumentation theory, i.c. in pragma-dialectics. As an introduction to the various presentations at this conference, next the institutional preconditions are discussed that have an impact of the choice of argumentative styles in the various communicative activity types in which argumentative discourse is utilized.

Egres, Dorottya

Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary

Scare tactics: Argumentative style in the online news media

This research explores the argumentative style in the institutional context of online news media and journalism, taking the three aspects of strategic maneuvering into account (van Eemeren 2010, 2019). The research question is the following: How can the argumentative style of the pro-government media be characterized when they claim that the independent media is scaremongering and spreading fake news? This research presents a case study from Hungary where the media can be described as statist commercialized, dominated by media capture and clientelism. The Government and the pro-government media viewed the coronavirus as a further opportunity to delegitimize the independent media. The attacks were about scaremongering and spreading fake news for which the independent media should be prosecuted. The research includes the empirical analysis of all the news articles published on the 20 most read Hungarian pro-government news media outlets in March 2020 when the coronavirus was first detected.

Eichhorn, Lisa

University of South Carolina, USA

Rhetorical questions as argumentative devices in U.S. Supreme Court Dissenting Opinions

This paper reports on and analyzes the use of rhetorical questions as argumentative devices in United States Supreme Court dissenting opinions in the October 2021 Term Year. The results of the study are broken down by judicial author and type of use to reveal differences in the deployment of this persuasive rhetorical tool from Justice to Justice. In analyzing the use of rhetorical questions in these opinions, the paper notes that most guides to legal writing instruct attorneys to avoid rhetorical questions in written legal arguments. This paper therefore examines why Supreme Court Justices, when arguing in dissent, make relatively frequent use of a rhetorical device that is generally shunned by legal writing experts.

Ferreira, Maria

School for Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal

The discursive legitimation of the Chinese political model and the strategies of promotion and

diffusion of authoritarianism: A pragma-dialectical approach

The paper analyses the 2021 Chinese White Paper China: Democracy that Works published by the Chinese State Council Information Office. The paper intends to address the following research question: how are Chinese leaders building an argumentative communicational context whose goal is to argue and counterargue distinct narratives on democracy? The paper argues that three elements are at stake in such an argumentative communicational context. The first element is the Chinese need to restate specific features inherent to the western conception of democracy. The second element regards the Chinese attempt to amplify the beliefs that China is a democracy and that the Chinese whole-

process democracy is fully adapted to Chinese needs. The third element concerns the Chinese effort to minimize traditional features of the western democratic model, namely the importance of civil rights and multiparty competition. China represents the Chinese model as an alternative to western democracy.

Frank, David & Bolduc, Michelle

University of Oregon, USA/ University of Exeter, UK

Chaïm Perelman and the origins of twentieth-century argument theory, 1931-1948

In this paper, we draw from our forthcoming book, The Intellectual and Cultural Origins of Chaïm Perelman and Lucie Olbrechts-Tyteca's New Rhetoric Project: Commentaries on and Translations of Seven Foundational Articles, 1933–1958 (Brill: Leiden, Boston, 2023), to display the trajectories of Chaïm Perelman's theories of argumentation. We limit our study to the body of work Perelman developed between his first monograph in 1931 and when Lucie Olbrechts-Tyteca joined him in 1948. Perelman's writings in the 1930s and 1940s document his efforts to help rebuild European culture in the wake of World War II and respond to the post-war crisis of reason. He developed a host of ideas during this period that would find their way into the New Rhetoric Project (NRP) and into prominent roles in contemporary argumentation theory. These include the universal audience, confused notions, philosophical pairs, dissociation of concepts, and argumentation as the expression of nonformal reasoning.

Garssen, Bart

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The argumentative style utilized in debates in the European Parliament

In this contribution a characterization is given of the argumentative style utilized in an opening speech of a plenary debate in the European Parliament. Following a legislative proposal sent by the European Commission to the European Parliament, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) debate in order to arrive at an informed vote. The starting point of my analysis is the notion of argumentative style as developed by Frans van Eemeren. I will use the main tools for analyzing argumentative style: the argumentative pattern, the strategic design and the three dimensions of strategic manoeuvring.

Gata, Anca

Dunarea de Joa University, Romania

Argumentative styles in corporate communication

In latest years, the domain of corporate communication has amply developed with an impact upon the whole realm of organizational or professional communication. The presentation I propose discusses several aspects of argumentative style in corporate communication: 1. the institutional context of the case to be analysed; 2. Analytic overview, argumentative pattwrns, strategic design; 3. topical dimension of argumentative style(s); 4. auduence orientation dimension;5. presentational dimension of argumentative style; 6. Characteristics of argumentative style in the four stages of the pragma-dialectic analytical model.

van der Geest, Ingeborg & van Klink, Bart

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

How to deal with deep disagreements? Rhetorical strategies in crisis communication: The case of

COVID-19

In the COVID period the Dutch Prime Minister and the Minister of Health regularly announced new measures in live press conferences. An important aim was to create maximum support in society for the measures that were taken. But how to reach the people who did not support any measures, because

their opinions fundamentally differed from the claims by the government? How to deal with these 'deep disagreements'? According to Fogelin (2005), one can only turn to rhetoric when a common ground is lacking. From a deliberative-rhetorical approach, we analyzed a sample of 10 press conferences on major COVID measures, with the focus on the rhetorical strategies that were applied. In our paper, we discuss some of these strategies in the light of the deep disagreements at stake. How should these strategies be evaluated and what (other) rhetorical means can a government, dedicated to the ideal of deliberative democracy, legitimately use?

Godden, David

Michigan State University, USA

On starting places for dialectical argumentation: How to maximize available resolution resources

To be persuasive, dialectical argumentation requires the use of reasons that Michael Lynch has called irenic: reasons that are recognized as acceptable and probative by one's interlocutor. Standardly, theories of dialectical argumentation have incorporated this requirement by prescribing two non-equivalent starting places for arguers: Some (e.g., classical and Waltonian models) require arguers to argue from their opponent's premises to a given standpoint by way of rules one's opponent endorses. Others (e.g. the Pragma-Dialectical model) require arguers to argue from mutually acceptable commitments to a given standpoint by way of mutually endorsed rules. Models of the first sort seem to prescribe that arguers may—indeed, might be required to—argue from premises that they themselves do not accept or via rules they consider fallacious. Yet, discursive moves of this sort are typically deemed insincere and thus impermissible. Meanwhile, models of the second sort seem to unduly restrict the resolution resources available to arguers in managing and resolving their disagreements—expanding an initial commitment set to encompass the union, rather than the intersection, of disagreers' commitments significantly expands the available resolution resources. This paper seeks to synthesize these two competing models of the starting places, and hence the resolution resources, available to disagreeing arguers. If correct, its results supply additional resolution resources to discussants when argumentatively managing their disagreements.

Goddu, G.C.

University of Richmond, USA

Arguments as propositions that are a kind of act?

The standard candidates for the components of arguments are propositions, acts, or linguistic entities such as sentences. Most theorists opt for one of the first two. Previously I have argued in favor of propositions. Here I shall explore a novel way to argue in favor of arguments as acts. Some recent work on the nature of propositions has revived early twentieth-century attempts to explain propositions themselves in terms of acts. Hence, even if arguments are composed of propositions, if the propositions are in turn ultimately a kind of act, then arguments will be composed of acts. I shall argue however that such act accounts of propositions cannot be used to support the current act or act-type theories of arguments since the act-types appealed to in the case of arguments (primarily speech act types) are not the same as those appealed to in the case of propositions (primarily some sort of mental act of predication). But even if the current work on propositions as acts does not support current theories of arguments as acts, the question remains whether a viable theory could be constructed out of propositions understood in terms of mental acts of predication

Golubev, Vadim

Independent researcher, Israel

Russian media coverage of the war in Ukraine: Emotion vs Reason

The paper will examine Russian media coverage of the war in Ukraine. This project will examine the interplay between propaganda and journalism by examining persuasion and truth-seeking in Russian media coverage of the war. To identify propaganda, we will focus on the fallacious use of appeals to

emotion vs. appeals to reason and a one-sided vs. a two-sided approach to reporting. The research team will identify cases of lying by omission or direct disinformation. The analysis will determine the extent to which the state-controlled news media and the independent news media have reported the item without a political slant or bias.

Gómez-Posada, Julder; Pineda-Castañeda, Nataly; Restrepo-Londoño, Natalia & Cano-Torres, Carolina

Universidad Eafit, Colombia

Argumentative behavioral intervention: Definition and method

In this paper, we present a method for the design of Argumentative Behavioral Interventions. Firstly, we present the field of Behavioral Studies, and we describe what constitutes a behavioral intervention (Bicchieri, 2017; Gigerenzer, 2014; Thaler & Sunstein, 2021). Secondly, we explain when a behavioral intervention is argumentative by selecting the strands of behavior that might be affected by argumentation (Anscombe, 2000). Lastly, we propose the following method for Argumentative Behavioral Interventions: (a) Data gathering to identify the agents' reasons for acting a certain way (Anscombe, 2000); (b) Analysis of expressions through verbal indicators (Fahnestock, 2002, 2011); (c) Identification and developing of argumentative schemes (Tindale, 2004); (d) Argument evaluation through critical questions and argument weighting (Marraud, 2020); (e) Choosing and argument for the modification of the agent's behavior; (f) Evaluation of argument expression; (g) Pilot test.

Goodnight, Gerald; Alberti-Strait, Laura & Alberti-Strait, Paul

University of Southern California, USA/University of Southern Mississippi, USA/University of

Southern Mississippi, USA

The polarizing style: Reality and reification of stases
Stasis is an idea, ancient in origin, diverse in renderings, and crucial to the understandings of argument as contestation, dispute, and debate. Stases flows from two rivers of thinking: The first, where they organize civic disputes into propositions of contention between prosecutor and defense in the pursuit of judgment; the second, where stasis refers to the clash of partisans in local disputes, that may be manipulated by urban hegemons for advantage. These rivers flow into a turbulent vortex of contemporary disputes that can be identified globally as a polarizing style of argument. We identify discursive, affective, and material colors that this style brings to paint realities. We then examine the reification of argument by news, disciplines, and digital media which intervene as hegemons and work the style with competing claims to naming, framing, and explaining reality.

Greco, Sara

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Argumentative style in mediators' opening statements

Based on the notion of argumentative style introduced in pragma-dialectics (van Eemeren et al., 2022), this paper examines dispute mediators' discourse in order to classify their argumentative style. It focuses on mediators' opening statements, namely introductory speeches in which mediators establish a new activity type and educate parties about mediation as a process (McCorkle and Reese 2019; Greco 2011). The analysis reveals that mediators use complex pragmatic argumentation to argue for the implicit standpoint It is worthwhile for you to participate in mediation. It concludes that mediators prototypically use an engaged argumentative style, which can be qualified as (re)conciliatory. These findings seem to be prototypical of the activity type of mediation, rather than of the specific mediators analyzed, as confirmed by the fact that the same characteristics at the level of argumentative style were found in opening statements by two mediators who get inspiration from opposite professional paradigms.

Greco, Sara; Mercuri, Chiara; De Cock, Barbara & Schär, Rebecca

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland/ Università della Svizzera italiana,

Switzerland/UCLouvain, Belgium/Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Simultaneous goals of argumentation from example in digital activism: The case of the controversy surrounding sustainable fashion

Analyzing a dataset of Twitter and Instagram messages from different actors (NGOs and individual activists, small brands…) during the 2020 and 2021 Fashion Revolution Week campaigns for a sustainable fashion system, we observe frequent individual mentions of persons or small brands. In this paper, we argue that individual mentions, mostly proposed in messages posted by small brands, count as arguments from example. These arguments are part of two simultaneous argumentative patterns (van Eemeren 2017), responding to different issues and using two different maxims, respectively based on induction and on a principle from truth to possibility; in the latter case, brands represent themselves as best practice examples, showing that a more sustainable fashion system is possible because it is already happening. Our findings contribute to explaining how the multi-layered activity type of digital activism (Mohammed 2016) successfully integrates multiple goals of different actors by offering the possibility of simultaneous argumentation.

Greene, Ronald Walter & Wu, Mu-Tzu

University of Minnesota, USA/Wake Forest Universtiy, USA

The Trump Tsai phone call: How news waves constrict argumentative polylogues

On December 2, 2016, Taiwan's President Tsai ing-Wen made a phone call to then President-elect Donald Trump. The publication of the phone call set off a news wave. A news wave describes a short but consistent amount of coverage on an issue. The core insight of this paper is that the New York Times news wave over the phone call began as an argumentative polylogue with multiple parties and multiple positions but ultimately comes to a conclusion by reducing this argumentative polylogue into a dialectical question/answer: Did the phone call signal the Trump administration's intent to end the one China policy? No. New waves, thus, highlight journalism's role in limiting the critical potential of argumentative polylogues in political argumentation.

Groarke, Leo

Trent University, Canada

Assessing visual acts of arguing: What does a logic of the visual require?

Though some determined skeptics remain, argumentation theory has for the most part accepted the notion that there are visual acts of arguing: i.e. instances of argument which offer non-verbal visual artifacts (pictures, drawings, photographs, virtual reality productions, etc.) as evidence in support of some conclusion. The visual arguments that result may or may not be convincing. Not only rhetorically, but in an epistemic sense: by providing (or failing to provide) credible evidence in support of the conclusion they propose. Their assessment requires a logic that provides a systematic way to distinguish between cogent and questionable instances of visual reasoning. In my paper I sketch such a logic, discussing the extent to which we can distinguish between true and false visual artifacts and valid and invalid (and cogent and fallacious) visual inferences. I discuss pertinent examples of visual arguing in light of the claims of a number of important commentators.

Grzenkowicz, Maciej

University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Introduction to multimodal argumentation on TikTok: The case of fact-checking videos

TikTok, despite its popularity, remains to a great extent underresearched – particularly in the field of argumentation. In this context, fact-checkers are especially interesting, as they argue against disinformation using the entire multimodal potential of the platform. Their posts strive to convey

complicated and dialectically valid arguments in an unlikely form of a short video, which, however, cannot be looked into using regular tools for analyzing multimodal argumentation. In this paper, a preliminary framework for the analysis of multimodal argumentation on TikTok is proposed on the basis of fact-checking videos. After distinguishing semiotic modes and metadata relevant to the research, a preliminary adaptation of pragma-dialectic argumentation theory to the study of TikTok is presented. The paper concludes with a model multilevel annotation scheme for the analysis, providing the basis for further research on TikTok arguments.

Guerrini, Jean-Claude

ICAR CNRS-ENS de Lyon, Université de Lyon, France

The use of diagrams in argumentation. Logical, rhetorical and argumentative approaches

Rhetorical and argumentative studies naturally focus on the functioning of verbal language. However, since antiquity in the Western culture, they have also made explicit or implicit use of diagrams to provide a clarification and simplified representation of the cognitive procedures involved in discourse. This paper aims to shed light on this diagrammatic practice little questioned as such. Observing its resources, I will emphasize the tension that necessarily arises when one intends to reconcile the concern for clarification with the desire to account for the complexity of the issues being debated. An original diagram, that I used in my teaching of argumentation, the argumentative tetrahedron, will be presented on this occasion, the corpus of examples consisting mainly of media positions on medical issues in France, especially vaccination.

van Haaften, Ton

Leiden University, The Netherlands

Aspects of Dutch legal argumentative styles

A recent development in the extended pragma-dialectical argumentation theory is the attention for argumentative style (van Eemeren 2019; 2021a; 2021b; van Eemeren et al. 2022). The notion 'argumentative style' captures the idea that arguers, in their attempts to resolve a difference of opinion in their favour, do that in a particular way. Argumentative styles can be highly determined by institutional goals and demands. In this paper we discuss and analyze argumentative styles used in Dutch legal disputes. On the basis of some case studies we will discuss several institutionally determined aspects of Dutch legal argumentative styles, including the analytically relevant moves made in the argumentative discourse, the dialectical routes taken therein and the strategic design of them. Furthermore we will characterize Dutch legal argumentative styles in terms of the three constitutive elements of any argumentative style: the particular choice from the topical potential, the particular way in which the argumentative discourse is adapted to the audience and the particular choice of presentational devices.

Haidar, Ronnie

University of Windsor, Canada

Official apologies, political argumentation, and the image repair theory

This paper examines how Canadian Prime Ministers Stephen Harper and Justin Trudeau each apologized for Canada's role in the horrific Komagata Maru incident that occurred in 1914 and resulted in over twenty deaths. Each Prime Minister sought to achieve a successful political image repair by using tactics found in the Image Repair Theory, such as shifting blame, bolstering, corrective action, and mortification. Harper's apology was deemed a total disaster and unacceptable, while Trudeau's apology was praised and considered a huge success. This paper argues that Trudeau's apology was better accepted than Harper's because he adhered closer to the first three of Hannah Arendt's axes of evaluation for meaningful political argumentation. This paper also argues that Trudeau was better able to achieve a successful political image repair because he effectively paired

various tactics of the Image Repair Theory with more poignant language and launched his apology from a more official platform.

Hample, Jessica

University of Nebraska at Kearney, USA

A better understanding of parental vaccine hesitancy: Topoi for counter-argumentation

Recent world events have renewed public attention to anti-vax conspiracies and have, for many, resulted in a loss of attention to the vaccine-hesitant parents. Prior research that did focus on vaccine-hesitant parents has been hindered by over-reliance on the perspectives of medical professionals or on the most prominent and loudest of vaccine-critical voices in order to reach an understanding of a population more accurately represented by questioning, uncertain parents trying to make the best possible decisions for their children. Research has rarely solicited the thoughts or concerns of the average vaccine-hesitant parent directly. As a result, our understanding of this community is flawed at best and the arguments we make promoting vaccination have been, historically, unsuccessful. This paper argues that a true understanding of any population of interest must be drawn from members of that population directly and uses the results of one such study that formed a scale of vaccine hesitancy using beliefs solicited from vaccine hesitant parents. The multi-stage study elicited beliefs from n = 118 participants and developed a 4-factor scale using data from n = 574 participants. The paper discusses each of the 4 resulting factors (vaccine safety, parental obligation, vaccine necessity, and delayed schedules), as well as a dropped 5th factor (specific to chickenpox and flu vaccines). These factors summarize the reasons that many parents are hesitant to vaccinate their children, and therefore are the natural sites or topoi of argumentation regarding childhood vaccination. The paper proposes issues based on each factor that can be addressed to produce effective and ethical arguments in favor of vaccinating a child.

Hansen, Hans Vilhelm

University of Windsor, Canada

Argumentation: What it is and how to do it

This paper distinguishes the activity of argumentation from theories of argumentation and considers their inter-relations. Whereas argumentation is a social activity in space and time theories of argumentation are sets of propositions (including definitions and theorems) which have the role of helping us understand and evaluate the activity of argumentation. An overview of how we came to understand logical, dialectical and rhetorical perspectives as parts of argumentation theory is offered. Various attempts have been made to establish one of the three perspectives as grounding the other perspectives, as being foundational or basic in argumentation theory: that it should be the dialectical perspective (van Eemeren), that it should be the rhetorical perspective (Tindale), that it should be the logical/epistemological perspective (Siegel). This presentation queries the nature of these basing relationships and proposes a fourth possibility that grounds argumentation.

Hansen, Hans Vilhelm & Hareim Hassan

University of Windsor, Canada

Conceptions of political arguments

The terms 'political argument' and 'political argumentation' are widely used, but no single meaning of the terms is obvious. In this investigation, we want to identify different meanings given to these terms and determine which of them might be most useful for locating political argumentation within argumentation generally. Our discussion begins by surveying intuitive conceptions of political argument/ation. These include: (i) by subject matter, (ii) by sources, (iii) by principles, (iv) by purpose, and (v) by consequences. Our discussion proceeds to consider recent research by (vi) Aikin's and Talisse, who start from the problem of political disagreement, (vii) Kock, who makes legitimate dissensus the central problem of political argumentation, (viii) the Faircloughs, who see an intimate

connection between practical reasoning and political argumentation, and (ix) van Eemeren who makes use of the concepts of political domain and communication activity type to deepen our understanding of political argument/ation.

Haro Marchal, Amalia

University of Granada, Spain

The joint meaning of speech acts of arguing

Pragma-Dialectics (van Eemeren & Grootendorst 1984) and the Linguistic Normative Model of Argumentation (Bermejo-Luque 2011) develop a systematic model in which they provide different characterizations of the speech act of arguing. In order to overcome the problems entailed by Searle's (1969) view that they adopt for the characterization of argumentation, I will argue that it is necessary to distinguish between the speaker's meaning and the joint meaning of the speech act of arguing. The latter must be understood as the meaning jointly construed by the speaker and hearer, which can coincide with the speaker's meaning or not. I will conclude that, to determine whether the illocutionary act of arguing has been successfully performed, it is necessary to account for the meaning of the act of arguing as a joint construal of speaker and hearer that constitutes what is communicated, and not merely intended to be communicated by the speech act of arguing.

Hassan, Hareim

University of Windsor, Canada

Argumentative use of slogans: The case of the Egypt uprising

In 2011 during the Arab Spring, there were a series of shocking uprisings. This work examines the role slogans played in the Egypt uprising. This paper is relevant to the rhetorical approach to argumentation theory: why are slogans effective in changing minds and bringing people together in social movements? An argumentative understanding of slogans explains their roles in social movements in challenging the status quo through advocating actions. I examine slogans used in the Egypt uprising to make sense of their rhetorical force in presenting ideas and their ramifications on the movement. Slogans are useful rhetorical tools by which a large group of people may express their collective ideas (Newsome, 2002, p. 21), and they can provide rationalizations for actions (Denton, 1980). In this analysis, I examine the slogan's role in rationalizing actions against the then-president of Egypt, Mubarak.

Herbeck, Dale & Mehltretter Drury, Sara

Northeastern University, USA/Wabash College, USA

Argumentum ad feminan: The use of gendered attacks to discredit the women participating in the 2020 hearings of the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol
Argumentation theorists have identified three distinct forms of the ad hominem fallacy: the abusive variant, the circumstantial variant, and the tu quoque variant (Woods, 2007; van Eemeren & Grootendorst, 2015). This analysis focuses on a specific form of the abusive variant, argument ad feminan, in which a claim is discounted because it was made by a woman (Sommers, 2008). As a case study, we focus on the gendered attacks against the women who played a prominent role in the hearings conducted by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol (2022). This analysis reveals three distinct forms of the ad feminan fallacy: attacks against a woman grounded in her competence, physical appearance, or mental health. These claims serve various functions: as spectacle, as a diversion from damning evidence, and to enhance the speaker's ethos while simultaneously embarrassing the target of the attacks.

Herman, Thierry

University of Lausanne & University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Segmentation units and argumentative roles

The basic unit of construction of the argument in informal logic and pragma-dialectics is the statement (e.g. van Eemeren, 2018; Govier, 2013; Johnson, 2000). This unit that arises after the reconstruction operations and is defined as an assertion that can be true or false. On the other hand, argumentation mining seeks to identify the arguments as they occur and use text segmentation units linguistically determined like Elementary Discourse Units (EDU) (e.g. Carlson & Marcu, 2001; Stede, 2012). But Argumentative Discourse Units (ADU) are described as a span of text that plays a single role for the argument being analyzed (Stede & Schneider 2019, p. 63). This loose definition is crucially focused on argumentative roles only, which avoids philosophical (true/false) or linguistic (verbal clauses...) criteria. It shoud be possible to determine a closed list of these roles, expressed by different linguistic means. I will present the current state of the typology, which allows a fine-grained description of argumentative structures. Three particular cases of rarely discussed ones will be tackled: otherwise statements, negated arguments and unexpected claims.

Hernandez, Alfonso & Schumann, Jennifer

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland/Université de Fribourg, Switzerland

Gender bias in argument evaluation

Rational discussions are considered a good way to persuade people because they rely on the strength of arguments alone. However, rational discussions require that people evaluate arguments without biases, and there are reasons to think stereotypes affect peoples' capacity to assess arguments appropriately. In this paper, we present an experiment set to identify gender biases in argument evaluation. The experiment consists of presenting arguments to people in two different versions. In one version, arguments are advanced by a woman, while in the second version, a man advances the same arguments. Both versions of the experiment are evaluated by participants in view of the persuasiveness of arguments. Ideally, each argument should receive a similar evaluation because the arguments in both cases are identical. Thus, any tendency to evaluate arguments differently is attributed to the gender difference included in the experiment.

Heshmati, Bita

University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Identifying the argumentative roles of visual features: Propositionality and intention

Some scholars object to visual arguments by maintaining that (most) visual features are too interpretative to express or constitute arguments (Johnson, 2003; Champagne and Pietarinen, 2020; Popa, 2016; Zagar, 2022). Their views suggest that this 'problem of interpretiveness' is irresolvable. Accordingly, some skeptics believe there are little or no communicative exchanges that can be considered visual arguments. I argue we can overcome the interpretiveness problem by specifying the conditions under which visual features could be argumentative, namely, as follows: 1. the visual features convey propositions that we can translate into verbally-expressed claims and 2. we can attribute the relevant visual propositions to the party who communicates them (i.e., we can identify an intention to argue by visual means). By defining 'propositionality' and 'intentionality' conditions, we can recognize and analyze the (potentially) argumentative roles of visual features in the context of use. So, we may overcome the problem of interpretiveness.

Hicks, Darrin

University of Denver, USA

Argumentation and discretionary power

This essay addresses arguments designed to assess the reasonableness of discretionary power, in particular the use of discretion by institutional agents such as police officers, immigration officials, teachers, and employers. Discretion refers to the power of institutional agents to interpret and enforce rules, to accept or refuse the reasons given by people who seek to have those rules adapted to their circumstances, and to make decisions concerning their treatment. Discretionary power is not unlimited

but bound by professional and communal norms formulated in statements of mission, policy, and protocol and often expressed through indeterminate terms like adequate, appropriate, and, most importantly, reasonable. Discretionary power is, in essence, the authority to decide what is and what is not reasonable. This essay contends that the scenes in which actors contest the application of discretionary power, both immediately and though appeal processes, are an under examined context of argumentation. The general aim of the essay is to offer an account of discretionary power. Its specific aim is to propose a model for arguing over the application of discretion, including defining the shifting definitions of reasonableness in these contests.

Hietanen, Mika

Lund University, Sweden

Towards an authentic argumentation literacy test

A central goal of education is to improve argumentation literacy. How do we know how well this goal is achieved? Can we measure argumentation literacy? The present study is a preliminary step towards measuring the efficacy of education with regards to argumentation literacy. Tests currently in use to determine critical thinking skills are often similar to IQ-tests in that they predominantly measure logical and mathematical abilities. Thus, they may not measure the various other skills required in understanding authentic argumentation. To identify the elements of argumentation literacy, this exploratory study begins by surveying introductory textbooks within argumentation theory, critical thinking, and rhetoric. Eight main abilities have been identified. Then, the study outlines an Argumentation Literacy Test that would comprise these abilities suggested by the literature. Finally, the study presents results from a pilot of a version of such a test and discusses needs for further development.

Hinton, Martin & Jansen, Henrike

University of Lodz, Poland/Leiden University, The Netherlands

Ignorance is strength? A corpus study into linguistic and structural features of ad ignorantiam

arguments

In this presentation, we begin with a discussion of the different forms of argument which are referred to as being ad ignorantiam, or arguments from ignorance, providing a disambiguation of the term and a critique of the way it has been employed. We then introduce an empirical study of arguments labelled in this way by texts held in the News On the Web (NOW) corpus, describing their structure and linguistic content. We pay particular attention to the role of counterfactuals and the expectation of evidence in so-called ad ignorantiam arguments and look at the relation of the term to situations of epistemic closure. The results of the corpus study allow us to draw various conclusions on the linguistic and structural properties of the examples found and result in a classification of different subtypes of this type of argument.

Hinton, Martin & Kišicek, Gabrijela

University of Lodz, Poland/University of Zagreb, Croatia

The identification and evaluation of auditory arguments

We address the problem of how arguments made in a non-verbal form may be reasonably identified and evaluated. Such arguments may employ images, sounds, or a combination of these in a truly multi-modal presentation. In this study we concentrate on those which are classified as auditory, i.e. contain at least one premise or the conclusion in sound form. One possibility is the Reductionist approach. This involves reducing the auditory element to a verbal proposition which can then be treated in the same way as a typical argument delivered verbally. However, in doing so a great deal of information is lost, and, given that the arguer chose to use a non-verbal form, that information may be a key element to their argument.We propose and test a solution whereby the Language analysis stage

of the Comprehensive Assessment Procedure for Natural Argumentation is modified to allow for the evaluation of auditory arguments.

Hisajima, Ryo

University of Tokyo, Japan

How and why Toulmin's model became triangular: (Over)simplification in Japan

Toulmin's argument model is well-known all over the world. It is the case also in Japan, but the model has been introduced in a unique way, called Triangular Model (Matsumoto 1977). By focusing on only claim, data and warrant, educators established Triangular Model and has used it in educational practices. (It also appears in school textbooks.) My work suggests that this simplification can be interpreted both positively (it helps students to learn argument structures more easily) and negatively (it is oversimplification: making the model dogmatic is contrary to the true aim of Toulmin (Olson 1993)). Then my work is constructed with the following four parts. We investigate the process of introducing the model into Japan; and of remodeling it into the Triangular style. Based on it; we view both aspects of this simplification; and point out the problems of missing Toulmin's underlying philosophies (like argument field) in Japan.

Hollihan, Thomas & Riley, Patricia

University of Southern California, USA

Strategic ambiguity vs. strategic clarity: The defense of Taiwan

Since the 1970s, the United States has endorsed the One China principle and has embraced a policy of strategic ambiguity toward Taiwan. This ambiguity is intended to deter Taiwan from declaring its independence from China and to deter China from attempting to take Taiwan by force. The policy allows the United States to sell defensive military weapons to Taiwan but makes no specific commitment as to how far the United States would go to defend the island. Now, however, there is an intense debate as to whether strategic ambiguity should be replaced by strategic clarity, an explicit declaration of U.S. intentions in the event of hostile actions by China. This paper examines the arguments offered in this debate and assesses their power, likely appeal to different audiences, and ability to deter conflict.

Hoppmann, Michael

Northeastern University, USA

Canons of reasonable interpretation

The reasonable reconstruction of speakers' meanings stands at the core of argumentation theory and practice. Deducing meaning from words and context can already be complicated under cooperative conditions, and it is even harder in a hostile setting, such as frequently found in contemporary political discourse. Many of the tools available for reasonable reconstruction under the principle of charity (Grice's maxims, Sperber & Wilson's inferences, Horn's or Levinson's principles) function for explaining meaning descriptively but are not well equipped to justify interpretative results against the critical resistance of opposing reconstructions. I argue that for those situations – reasonable reconstruction of implicature under conditions of critical resistance – we should supplement the above tools with a model provided by jurisprudence: the canons of statutory interpretations. These canons (developed by von Savigny 1840; extended by Alexy, MacCormick, Summers, and others) serve as models for a similar set of principles of reasonable reconstruction in argumentation theory.

Hornikx, Jos & te Riele, Anne

Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Perceived extremity of vaccination videos on internet through the lens of pragmatic arguments

In public debate, there is an increase of extreme opinions (Ramos et al., 2015; Strandberg et al., 2019). The current study explores extreme opinions through the lens of pragmatic argumentation. Is an opinion perceived as more extreme when the consequences mentioned are more probable and/or more (un)desirable, as can be predicted based on critical questions about the quality of pragmatic arguments (Feteris, 2002)? In an experiment, 178 Dutch participants viewed real-life videos in which antivaccination arguments were provided, and they indicated the perceived extremity of the video, the perceived probability and desirability of the consequences of antivaccination, the number of arguments, and the emotions evoked. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that perceived probability of the consequences ($\beta = -.23$, $p < .001$) predicted the perceived extremity of the videos ($R2 = .28$). The less probable the consequences of antivaccination were perceived, the more extreme the video was considered.

Jackson, Sally

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

Arguing on unlevelled playing fields: How patient activists won a long-standing debate about the disease formerly known as chronic fatigue syndrome

Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS) is a contested label for a contested disease for which few uncontested treatments have been identified. For more than 40 years, patients suffering from this disease have been actively resisting treatments pressed on them by health care providers and challenging an underlying view of the disease as psychiatric. A major turning point in this long-simmering controversy was reached in October 2021, when the UK's health guidelines agency NICE withdrew its recommendation of a particular treatment known as Graded Exercise Therapy, instead issuing a strong caution against use of this treatment. Treating the controversy as an argumentative polylogue and using text data spanning decades, this discourse analytic study shows how the improvement of activists' arguments over time led to a dramatic change in mainstream opinion and a much more consequential inquiry into what it means for a treatment guideline to be evidence-based.

Jackson, Sally & Schneider, Jodi

University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, USA

What can be learned about argument schemes from other fields' inventions?

When thinking about argument in specialized fields, a natural tendency of any argumentation theorist will be to notice how what is already known about argumentation can be helpful in understanding argument within that field. We argue that studying arguments within specialized fields can challenge our own theoretical understandings of argumentation by forcing attention to newly invented inference methods and conventionalized argumentative forms that build around their use. In prior work, we argued that studying warrant-establishing argument as it actually occurs in specialist discourse contradicts Toulmin's conjectures on the subject. In this paper, we explore how thinking about argumentation schemes is pushed in new directions by confrontation with how new schemes are added to the repertoires of specialized fields. We introduce the idea of track record as an evaluative standard that applies not to instantiations of any scheme but to the scheme's tendency, over time, to produce strong or weak instantiations.

Jacobs, Scott

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

Arguments and their functional substitutes

Various patterns of discourse can be used to make arguments, but they can also serve as functional substitutes for making arguments. Information sufficient for recognizing what the argument would be (if were to be made) can be conveyed without having to undertake responsibility for having made an

argument. This creates a dilemma, especially for model-theoretic and normative analyses of argument. If one erases or dismisses the face-value force of discourse to stipulate argumentative force to the discourse, one effectively finds that everything is an argument, constrained only by the analyst's imagination. The result is that a great many pragmatic abuses of argumentative procedure pass unnoticed and normatively allowed. On the other hand, if one acknowledges the face-value force of discourse (where no argument is actually made—existing only in the offing), one can search the argumentation literature in vain for a principled basis for drawing a distinction with normative bite.

Janas, Michael

Samford University, USA

Motivated reasoning and contradictory internet memes: Bottomless irony and the affective conditions

of assent

There is a saying that my contradiction is your dilemma. The argumentative logic of consistency posits that one must contradict themselves to answer a contradiction because inconsistency is unsustainable and requires resolution. However, recent developments in motivated cognition question this assumption. A motivated cognition approach to argument examines the ways that arguments most often work as methods of self-defense rather than engagement. Here, I am interested in internet memes that center on a fundamental contradiction. I will use the term ironic memes honoring Wayne Booth's notion of the bottomless irony that characterizes many protest arguments. Booth argued that many protest arguments worked solely by posing endless negation while avoiding overt commitment to any positive affirmation. As such, they represent a type of motivated reasoning designed to defend rather than create the positive conditions to cultivate assent.

Jermini-Martinez Soria, Chiara

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

What place for parties' emotions in dispute mediation's discourse?

Looking at mediation sessions' transcriptions, it can be easily observed that mediators try to grant a place to parties' emotions in the discussion by explicitly naming them. Following Micheli's (2014) linguistic model for identifying emotions in discourse, in this contribution the author argues that mediators transform in said emotions (Micheli 2014) what parties introduce in the discourse either in the form of shown emotions (Micheli 2014) or argued emotions (Micheli 2014), and that these transformations are useful for conflict resolution. This is in line with the results of a study to which the author contributed (Greco et al. 2022), that shows that mediators a) make parties' dysphoric emotions explicit and b) show to the parties a trajectory of their emotions that change from negative ones to positive ones during the mediation process. The author interprets all of these mediators' interventions as part of mediators' strategic maneuvering (van Eemeren 2010).

Ji, Yutong

Sun Yat-sen University, China

Deciphering the discourse of charitable e-commerce live stream: An approach to Classical Rhetorical

Persuasion

In recent years, Live-stream Sales has achieved great success as an emerging marketing model. One of the crucial factors is that the audience accepts the information the streamer conveys through specific words and expressions that achieve a better persuasive effect. This phenomenon can be analyzed from the perspective of rhetoric, as it centers on persuasion, mainly studying how to effectively use language and other symbolic means that enable the audience to accept the persuader's views and opinions. From the perspective of Western classical rhetoric persuasion theory, this paper selects the public welfare live-stream sales discourse of Taobao's streamer Viya as the main research corpus, using text analysis and case analysis from Ethos, Logos and Pathos respectively, three sources of

persuasion in the Rhetoric, to analyze how Viya established her ethos through discourse and used logical argumentation to meet the audience's need for rational thinking, as well as using narrative strategy sentimentally and tactfully to inspire audiences' association and resonance. It hopes that through the discussion of the application of Aristotle's three persuasive methods in the language of public welfare livestream, this paper could serve as a reference of sales strategies and discourse for streamers in the current E-commerce livestream.

Juthe, André & Marraud, Hubert

University of Uppsala, Sweden/University of Madrid, Spain

Inferentism vs reasonism in the analysis of argumentation

Theories of arguments (Johnson 2000: 30-31; Wenzel 2006 [1990]: 17) can be inferentialist or reasonist. For inferentialist theories, logic is a theory of inferences, while reasoning theories conceive of logic as a theory of the dialogical construction of reasons. In this paper we compare an inferentist and reasonist analysis of various arguments in actual practice, aiming to highlight the difference of the approaches and the dissimilarity of the resulting analyses. The analysis shows that inferencism conceives argumentations as chains of inferences, with a single direction, from top to bottom. For inferentialism there is only one interargumentative relation: chaining or concatenation. By contrast, a reasonist analysis has an holistic approach with a variety of inter-argumentative relations where the notions of weighing and comparing opposing reasons are essential. For inferentialist, a 'conclusion' is what follows from an inference of an argument, whereas for the reasonist a 'conclusion' is the result of an overall assessment of comparing arguments with counterarguments.

Kakas, Antonis

University of Cyprus, Cyprus

Cognitive machine argumentation

How can we bring machine argumentation close to human argumentation? Can machines argue compatibly with human argumentation? Could we build and train machines to argue on our behalf? These are the main questions that underlie the study of Cognitive Machine Argumentation ([2,3]). Following in the tradition of the pragmatics of argumentation [1], its major goal is to utilize elements from the study of human reasoning and argumentation from various disciplines, such as Cognitive Psychology, Linguistics, and Philosophy, along with Computational Argumentation in AI in order to humanize machine argumentation. A major part of the study of Cognitive Machine Argumentation is empirical with experiments that examine the nature of human-machine interaction and how we could utilize beneficially machine argumentation for an effective and naturally enhancing integration. A first series of such empirical studies aims to investigate the effect that different types of argumentation-based machine explanations can have on human reasoning, ranging from no explanation to visual or verbal explanations, to summary explanations or extensive analytical explanations. The interested reader can try this type of exercise by visiting the links [4, 5] and following the simple instructions given there.

Kanke, Tomohiro & Morooka, Junya

Tokai University, Japan/Rikkyo University, Japan

A historical survey of speech and debate education at mission schools in modern Japan

This paper conducts archival research to shed light on speech and debate education in mission schools in modern Japan. After the Meiji Restoration in 1868, many Protestant missionaries arrived in Japan with the aim of spreading their Christian beliefs. As a part of their missionary efforts, they opened Western-style schools based on the liberal arts tradition. Contrary to the general belief that the Japanese oratorical culture lacks the tradition of debate and argument, many mission schools provided students with opportunities to practice debate both inside and outside of class. Argumentation training was an important component of speech education in mission schools as well. However, speech and

debate education in mission schools has been insufficiently studied thus far. This paper presents the result of a preliminary investigation into speech and debate education in mission schools by examining published materials documenting the school histories and historical records housed in select university archives.

Kato, Takayuki

University of Nagano, Japan

Pragma-dialectical analysis of Japanese media-dubbed outdebating king Hiroyuki's arguments

The 2022 top buzzword among Japanese schoolchildren is Just your thoughts, right? This is a countering phrase used by Nishimura Hiroyuki, recently nicknamed outdebating king. He comments on various issues via mass media and his social media, as well as being a popular debater on an internet TV variety show. While many of his comments go viral and receive a particular appreciation in the media, they have yet to be analyzed from an argumentation perspective. This paper, therefore, aims to pragma-dialectically examine the influencer's arguments in terms of effectiveness and reasonableness (van Eemeren, 2010). Due to his influence on the young generation, Hiroyuki's arguments should be worthy of attention. The following are significant findings. First, his command of subordinative argument structure enhances the argumentation effectiveness. Such practical approaches are reasonable but occasionally close to derailment; hence his arguments offer suitable materials for critical thinking training. Furthermore, communicative activity types in which Hiroyuki speaks are challenging to define as a mixture of conventional contexts, so they are essential to discourse analysis.

Keremidchieva, Zornitsa

University of Minnesota, USA

Irredentist claim-making and the crisis of global governance

Irredentist claims—a form of strategic political argumentation by which a state claims territory from across its borders by laying claim to the people who inhabit those area—abound in the contemporary period and are a source of significant political tensions. Through a rhetorical analysis of a series of speeches President Vladimir Putin which extended irredentist claims in the days leading up to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, this paper aims to explore irredentism is a mode of claim making that bridges local with global argumentative norms. Specifically, I explore: 1. What conceptions of the people underwrite claims about who belongs where?; 2. What norms and values form the stasis points between the irredentist claimants and the international community's responses?; 3. What does the (mis)match between the political assumptions and value propositions of the claims and counter-claims tell us about the emergent grammar of international relations in the contemporary period?

Khomenko, Iryna

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Towards an educational project on argumentation

This paper presents the features of the educational project focused on argumentation. It seeks to integrate the theory and practice of argumentation to develop means to cultivate change in individuals' communication behaviour. The business course for a wide range of people who would like to create and improve their argumentation skills was elaborated within the project. It was launched on the Ukrainian Cultural Project platform for informal education in 2021. My talk will be focused on three points. First, the project offers an essential case for reflecting on the relationship between formal and informal forms of education in argumentation. Second, the empirical part of the project includes conducting the survey. It will be interesting to discuss the collected data. Third, the project continues to work in wartime in Ukraine. I will consider how our students' argumentative behaviour has changed under these circumstances.

Kilsbach, Sebastian & Michel, Nadine

Paderborn University, Germany

Computer-based generation of learner-sensitive feedback in school argumentative texts

The presentation shows our first step towards automatically generating developmental feedback for argumentative learner essays. For this, we link computational linguistics and language didactics. Central aspects of the latter are using different argumentative elements and including concessive text procedures. We evaluated both using a new multi-level annotation-scheme.
We refer to monological argumentation models, which focus on the function of argument components and their microstructure (Freeman 2011, Toulmin 1958). Working with multi-level annotation and essay scoring, Stab/Gurevych (2017) and Persing et al. (2010) adapted ideas from argumentation theory models to student essays we connect to. Didactic, we tie to the corpus-based studies of Augst/Faigel (1986) and Feilke (1995). A novel aspect is the application of CL-methods to German learner texts to generate automated feedback. We'll introduce the annotation scheme for our learner text corpus developed for this purpose and show the results of our annotation study. Furthermore, the collection and evaluation of feedback on learner texts will be discussed.

King, Colin Guthrie

Providence College, USA

The epistemology of warrants in Aristotle's Topics

Aristotle's Topics presents a method of deduction for dialectical contexts. The peculiar feature of these contexts is reflected in the structure of the Topics, which is dictated by a typology of predications (the predicables). In this paper I consider how the topoi of the genus inform a context-specific theory of dialectical deduction, and how the warrants from the topoi of the genus are related to argument schemes.

Kinnish, Nick

University of Windsor, Canada

Accusation and collective ethos

Accusations typically serve as claims that call an interlocutor to account regarding their actions, ostensibly to elicit their response (Kauffeld 1998). One such example involves the 2011 Occupy Wall Street movement, and their declaration of occupation (NYC General Assembly 2011). Here, the Occupiers assign a long list of grievances to the corporate powers of America. However, considering the declaration's intended audience is not just the accused, but also the general public, these accusations serve rhetorical functions which aim to build a collective ethos (Amossy 2010) with the public who then become co-accusers by proxy. As part of a larger project concerning extremism and argumentation, this paper breaks down the Occupiers' argumentation to offer an account of accusation as a tool for collective ethos, or solidarity, which suggests that accusations may call for responses by both the accused, and the audience at large.

Kjeldsen, Jens

University of Bergen, Norway

Nonverbal communication as argumentation: The case of political television debates

This presentation demonstrates how nonverbal communication may perform argumentative functions in television debates by acclaiming and defending the debater's own ethos and in attacking the opponent's ethos. I argue that studies of non-verbal communication in debates should not only study what is done nonverbally, but also how it is done. This informs my analysis of excerpts of television debates between Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama in the 2008 primary election campaign. Our analyses establish two main types of nonverbal rhetoric, enacted actio and restrained actio, and show how these may be used argumentatively. I introduce the concept of the personal qualifier to signify

how debaters nonverbally can express degrees of certainty and emotional involvement, similar to the function of qualifier in Stephen Toulmin's argument model.

Kloosterhuis, Harm & Smith, Carel

Erasmus University Rotterdam/Leiden University

Fallacious linguistic argumentation in law

Linguistic argumentation, using the meaning of the wording in a statutory norm, often plays an important role in the justification of interpretative standpoints in legal decisions. The use of linguistic argumentation is often criticized as an imperfect form of reasoning. This criticism has many faces. In the first place, there are critics who think that linguistic argumentation is superfluous and that it has no justifying force at all. In the second place, there are those who think that linguistic argumentation is often misused because its application is based on debatable theories about language and meaning. In the third place, there are those who think that linguistic argumentation is misused because other – more important – interpretative arguments are deliberately ignored. In this paper we will discuss these critical assessments and sketch an outline for a typology of fallacious linguistic argumentation in law.

Konat, Barbara; Dembska, Nadia; Gajewska, Ewelina & Obr, Monika

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

Appealing to emotion in argumentation: A psycholinguistic study

In this talk we present the results of two experiments aimed at better understanding of the role of emotion in argumentation. We combine the tradition of psychological studies (Petty, Cacioppo, 1986) focusing on the hearer's cognitive states influencing their perception of arguments (attention, engagement), with knowledge from argumentation theory (Walton, Reed, Macagno, 2008). This allows us to overcome the limitations of previous studies, by providing better control over the argument quality, type, and structure. Moreover, we manipulate the valence of emotions elicited by an argument (positive or negative) to observe the strength of the influence of different emotions on perception (following Villata et al., 2017). In the first experiment, we measure the impact of cognitive states and of argument valence, on the perceived strength of an argument. In the second experiment, we observe how inducing negative emotion can influence the stance towards a public figure.

Konishi, Takuzo

Showa Women's University, Japan

An historical approach to the study of Informal Logic's research agenda

This paper will focus on the impact of the research agenda on informal logic offered by Ralph H. Johnson and J. Anthony Blair. Informed by Maurice A. Finocciharo's historical approach proposed to the study of argumentation, this paper will examine how informal logicians or critical thinking scholars collectively attempted to think through key issues on informal logic in Informal Logic Newsletter and Informal Logic. Because Johnson and Blair owned the newsletter and the journal, it can be reasonably argued that philosophers' debate on certain problems and issues are partially informed by the agenda that Johnson and Blair jointly offered for the community. Conclusions drawn from this paper will help us understand philosophical or semiotic environments in which key ideas on argumentation studies can be developed.

Koszowy, Marcin, Kiljan, Konrad & Uberna, Maciej

Warsaw University of Technology, Poland/University of Warsaw, Poland

Argumentative strategies to (re)position speaker's ethos

The ways in which speakers position their ethos to achieve certain rhetorical gains include such strategies as associating one's ethos as a knowledgeable or virtuous person or switching from one ethos kind to another in order to re-position character (e.g. from 'authority' to 'familiarity'). Although

relevant works on ethos point to such strategies (e.g. Tindale, 2011; Duthie and Budzynska 2016; Kjeldsen et al. 2022; Herman 2022), there is no full-fledged model to capture linguistic evidence for their different types. We will propose a corpus method to study the dynamics of positioning speakers' ethos in communication by political leaders. An annotation scheme and guidelines will be presented as a tool to analyse ethotic strategies related to self-referring to speaker's own ethos. We will also check to which extent repositioning speakers' ethos overlaps with instances of rephrasing identified in our corpora in order to investigate how frequently rephrasing strategies are employed as devices for re-positioning ethos. By capturing the substance and distribution of ethos kinds prevalent in contemporary political communication, e.g. in the 2016 US Presidential Elections, we will obtain deeper insights into their argumentative functions.

Kraus, Manfred

University of Tübingen

One-premise arguments: Jean Wagemans' periodic table of arguments, a revival of Aristotle's topics?

In recent years, Jean Wagemans has argued for an analysis of arguments as consisting of one premise and conclusion only and their corresponding classificatory visualization in a Periodic Table of Arguments. This approach bears a striking resemblance to Aristotle's pre-syllogistic analysis of one-premise arguments as expounded in his Topics, a view that arguably may also still underlie his concept of argument in the Rhetoric. It will be analyzed to what extent Wagemans' concept of the 'lever' of an argument as its inference-warranting element and classificatory criterion bears analogies and resemblances to Aristotle's early method of analyzing one-premise arguments according to set-theoretic modifications of either subjects or predicates of propositions in the transition from premise to conclusion. The argument from sign, which plays a significant role also in Aristotle's theory of the enthymeme, will be used as an illustrative example.

Kreider, A.J.

Miami Dade College, USA

False disjunction revisited: A reply to Tomi

Taeda Tomi provides in her recent paper 'False dilemma and false Disjunctive Syllogism' (2021) a useful topology of the logical space surrounding the under-discussed fallacy of false disjunction. Her analysis, though both broad and careful, is still somewhat incomplete – especially regarding cases of unsound disjunctive syllogism. Indeed, the analysis leaves out what I believe to be the central problem with false disjunction, namely that the fallacy is rooted, not in the falsity of the disjunctive premise, but in imbuing the disjunctive premise with unreasonable epistemic strength. In what follows, I hope to expand on Tomi's efforts.

Kuzmina, Alexandra

University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Dead-end of argumentation: The holocaust analogy

In the minds of many people, Hitler is the ultimate evil, and Holocaust the ultimate tragedy (Bischoping & Kalmin, 1999). But while Hitler is long dead, a large part of the Jewish population still has vivid connections to the reality of the Holocaust, making the use of Holocaust analogy in discourse a question of ethics and morality. But the ethics are frequently disregarded, favouring an effective argument (Drury, 2019). On top of this, an apparent rise in antisemitism has been reported in the mass media, causing as well as being a result of all the more mentions of the Holocaust in unfavourable contexts (BBC News, 2022). In this paper, I will analyse a collection of Holocaust analogies and the different ways and contexts in which they are used, thereby critically assessing their actual effectiveness.

Kvernbekk, Tone & Hovland, Brit Marie

University of Oslo, Norway/VID Specialized University, Norway

Counterfactuality and judgments of significance

In the year 333BCE a battle between Greeks and Persians took place at Issos. The Persian king Dareios fled the battle ground, and the Greeks won. In this paper we shall discuss how we make judgments about (historical) significance, using Dareios' decision to flee as our example. How historically significant was it? To make such judgments, historians say, we first establish a counterfactual: what could/would have happened if Dareios had not fled. Second, we set up a contrast between what was and what would have been and evaluate what was on the basis of that. But the story is more complicated than that. We shall discuss the uses of modus ponens and modus tollens in historical judgments and how additional information may suppress or elevate such inferences. This in turn yields possibilities for subtle manipulation of judgments about historical significance by facilitating the stepwise inferences involved.

van Laar, Jan Albert

University of Groningen, The Netherlands

The persuasive pressures of visuals: A dialogue-theoretical approach to multimodal arguments

Is there, analogous to a fallacy of loaded language, a 'fallacy of loaded visuals'? I contend that visual arguments can be fallacious by violating norms for argumentative dialogue. First, I develop a dialogical concept of a multimodal argument. Second, I discuss how the distinction between explicit and implicit meaning can be applied to dialogues that are fluid as regards the mode of expression. Third, I examine how visuals can exert persuasive pressure by exploiting implicit visual meaning, thereby committing the fallacy of loaded visuals. Fourth, I show how such (alleged) fallacies can be solved in dialogues. This paper adds to a dialogue-theoretical approach to arguments that centers around the ideal of reasoning in freedom.

Labrie, Nanon

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Argumentative style in medical consultations: A case from family-centered neonatal care

As part of the symposium 'Varieties of argumentative styles', the proposed presentation discusses the specific argumentative style used in a medical consultation. The case presented concerns a doctor's argumentation during a family-centered (e.g., participatory) medical consultation in neonatal care - the specialized care provided to infants that are born preterm, too small, or ill. In this consultation, the doctor discusses a series of treatment plans, together with the parents of a young infant. Over the past decades, several studies have convincingly shown how argumentation plays a central role in such discussions of medical treatment. Yet, to date, insights on the argumentative style(s) that may be utilized in medical consultations are lacking. By reconstructing the relevant argumentative moves, the dialectical routes, and the doctor's strategic considerations, the argumentative style used by the doctor is systematically exposed, showing that a family-centered approach to care does not necessarily imply an 'engaged' argumentative style.

Labrie, Nanon; Kunneman, Marleen; Pilgram, Roosmaryn; van Poppel, Lotte; van Veenendaal, Nicole; Visser, Jacky; van Vliet, Liesbeth & van Kempen, Anne

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands/Leiden University Medical Center, The Netherlands/Leiden University, The Netherlands/University of Groningen, The Netherlands/Amsterdam UMC, The Netherlands/University of Dundee, UK/Leiden University, The Netherlands/OLVG Amsterdam, The Netherlands

How to use expert opinion rounds to determine stereotypical argumentative practices: A case in point from the medical domain

Expert opinion rounds concern a research method in which expert panelists are consulted in several rounds to reach consensus about a certain issue. In this presentation, we show how expert opinion rounds can be used to determine stereotypical argumentative practices within a specific communicative domain. We report on the findings of a study in which medical doctors, nurses, patient representatives, and researchers (N=37) were consulted to determine the most salient (un)reasonable arguments for four common medical decision-making scenarios in neonatal care. Over the course of three rounds, panelists listed possible arguments and provided feedback on the medical realism, reasonableness, plausibility and prevalence of these arguments. We discuss the (dis)advantages of this method and show how the findings can be used in (experimental) research and practice.

Lahti, Niilo

University of Eastern Finland, Finland

Evaluating the parables of Jesus as argumentation

Analysing the parables as argumentation with methods from the field of argumentation is a recent undertaking in exegetics (Lahti, 2021; Thurén, 2014). Very few have evaluated their argumentative quality with such approaches. While Thurén's (e.g., 2014) analyses with the Toulmin model have yielded promising results, the method does not have inherent tools for evaluating them. Furthermore, the analyses misleadingly depict all the parables as illustrating a general rule which would yield inaccurate evaluations. To assess the parables more accurately, the overall argumentation structure of the particular argumentative context needs to be reconstructed (Lahti, forthcoming), the representativeness of the parables and their argument types need to be scrutinized (Lahti, forthcoming; Juthe, 2016), and the strategic use of their metaphors needs to be considered (Pilgram & van Poppel, 2021). In this paper, a test case parable is evaluated with pragma-dialectics (van Eemeren, 2018) since the framework enables these four steps.

Lake, Randall & Keough, Colleen M.

University of Southern California, USA

Stasis on the greasy grass

In a universe of movement, stasis for the Greeks named those moments of tensional standing-still created by counterbalancing forces: material forces (as posited in Greek theories of physical motion); sociopolitical forces (such as civil war, including in Greek colonies); and, most familiarly, argumentative forces (the potential points of clash in disputes oriented toward the past and addressing questions of justice). These intertwined senses make stasis ripe for analyzing argumentation regarding the justice of the United States's own colonial history, and particularly as these arguments are materialized at a famous site of American public memory: Montana's Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. For more than a century a shrine to the last stand of George Armstrong Custer and the 7th U.S. Cavalry, only since 2003 has an Indian Memorial contested the justice of settler memories not through subaltern critique, on one hand, or reconciliation, on the other, but through sustained stasiastic opposition.

van Leeuwen, Maarten

Leiden University, The Netherlands

Personal attacks as a populist norm breaking strategy: The case of Geert Wilders in Dutch parliamentary debate

One of the strategies employed by populists to create and maintain an anti-elitist image, is the use of 'bad manners', i.e., a disregard for 'appropriate' modes of acting in the political realm (Moffitt 2016: 44). By violating the decency standards that politicians are supposed to observe in political debates,

populist politicians create the impression of being different from the 'political elite' (van Haaften & van Leeuwen 2020, 106). In the (political science) literature on populism, it is assumed that, in many debate cultures, personal attacks are an important instrument for showing bad manners. There is a lack, however, of analyses showing how, precisely, personal attacks are employed to this end. In this paper, I will provide such an analysis: based on a corpus study, I will discuss the ways in which the Dutch populist politician Geert Wilders in parliament strategically employs personal attacks and its critical responses to create an anti-elitist image.

Létourneau, Alain

Université de Sherbrooke, Canada

Remarks on the challenge raised to argumentation practice by conspiracy discourses

The choice to talk of conspiracy discourses (instead of conspiracy theories) will first be explained. Then the main characteristics of conspiracy discourses (CD) will be summarized: notably the reversal of the burden of proof, the categorical stance, (Räiikä, Oswald, Sunstein & Vermeule). It seems impossible to establish some dialogue with CD holders. They are obviously impervious to rational argumentation based on validated argumentative schemes; CDs seem unwarranted (Keely). They define their standing by opposition to what seems to be the Official Story (OS). The hypothesis here is that a rhetorical posture based on dialogue, backed with a practice aiming at minimal recognition of (sometimes badly expressed) claims and values, might give us a starting point. By referring to a few documented CDs, I will explore the possibilities and constraints of this approach.

Lewinski, Marcin

NOVA University Lisbon, Portugal

Argumentative authority

Argumentation theories traditionally abstract from the question of power inequalities between arguers. Well-developed approaches, such as pragma-dialectics (van Eemeren & Grootendorst, 1984; 2004), embody this abstraction via specific design of the normative standards and rules governing argumentative exchanges and the higher-order conditions, which dictate equal intellectual and socio-political capabilities of arguers (van Eemeren et al., 1993). The goal of my contribution is to sketch an alternative path: unequal distribution of arguers' authority should not be abstracted away but rather critically included in the models of argumentation (cf. Bondy, 2010). As a case in point, I will focus on the charitable interpretation of other discussants' argumentation, a topic of much debate in the discipline (Govier, 1987; Adler, 1996; Paglieri & Woods, 2011; Lewinski, 2012; Stevens, 2021). I will characterise and assess various argumentative strategies which either boost or diminish charity of interpretation, as required in a given context of discussion.

Li, Jiaxing

Nankai University, China & University of Windsor, Canada

A construction based on audience -- A rhetorical interpretation of the Toulmin model

As a representative of the informal turn in logic, Toulmin criticizes the traditional formal logician's ambitions to universal standards, which lead to the neglect of considering concrete and practical applications in the real world. Toulmin provides a structural model which is more useful than traditional logical methods for demonstrating the dissection and testing of rhetorical arguments. However, as a hot topic in argumentation, the current interpretations and elaborations of the Toulmin model mainly focus on logical and dialectical features, which ignore the exploration of rhetorical concerns. I call attention to the rhetorical dimension of Toulmin's argument theory by exploring the vital concept of audience. This provides us with another way to interpret the Toulmin model, one with audience in a fundamental position. The paper shows the Toulmin model to be more functional when involving a kind of rhetorically-based construction.

Liang, Hanze

Sun Yat-sen University, China

Argumentations in the Qur'an: A perspective of Generalized Argumentation Theory

This paper adopts Shier Ju's Generalized Argumentation Theory (GAT) framework to study certain cases of Qur'anic argumentations. By analyzing those certain cases that have been initially explored by Rosalind Gwynne, this paper clarifies the necessity and feasibility of adopting GAT to the study of Qur'anic argumentations. This paper follows the researching procedure of GAT, thus revealing the context of the arguer(s), the argumentative rules adopted, and the function of the argumentative strategy of the discourse blocks generated by certain rules in the argumentative process presented in the cases; and on this basis, describes the hierarchical structure of the argumentation process in the cases and defends the rules in accordance with the revelational context of the Qur'an. Thus, Qur'anic argumentations takes on a layer of meaning in line with local social norms at the beginning of the rise of Islam and is presented to us as a process of social interaction.

Liao, Yanlin & Niu, Zihan

Sun Yat-sen University, China

In what sense do visual arguments exist?

There is a long-standing dispute over the existence of visual arguments. Some Scholars (e.g., Blair 1996, Birdsell & Groarke 2007) think arguments are possibly conveyed by images even though there are many practical problems for argument reconstruction and evaluation. However, the skeptics contend (e.g., Fleming 1996, Johnson 2003) that visual arguments cannot satisfy the conceptual structure of argument, and the essential work of visual arguments is not done by visual information, so visual arguments cannot exist. In this paper, we intend to argue that visual arguments exist in the weak sense that real visual arguments (i.e., arguments only conveyed by images) are very few. Unlike normative non-revisionism (Godden 2013), we will argue that the normative theories of argument need to be extended because the existence of visual arguments has an impact on the evaluation of the acceptability of premises.

Liberatore, Diane

University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Justifying the accusation. A descriptive analysis of the argument schemes mentioned by ordinary

speakers accusing bad faith

On internet forums, users are prone to accuse other participants of acting in bad faith, proving in this way that bad faith relies on the dishonest breach of a weak, but committing implicature (Wason 1965, Pinker and al. 2008, Müller 2016, de Saussure and Oswald 2009, Oswald 2022). However, how do users support their accusations? Indeed, it is difficult to justify the accusation of such a deceptive activity, as it is often impossible to prove the real intention of a person acting in bad faith. Moreover, accusing another user could be perceived as uncooperative and is costly for the argumentative faces of a speaker (Goffman [1973] 1996). In this paper, I will analyse a dataset of 260 accusations gathered on two internet forums, to identity which argument schemes (Walton et al., 2008) users most often mobilise to support the standpoint you are acting in bad faith.

Lipphardt, Carmen & Krautter, Jutta

University of Tübingen, Germany

What constitutes an intelligible argument in the STEM fields?

Science communication, whether addressed to the scientific community or to civil society, aims to make knowledge accessible - especially in the context of STEM. Communicative strategies of scientific argumentation thus aim to communicate knowledge especially by means of evidence, to

promote understanding and insight into research. If science wants to contribute to citizens acting in a responsible manner, it must not only present its findings, but also the way in which it obtains them. The presentation is a classic tool for achieving these goals. The multimodal nature of scientific presentation raises the question of how argumentations must be specifically designed to achieve the stated goals. Research in this area shows that when presenting complex content, it is helpful to resort not only to verbal but also visual means. In our presentation, we want to address the exact characteristics that visualizations require in order to add significant value to the argumentation.

Livnat, Zohar & Kohn, Ayelet

Bar ilan University; Israel/David Yellin College, Israel

I have a child with special needs: Illustration strategies in Israeli PM speeches in the UN general

assembly

Our talk will focus on the illustration strategies used in Israeli PM Yair Lapid's speech in UN general assembly, on the background of Netanyahu's speeches in similar circumstances. The unique element in Lapid's speech is the choice of an illustration method. Whereas Netanyahu tends to use props to illustrate his arguments, Lapid poses his argument by creating a visualized scene (Kjeldsen& Hess, 2021). To illustrate his claim that the Palestinians do not seek peace, Lapid describes a domestic scene that occurred during a Palestinian missile attack on Israel's civilian population. The scene includes mention of his daughter, who is on the autistic spectrum. The verbal description – which is simultaneously concrete and non-concrete – evokes an image, derived from media exposure to similar images from other parts of the world. The mention of Lapid's daughter might be perceived as a narrative prosthesis (Mitchell & Snyder, 2000).

Lucchini, Costanza; Rocci, Andrea & Battaglia, Elena

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Epistemic and evidential expressions as context-specific argumentative indicators in institutional

dialogues: A corpus study of interactions in the financial domain.

Argumentative indicators are expressions correlating with argumentative moves, argumentation structure, argument schemes as well as contextual argumentative patterns. They are significant both for guiding argumentative reconstruction and for constraining automatic mining tasks. Epistemic and evidential expressions (epistentials), indexing the reliability and source of participant knowledge, have been recognized as relevant indicators, yet extensive corpus studies and contextual studies in an argumentative perspective are still lacking. We present the initial results of annotation of epistentials in a corpus of dialogues between financial analysts and managers of listed companies (earnings conference calls). Our aim is three-fold: 1) to develop a genre-specific lexicon of epistentials to support automatic annotation, 2) to describe their distribution across participant roles and across the argumentative functions of utterances (e.g. premise vs. standpoint), 3) to assess their potential as indicators of genre-specific argumentative patterns.

Lucchini, Costanza; Rocci, Andrea & Yaskorska-Shah, Olena

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Comparing prefaced questions across activity types:Journalists and financial analysts as

argumentative questioners

Prefaced questions: containing argumentative structures supporting either the question and propositional content or presupposition of the question appear both in earning conference calls (where analysts question corporate managers about results) and press conferences (where journalists confront politicians around accountability issues). In two corpora representative of each genre, we test the following hypotheses: (1) analysts are more cooperative than journalists; (2) journalists use more

reported speech as a source for their argumentation. The analysis combines two models: the Argumentum Model of Topics to reveal the explicit and implicit components of the inference, and Inference Anchoring Theory to describe it's illocutionary and dialogical features. The results of the combined inferential-dialogical analysis are then related to the respective incentives of analysts and journalists in the two activity types, providing a rationale for hypotheses (1) and (2).

Lumer, Christoph

University of Siena, Italy

Rules for epistemically oriented argumentative dialogues

The topic of the talk is 1. the justification, development and 2. presentation of a system of (normative) rules for epistemically oriented argumentative dialogues (here called discourses), 3. the comparison of this system with some other systems from the literature as well as 4. a reflection on the usefulness of such systems of dialogue rules for scientific and political discourses. 1. Argumentative discussions can have many (standard) functions. Here the concern is with those with epistemic functions and the internal goal of developing a consensually shared argument in order to arrive at maximum rational certainty about the thesis. 2. The most developed system of discourse rules with this function is probably: Lumer 1988. Its characteristics and merits are presented and 3. compared with alternative rule systems from the literature as to what extent they fulfil epistemic requirements: Pragma-Dialectics, Walton & Krabbe, Goldman, Alexy/Habermas.

Luna Luna, Natalia & Saez de Nanclares Lemus. Mauricio

Autonomous University of Mexico City, Mexico

Are ad hominem fallacies distinguished from personal attacks by ordinary arguers and considered

more reasonable in a political context than those occurring in other kinds of contexts?

In this paper, I will present the results of an empirical research of the conventional validity of the freedom (to defend) rule of the Pragma-Dialectical research program in argumentation, within different type of contexts (the political, scientific, legal and personal context). I shall attempt with this research to prove that people do recognise fallacies from personal attacks since they will find speech acts that contain an ad hominem violation of the freedom rule as less reasonable than personal attacks with no violation of the freedom rule. I will also try to prove that ordinary arguers do recognise differences in argumentative contexts since they will hold personal attacks and ad hominem fallacies in domestic and political discussion contexts as less unreasonable discussion moves than those exchanged in a scientific discussion context and in a legal context, and these arguers will consider speech acts with an ad hominem attack in a political discussion context similarly unreasonable as similar acts occurring in a domestic context. The experiment will be conducted in Mexico within at least three different regions of the country and will provide participants with experimental designed fragments of dialogues that are personal attacks or ad hominem fallacies, and that are designed for the experiment. The results of this experiment intend to contribute to the Pragma-Dialectical research by conducting an experiment, such as designed in van Eemeren, Garssen and Meuffels (2009), but tested in a different continent, in a regime with a presidential system and with an extra argumentative context: the legal one. The results of this work might also be considered important for scholars in the political science field as an input for the evaluation of the results of the citizenship education in the country at issue.

Mandziuk, Roseann M.

Texas State University, USA

Performing fragility and masking hate: Women's white supremacist rhetoric

Discourses of white supremacy have surged internationally as extremist movements experience renewed prominence amidst political polarization. For many observers, white supremacy is a masculine enterprise dominated by the angry voices of men who unapologetically stoke fears about

white genocide. Significantly less attention has been turned toward the role of women in sustaining white supremacy. By examining several prominent extremist women, this essay explores the rhetorical maneuvers of female rhetors who espouse supremacist views and promote extremist political platforms, particularly how they seize social media avenues to promulgate their extremist arguments. At the intersection of hegemonic white femininity and white supremacy, these female rhetors perform an assertively defended, yet fragile white womanhood that is enacted in a complicated space of misogyny that denies their agency. White supremacist women are dangerous precisely because their rhetorical tactics belie their motives by cloaking racial hatred in the language of family, heritage, and patriotism.

Manzin, Maurizio

University of Trento, Italy

On the argumentum ad tertiam viam

I address the issue of the third way, on the basis of which certain positions are argued in the moral, legal or political debate. In the first part of my presentation I will stress ATV nature of argumentative tool typical of public discourses, criticizing its analogical extension based on the notorious Aristotle's account on the golden mean (i.e. the middle ground between two extremes). Then I will discuss two examples of application of ATV in the current debate: the one of the political dispute between sovereignists and the UE supporters, and the one of the recent controversy between pro-vax and no-vax on the occasion of the Covid-19 pandemic. In conclusion, I will outline two main types of ATV criticality: the claim about the existence of absolute opposites (thinking in black and white), and the question of the priority of identity over difference, proposing eventually an argumentative overcoming of the polarities.

Marraud, Huberto

Universidad AutóNoma de Madrid, Spain

Classifying argument models

There are two main models of argument: the premise-conclusion model and the Toulmin model. Their differences are often unclear, and to complicate matters there are many different versions of the Toulmin model. To explain these differences, I use two distinctions from the theory of reasons. Generalism in the theory of argument claims that the possibility of arguing depends on a suitable supply of general inference rules, while particularism denies this. Argument atomism holds that the parts of an argument and their disposition completely determine its logical properties, whereas holism claims that they also depend on contextual assumptions. I argue that the premise-conclusion model is atomistic and particularist; a simplified Toulmin model, that breaks down an argument into premises, conclusion and warrant, is atomistic and generalist, and an extended model, which incorporates conditions of rebuttal, is holistic and generalist. Finally, I describe a holistic and particularistic version of the Toulmin model.

Martínez García, Marcia

Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

Toulmin's argument fields: An operational or a critical notion?

After briefly reviewing the controversies surrounding Toulmin's argument fields notion, especially those developed throughout the 1980s (see the Proceedings of the first and second Summer Conference on Argumentation organized by NCA/AFA), and some of its various interpretations (such as those of C. Willard, C. Kneuper, J.F. Klump, R. Rowland, etc.) I will state and defend the following hypothesis: The argument fields notion was, for Toulmin, a critical and instructive notion rather than an operational one. More specifically, this was not intended, primarily, as a technical and truly operational notion for the analysis and evaluation of argumentation, but as a critical notion that would allow us to see the need to attend to field-dependent criteria of evaluation for any practice of rational

justification. For this I will rely both on the analysis of Toulmin's own works and on some of Toulmin's interviews (such as the one conducted by G. Olson in 1993).

Mazzi, Davide

University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy

…like their comrades who fell in 1916: Argumentative discourse in propaganda sheets from the Irish

Civil War

Propaganda has generated keen interest over the past few decades (Jowett and O'Donnell 2015; Zienkowski 2021). Fruitful avenues for research include the study of semantic, lexical and syntactic regularity in manipulative texts (Van Dijk 2006), practices of recontextualisation behind propaganda (Oddo 2018), and its defining characteristics as an identifiable type of argumentative discourse (Walton 1997 and 2007). This paper focuses on the discourse of propaganda through a comparative study of two well-known propaganda sheets from the Irish Civil War (1922-1923). Data from the ICW_Corpus unveil the main discourse strategies through which the (respective) enemy and their actions were represented, and their moral credibility was questioned. From an argumentative perspective, findings show how propagandists implemented recontextualisation and dissociation as strategies to persuasively (re)define the meaning of landmark events such as the Easter Rising (1916) or the highly contentious issue of what a 'Republic' was supposed to be.

McKeon, Matthew

Michigan State University, USA

A case for different standards of argumentative rationality

I consider Biro and Siegel's criticism (e.g., 1997, 2008, 2010) of the idea of rationality associated with van Eemeren and Grootendorst's pragmatic-dialectic theory of argumentation (e.g., 2004). This paper has two primary tasks. First, I show that this criticism assumes a univocal standard of rationality associated with argumentation. This is because the criticism presupposes that one's argument rationalizes one's believing the conclusion just in case the argument so used is good as understood by the objective epistemic theory (echoing Garssen and van Laar, 2010). Second, I argue against a univocal standard of rationality associated with argumentation. If cogent, this makes sense of how an argument judged bad by the lights of a given theory of argument may nevertheless rationalize believing its conclusion. I highlight the significance of a reasons-first conception of rationality to argumentation according to which the premises of an argument judged bad by a theory of argument may nevertheless provide reasons one has to believe the conclusion (Alvarez 2008, Audi 1993) the possession of which rationalizes one's believing the conclusion (drawing on Foley 1987, 1993).

Mehltretter Drury, Jeffrey P. & Neville-Shepard, Ryan

Wabash College,USA/University of Arkansas, USA

Performing presidential rhetoric: Implied argumentative norms in the Washington Post's Presidential

President editorial series

Numerous scholars have documented how President Donald J. Trump defied the argumentative norms of presidential rhetoric during his time in office. The Washington Post Editorial Board underscored Trump's deviant rhetorical choices through a series of twelve editorials (August 2017-August 2019) that rewrote Trump's rhetoric to represent what a presidential president might have said. These editorials are worthy of analysis for how they imply five major argumentative norms for presidential rhetoric: (1) it is a performance independent of the president's personal beliefs or character, (2) it involves depth rather than brevity, (3) it promotes unity over factionalism, (4) it embraces responsibility for mistakes, and (5) it respects public opinion. Uncovering these implicit norms helps scholars and citizens examine their ongoing utility in contemporary society.

Mejía, Daniel

University of Windsor, Canada

From an extremist to status quo, changing consciousness on climate change

Unlike in the recent past, today it is controversial to hold a denialist position on the scientific consensus that we humans are warming the Earth. How did this change come about and what role has argumentation played? In answering these points, this presentation will argue that the pro-climate change position managed to become part of the status quo, displacing skepticism/denialism, to the degree that scientific reasons modified our cognitive environment. To this end, we will disagree with those who argue that a change of consciousness in relation to climate change has occurred and must occur through individual persuasion (Dryzek, 2022; McIntyre, 2021). Instead, we argue that rhetorical argumentation has succeeded in changing collective consciousness, and, in this sense, a rhetorical analysis can help us understand and reinforce the current status quo.

Melchior, Guido

University of Graz, Austria

Deep disagreement and conspiracy theories

In the first part, I will briefly clarify what deep disagreement as introduced by Fogelin (1985) is by providing a taxonomy of various versions of deep disagreement. (Ranalli, 2021). In particular, I will argue that deep disagreement can rely on fundamental disagreement (1) about the premises available for argumentation, (2) about the cogency of arguments used and (3) about the reliability of the sources available. (Lynch 2010). I will analyze in part two socially and politically significant real-life cases of deep disagreement, in particular disagreement with adherents of conspiracy theories. I will show that these are instances of deep disagreement, based on the reliability of sources such as media, and argue that a resolution of the disagreement via reasoning or argumentation faces severe problems. Finally, I will sketch which other forms of resolving deep disagreement beyond reasoning and argumentation are available, for example forms of nudging.

Mohammed, Dima

Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal

What's in a deep political disagreement? Reflecting on arguing in polarized contexts

In this paper, I explore the relationship between deep disagreement and polarisation. With a focus on public political arguments (Fairclough and Fairclough 2012, Mohammed 2019, Zarefsky 2009), I adopt an argumentative perspective trying to understand the overlap as well as the differences between situations of deep disagreement and those of polarisation. Building on the work of Aiken and Talisse (2020), Campolo (2009), Patterson (2015), Phillips (2008) and Ranalli (2021) I pay special attention to the different interpretations of the idea of Fogelin (1985) that deep disagreement is a context in which the conditions for argument do not exist and I discuss the implications of these different interpretations. Eventually, I suggest that a discursive dynamic account, based on the overlap between deep disagreement and polarisation, is instrumental for the examination of cases typically approached as deep disagreements in the political public sphere.

Musi, Elena; Masotina, Mariavittoria & Federico, Lorenzo

University of Liverpool, UK/University of Liverpool, UK/Luiss University

Let's argue with artificial intelligence: an argumentative approach to map the issue of impartiality in digitalized news production |mentative approach to map the issue of impartiality in digitalized news production

In the current (mis)information ecosystem, the notion of impartiality has become a buzzword pointing to the need for organizations to clarify how they define and maintain it. The advent of generative AI

have added a further layer of complexity, raising concerns about transparency, authenticity and fairness in the news making process. But i) What does impartiality mean in the era of generative AI? ii) What challenges for impartiality in news making would news content created by AI bring? And/or which opportunities? Through a large scale corpus analysis (news media codes of principles and scholarly articles) of the notion of impartiality in news production matched with a qualitative focus group, main argumentative patterns about the impartiality controversy in the AI context will be surfaced and critically discussed.

Sheikh Asadi, Narjes & Rocci, Andrea

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Investigating argumentative patterns in a corpus of research articles published by native and non-

native English writers

This study aims to compare the argumentative patterns of research articles published in journals of different quartiles between native and non-native scholars of Language and Linguistics. The attention to this issue is because there are far more L2 speakers of English than L1 English speakers (McKay et al., 2015), and these researchers have an essential need to publish their studies in prestigious journals. However, there is a lack of studies that specifically examine research articles' argumentation strategies comparing the writing styles of native and non-native English writers. This study analyzes the introduction section of the research articles, which provides the rationale for conducting the study, by using a two-tier analysis: Swales' moves (1990) and pragma-dialectics to analyze argument structures in each move. The findings could help academic writing, and authors to publish more publications with deeper argumentation insight in top-tier journals.

Niu, Zihan & Xiong, Minghui

Sun Yat-sen University, China/Zhejiang University, China

Dynamics of contemporary non-western legal argumentation

Legal argumentation has become an important interdisciplinary field of interest in European and American academia. Many scholars (Sartor 2005; Bongiovanni et al. 2018) have distinguished between the concepts, categories, and approaches of legal argumentation, while few have compared Western and non-Western (the concept of non-Western is applied to all law which is not of European ancestry) concepts of legal argumentation. We will explore the conceptions of legal argumentation and reasoning from different law traditions compared with western countries. In this paper, we attempt to do a comprehensive review of non-western legal argumentation dynamics and a comparative study between contemporary western and non-western legal argumentation theories. We hope that the recognition of differences will become the starting point for mutual understanding.

Novak, Marko

New University, Slovenia

Interdisciplinary argumentation in law and economics

Legal argumentation theorists have not predominantly so far been engaged in interdisciplinary argumentation. Instead, they have rather remained safely within their own discipline. However, when there is a need to justify a decision involving two or more disciplines, and in a contemporary world this is all the more so, a broader perspective is unavoidable. One example of such can be interdisciplinary argumentation joining law and economics. In the framework of interdisciplinary argumentation, when discipline-specific premises of a joint argument are created, we need to follow what is required by the respective discipline. In the case of law, the premises are determined by substantive and procedural law, while economic argumentation is subject to its own rules. If we want to establish whether a certain economically possible solution is also legally permitted, then in the joint interdisciplinary argument the economical premise must be subordinated to the legal one.

Okuda, Hiroko

Kanto Gakuin University, Japan

An argumentative approach to representations of Fukushima

This paper examines the ways in which the Fukushima nuclear accident is used for authorizing the inference in reasoning of German and Japanese climate policies specifically in the New York Times coverage over conflicts between Russia and Ukraine from February 24 to August 24, 2022. By doing so, the study explores whether the U.S. newspaper effectively or ineffectively set the political agenda—economic warfare with Russia as the outcome of the Ukraine war—in order to strengthen public support for the U.S. policy to cripple the world's 11th-biggest economy, one of the biggest exporters of energy, grain and other commodities. It focuses on the ways in which not the a-bombed cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but Fukushima was used for demonstrating what was actually happening at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power station in the contributions and limits of metaphorical frameworks.

de Oliveira Fernandes, Daniel & Oswald, Steve

University of Fribourg, Switzerland

Insinuated vs asserted ad hominem: An experimental approach to their ethotic rhetorical effectiveness

In previous experiments on rhetorical advantages of implicit meaning in argumentation, we found that (i) personal attacks are not perceived as sound arguments to support disagreement, without difference whether they are insinuated or asserted; insinuated attacks (ii) are perceived as more persuasive, (iiia) but do not lead to less agreement with the targets of those attacks, nor (iiib) to more agreement with the attackers. As they are usually plausibly deniable, insinuations may also preserve the image speakers want to project by allowing them to deny having meant a disparaging ascription (Oswald, 2022). In a follow-up study, we investigate this difference in perceived ability, benevolence and integrity – building on Mayer et al. (1995)'s work. In line with their hypothesis, one can be more easily persuaded by someone recognised as a person who scores high on these values. We assume that insinuations help mitigate the consequences of personal attacks on these characteristics.

Olmos, Paula

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain

Toulmin's warrants and Wittgenstein's hinges

Although the most discussed characteristic of Wittgenstein's hinge propositions is their alleged unchallengeability (Siegel 2013, 2019), I claim that Wittgenstein already assumes their non-permanent status (OC § 96-99). His main point is, however, that we are able to distinguish practices in which we challenge certain basic assumptions from practices in which we assume and rely on them (OC §407), so their (un)challengeability is basically local and practice-related. The particularity of hinge propositions is better captured by their specific role. Coliva (2016) claims that even though hinges retain a descriptive content, they basically play a rule-like role, behaving like rules of evidential significance. Coliva's qualifications regarding hinges match Toulmin's ideas on scientific laws (1953) which are seminal for his own proposal of argumentative warrants (1958). Warrants clearly present certain (though not absolute) local unchallengeability and are best understood as practical rules designating on what kind of content one may take it that another content is justified.

Oruç, Rahmi & Üzelgün, Mehmet Ali

Ibn Haldun University, Turkey/Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal & Ibn Haldun University,

Turkey

Adversality and cooperation in contest debates

Contest debate has not received the attention it deserves from the argumentation scholarship, with the exception of Jacobs (2020), who argues that it offers a unique perspective for the study of procedural argumentative rationality. In this paper, we compare four contemporary debate formats: British Parliamentary, American Policy, Lincoln-Douglas, and Ethics Bowl. We argue that each debate format has different conceptions of adversality and cooperation. To illustrate this, we first locate positions taken vis-a-vis the design along the following questions: 1- Is the debate between individuals or teams? 2-Do the team members also compete with each other? 3-Are the competitors expected to have different standpoints? 4-What are the criteria for winning? We then proceed to show what type of cooperation (Stevens and Cohen 2020) and adversality (Dutilh Novaes 2021) these design choices lead to. We conclude by discussing further studies at the crossroads of debate practice and argumentative rationality.

Ouyang, Wenqi

Sun Yet-sen University, China

Virtue: A new approach to understand pragma-dialectics

Virtue argumentation theory and Pragma-Dialectics are indeed complementary approaches to the argumentative practice. Gascon (2017) once introduced virtue into the rules and other second-order conditions for critical discussion. In a similar vein, this paper will try to find more places in pragma-dialectics that can be explained by virtue approach. First, I start with the discussion about the pragma-dialectical view of fallacies, and argue that the violations of rules could also be regarded as an excess or a lack of argumentative virtue. Second, in addition to bias, I will consider other inner conditions related to the arguer's psychological state, which could be connected with virtue most directly. Finally, I will attempt to interpret the role of virtue in the process of strategic maneuvering.

Paglieri, Fabio

ISTC-CNR Roma, Italy

What makes a virtue argumentative?

A foundational issue haunts virtue argumentation theory (VAT): what does it mean for a virtue to count as argumentative? If left unanswered, this problem invites more pressing concerns, such as what (the hell) is VAT? – to quote Goddu, who originally raised the problem (2016). To answer, virtue theorists can either demonstrate that argumentative virtues are specific to argumentation (manifesting exclusively or primarily during arguments) or show how they affect an act of arguing qua argument (improving its argumentative quality, however defined). The former strategy is ineffective, since all alleged argumentative virtues (Oliveira de Sousa, 2020; Aberdein, 2021; Phillips, 2021; Stevens & Cohen, 2021) are generic virtues that have roles in other intellectual activities besides argumentation (Goddu, 2016). The second strategy is more promising, yet it leaves open the problem of clarifying how virtues affect argument quality: this paper discusses alternative ways of addressing this conundrum (see also Paglieri, 2023).

Palmieri, Rudi

University of Liverpool, UK

From loci to critical questions: An AMT approach to argument evaluation

Critical questions constitute a well-known procedure for argument evaluation that is based on the properties of argument schemes. In this paper, I propose a method for determining and formulating critical questions in the framework of a theory of argumentative named Argumentum Model of Topics - or AMT (Rigotti & Greco, 2019; Palmieri & Musi, 2020). Following AMT, an argumentative inference includes a topical dimension, based on loci and maxims, and a contextual dimension, based on data and endoxa. Accordingly, three types of critical questions are distinguished: (1) Questions addressing data, which coincide with verifying the acceptability of the argument; (2) Questions addressing endoxa, which coincide with verifying the relevance of the argument (3). Questions

addressing maxims, which coincide with verifying the sufficiency of the argument. In order to illustrate this approach to critical questions, I will discuss three types of loci (final cause, analogy and authority) and their application in the domain of financial communication.

Pilgram, Roosmaryn

Leiden University, The Netherlands

Argumentation as therapy: An argumentative characterisation of cognitive behavioural therapy

sessions

Patients suffering from anxiety, depression and various other disorders often receive Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) (GGZ, 2022). During CBT, patients are encouraged to argue in favour or against certain thoughts and assumptions in order to develop coping skills or modify dysfunctional behaviour. CBT sessions are of particular interest from the perspective of argumentation theory and critical thinking, as these sessions result in a unique form of argumentative discourse in which patients externalise their inner dialogues to convince themselves, rather than another party. To specify how argumentative discourse occurs within CBT, this paper proposes to analyse therapy sessions as a communicative activity type (van Eemeren, 2010). More specifically, it will provide an argumentative characterisation of therapy sessions based on CBT guidelines and textbooks. Additionally, this paper will illustrate how the activity type of the therapy session shapes the argumentative discourse within it.

Pimenova, Oxana

University of Saskatchewan, Canada

Advancing critical discourse analysis of motivated criticism in Indigenous consultations: Why

Indigenous arguments do not convince the Crown

In Canada, governments must consult Indigenous communities on resource projects. When an agency believes in a project's necessity, it has the power to control the consultative exchanges by imposing authority rules to which Indigenous communities must submit. For example, by diminishing the reasoning capacity of Indigenous communities to build a convincing case against the Trans Mountain project, authority rules made it easy for the National Energy Board to rebut almost all Indigenous concerns with an Argument Continuity. Argument Continuity is a set of arguments and counterarguments repeatedly produced and reproduced by a dominant arguer through an adversarial reasoning process to dismiss opposing arguments without considering their merits. It is a strategy of fallacious reasoning contingent upon motivated criticism – a hidden reasoning practice of dominant discourse. Reconstructing motivated criticism in the sequential development of reasoning goals, practices, and outcomes, Argument Continuity reveals how power asymmetries reinforce biases in a distorted context.

Pinto, Rosalice & Macagno, Fabrizio

Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

Dual-mode argumentation in digital media through a multidisciplinary approach: An exploratory

study

The analysis of verbo-visual argumentation is a research area: crucial and problematic. Despite this importance, the methods still used to interpret and reconstruct the structure of arguments expressed through verbal and visual media capture only isolated dimensions of this complex phenomenon. This paper aims to present a methodology for the reconstruction and analysis of dual-mode arguments in advertisements circulating in digital media combining the analytical tools developed by pragmatics, argumentation theory, text linguistics and discourse analysis. combining the analytical tools developed by pragmatics, argumentation theory, text linguistics and discourse analysis. In order to illustrate this methodology, an advertisement concerning the prevention of COVID-19, circulating on the Internet,

will be presented as a case study. The development of this methodology may be important tool for the analysis of other verbo-visual discourse genres circulating in digital media.

Plantin, Christian

Lyon University 2, France

An empirical approach to universals in argumentation

1. An argumentative exchange (confrontational or not) is defined as the set of discourses exchanged within a situation marked by a contradiction. We postulate that such situations are an anthropological universal. We will study the structure of the sequence Accusation + Reply to the accusation, that is the construction the stasis, defining what is at stake in an argumentative encounter. Data: Duel songs in an Inuit society. 2. To be able to identify an argument scheme in a given language and culture, one has to be a member of the group they define. Translations allow a first identification of plausible argumentative forms, pending the verification of the relevant specialist. We will consider first the case of the a fortiori argument, an excellent candidate to universality; and second the case of the pragmatic argument Data: Dispute on salt and Iron, (China, 81 BCE)

Plug, José

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Rhetorical and argumentative functions of literary allusions and quotations in judicial opinions

Legal scholars and legal practitioners disagree on the role and effects of literary allusions and quotations in judicial opinions. Whereas some jurists say that these references to fiction can be a powerful persuasive tool, others are of the opinion that literary allusions and quotations are applied to judges' statements as mere ornament.
However, these views are not always built on detailed rhetorical and argumentative analyses. In this paper I will examine the ways in which literary allusions and quotations may be realised in judicial opinions. Next, an analysis will be given of how literary allusions and quotations may be instrumental in strategic manoeuvring. The analysis takes into account the variety of manifestations of literary allusions and quotations, as well as differences in the institutional contexts in which judicial opinions may be made.

Plumer, Gilbert

Law School Admission Council (retired), USA

Argumentative painting

My thesis is that certain non-verbal paintings such as Picasso's GUERNICA make (simple) arguments. The modern study of visual argument has tended to focus on partially verbal media such as ads, posters, and cartoons, rather than non-verbal, classic art forms like painting (Kjeldsen 2015; Groarke, et al. 2016). If my thesis is correct and the painting's argument is reasonably good, it would indicate one way that non-literary art can be cognitively valuable. My approach is to identify pertinent features of viable literary cognitivism and then to show how they or close analogues can be applied to non-verbal painting. The two main features are the requirements (1) that the relevant knowledge or understanding is provided significantly in virtue of the distinctive essential feature of literary fictions, i.e., their fictionality, and (2) that the knowledge stems primarily from the content of the work, not from what the auditor brings to the work.

van Poppel, Lotte

University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Argumentative moves of patient companions in three-party consultations

Argumentative polylogues, in which multiple parties deliberate, can result in complex discussions, especially when these parties have diverging deontic and epistemic roles and starting points. One context in which complex polylogue can unfold is medical consultation in which patients bring a companion to discuss treatment options with their physician. While doctor and patient need to reach 'informed consent' for a particular treatment, companions of adult, competent patients have no official say in the matter. Nonetheless, they can act as advocates or mediators, and thereby influence the argumentative process. In this study, I will investigate the argumentative moves and related strategies made by patient companions in complex medical polylogues in a corpus of 40 Dutch hospital consultations. Using pragma-dialectics and models for shared decision-making, I discuss to what extent companions act as critical discussants despite their limited right to decide and how their argumentative behavior may affect the decision-making process.

Puppo, Federico

University of Trento, Italy

Sophocles' Antigone and its argumentative value: A legal-philosophical reading

The aim of this paper is to propose an argumentative analysis of one of the fundamental texts of legal and philosophical thought, namely Sophocles' Antigone. In particular, I will examine the dilemmatic structure of tragedy and who, between Antigone and Creon, is wrong and who is right, by trying to overcome some rough interpretations which still read the classical tragedy by having in mind the legal hierarchical order of norms – something that did not exist at that time. To understand this point will mean to understand their reasons to act and the role played by hybris in relation with phronesis. In this way, it will be possible to appreciate Sophocles' purposes and his solution of the dilemmas, which will bring us to Eumenides by Aeschylus and the classical account of law, founded on fair trial and «audi alteram partem» principle, which is clearly argumentative in nature

Reijven, Menno; Alina Durrani & Dori-Haconen, Gonen

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands/University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA/University of

Massachusetts-Amherst, USA

Disagreeing about lists: Lists in argumentative discourse

Lists are an often-used discursive tool in argumentative discourse. By creating a list in response to an argumentative list, a speaker can claim that the two lists are comparable in a relevant respect to undermine the argumentation of the other party. For example, a list can be used to criticize an argument presented in a list form by copying the structure, but replacing all elements by meaningless terms. The initial list is thereby presented as meaningless and empty. As a second example, a list can be countered by another list to undermine its categorization principle. Responding to a list with a list which clearly does not establish a coherent set, the coherence of the first list is questioned too. Thus, as lists can be used as argumentation, lists can also be used as counter-argumentation by copying the structural aspects to provide some critical meta-commentary. This paper shows which critical reactions argumentative lists receive.

Reijven, Menno & Karen Tracy

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands/University of Boulder, USA

Argument by emotion in a legal trial

In political discrimination cases in civil trials, emotion and cognitive states can be essential to establish a demeanor which proves or disproves an attorney's case. We focus on a civil trial in which the Law School of the University of Iowa has been accused of political discrimination by not hiring the plaintiff as a Legal Analysis, Writing and Research instructor. Thus, the plaintiff and all witnesses are lawyers, in addition to the attorneys and the judge. To make this case, establishing emotions of a witness can be important to argue that political discrimination has happened. We show how argument by emotion is done and which critical reactions are articulated by the participants. The attorney

attributes an emotional state based on specific evidence. Witnesses routinely question the inference from evidence to the emotional state, offer alternative conclusions, and refute the assumption that the emotional state is an indicator for political discrimination.

Reitan, Magne

Norwegian University of Technology and Science, Norway

Relevance in argumentation

In this paper we give a discussion of the notion of relevance in argumentation. Intuitively, relevance is a concept of evaluation pertaining to how good the support relation is between a reason and a thesis. Realizing that arguments are of different types, as deductive, inductive, or analogical arguments, e.g., we question that there is a generic concept of relevance that apply to every type of arguments. Our approach is to give characterizations of the warrants connected to each of the different types of arguments, and then characterize relevance connected to the different warrants. We thus end up with different concepts of relevance, with respect to the different types of warrants. Using Wittgenstein´s concept of family likeness, we consider relevance to be a cluster of related concepts under the same name. Consequently, we discuss what the family likeness of relevance consists of.

Ren, Xiaoming & Ren, Ran

Sichuan University, China/Nankai University, China

The argumentation in debate in the Debate of King Milinda

The Debate of King Milinda is the first logic(Nyaya)test with Pali characters. King Milinda and Assagutta were discussing a passage from an ancient Indian philosophical text.Here is the text itself with English translation: King said, Can one who has not attained nibbàna know that it is blissful? Assagutta said, Yes indeed, O king. As those who have not had their hands and feet cut off can know how painful a condition it is by the cries of those who have; so can those who have not attained nibbàna know it is blissful by hearing the joyful words of those who have attained it. This transforms a famous story in the Zhuangzi ( ), the Happy Fish dialogue. Zhuangzi and Huizi were discussing a passage from an ancient Chinese philosophical text.Here is the text itself with English translation: Zhuangzi and Huizi were roaming on the bridge over the river Hao. Zhuangzi said, 'Look at the darting fish coming out to roam around, this is fish happiness.' Huizi said, 'You are not a fish, how do you know fishes' happiness?' Zhuangzi said, 'You're not me, how do you know that I don't know fishes' happiness?' Huizi said, 'I am not you, so certainly don't know you; you are certainly not a fish, so the case for your not knowing fishes' happiness is complete.' Zhuangzi said, 'Let's go back to the beginning. You said How do you know fishes' happiness?, in asking me which you already knew I knew it; I know it from here on the river Hao.' In short, the Argumentation in debate of Indian and Chinese scholars are characterized by the following: First, similar to the argumentative debate in ancient Greece, eastern debate also has two participants, namely the questioner and the responder, and each participant needs to play a different role. It is usually a question and answer, similar to the Socratic question and answer method. And it's usually for the purpose of persuasion, not primarily truth seeking. Second, unlike ancient Greek debate which usually adopts deductive argumentation, Oriental scholars usually adopt analogy method. This analogy is not so much theanalogical reasoning in Western logic as a method of metaphor. Thirdly, there's a lot of metaphor in the Debate of King Milinda. There are the metaphor of the lamp, the war, the forest, the ship, the bird, the building and the metaphor of the astronomy. More often than not, war metaphors are used. The metaphor of as one piece of fuel is consumed , the flame passes to another was widely used by Buddhists in the Southern and Northern Dynasties of China. The ancient Chinese Zhuangzi also has this kind of metaphor.

Ren, Ran & Ren, Xiaoming

Nankai Universtiy, China/Sichuan University, China

The argumentative interpretation of Indian Logic

Is Indian Hetuvidy a formal logic or a theory of argumentation? There are divergent views in the academia. I think Indian Hetuvidy originated from debates. Kathvatthu is concerned with the pragmatic account of argument evaluation, the argument must be evaluated in terms of its contribution to the goals of the dialogue, which follows a prescribed pattern of argumentation. The three-membered argument establishes the rules of inference from the perspective of whether the premises of the inference are true whereas the syllogism of western logic does not determine the truth of the premises. Western logic is concerned only with formal validity while Indian Hetuvidy is concerned with the material adequacy of its inferences. The trair of Indian Hetuvidy seems to be a formal rule of syllogism, however , the purpose of proposing the trairpya is to infer the truth of the premises, and it discusses the epistemic basis of the argument.

Reuneker, Alex & Boogaart, Ronny

Leiden University, The Netherlands

Implicatures of conditionals: Arguments and connections

The crucial role of conditionals in theories of argumentation is obvious from their role in the logical argument schemes of modus ponens and modus tollens. As pointed out by van Eemeren & Snoeck Henkemans (2017, p. 51), such connecting premises, as in 1.1' below, are typically more informative than is captured by 'if…then' statements in logic.
1.   Ronald's headache will go away now.
1.1   He just took two aspirins.
(1.1') (Aspirins make headaches go away.)
In fact, we argue for two implicatures triggered by the explicit use of conditional constructions, as in 2.
2.   If you take an aspirin your headache will go away
The first (internal) implicature involves the causal or inferential connection between the events in the conditional (see Reuneker 2022), as made explicit in 1.1'. The second (external) implicature pertains to the function of the conditional as a whole in the wider context - in actual language, a conditional is typically used as an argument for an unexpressed standpoint ('take the aspirin!').

Rojas-Saldarriaga, Laura; Pineda-Castañeda, Nataly & Mejía, Daniel

Universidad Eafit, Colombia/Universidad Eafit, Colombia/University of Windsor, Canada

Non-verbal ethos: Rhetoric of clothing in public argumentation

In this presentation, we will argue that clothing might be one of the semiotic modes that contributes to the construction of the rhetor's ethos in a rhetorical situation. Based on Ruth Amossy's (2018) work, we understand ethos as a sociodiscursive presentation of the self, constructed both through the argumentative strategy and the social imaginaries. While Amossy's analysis of ethos focuses on the verbal aspects of argumentative discourse, we focus on the non-verbal aspects of it. Thus, we will show that, in some cases, clothing is: i) an important semiotic mode present in public argumentative discourse, ii) rhetorical, as it participates in the production of meaning within argumentative discourses, iii) part of the construction of both collective ethos (Amossy, 2018) and political legitimacy (Amossy, 2022). To illustrate this, we will analyze a variety of cases of clothing in the public space, like social mobilizations and institutionalized political discourses.

Rossi, Maria Grazia & Mohammed, Dima

Nova University of Lisbon, Portugal

Managing doubts through framing strategies in health controversies

Modern argumentation theory has provided important insights for analysing and assessing argumentative practices in healthcare communication. In medical consultation, argumentative moves have been considered as strategic dialogical tools to convince about the acceptability of a standpoint,1 to find an alignment about the relevant criteria for decision-making, 2,3 to manage doubts and

uncertainty4. In public health communication, the role of argumentative devices has been shown beneficial to analyse health controversies and to assist experts in managing sceptical objections and doubts5–7. This paper contributes to medical argumentation by focusing on how experts manage doubts and uncertainties in health controversies through framing strategies. Framing strategies are essential behaviour-changing tools,8,9 and are still barely investigated in health communication9–11 and from the perspective of argumentation theory12. We will base our qualitative analysis on a data set of representative cases selected from a Portuguese corpus of chronic care consultations and a corpus of public health controversies. We will shed light on how experts can use frames to manage doubts in a way that makes their arguments more compelling and contributes to the desired behaviour-changing.

Rubinelli, Sara

University of Lucerne & Swiss Paraplegic Research, Switserland

Suboptimal arguments by politicians during the covid 19 pandemic

This paper presents and examines a series of examples of fallacious arguments spread by politicians during the covid 19 pandemic. By anchoring the analysis in the context of mis and disinformation it shows the weaknesses, from an argumentative perspective, of certain claims about the origin, nature and treatments of coronavirus. Overall, the paper has three main objectives: 1) to show how argumentation theory is a fundamental analytical and normative approach to manage infodemics, e.g. the overload of information including suboptimal information, 2) to identify what main argumentation skills should be at the basis of individuals' critical health literacy towards effective health decision-making and 3) to highlight main ethical implications on the use of fallacies in a context where misleading or false information can kill people.

Salvato, Lucia

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy

Benedict XVI's arguments on the relevant question of reason. An Aristotelian approach

The contextual approach to fallacies has become in the last years a useful tool for the evaluation of arguments, their analysis being a way to clarify the purpose of a conversation or author's text. The aim of the study is to assess some reflections on 'reason' by Josef Ratzinger as pope from a pragmatic and argumentative perspective by considering the Aristotelian approach to the rhetorical sphere of texts. By exploring the way Ratzinger presents his (re)definitions of reason as applicable concerns on the possibility for modernity to be open to its full grandeur, the question is whether they are always supported by an argumentation or if this depends on the audience. The proposal intends to focus the argumentative framework of the persuasive (re)definitions by evaluating under which conditions they are seen as rational persuasions according to a proper argumentation or as fallacious, aimed at reversing the burden of proof.

Santibáñez, Cristián

Universidad Católica de la Santísima de Concepción

The argumentative force of the label conspiracy theory

In this presentation the explicit use of the label conspiracy theory in political communication is analyzed from an argumentative angle. I am not interested here in the content of a specific conspiracy theory, but in the kind of argumentative force that the label has when a political speaker uses it to refer to opponent(s). The examples analyzed are two center-left contemporary American leaders' public remarks. To show the type of argumentative force that the label conspiracy theory conveys when it is used in political discourse, I reconstruct the speakers' arguments using Walton's diagrams. I also apply Tindale's rhetorical notion of making present and Govier's insights on logical and social oppositions to propose the idea that a dichotomy-based social dynamic is at stake as soon as the concept or label conspiracy theory is mentioned.

Schad, Ella & Reed, Chris

University of Dundee, UK

The adventure of argument: Hypothesis-making in fictionalised crime

Argumentation plays a critical role in the consumption of crime narratives. The public's unquenchable thirst for crime hasn't been slaked since the rise in the genre's popularity, providing a rich dataset through which to investigate the different kinds of reasoning (deductive, abductive, inductive) that play a role in the narratives of crime, as voiced by characters such as Conan Doyle's Holmes and Christie's Poirot. This focus on reasoning will be investigated through the making of hypotheses at key points in chosen texts. This paper will explore the different ways people hypothesise and the evolution between initial and following hypotheses, when more information is available. Investigation of hypothesis-making within fictionalised environments allows us to better understand the role argumentation plays and how it relates to the real world, by extending into real-world cases where endings are not quite so neatly wrapped up.

Schad, Ella; Hautli-Janisz, Annette & Reed, Chris

University of Dundee, UK/University of Passau, Germany/University of Dundee, UK

The 10.000-argument rule: Adequacy in theories of argument structure

Descriptive theories of argument structure provide a framework within which to tease apart naturally occurring argumentation. Though different areas of argumentation theory might focus upon different phenomena, or sometimes offer competing accounts, there is unspoken consensus that foundational features such as linked-ness, convergence, and even support or attack should be reliably distinguishable in the wild. QT30 is the largest corpus of analysed dialogical argumentation ever created (19,842 utterances, 280,000 words) and also the largest corpus of analysed broadcast political debate to date, using 30 episodes of BBC's 'Question Time' from 2020 and 2021 (Hautli-Janisz et al. 2022a, b). After detailed analysis of more than ten thousand arguments in QT30, it seems as though this consensus view is false, and challenges fundamental notions of descriptive adequacy from across argumentation theory.

Schneider, Jodi

University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, USA

How do empirical biomedical research articles argue? Examining the layers of rhetorical, domain-specific, and citation-based argumentation.

There is no integrative description of scholarly argumentation, despite decades of analysis from fields including sociology of science, rhetoric of science, applied linguistics, computational linguistics, and knowledge representation. This work aims at such a description for biomedical research articles. It draws particularly on established analysis of rhetorical argumentation (metadiscourse; rhetorical moves; and canonical section structure) from applied and computational linguistics; previous analyses of citation from meta-scientific fields; and my own past work modeling biomedical papers with students and (with Sally Jackson) analyzing innovation in the medical literature's methodological arguments. Overall, I describe how rhetorical argumentation; use of citations; and domain-specific elements such as articulation of research methods are combined to bolster arguments in empirical biomedical research articles.

Schoor, Carola

Leiden University, The Netherlands

Archetypes of political style

Politicians' argumentation is supported by six archetypes preconfigured in discourse: the citizen, savior, governor, cooperator, problem solver and activist. The development of these archetypes is a follow-up of a doctoral dissertation on Political Style (Schoor, 2020). Whereas this doctoral research defined political style with the concepts of populism, elitism, and pluralism, this paper develops the established political styles into more intuitively understood visual-personal archetypes. Archetypes of politicians can be assessed by analyzing political performances on three basic features; belonging to the elite of the people; presenting as a voter or politician; and being a relative or absolute thinker. The archetypes all come with their own logic and rhetorical profile. Going against your archetype will inevitably lead to internal contradictions weakening the persuasiveness of one's argumentation.

Schwarz, Baruch B.; Brandel, Noa; Lachman, Royi; Yomtovyan, Noa; Eliav, Elad A. & Tsarfaty, Reut

Hebrew University, Israel/Hebrew University, Israel/Bar-Ilan University, Israel/Bar-Ilan University, Israel/Bar-Ilan University, Israel/Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Planting new trees for a better view of the forest: Argumentation Mining for adaptive guidance of parallel critical e-discussions

Critical discussions have become central practices in progressive education. By using electronic platforms, technology enables the orchestration of simultaneous multiple small-group discussions. However, the maintenance of productive critical discussions raises challenges for teachers since it relies on real-time recognition of argumentative processes and structures, and on adaptive interventions based on this recognition. AI and NLP technologies, and specifically advances in Computational Argumentation, Argumentation Mining, and Summarization, may help facilitate this recognition. We describe a project where we automate the process of argumentation analysis in critical discussions in order to develop two real-time representations – a thematic tree and a dialogic tree – to eventually help guide multiple critical e-discussions. We rely on cognitive, linguistic, and computational perspectives as we segment turns into units, classify those units into argumentative components and thematic captions, and identify relationships of dialogical moves between those components. Those units serve as our building blocks for composing meaningful representations.

Schwed, Menashe

Ashkelon Academic College, Israel

On the question of epistemic norms in argumentation

In his key talk at the ECA Rome 2022, Harvey Siegel argues for the existence of an epistemic core that enables the idea and practice of argument and arguing in the first place. I argue for the following: [1] That Seigel's reasons, although epistemic, are Western socio-culturally laden. [2] No hypothetical universal independent and de-contextualized point of evaluation is free from these circumstances. [3] That the Wittgensteinian version of relativism is a preferable framework from an argumentative perspective for understanding the epistemic issue at hand and justifying its being socio-cultural laden. I conclude by emphasizing that one of its advantages is that it enables argumentation theory to cope with the fact that the use of arguments is socio-culturally laden while maintaining the crucial function of epistemic norms and justification.

Sciullo, Nick

Texas A & M University-Kingsville, USA

Conservative academic arguments in conservative academic publications: Citation, appeals to common sense, and the structure of academic argument

One no doubt has learned of the basics of academic argumentation as early as advanced undergraduate classes with those basics being confused, tested, and reformed through graduate school. While there

are numerous ways to teach, learn, and do academic argumentation, often with considerable differences among disciplines, one of the most basic principles is citing the work on which one's argument rests. Yet, conservative academic journals like Academic Questions and Modern Age have eschewed citations, often containing 8-12-page articles with a half-dozen citations at best. The reason for this rests on the logically fallacious notion of an appeal to common sense. These appeals take many forms, but generally rest on the notion that the interlocutor must know parts of the argument because that it what is generally accepted. This paper argues that authors in conservative academic journals base their arguments on common sense, which allows them to cite less thus producing less rigorous academic arguments. This hampers their ability to persuade both conservative and liberal audiences.

Scott, Blake

KU Leuven, Belgium

Perelman & Olbrechts-Tyteca for the 21st Century

Despite Perelman and Olbrechts-Tyteca's well-known influence on argumentation studies, it is striking that the theory of argumentation they present in *The New Rhetoric* (1958) no longer stands out as a living project in the field. On the one hand, there are those who argue that their theory is inherently relativistic and therefore incapable of offering any normative criteria of argument evaluation. On the other, there are those who argue that, even as a descriptive theory, the new rhetoric fails to sufficiently justify its own systematic ambitions. In this paper, I address these dual concerns by returning to one of the most neglected, yet most innovative aspects of the new rhetoric project—its methodology. After addressing these criticisms, I argue that their methodology is even more important for studying argumentation in technologically mediated environments than it was for studying printed texts—the medium for which for which it was originally developed.

Serafis, Dimitris

Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Arguing for authoritarianism: A multimodal perspective

This paper falls under the rubric of Multimodal Argumentation (Tseronis and Forceville 2017). It integrates tools from Social Semiotics (van Leeuwen 2008) to the Argumentum Model of Topics (AMT; Rigotti and Greco 2019); the former aimed at investigating the portrayals of social actors and actions, while the latter unveils the argumentative inferences triggered by such portrayals on newspapers' front pages (Serafis forthcoming). Through that lens, it aims to showcase how authoritarian attitudes such as the prevention of constitutional right to protest permeate and are further justified on the front page. The case study here displayed zooms in on the portrayal of the December 2008 events – at the beginning of the global financial crisis – when a wave of protests arose in Greece after a 15-years old student, Alexandros Grigoropoulos, was shot dead by a police officer in Athens city-centre.

Seremeta, Ermioni; Flecken, Monique; Reijven, Menno H. & Wagemans, Jean H. M.

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Managing expectations: The effect of logical and pragmatic validity on argument processing

The deduction paradigm underlying the processing of conditional arguments invites reasoners to draw inferences from premises and decide whether a purported conclusion necessarily follows (Evans et al., 2015, p. 1). Drawing on the distinction between logical and pragmatic inferences (Evans, 1993; Rodríguez-Gómez et al., 2017; Singmann et al., 2016), we map the effect of form and content on deduction processes and ask what informs decision-making on conditional argumentation. Is it logic that drives us to accept a conclusion? Or do humans reason on a pragmatic basis, ignoring structural features and trusting experience as a reliable indication of validity? In an online evaluation task, participants were presented with conditional arguments and asked to assess argument conclusions. By

manipulating the conditions of logic and pragmatics, we found that subjects were significantly more accurate in their evaluations of logically invalid arguments in cases of pragmatic inconsistency.

Shi, Ruoyu

Leiden University, The Netherlands

The family mealtime discussion as a communicative activity type

This paper characterizes the family mealtime discussion as a communicative activity type. The family institution, the institutional goals of this activity type, the genres implemented in it, its discussion parties, and the resolution stages of a difference of opinion will be investigated to see the constraints imposed on, as well as the opportunities provided for, family members' strategic manoeuvring. The results show that the family mealtime discussion is a hybrid activity type placed in an overlap of the communicative domain of interpersonal communication and educational communication. This activity type has a composite institutional point: its four main constituent goals are to (1) consolidate the family bond, (2) children's development, (3) regulate the dinner activity, and (4) organize the family activities. The age of children may have an impact on the salience of each constituent goal. A variety of genres are implemented to achieve the institutional points outlined above.

Sigrell, Anders

Lund University, Sweden

Rhetorical exercises as a means to teaching argumentation

The rhetorical exercises *progymnasmata* have gained an increased academic interest the last twenty years, also for actual teaching (e.g. Fleming (2003), Sigrell (2008), Baxter (2008), Eriksson (2020)). In an article from 2019, 'The integration of rhetoric into existing school subjects, Jonas Bakken calls for more empirical studies from actual teaching, and less articles that theoretically praises the merits of rhetoric. In an attempt to answer the call from Bakken I have sent out a survey to high-school mother-tongue teachers, that in their teacher education have received training in the rhetorical exercises *progymnasmata.* There are theoretical reasons why several of the exercises might be very suitable for that end. The 4th and 5th exercise, *Pro et Contra argumentation*, is obvious, the same goes for the 13th, *Thesis,* and the 14th *Proposal of Law.* But the 8th one, *Ethopoeia,* might be one that could be overlooked in this setting, even if it might be just as useful. A number of the informants have agreed to be interviewed. The result from these interviews and the survey will be presented in the paper.

Steenbergen, Isabella

Leiden University, The Netherlands

The accusation of national disloyalty as a prototypical confrontational strategy

In a Dutch plenary debate on European issues, such as migration, climate change or the corona recovery fund, a politician who has advanced a pro-European standpoint can be accused of national disloyalty. This accusation amounts to raising a charge against this politician for being committed to the European cause at the expense of the Dutch. As a result of an accusation of national disloyalty, the Dutch audience may see the accused politician as a bad representative of their interests. This can weaken his/her position in the dispute at hand. From a pragma-dialectical perspective, this paper will illustrate and analyze the accusation of national disloyalty as a prototypical confrontational strategy aimed at publicly undermining a politician's representational authority. By means of examples, it will be made clear how the basic argumentative pattern encompassing complex pragmatic argumentation prototypically associated with a (prescriptive) pro-European standpoint is systematically exploited in support of the accusation.

Stoltz, Nathaniel & Hample, Dale

Saint Vincent College, USA/University of Maryland, USA

A theory of argumentative norms

This project introduces a theory, the Theory of Argumentative Norms, that offers an account of the mechanisms that underlie the attainment of positive or negative outcomes in interpersonal arguments. The theory holds that ordinary arguers judge and respond to arguments based on their perceptions of whether the argument has conformed to certain argument-specific social norms that vary depending upon the goal of the argument—persuasion, inquiry (e.g. Walton, 1998), identity display (Hample & Irions, 2015), or play (Hample, Han, & Payne, 2010). Such a framework operates similarly to expectancy violations theory (Burgoon, 1978): positive outcomes are more likely to met when these normative expectations are met. We discuss three benefits of the norms framework, detail one meta-norm—that all argument participants need to agree what goal the argument has—and fifteen goal-specific argumentative norms, and point toward the sorts of impacts norm violations cause.

Sun, Jian

Leiden University, The Netherlands

Argumentation of online healthcare communication: Patients' negative comments on NHS Service

from hospital

This research aims to examine how patients utilize argumentation theory to provide online negative reviews within the healthcare discourse. Using the corpus method, the study focuses on analyzing the negative feedback received by the UK's National Health Service (NHS). By analyzing the National Healthcare System Negative Comments Corpus (NHSNCC), this study investigates the prominent use of argumentation strategies in patients' online negative reviews. The findings highlight that patients who express negative evaluations often employ argumentation techniques, employing negative adjectives, passive sentence structures, emotional vocabulary, modal verbs, causality, comparison, identity transformation, and time and cost-related keywords. These strategies allow patients to express their perspectives and challenge medical practitioners through the use of argumentation.

Suzuki, Takeshi & Llano, Stephen

Meiji University, Japan/St. John's University, USA

Republicacy: A new compass in the age of trans-science

Republicacy asks whether citizens are mere consumers of information or essential members of a society. At the same time, we should teach people critical assessment of the framing of arguments, not just the arguments expressed, evidence-based decision-making, and minority sources of information. Our paper analyzes the state of affairs in regard to rhetoric, argument, and public debate regarding public affairs, suggesting that traditional modes of rhetorical and argumentative engagement are lacking. We then provide adjustments to the way rhetoric and argumentation are approached in contemporary society as teachable and learnable arts to address these issues. Considering republicacy as an art of civic engagement we provide specific ideas about how to combine, edit, and alter extant theories of rhetorical and argumentation pedagogy to help citizens not only use their rights but effectively promote the development of the concept of public engagement for themselves and future generations.

Suzuki, Masako

Keio University, Japan

Sidetracking: Is it really a cultural norm?

Japanese are not good at debating. That is a stereotype that the Japanese themselves often hold even now. Japanese are not good at making a relevant rebuttal. This sounds the same, however many educators namely Ryoko Nakatsu who taught debate and discussion for decades testified so. They suggest that Japanese students may tend to be good at constructing arguments but not rebutting. According to them, one of the biggest struggles many of their students faced was to present a clear

opposite standpoint that directly relates to the standpoint advanced by the protagonist. This research tested this myth. Subjects took a test to see how often their rebuttal point was sidetracked before and after they experienced a ten-week training to respond with an opposite standpoint. The training first briefed the students on syllogism, Toulmin's model and the third commandment of pragma-dialectics, and then let them practice choosing a counterargument.

Svacinová, Iva

University of Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

Pragma-Dialectical reconstruction of eulogy as a communicative activity type

The paper focuses on the argumentative character of the eulogy, a speech that is part of a funeral ritual and serves to console the bereaved. Eulogy is traditionally classified as epideictic rhetoric, a genre in which typically no opposition is expected from the audience. I adopt an alternative perspective, according to which the eulogy can be conceived as a specific argumentative discourse. I offer an argumentative characterization of eulogy. I draw on the pragma-dialectics and its concept of the communicative activity type, which enables to describe systematically how the empirical context of eulogy affects the possible forms of argumentation used in it. Insights from funeral rhetoric enable to describe the empirical context of the speech and traditional eulogistic topoi. The specific argumentative character of the eulogy is demonstrated based on the historical version of the eulogy: the secular eulogy that was historically established in Czechoslovakia during the communist period (1948-1989).

Taylor, Lakelyn & Knight, Brandon

University of Central Florida, USA/William Carey University, USA

Whose sermon is it anyway?: Using pastoral input to propose plagiarism standards

In a previous paper, we argued there was a need to create a set of plagiarism standards for pastors in light of the Sermongate scandal and the ways in which plagiarism can damage sermonic rhetoric and argumentation. We aim to extend the arguments we made in our previous paper by supporting them with empirical data. For this paper, we plan to use a Q-sort method – a mixed methods approach to collecting and analyzing data – to create a normally distributed curve of plagiarism rules the majority of pastors feel are most important. We will use these results to propose a set of plagiarism standards pastors can use when crafting their sermons. By adopting a Q-sort method approach, we will be engaging in Domingue's (2021) idea of a holistic approach to plagiarism rules by placing the pastor – the one for whom the rules are created – at the center of the process.

Tomasi, Serena

University of Trento, Italy

Justice for ageing: Argumentation as a tool for legal guidelines

This paper concerns the topic of health justice for the elderly and investigates the crisis factors in the relationship between the elderly and the healthcare institution emerging from the argumentative study of the interactions of the parties (elderly patient and institution of the healthcare system) before the Patients' Rights Tribunal. The type of interaction is meaningful because it takes place in a non-judicial institution, it uses legal arguments but without the intermediation of legal experts. After defining the legal category of the elderly, the paper will focus on the analysis of a case-study using the model of forensic rhetoric, which is a people-centered approach to legal argumentation, dedicated to the narrative construction of the parties and the rhetorical combination of plural factors. The analysis is aimed at bringing out the stereotype of ageing, qualifying the injury of the well-being of the elderly, as a hallmark of intergenerational justice.

Tretyakova, Tatyana

St.Petersburg University, Russia

Determinants of ironic context and argument in media discourse

Irony has become an area of serious scholarly study and this paper explores the present-day irony use in modern media discourse. The research is an attempt to show ironic context through a system of determinants, external and internal, in order to identify the complexity of their interaction in creating irony and argument in media discourse. The first type of the determinant, the external one, concerns the situation/event as a determinable. The topic itself provides perspective for ironic interpretation based on data representation, composition, parameters, and components. Argumentative scheme here concerns conditions of the burden-of–proof allocation and presumptive arguments. The second, internal, determinant of ironic context lies in the field of communicative cultural tradition and language stereotyping. It is based on certain predisposition biased by axiological and individual factors or the tradition to produce ironic utterances. Argumentation scheme this time deals with fallacies (ad hominem, ad ignorantiam).

Tseronis, Assimakis; Üzelgün, Mehmet Ali & Younis, Ramy

Örebro Universitet, Sweden/Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal 7 Ibn Haldun University,

Turkey/Université de Fribourg, Switzerland

Towards a proposal for the evaluation of multimodal argumentation: Weighing criteria for

effectiveness and norms for reasonableness in environmental campaign posters

A nuanced evaluation of multimodal argumentation requires systematic attention to both the semiotic complexity of the multimodal text and the context in which it is produced and interpreted, in addition to the internal cogency of the argument. We study a selection of posters produced by environmental groups where graphic images are used to warn about the consequences of climate change, deforestation, and plastic pollution. We start from the idea that a fallacy is a derailment of strategic maneouvring and seek to identify the conditions under which such a derailment occurs, and the role that the semiotic complexity plays. While the norms for reasonableness determine whether a fallacy is committed, it is the criteria about effective design and appropriate adaptation to the situation and genre conventions that can help to decide whether in the particular case a derailment of the strategic manoeuvring has taken place.

Tuzet, Giovanni

Bocconi University, Italy

How many a contrario arguments?

Legal argumentation theory generally distinguishes two versions of the A Contrario Argument (ACA): a strong and a weak one. I claim there are actually three of them: a strong, a weak, and a minimal one. The strong version is used to claim that a case which is not explicitly regulated by the law has to be regulated in the opposite way. In this sense the ACA is taken to imply that there is no gap in the law in relation to that case. According to the weak version, instead, there are no legal grounds for extending to the non regulated case the existing law; so the case has to be regulated in the opposite way. In this sense the ACA is used to claim that there is a gap in the law that cannot be filled by analogy. Finally, in the minimal version, the ACA is used to claim only that there is a gap in the law because the existing regulation does not cover the case in hand.

Üzelgün, Mehmet Ali & Oruç, Rahmi

Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal & Ibn Haldun University, Turkey/Ibn Haldun University,

Turkey

Ranking argumentative vices: Towards a virtue argumentation approach based on dialectical rules

Positing the conceptual priority of the agent over the act, the virtue approach in argumentation has developed considerably in the last decade. Although some proposals towards a taxonomy of virtues

and vices exist (Cohen 2006; Aberdein 2010), the virtue approach has not so far come up with any method to recognize them in action. We argue that rather than an independent, solely agent-based perspective, virtue argumentation can develop systematically in connection to act-based perspectives in argumentation, especially along the 'dialectical tier'. The paper offers a taxonomy of argumentative vices and liabilities, as an initial step in exploring the connections between procedural norms and virtues. We review a series of dialectical procedural norms, and drawing especially from Pragma-Dialectical discussion rules (van Eemeren and Grootendorst 2004), identify thirteen argumentative vices. Noting that not all procedural derailments translate to agential attributes with equal precision and force, we discuss a virtuous arguer's eight liabilities.

Valchev, Hristo, Hample, Dale & Hample, Jessica M.

Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, China/University of Maryland, USA/University of

Nebraska at Kearney, USA

Dr.

Bulgarian people have a long history and an enduring national identity, defined by their continuing allegiance to Eastern Orthodox Christianity. The current state of Bulgaria was established in 1878, when the country gained independence after almost five centuries of Ottoman rule. From 1878 until the end of World War II the country was a monarchy but after the war it became a republic. As a republic it was originally a part of the Soviet-led Eastern bloc but after the revolutions of 1989 it transitioned into a liberal democracy and market-based economy, and is currently a member of both NATO and the EU. Here we investigate how Bulgarians understand the prospect of interpersonal argument. As a former communist state, Bulgaria shares a history of government-imposed restrictions over certain public argument in common with Poland and Ukraine, for which we also have data on interpersonal arguing. Our instruments assess Bulgarians' arguing motivations, their understandings of the practice of arguing face to face, their emotional reactions to interpersonal disagreement, their tolerance of status inequalities in society, and their willingness to argue at work. We have data from 269 Bulgarians (39% male, 61% female), having an average age of 37 years. We have analyzed the Bulgarian data and found some interesting things. First, we uncovered very few differences between men and women. We found older Bulgarians less eager to argue in typical social situations, though they were not hesitant to argue with their superiors at work. They were more polite and cooperative when they did argue. Bulgarians who were most comfortable with status inequities in society were reluctant to argue with their superiors, were noticeably willing to produce ad hominem arguments, and generally had an aggressive impolite profile of arguing orientations. We have not yet undertaken comparisons with other nations. Poland and Ukraine are natural comparisons because of their shared political histories in the last several generations. We may also do a comparison with the US, as a general standard of comparison because our theories and measures originated in the US.

Vicuña, Ana María & López, Celso

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

Relevance of emotional factors present in Jesus parables' argumentation

In this paper we examine the relevance of emotional factors present as argumentative tools in a number of Jesus' parables, focusing on appeals to behavioral change. Instead of using general or abstract notions, Jesus told parables about God's behavior. A parable recurs to situations from our regular experience to illustrate notions far removed from it. Thus, in the parable of the prodigal son (Lc 15, 11-32), the contrast between the loving behavior of the father and the resentful attitude of the older brother, intends to illustrate and make understandable the immensity of God's love and forgiveness. This permits to integrate in the discussion emotional elements such as appeals to empathy and moral feelings. We shall relate this kind of reasoning to Socratic dialogue and Philosophy for Children.

Vilanova Arias, Javier

Complutense University of Madrid, Spain

Conductivism

Briefly, deductivism is the view in argumentation studies that privileges the deductive model. I propose, as an alternative, conductivism: privileging the conductive model. To this end, I will first recall very briefly some versions of the deductivist thesis, as well as its main problems and shortcomings. Then, I will provide a short review of the notion of conductive argument, and I will end by giving my own definition of a conductive argument. Finally, I will provide a conductive argument in favor of condictivism that takes as reasons against it the advantages of the deductivist approach, and it weighs them against the reasons in favor of the advantages of adopting a conductivist approach.

Visser, Jacky; Zografistou, Dimitra; Lawrence, John & Reed, Chris

University of Dundee, UK

Argumentation in the intelligence domain

Aiming to explain past events or predict future events, intelligence analysts reason about collections of often unreliable, ambiguous and incomplete evidence to support or reject alternative hypotheses. Argumentation plays an important role in both the collaborative reasoning process within teams of analysts, and the final documents in which the outcomes of the analysis are reported. In this contribution, we explore the commonalities between standpoints and arguments on the one hand and hypotheses and evidence on the other. We will discuss the notion of analytical rigour of intelligence assessments and its relation to argument quality. With the objective of computationally representing structures of hypothetical reasoning with evidence, we discuss a machine-readable format for doing so, and we reflect on the consequences of this approach. The chosen file format serves to facilitate the development of software tools for supporting analysts in their often complex intelligence assessments in this high-stakes argumentative domain.

van der Voort, Charlotte

Leiden University, The Netherlands

Oratio figurata as a particular type of strategic design

The recent pragma-dialectical concept of 'strategic design' explains how a speaker actualizes one's strategic considerations to aim for effectiveness while remaining reasonable in a discourse by certain argumentative moves (van Eemeren 2019; 2021; van Eemeren et al. 2022). In this paper, I anchor a particular type of strategic design in the classical notion of oratio figurata 'figured speech'(Ahl 1984; Bons 1993; Ascani 2006; Breij 2011, 2015), a rhetorical technique still used today as I will show. With this term, classical rhetoricians explained how a speaker could communicate a controversial position effectively by 'pretending to say something different than which is actually said' (Quintilian IX.1.14). The rhetoricians gave two main reasons – or in pragma-dialectical terms: strategic considerations – for using oratio figurata: safety and decency. By analyzing modern examples of 'figured speech', I examine the different argumentative strategies that can be carried out to bring these two strategic considerations to bear.

Wackers, Dunja

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Argumentative resistance to violence metaphors for cancer

Metaphors of violence that are conventionally used in discourse about cancer, such as 'I am fighting cancer' or 'he lost his battle against cancer', are widely considered controversial. In recent years, a substantial body of literature has examined the limitations of violence metaphors for cancer and the detrimental effects they may have on people who are affected by a cancer diagnosis (see e.g., Semino et al., 2020). Little scholarly attention has been paid, however, to the criticism that is expressed to

these metaphors in public discourse. In my talk I will argue that empirical and theoretical findings on metaphor can be fruitfully combined with pragma-dialectical argumentation analysis in the examination of expressions of resistance to violence metaphors for cancer. Moreover, I will argue that argumentative analyses of expressions of resistance against violence metaphors for cancer are vital to furthering the understanding of these metaphors' shortcomings and the resistance they elicit.

Wagemans, Jean H. M.

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Identifying arguments without argumentative indicators

One of the tasks of annotators of argumentative discourse is to find the statements together constituting an argument. For performing this task, the annotator can look for linguistic cues also known as 'argumentative indicators' (van Eemeren et al., 2007). The presence in the linguistic material of connectives such as 'because' and 'since', for instance, would enable the analyst to annotate the first statement as the conclusion and the second one as the premise. The same goes, mutatis mutandis, for progressive connectives such as 'therefore' and 'hence'. But what if there are no such indicators present in the linguistic material? The paper addresses this hermeneutic problem from the perspective of the notions of 'argument form' and 'argument lever' (Wagemans, 2019, 2020). It is illustrated by means of examples how specific constellations of predicates and subjects can justify the statements containing to interpreting them as constituting an argument.

Wang, Jianfeng

University of Windsor, Canada

Election denialism as extremism in argumentation

No other words better capture the polarized essence of contemporary American partisan politics than election denialism, which is the most symptomatic catchphrase of extremism in American political argumentation. Election denialism aims for a change of the status quo by overthrowing the American election systems. Three perspectives are suggested to look at the rhetorical strategies employed in the right-wing extremist argumentation (e.g., in the Kari Lake case): her ethos as one of the most vocal supporters for Trumpism (Amossy 2001), political ads as means of modification of the audience's cognitive environment, and political slogans as memes of reason in appealing to the audience's emotional state (Tindale 2017). To conclude, the paper suggests that election denialism could be the major force dividing the US political landscape; election deniers unanimously appeal to pathos in the election propaganda and argument from narrow identity could be among the most popular argumentation schemes in election denialism.

Wang, Yiran & Yun Xie

Sun Yat-Sen University, China

Confucius and virtue argumentation theory

This paper argues that the most influential philosopher in ancient China, Confucius, can be seen as a potential supporter of Virtue Argumentation Theory (VAT), and his virtue theory could also be a helpful resource for VAT. First, we explain how some of Confucius' thoughts on argumentation are quite close to the ideas of VAT. For example, Confucius has advocated that those who have virtue must have words, a view which is very similar to the basic position of VAT. Second, we explore Confucius' well-known theory and practice of teaching students in accordance with their aptitude, which could be taken as his special way of putting the VAT ideas into use. Third, we try to reconstruct the list of argumentation virtues as developed in Confucius' theory, and make a comparison with Aberdein's list. On that basis, we further explain how the Confucius' view might contribute to the future development of VAT.

Wei, Xiang & Zhu, Mingyu

Sun Yat-sen University, China

Abduction in criminal investigation

As the starting point of legal argumentation, criminal investigation play an important role on legal argumentation. In order to maintain the justice of legal argumentation, it's necessary to identify and evaluate the criminal investigation reasoning. Based on the analysis of the nature of criminal investigation reasoning, we find that criminal investigation reasoning is highly similar to abduction founded by Peirce. The similarities are mainly: the factual premise, the plausible conclusion, the hypothetical inference and the practical consequence. We preliminarily reconstruct criminal abduction with argument scheme, and we believe that whether it meets the standards of proof is a crucial critical question in its evaluation. This research will turn out to be of significant practical utility, both in theoretical development and in tools for supporting legal argumentation.

Weinstein, Mark & Fisherman, Daniel

Montclair State University, USA

Towards a new paradigm for argumentation theory

It is arguable that recent argumentation theory has among its theoretic foundations three main perspectives: rhetoric, speech act theory and informal logic. Each of these has a clear epistemological focus, an empiricist preference for actual argumentation whether spoken or written. What we will suggest is that such empirical perspective, although useful in setting the parameters for understanding argument has out-lived its usefulness and that a deeper theoretic foundation is needed. This foundation, we will argue can be found in cognitive psychology, particularly the developing science of how human brains support cognition, and semiotics, construed as the meaning of utterances, their symbolic underpinning in the intention and understanding of language users. The consequences for the analysis and evaluation of arguments moves argument theory from the explicit statements to the underlying structures, warrants stated or assumed, that support the overt content of an argument.

Wen, Fei & Zhai, Jincheng

Nankai University, China

Classification of information-seeking dialogue

Walton classifies dialogues into seven different types (Walton, 2013). As normally used to transfer information from one party to the other (Walton, 2003), the information-seeking dialogue can usually be embedded in other dialogue types. For instance, it can be instrumental, sometimes necessary, in conducting argumentation between participants (Walton, 1998). But it's worth noting that the information-seeking dialogue has not been paid much attention in the argumentation theory. In the paper, we classify information-seeking dialogue and demonstrate how a detailed classification can facilitate research on argumentation. Specifically, on the first classification level, information-seeking dialogue is divided into a single process type and a complex process type (see van Eemeren & Grootendorst, 1992), according to how the respondent responds to the questioner: answering or replying. The second classification level is based on whether the goals between the questioner and the respondent are collaborative or, respectively, adversarial.

Wolska, Magdalena, Fröhlich, Bernd, Girgensohn, Katrin, Gholiagha, Sasan, Horst, Dorothea, Kiesel, Dora, Neyer, Jürgen, Riehmann, Patrick, Sienknecht, Mitja & Stein, Benno

Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany/Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany/ Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany/Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany/Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany/Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany/Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany/Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany/Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany/Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany

Argumentation and domain discourse in scholarly articles on political science

In this work we investigate the relation between argumentative and domain-specific aspects of discourse in scholarly articles from the domain of International Relations (IR) theory . By the latter we mean discourse elements which serve to characterize IR theories, such as statements laying out theories' assumptions, references to historic facts exemplifying predictions etc. We are interested in the following research questions: How is argumentation in linked to domain discourse? Are certain domain-specific statements linked to specific argumentative moves? Are different IR theories characterized by different argumentation patterns? To answer these questions, we annotate political science articles along two dimensions: argumentation (using a simplified Toulmin's model) and domain discourse (using own coding scheme for theory-related statements). The corpus for the present study comprises major articles by authors representing five different IR theories: realism, liberalism, constructivism, feminism, and institutionalism. We present our coding scheme, analyze annotations, and outline findings based on this data.

Wu, Jingjing

University of Southern Denmark, Denmark

Arguing rights of nature with Indigenous Cosmovision

This paper discusses how judges decide between indigenous cosmovision and secular reasoning that argues for competing causes against the backdrop of the rapidly developing Rights of Nature (RoN) law (e.g., Ecuador 2008, Bolivia 2010, 2012, and New Zealand 2014, 2017). First, it reviews the intricated relationship between RoN law and Indigenous spirituality. It then selects court cases that invoke RoN law and analyses the rationale behind these legal decisions. Next, it examines the possible legal, argumentative, and epistemological barriers that may prevent RoN and their corollary spiritual reasoning from being judged favourably in modern courts. Last, it proposes preliminary approaches to hurdling these barriers. The main methods are legal argumentation analysis. The main contribution is to discuss, from a legal argumentation perspective, the Indigenous spirituality in RoN law, which is an under-developed topic in an otherwise flourishing field.

Xu, Cihua & Huang, Lue

Zhejiang University, China

Visual argumentation: Review and prospect

Since 1990s, the study of visual argumentation has gone through nearly 30 years of development. Although the definition, extension, legitimacy, possibility and other issues of visual argumentation are still inconclusive, we can still roughly divide the research progress of argumentative activities consist of visual elements into three stages: Initial Stage (1990s-2007), discover and treat visual elements separately as research objects different from verbal texts, and perceive the unique role of visual elements in argumentative activities;Standardization Stage (2007-2017), through a series of contextual and in-depth analysis of visual elements in argumentative practices, by reflecting and limiting the process of interpretation and reconstruction, more theoretical resources have been provided for the study of visual argumentation; Expansion Stage (2017-), new research interests emerged from the perspectives of visual culture and cognition, the study of visual argumentation has made breakthroughs in depth and breadth. It can be said that the existing study of visual argumentation (including theory and practice) has greatly exceeded the scope of Informal Logic, Rhetoric and Pragma-Dialectics, interdisciplinary approaches like linguistics, semiotics and multimodality studies are playing an active role in pushing the study of visual argumentation forward. But, what this paper wants to clarify is the main line of visual argumentation, which lies in the focus of argumentation study at various stages, and that's also the direction in which new theories, new methods and new developments may make a difference in the future.

Yang, Mengci & Dai, Hongxian

Wuhan University, China

A study on internet arguments in China: Taking the topic of Should Sanitary Napkins Be Sold on the

High-speed Railways in China as an example

In September 2022, the topic of Should sanitary napkins be sold on High-speed Railways in China? aroused widespread comments among Chinese netizens. Internet arguments were conducted simultaneously on multiple platforms, such as WeChat, Weibo, and Bilibili. Discussants focus on gender equality, capital logic, social governance and other relevant topics. The shift in these social topics reflects how the discussants' thinking is influenced by the online environment, which makes the arguments continue in a disordered context to some extent. The argument methods, which include both the correct use of logic and logical fallacies, show the characteristic ironic rhetorical styles and skills. Based on categorizing the language discourses of those discussants, this study will integrate multiple perspectives of logic, rhetoric, communication and social psychology studies to explore the specific characteristics and background of Internet arguments in China.

Ye, Yingxiu

Zhejiang SCI-TECH University, China

Prototypical argumentative patterns in parent-child argumentation

An argumentative pattern consists of a particular constellation of argumentative moves in which, in dealing with a particular kind of difference of opinion, in defence of a particular type of standpoint a particular argument scheme or combination of argument schemes is used in a particular kind of argumentation structure. Prototypical argumentative patterns are highly context-dependent and are related to culture background. In this paper we discuss how the prototypical argumentative patterns are in parent-child communication from a data corpus of Chinese's parent-child argumentation, using the Theory of Pragma-Dialectics. We try to find the feature of parent-child argumentation in Chinese' background. Our aim is to provide useful guidance in creating context-related formats that can be helpful in enhancing the quality of the production, analysis and evaluation of parent-child argumentative discourse.

Young, Marilyn; Williams, David Cratis & Launer, Michael K.

Florida State University/Florida Atlantic University/Florida State University

The Conspiracy Theory of History as argument: Vladimr Putin's September 30, 2022 Address

We explore the confluence of conspiracy theory and Vladimir Putin's justifications for war against Ukraine. Although elements of conspiracy arguments had been appearing in Putin's public speeches since at least 2012—when he began the rhetorical construction of Mythic Russia—the full expression of his conspiracy vision coheres in his September 30, 2022, speech on the accession of Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhiya into the Russian Federation. Western commentators largely dismissed Putin's speech as, essentially, rantings of a madman. However, the speech also can be seen as strategic utilization of conspiracy arguments to bolster support for Russia in the war, while simultaneously focusing blame on the West, specifically the United States.
We analyze key techniques of conspiracy arguments (e.g., self-sealing arguments, scapegoating arguments, etc.) utilized by Putin as strategic adaptations to criticisms of Russia's performance in the war amid the growing popular acceptance of conspiracy theories in general.

Young, Erynn & Reijven, Menno

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Unexpressed premises and racist discourse

Ideology and discourse are intertwined. This is no different for argumentation. We build upon research on rhetorical silence with regards to White Supremacy discourse. Specifically, we ask how rhetorical silence is encoded through unexpressed premises in argumentative discourse by looking at #BlackLivesMatter activistic posts by U.S.American fashion magazines. First, we analyzed the

argumentation structure using the pragma-dialectical method (van Eemeren & Grootendorst, 2004). Second, to make explicit the unexpressed premises, we used membership categorization analysis (Stokoe, 2012) to identify the logic of membership categorization to determine what the speaker can be held accountable to. Third, we use insights from critical discourse studies (van Dijk, 2009) to connect the identified premises to research on racist ideologies. We show that in this activist discourse, expressions of whiteness are suppressed, while people of color are referenced explicitly. This means that whiteness is central to the inferences drawn by the protagonists, albeit left implicit.

Younis, Ramy; Schumann, Jennifer; Herman, Thierry; de Oliveira Fernandes, Daniel & Oswald, Steve

University of Fribourg, Switzerland/University of Fribourg, Switzerland/University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland/University of Fribourg, Switzerland/University of Fribourg, Switzerland

Casting light on the rhetorical effects of rephrase: An experimental study

Empirical evidence from corpus data shows that speakers rephrase frequently in argumentative contexts (Koszowy et al., 2022). Such findings call for an understanding of the rhetorical effects of this phenomenon: what persuasive advantages can speakers gain by rephrasing a contribution? In this paper, we take an experimental approach to this question. Our first set of experiments measures the effects of rephrase on the perceived persuasiveness of a message and the perceived trustworthiness of a speaker. Our results reveal that rephrase can indeed positively impact the perceived persuasive power of a contribution. These findings prompted us to design two further experiments, one examining the effects of rephrase on actual (and not merely perceived) persuasiveness, and the other investigating whether the impact of rephrase on speaker trustworthiness varies across contexts differing in terms of pre-discursive ethos. Using carefully collected experimental evidence, we thus cast light on the complex rhetorical effects of rephrase.

Yu, Shiyang & Zenker, Frank

Nankai University, China

A scheme-based evaluation of the argumentum ad ignorantiam

Treatments that evaluate the argument from ignorance as fallacious tend to overlook a conditional premise representing the epistemic closure principle: 'if P were true (false), then P would be known to be true (false).' The presently dominant epistemic approach to this argument form, however, has trouble explaining the non-fallaciousness of related arguments such the gun-example—'you don't know that this gun is not loaded, so you (should) act as if it were loaded'—for which the epistemic closure is not required. The conclusion holds even if the gun is known to be plausibly empty. (Whether similar arguments even are arguments from ignorance remains controversial.) We construct the scheme for the argument from ignorance literally—as originating with some sort of ignorance—and propose another practical sub-scheme (comprising three types: pragmatic, procedural, and moral) besides the epistemic sub-scheme.

Yu, Shiyang & Zenker, Frank

Nankai University, China

A scheme and critical questions for the ad baculum argument

Instances of the ad baculum argument (or threat appeal argument, argument from threat) are common in both private and public sphere discourse. Contemporary argumentation scholarship, which recognizes its instances as contingently fallacious, presently lacks critical questions (CQs) for evaluating the ad baculum. To fill this gap, we propose combining the argument scheme with the speech act approach. By formulating the felicity conditions of the speech act of threatening from the viewpoint of a rational third-party, we leverage the speech act's recognition conditions to reconstruct the argument scheme and its correctness conditions to construct the CQs. Results include revised

felicity conditions for the speech act of threatening, a new argument scheme for the ad baculum argument, and a set of functionally distinct CQs that are arguably complete.

Žagar Žnidarš, Igor

Educational Research Institute & University of Primorska, Slovenia

Non-verbal arguments from neuro-cognitive point of view

From a neuro-cognitive perspective, even the simplest verbal argumentation doesn't seem linear. As Damasio (1999) and Enfield (2017) persuasively show, emotional aspects of communication are separate from the content of the words and sentences spoken. Verbal material is processed separately, on two tracks: System 1 (Kahneman, 2011), operating automatically, quickly, and with no sense of voluntary control, first processes the inflection, the tonal base of what is said. With a short delay System 2 allocates attention to respective mental activities, needed to analyze the content of the words carried by the tonal base. As both Kahneman (2011) and LeDoux (1998) show, and Enfield (2017) confirms, a human system adopts an attitude towards what was said, even before the content of words (meaning) was processed and understood (System 1 prevails over System 2). How does these findings affect argumentation? Is it really a free will activity, based on (more or less) rational reasoning?

Zarefsky, David

Northwestern University, USA

Surrogate arguments in the controversy over Texas annexation to the U.S.

Surrogate arguments are those that stand for alternative others that it is not feasible to advance. For example, Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine might be defended by reference to the argument that the Ukrainians are really Russians rather than that the goal is to destabilize the West. This essay will examine four surrogate arguments in the 19th century controversy over the annexation of Texas to the U.S.: it would yield national economic benefits, it would thwart British designs, it would weaken slavery, and it would expand freedom. These were used instead of the argument that it would spread slavery. Benefits and limitations will be discussed, and how to evaluate surrogate arguments will be considered.

Zhang, Chuanrui & Fan, Zelin

Zhejiang Gongshang University, China

Exploring circumstantial authority argument in multimodal argumentation

Multimodal argumentation has raised the attention of argumentation theorists for decades. Research interest keeps moving from its legitimacy of visuality or multimodality to further issues such as their strategy, formulation, interdisciplinary contribution. The present paper figures out that multimodal segments may play a circumstantial role of justifying in argumentation. This study concentrates on three sub-types of circumstantial authority argument in multimodal argumentation and enunciates how these multimodal strategies manoeuvres the argumentation. A case study of short videos from TikTok are given for illustration.

Zhu, Lili

Tsinghua University, China

Framing deliberation in political discourse

The key concern of political discourse analysis is how agents deliberate on decisions (Fairclough 2014). However, most of the existing research on political discourse focus on how political actors use language to represent reality, laking enough cognitive interpretation towards actions, and the argumentative nature of political discourse has rarely been examined. Drawing on Framing Theory and Pragma-Dialectics, this study analyzes political discourse, from both cognitive perspective and argumentative perspective. Specifically, this study investigates the framing of deliberative

argumentation on whether Sino-US trade war is reasonable and thus worthwhile to conduct trade protectionism by exploring a pool of media reports from two representative platform, whereby the argumentation is reframed, the strategic maneuvering is discussed, and the soundness of the argumentations is evaluated. This study is conductive to sufficiently evaluate the soundness and effectiveness and deliberation and argumentation in political discourse, which, meanwhile, profoundly explains the power manipulation from a critical cognitive perspective, and proffers implications for the construction of political discourse in response to disputes.

Žmavc, Janja

Educational Research Institute & University of Primorska, Slovenia

Intersections between the ancient model of educating the speaker and interdisciplinary teaching of

rhetoric and argumentation in higher education

In this paper, we link the classical rhetorical pedagogy to the contemporary teaching of rhetoric and argumentation as an interdisciplinary approach to realising learning aims and goals and addressing the knowledge-competence issue in education. Based on a case study, which thematises the role of ancient progymnasmata in the rhetoric and argumentation course for second-year pedagogy students at the University of Primorska, we will demonstrate the use of student-centred didactic approaches for developing oratory performance and complex argumentative analysis in higher education. The process-based student activities applied in the course are underpinned with the concepts from classical rhetoric and argumentation theory. By thoughtfully combining ancient curricular approaches (e. g., imitatio, officia oratoris, progymnasmata) with current perspectives of active learning and teaching, which are currently a sine qua non in higher education didactics, the ancient idea of the formation of an active citizen comes forward.

8. NOTES